

azotic mercury. Alchemy. a The first principle of metals, i. e., mercury, which was formerly supposed to exist in all metals, and to be extractable from them. b The universal remedy of Paracelsus.

azotic (a-zo'tik), a. Chem. Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; nitrogenous; nitric; as, azotic gas; azotic acid. Rare. azo-tine (a-zo'tin; -tēn; 184), n. Also -tin. [azote + -ine.] 1. An explosive consisting of sodium nitrate, charcoal, sulphur, and petroleum. 2. = 1st AMMONITE, 2.

azo-tize (-tīz), v. t.; AZO-TIZED (-tīzd); AZO-TIZING (-tīz'ing). To impregnate with azote; to nitrogenize. azo-turia (-tū'ri-a), n. [NL. azote + -uria.] a Med. Excess of urea or other nitrogenous substances in the urine. b Veter. Azotemia.

azo-xime (a-zo'ksim; -sēm), n. [See AZO; OXIME.] Org. Chem. A hypothetical cyclic compound, CH.N.O.CH.N, one of the furdiazoles; also, a derivative of the same.

azo-xy- (a-zo'ksī-), [azo + -oxy-] Org. Chem. A combining form (also used adjectively, azoxy), applied to compounds containing a group of two nitrogen atoms and one oxygen atom united to two univalent radicals.

azo-xy-benzene (-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. Org. Chem. A yellow crystalline compound, C6H5N2O, formed by reduction of nitrobenzene. See AZOXY.

Azra-el (āz'rā-ēl), n. [Ar. 'azrā'il.] Jewish & Moham. Myth. The angel of death, who watches over the dying, and separates the soul from the body.

Aztec (āz'tēk), a. Of or relating to the Aztecs.

Aztec, n. 1. An Indian of the Nahuatl tribe, which founded and developed the Mexican empire conquered by Cortez in 1519. According to tradition, the Aztecs came from the northwest, and after several centuries of wandering reached the valley of Mexico early in the 14th century. Tenochtitlan (the city of Mexico) was founded about 1325,

and thenceforward until the conquest the history of the empire was one of constant aggrandizement. The Aztecs absorbed and developed the advanced culture of their Toltec and Chichimec predecessors, but their civilization was marred by hideous human sacrifice, maintained on a scale probably never equaled elsewhere. 2. An Indian of Aztec or Nahuatl stock; loosely, any Indian of the territories under Aztec influence.

Under the collective name of Aztecs or Nahua are comprised several peoples and tribes who... occupied the Pacific slope from Rio de Fuerte (26th degree of N. lat.) to the frontiers of Guatemala, with the exception of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. J. Deniker. Aztec-an (āz'tēk-ān), a. Of or pertaining to the Aztecs; also, pertaining to or designating the linguistic stock of the Aztecs; Nahuatl.

azure (āz'ūr; 'āz'hūr; 277), n. [F. azur, Sp. azul, OSp. azur, through Ar. fr. lājaward, or lājward, lapis lazuli, a blue color, the initial l having been dropped, perh. by the influence of the Ar. az-az azure blue. Cf. G. lasur, lasurstein, azure color, azure stone, and NL. lapis lazuli.] 1. The lapis lazuli. Obs. 2. Azure color; the clear blue color of the sky; also, a pigment or dye of this color. "In robes of azure." Wordsworth. "The farthest mountain's azure." C. E. Craddock. 3. The blue vault above; the unclouded sky. Milton. Above, the crystal azure, perfect, pale. Palgrave.

4. Her. The color blue, represented in engraving by horizontal parallel lines. azure, a. Sky-blue; resembling the clear blue color of the unclouded sky; cerulean; also, cloudless.

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there. J. R. Drake. azure stone, the lapis lazuli; also, lazulite.

azurine (āz'ūrīn), a. [Cf. OF. azurin, asurin, LL. azurinus. See AZURE; cf. AZURN.] Azure. Rare.



Azure, Her.

B

B (bē); pl. B's or Bs (bēz). 1. The second letter of the English, Latin, and cognate alphabets. It corresponds in position, value, and form to the Greek Beta and the Phœnician and Hebrew Beth. The small "b" was formed by gradual change from the capital B. B is phonetically and etymologically related to p, f, v, m, and n, letters representing sounds having close organic affinity to its own sound; as in L. scribere, scriptum; E. gossip and ME. gossib, gosid; E. bear and L. ferre; E. silver and G. Silber; E. nimble and ME. nimele; Sp. Habana and Havana (see Guide to Pron., §§ 132-3). See ALPHABET, Illust.

2. As a symbol [no period], used for to denote or indicate: a The second in a series; second in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 2; as, Company B; column b or b. b [cap.] Astron. A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by terrestrial oxygen. c [cap.] Chem. Boron. d [cap.] Dyeing. A bluish tinge; as, ponceau B. e Alg., etc. A known quantity (which see). f In the international signal code, a red burgee. g The back or verso of a book leaf; hence, left-hand page. Cf. A, 24. h Eloc. & Magnetism. Flux density. i [cap.] Stock Exchange. Bond, class B, or with figures accompanying bid or buyer; used on the tape of stock tickers. j [cap.] Music. (1) The seventh tone in the model major scale (the scale of C major), or the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See CLER, Illust. (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD, Illust. k A size of shot. See SHOT.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, B stands for 300, B for 3000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form B: Various proper names, as Bartholomew, Beatrice, Benjamin, etc.; Bachelor; Balboa; Bancus (that is, Common bench); Baron; Basso; Baumé (Hydrometry); Bay; Bible; Boston; British. b In the form B, or B: back (Football); base or base hit (Baseball); bat; bass, basso (Music); bay (horse); before; (in the log book) blue (sky), broken (sea) (Naut.); book; born; brother; bug (Cimex lectularius) (also called B flat) (Humorous or Colloq.); bishop (Chess); bowled, bye, bytes (Cricket).

B♭, Music, the tone (B♭) a half step below B, which was the first tone in the scale to be so modified. The two forms

of B, b (b rotundum) and ♭ (b quadratum), for these two tones afterward came to indicate flat and natural of all the tones. In German, B stands for our B♭, while our B natural is called H (pronounced hä). In Italian and French this note is called si. — B flat major, B major, Music, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of two flats and five sharps. — B flat minor, B minor, Music, the minor scales or keys, relative to D flat major, D major, and having the same signatures respectively of five flats and two sharps. — B kick, Teleg., in quadruple working, the momentary action of the spring upon the B relay due to the depression of the A key, thus producing a break in the signal. — B stock, Finance, preferred common, or ordinary, stock. Eng.

baa (bā), v. i.; BAAED (bād); BAA'ING. [Imitative.] To cry baa; to bleat as a sheep.

He treble baas for help, but none can get. Sir P. Sidney.

baa (bā), n.; pl. BAAS (bāz). The cry or bleating of a sheep; a bleat.

Baal (bā'al), n.; Heb. pl. BAALIM (bā'al-īm). [Heb. bā'al lord.] 1. Any of a multitude of local deities of the ancient Semitic races, each distinguished by the name of his own place or of some distinctive character or attribute. Each town, sanctuary, natural object, or quality which had a religious significance for the worshippers had its own Baal; and the various Baals were in differentiations of one god, but apparently originally distinct local deities. These were probably of diverse character; but in general they were regarded as the authors of the fertility of the soil and the increase of the flocks, and were worshiped by agricultural festivals and by offerings of fruits and the young of the flocks. There was a Baal of Tyre, of Sidon, of Tarsus, of Lebanon, etc.; but the Baals of chief interest are: Melkarth, the Baal of Tyre, sometimes called simply Baal; the Baal of Bezeb (2 Kings i.), which means literally (in the Hebrew) "Lord of Flies," but by some is considered to be a contemptuous Jewish modification of the true name, perhaps of Baal-zebul; "Lord of the High House." The sanctuaries or altars of Baal were frequently called high places (Heb. Bamoth); the priests (in Hebrew called Chemarim) represented the learned section of the nation, and frequently, as at Babylon, regulated and controlled all departments of civil life. See HIGH PLACE, ASHERAH, MASSEBAH, MOLOCH. The worship of

az'u-rine (āz'h'f-rīn), n. 1. The blue roach of Europe, usually considered as a blue variety of the rudd. 2. See DYE.

az'u-rite (-rit), n. Min. Blue basic carbonate of copper, 2CuCO3·Cu(OH)2, occurring in beautiful monoclinic crystals, also massive and in earthy form. H., 3.5-4. Sp. gr. 3.77-3.83. It is an ore of copper. It has also been used as a pigment, but is not very permanent. Cf. MALACHITE.

Az'y-go-bran'chi-a (āz'ī-gō-brān'kī-ā; ā-zī-gō-) n. pl. Az'y-go-bran'chi-a'ta (-brān'kī-ā'ta) } [NL. See AZYGOS; -BRANCHIA.] Zool. A group of marine rhipidoglossate gastropods having only the left ctenidium well developed. — az'y-go-bran'chi-ate (-kī-āt), a. & n.

az'y-go-spore (ā-zī-gō-spōr), n. [azygos + spore.] Bot. A reproductive body found among certain phycocytous fungi. It resembles a zygospore, but is formed parthenogenetically, without conjugation of the gametangia.

az'y-gous (āz'ī-gūs), a. [Gr. ἀζύγος; ā-zōt + ζυγός yoke.] Odd; not one of a pair; as, the azygous muscle of the uvula.

azygous veins, Anat., important veins connecting the inferior and superior venae cavae, taking the place of these vessels in that part of the chest occupied by the heart. The right, or vena azygos major, passes up on the right side of the vertebral column and enters the right superior vena cava; the left, or vena azygos minor, passes up on the left side, crosses in front of the vertebral column, and enters the right azygos. In obstructions of the inferior vena cava these veins are the chief means of venous circulation.

az'ym (āz'īm) } n. [L. azyma, neut. pl. of azymus az'yime (āz'īm; -im) } unleavened, Gr. ἀζύμος; ā-zōt + ζύμη yeast; cf. F. azyme.] 1. Unleavened bread, esp. that eaten by the Jews at the Passover, or that consecrated by Christians in celebrating the Eucharist.

2. pl. [cap.] The feast of unleavened bread. Rare.

az'y-mous (āz'ī-mūs), a. [See AZYM.] Unleavened; unfermented. Rare.

az'o-tite, n. Chem. A nitrite. Rare.

az'o-tom'e-ter, n. [a-zo'te + -meter.] Chem. A nitrometer.

az'o-tous, a. Nitrous; as, azotous acid. Rare.

az'o-tu-ret, n. [azote + -uret.] Chem. Nitrite. Obs.

az'o-tus (ā-zō'tūs), Bib. AZOTUS.

az'o-zoie, n. Org. Chem. = FURAZANE.

Az'ra-el, Var. of AZRAEL.

Az're-el (āz'rē-ēl), n. D. Bib. AZ'RIEL (āz'rī-ēl), n. Bib. AZ'RIEL.

Az'ri-kam (āz'rī-kām; āz'rī-kām), n. Bib. AZ'RIKAM.

Az'u-ba, Az'u'bah (ā-zū'bā), n. [Heb. 'Azūbā.] Lit., deserted; forsaken; — fem. prop. name.

az'u-lu' (ā-zū-lū' hō; 268, 189), n. [Sp. azul blue. See AZURE.] An ornamental enameled earthenware of the Spanish make, decorated in rich colors, originally in blue.

az'u-line (āz'ū-līn; -lēn), n. Also -lin. [Sp. azul blue + -ine.] See DYE.

az'ū-mic, a. [azo- + -mic.] Chem. Designating a brown substance, azumic acid, C4H4ON5, formed by reaction between cyanogen and aqueous ammonia.

az'um-ber (ā-zūm'bēr; ā-zūm'bēr; 268), n. [Sp.] See MEASURE.

Az'ur (āz'ūr), Bib. AZ'UR.

Az'ur-rān (āz'ūr-rān; ā-zūr'rān),

az'ur, v. t. To color blue.

az'u-re-an (ā-zū'rē-ān), a. Azure. Rare.

az'ured (āz'ūr'd; āz'hūr'd), a. Of an azure color; sky-blue. "The azured harebell." Shak.

Az'ure, Rare.

Az'urim (āz'ūr-īm; āz'hūr-īm), a. [Cf. AZURINE.] Azure. Obs.

Az'ur-y (āz'ūr-ī; āz'hūr-ī), n. Azure color. Obs.

Az'ur-yom, a. Azure or somewhat azure; blue; bluish.

Az'y-gom-a-tous (āz'ī-gōm'ā-tūs), a. [a- not + zygoma.] Without zygomatic arches.

Az'y-gos (āz'ī-gōs), a. Anat. azygous. — n. A pair of azygous parts; esp., an azygous vein.

Az'y-go-sperm (āz'ī-gō-spērm), n. [azygos + sperm.] Bot. An azygospore.

Az'y-m (āz'īm; -zīm), n. Chem. Azy-m.

Az'y-mite (āz'īm-īt), n. [Cf. F. azyमितe.] Eccl. Hist. One who uses unleavened Eucharistic bread; — a name of reproach given origin. in the 11th century by the members of the Eastern Church to those of the Western Church. Cf. PROZYMITES.

Az'zah (āz'zā), Bib. AZ'ZAH.

Az'zā (āz'zā), Bib. AZ'ZAH.

Az'zā-tooth (āz'zā-tūth), Dial. Eng. var. of ALEX TOOTH.

Az'zur (āz'zūr), Bib. AZ'ZUR.

Az'zur (āz'zūr), Bib. AZ'ZUR.

B

B/-, Abbr. Com. Bag; bale.

ba (bā), n. [Egyptian.] Egypt. Relig. The soul, represented by a bird with human head, supposed to leave the body at death, but expected eventually to return, and, if the body be preserved (together with the obolus, the transfigured soul or intelligence, and the ka, or genius, of the body), to revivify it. See SOUL.

ba, n. t. [Cf. OF. baer to open the mouth, F. bayer.] To kiss. Obs.

ba (bā; bō). Scot. var. of BALL.

Ba. Chem. (no period, Ba). Symbol for BARIUM.

Ba. See BANTU.

B. A. Abbr. Bachelor of Arts; Bachelor of Agriculture (better B. Agr.). British Academy; British America; British Agency (for the Advancement of Science).

baad. Obs. var. of bada, pret. of BADE.

baak, t. BAKE.

baal, t. BALE.

baal, ball, bale (bāl), adv. & interj. [Aboriginal Australian, Port Jackson dialect.] No; not. New South Wales Bush.

Ba'a-la (bā'ā-lā), D. Bib. Ba'a-lah (bā'ā-lā), Bib. Ba'a-lam (bā'ā-lām), D. Bib.

Ba'al-ath (-lāth), Bib. [Bib. Ba'al-ath-be'er (-bē'er; -bēr).]

Ba'al-be-er'ith (bā'al-bē'er'it), n. [Heb. bā'al be'erith the Lord of the covenant.] Bib. The god of Shechem; — known also as El-berith.

baal'd, * BOLD.

Ba'al-e (bā'ā-lē), Bib. Ba'al-e'fir (bā'ā-lē-fīr'). Var. of BALEFIRE.

Ba'al-gad (-gād), Bib. Ba'al-ha'mon (-hām'ōn), Bib. Ba'al-ha'nān (-hām'nān), Bib. Ba'al-ha'sor (-hās'ōr), D. Bib. Ba'al-ha'zor (-hās'ōr), Bib. Ba'al-her-mon (-hēr'mōn), Bib. Ba'al-i (bā'ā-lī), Bib. Ba'al-i'a (bā'ā-lī-ā), D. Bib. Ba'al-i'm (bā'ā-līm), n., Heb. pl. of BAAL.

Ba'al-ih (bā'ā-lī), Bib. Ba'al-mā'on (bā'ā-līm'ōn), D. Bib. Ba'al-me'on (bā'ā-līm'ōn), Bib. Ba'al-pe'or (-pē'ōr), n. [Heb. Ba'al-Peor.] Bib. The Moabite local god of Peor; — also used in the Old Testament as a place name, probably an abbreviation of Beth-Baal-Peor.

Ba'al-pe-rā-zim (pē-rā-zīm; -zīm), Bib. [D. Bib. Ba'al-pe-rā-zim (pē-rā-zīm).]

Ba'al-phar-a-sim (pār-ā-sīm), Bib. Ba'al-sal'isa (-sāl'ī-sā), D. Bib. Ba'al-shal'isa (-shāl'ī-shā), Bib.

the Baal of Tyre (Melkarth) was introduced among the Israelite settlers by Ahab; and Jehovah himself was at one time called Baal. The name of Baal became a common element in Semitic names of places and persons; as, Baal-hermon, Baal-peor, Hannibal ("favor of Baal"), Hasdrubal ("help of Baal"), etc.

2. Fig.: A false god; an idol.

Ba'al-ism (bā'al-īz'm), n. Worship of Baal; idolatry. — Ba'al-ism, a. — Ba'al-ist (-ist), Ba'al-ite (-it), n. — Ba'al-ite'cal (-ī'tē-kāl), a. — Ba'al-ize (-īz), v. t.

Ba'al marriage (bā'al'āb). [Ar. bā'al to be a husband or wife.] Among the desert Arabs, a marriage in which the wife is under the authority of her husband. Ba'al marriage is supposed to have originated in wife capture and is contrasted with beena marriage.

Ba'ba (bā'bā), n. [Per., Ar., Turk. bābā father.] A title of respect given in Turkey, Persia, etc., to various persons, as to the Patriarch of Alexandria, various religious ascetics, ushers of the seraglio, Turks by tributary Arabs, etc.

Ba'ba (bā'bā; bā'bā), n. [F.] A kind of plum cake consisting essentially of a rich brioche paste with fruit, as citron, raisins, etc.; Polish cake.

Ba'ba Ab-dal-la (bā'bā-āb-dāl-lā). In the "Arabian Nights," a man who is made rich by a dervish, but covetously demands also a box of magic ointment, by the misuse of which he loses both riches and eyesight.

Bab'bitt (bāb'īt), n. Babbitt metal; specif., a Babbitt metal lining for a bearing brass.

Bab'bitt, v. t.; BAB'BITT-ED; BAB'BITT-ING. To line or furnish with Babbitt metal.

Bab'bitt-ing jig. Mach. A molding box in which bearings or bearing brasses are placed while being babbitted. A short section of shaft is placed inside the bearing or between the brasses to mold the inside correctly.

Bab'bitt metal. Also Bab'bitt's metal (bāb'īt's). [After Isaac Babbitt, of Massachusetts, inventor of the method of using soft metals in journal boxes.] A soft white anti-friction metal of varying composition, as of 4 parts of copper, 8 of antimony, and 24 or 36 of tin (the alloy with the smaller proportion of tin being called hardening), that with the greater lining. b Any of several alloys similarly used.

Bab'ble (bāb'l), v. i.; BABBLED (-l'd); BABBLING. [Cf. LG. babbeln, D. babbelen, G. bappeln, bappern, F. babiller,

— a title given to the founder of Babism, and taken from that of Bab-ul-Din, assumed by him. Bab' (bā'b), Child's var. of PAPA.

Ba'ba (bā'bā), n. [Cf. Hind. & Per. bābā father.] A baby; a child. India.

Ba'ba (bā'bā), n. [Slovak baba old woman.] Slav. Myth. A thunder with, grandmother of the Devil.

Ba'a-ni'as (-nī'ās), Bib. Ba'an-ite (bā'an-īt), Eccl. Hist. One of a party among the Paulicians; — so called from Baanes (d. 801), its leader. According to some writers he practiced gross immorality.

Ba'ar, Var. of BAHAR. See WEIGHT.

baar, t. BARE.

Ba'a-ra (bā'ā-rā), Bib. baas, t. BASS.

baas (bās; bōs), n. (D., master) 1. A Dutch skipper.

2. Master; boss. So Africa. Ba'a-sā (bā'ā-sā), D. Bib. Ba'a-se'iah (-sē'ī-ā; -sī-ā), Bib. Ba'a-sha (bā'ā-shā), Bib. Ba'a-si'ah (-sī'ā), Bib. baast, Obs. p. p. of BASTE.

baate, t. BATE.

bab (dial. bāb). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of BARE.

bab (bāb), n. & t. Dial. Eng. and Scot. var. of BOB. — bab-ber, n.

Bab (bāb), n. [Per.] Lit., gate;

babblare; prob. orig. to keep saying *ba*, imitative of a child learning to talk. 1. To utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds; as, a child *babbls*.

2. To talk incoherently; to utter unmeaning words. 3. To talk idly or fatuously; to talk thoughtlessly, as in telling secrets; to chatter; to prate.

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

In every *babbling* brook he finds a friend. *Wordsworth*. 5. Of hounds, to give tongue too freely or without reason in the field.

Syn.—Prate, prattle, chatter, gossip. See **CHAT**. **bab'ble** (băb'bl), *v. t.* 1. To utter in an indistinct or incoherent way; to repeat, as words or phrases, in a childish or unreasoning way.

These [words] he used to *babble* in all companies. *Arbutnot*. 2. To disclose by too free talk, as a secret.

bab'ble, n. 1. Idle talk; senseless prattle; gabble; twaddle. "This is mere moral *babble*." *Milton*.

It is an unpardonable misunderstanding of the dignity and seriousness of childhood to offer it *babble*, when it asks only simplicity. *Forster MacClintock*. 2. Inarticulate speech; constant or confused murmur.

The *babble* of our young children. *Darwin*. As it stole onward, the streamlet kept up a *babble*, kind, quiet, soothing, but melancholy. *Hawthorne*.

bab'bler (băb'blēr), *n.* 1. One who babbles.

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange*. 2. A hound that gives tongue too freely in the field.

3. Any of numerous birds having loud chattering notes, esp. those of the Timaliidae, an Old World, mostly tropical, oscine family having short wings and a thrushlike bill.

bab'bling (-lŋg), *p. a.* & *v. n.* from **BABBLE**. — **bab'bling-ly, adv.**

babbling thrush, any of several thrushlike *babblers*, as those of the genus *Timalia*. — **b. warbler**, the lesser white-throat of Europe.

Bab'cock test (băb'kŏk). [After Dr. S. M. *Babcock*, American chemist.] A test for determining the butter value of milk by treating the milk with acid and whirling it, by means of a centrifugal apparatus (*Babcock tester*), in a bottle with a long graduated neck (*Babcock bottle*). The fat is brought to the top and its amount may be read off directly.

babe (băb), *n.* [ME. *babe*, *bab*, *baban*; cf. *ba*, *babble*, also *Ir. bab*, *baban*, *babe*, *W. baban*, *maban*.] 1. An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

2. A doll for children. *Obs.* **Spenser**.

babe in the wood, a person in the stocks. *Obs. slang*. "Let's see if being a *babe in the wood*' won't be enough to bring him to reason." The slang term for occupants of the stocks was quite suggestive enough to produce instant result. *P. L. Ford*.

Babes in the Wood. See *Children in the Wood*, under **CHILD**. **Bab'el** (băb'el), *n.* [Heb. *Babel*, the name of the capital of Babylonia; in Genesis associated with the idea of "confusion."] 1. The city and tower in the land of Shinar, where the confusion of languages is related, in the book of Genesis, to have occurred. According to modern higher critics the account of the Tower of Babel probably either alludes to, or was occasioned by, the decay and fall of some ancient Semitic temple tower (zikkurat), such as that at Birs Nimrud (modern Borsippa) or that of the great temple at Babylon.

2. Fig.: A structure impossibly lofty; a visionary scheme. 3. [Often *l. c.*] 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. *Stevenson*.

bab'er-y (băb'ēr-y), *n.* [Perh. orig. from *baboonery*. Cf. **BABOON**, and also **BABE**.] Grotesque ornamentation or figure, as in carved work or illustrations of books; a fantastic conceit. *Obs.* "Painted *babery*." *Sir P. Sidney*.

Ba'ghan (bă'ghān), *n.* A Hindu of a high caste of the Aryo-Dravidian ethnic type, dwelling mainly in Bihar.

Bab'i'a'ma (băb'i-ā'mā), *n.* [NL, fr. D. of South Africa; cf. *D. babiaam* baboon; — so named because baboons eat the bulbs.] *Bot.* A large genus of South African bulbous iridaceous herbs, having lanceolate, sword-shaped leaves, and showy red or yellow, scattered, spicate flowers. They are frequently cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

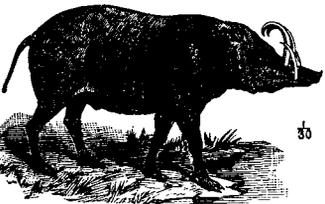
bab'bles'-breath' (băb'blz-brēth'), *n.* Also **bab'y's-breath'**. A tall European sileneaceous plant (*Gypsophila paniculata*), often cultivated in the United States for its clusters of small fragrant white or pink flowers. **b** Any one of several other plants having delicately scented flowers, as the grape hyacinth, wild madder (*Galium mollugo*), and *Androsiphium cœruleum*.

bab'ing-ton-ite (băb'ing-tŏn-ĭt), *n.* [After William *Babington*, English mineralogist.] A greenish black silicate of iron, manganese, and calcium, occurring in triclinic crystals. It belongs to the pyroxene group. *H.*, 5.5-6. *Sp. gr.*, 3.35-3.37.

Bab'ing-ton's plot or conspiracy (băb'ing-tŏnz). *Eng. Hist.* A plot (1586), led by Anthony *Babington*, to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and place Mary, Queen of Scots, upon the throne. It led to Mary's imprisonment at Fotheringhay, and subsequent trial and execution. *Babington* and his fellow-conspirators were executed.

bab'i-rous'sa, bab'i-rus'sa (băb'i-rŏs'sā; băb'i-rŏs'sā), *n.* [*F.* *babiroussa*, fr. Malay *babi* hog + *rūsā* deer.] A large hoglike quadruped (*Babryssa babryssa*) of the East

Indies, sometimes domesticated. The upper canine teeth or tusks of the male are large and recurved, coming out through the lips.



Babiroussa.

Bab'iam (băb'i-ā'm), **Bab'i-ism** (băb'i-ā'iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of a modern religious pantheistical sect in Persia, which was founded, about 1844, by Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik (1820-1850), who assumed the title of Bab-ud-Din (Per. Gate of the Faith). Babism is a mixture of Mohammedan, Christian, Jewish, and Parsi elements. This doctrine forbids concubinage and polygamy, and frees women from many of the degradations imposed upon them among the orthodox Mohammedans. Mendicancy, the use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, and slave dealing, are forbidden; asceticism is discountenanced. — **Bab'ist, n.**

ba'boo, ba'bu (băb'oo), *n.* [Hind. *bābū*.] A Hindu gentleman; a Hindu title answering to *Mr.* or *Esquire*; also, a native clerk who writes English; — often applied disparagingly to any native having more or less education in English. — **ba'boo-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* — **ba'boo-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

ba-boon (băb'ooŋ), *n.* [ME. *babewin*, *baboin*, fr. *F. babouin*, or LL. *babewynus*, fr. *F. babove* grimace, of uncertain origin.] 1. A grotesque figure in architectural or decorative work. *Obs.*

2. Any of certain large Old World apes constituting *Papio* (syn. *Cynocephalus*) and allied genera. Baboons have doglike muzzles, large canine teeth, cheek pouches, a short tail, and naked callosities on the buttocks. They inhabit Africa and Arabia. See **MANDRILL**, **CHACMA**, and **DRILL**.

ba-boon'er-y (-ēr-y), *n.* 1. Baboons collectively. 2. Baboonish conduct or behavior. *Marryat*.

ba-boosh' (băb'oosh'), *n.* [Ar. *bābūsh*, fr. Per. *pāpūsh*; cf. *F. babouch*.] A kind of Oriental slipper made without heel or quarters.

Ba-bou'vism (băb'oo-vĭz'm), *n.* [*F. babouvisme*.] A system of absolute equality of all people and communism of all property advocated by François Emile Babeuf (executed 1797), a French Revolutionist. — **Ba-bou'vist** (-vĭst), *n.*

ba-bul' (băb'ool'; băb'ool'), *n.* [Per. *babul* a species of mimosa.] 1. Any of several gum-yielding trees of the genus *Acacia*; specifically, the Egyptian thorn (*A. vera*). 2. The pods of *A. scorpioides* (known as *neb-neb*), or its astringent bark, both of which are used for tanning. **b** The gum produced by this tree. See **AMRAG GUM**.

ba'by (băb'y), *n.*; *pl.* **BABES** (-bĭz). [*Dim.* of **BABE**.] 1. An infant of either sex; a babe; — formerly applied to any child, now usually only to an infant in arms.

2. A doll. *Obs.* 3. The minute reflection which one sees of one's self in the pupil of another's eye. *Obs. or Archaic*.

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses, / Toyed with his locks, looked *babies* in his eyes. *Heywood*. 4. *pl.* Pictures in books; perh. originally decorative cupids, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

5. A person or thing babylike in character, size, or the like; as: **a** A childish or simple adult. **b** A very young animal. **c** The jack in the game of bowls.

ba'by, a. Like or pertaining to a baby, as in size, age, shape, character, or the like; as, *ba'by jib* topsail, the smallest jib topsail; *ba'by bells*, *ba'by swans*, *ba'by figure*, etc.

ba'by, v. t. **BA'BIED** (-bĭd); **BA'BY-ING**. 1. To treat as a baby; to humor; to fondle. *Young*.

2. In various games, as polo and football, to play (the ball) with gentle strokes so as to avoid losing control of it.

ba'by act. The act of a baby; an act childishly weak; the act of an infant or minor at law; also, act or statute, exempting from liability, as for infancy or limitation of time; — chiefly used with an implication of cowardice or baseness; as, to plead the *ba'by act*, to set up inexperience, weakness, legal infancy, or the like, as an excuse or defense. *Colloq.*

ba'by blue. A light tint of blue.

ba'by blue-eyes'. A delicate Californian hydrophyllaceous plant (*Menophita laevis*) having blue flowers marked with black spots. It is often cultivated.

ba'by bottle. A bottle holding less than half a pint. *Brit. baby farm*. A place where nursing and care of babies are offered for hire. — **ba'by farmer**. — **ba'by farming**.

ba'by-house (-hous'), *n.* A place for children's dolls and dolls' furniture; hence, a weather house.

ba'by-ish, a. Like a baby; childish; puerile; simple. — **ba'by-ish-ly, adv.** — **ba'by-ish-ness, n.**

ba'by jumper. A hoop or frame suspended by an elastic strap in which a baby may be held secure while amusing itself by jumping on the floor.

ba'by-ing-ton's-curse (băb'ing-tŏnz). [*After Charles Babington*, English botanist who introduced it.] The water weed *Phytolacca canadensis*.

ba'by-ish (băb'y-ĭsh), *a.* Babyish. **ba'byon**. [*Dim.* of *F. babion* a kind of small monkey, and *E. baboon*.] A baboon. *Obs.*

babish, n. l. [*OF. babuiz*.] To treat with scoffing. **bab'ish** (băb'ĭsh), *n.* A babyish. — **bab'ish-ly, adv.** — **bab'ish-ness, n.**

bab'li. *Babble. Ref. Sp.* **bab'lish** (băb'ĭsh), *n.* = **BABUL**. **bab'li**. *Babbled. Ref. Sp.*

bab'le. + **BABBLE, BAUBLE**. **bab'ler**. + **BABBLER**. **bab'li-am'ny** (băb'li-ām'y-nŷ), *n.* A babbling. *None word.*

bab'oon. + **BABOON**. **ba'bool'**. Var. of **BABUL**. **ba-boon'ish, a.** See **-ISH**. [*bul*.] **ba-boot'** (băb'ooŏt'), *n.* The *ba'boon*. + **BABOON**.

ba'by'. [*Tag.*] The pig; — often used in contempt. *Phil. l.* **ba'by-root'**, **ba'by's-root'**, *n.* An aromatic fuscaceous plant (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southern eastern United States, whose root has tonic properties.

ba'bu (băb'oo). Var. of **BABOON**. **ba'bu'na** (băb'oo-nā), *n.* [*NL*.] A female baboon. **ba'burd, n. & a.** [*F. babord*.] Larboard. *Obs. Scot.*

babw'ny. + **BABOON**. **ba'by-dom, n.** See **-DOM**. **ba'by fern**. The maidenhair spleenwort.

ba'by-hood, n. See **-HOOD**. **ba'by-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* See **-ISM**. **ba'by-lo-ni-a** (băb'oo-lŏ-ni-ā), *n.* See **BABYLON**.

Bab'y-lyon'ic (-lŏn'yŷk), *n.* **Bab'y-lyon'ic** (-lŏn'yŷk), *n.* **Bab'y-lyon'ic** (-lŏn'yŷk), *n.* [*Tag.*] Any of various Asiatic mangroves (genera *Rhizophora*, *Bruguiera*, *Ceripora*, etc.). *Phil. l.*

baby lace. A kind of narrow English pillow lace, much used for trimming.

Bab'y-lon (băb'y-lŏn), *n.* A great ancient Semitic city in the Euphrates valley, which after 2250 B. C. became the capital of Babylonia, whose empire (6th century B. C.) reached into Asia Minor and Egypt. It was a center of the world's commerce, and of the arts and sciences; and its life was marked by luxury and magnificence. Hence, fig., any great and luxurious city; also, in allusion to the Babylonian captivity of the Israelites, a place of captivity or exile. Also, the allegorical Babylon of the Apocalypse, where the name is generally thought to symbolize Rome.

Bab'y-lŏn'ian (-lŏn'yŷ-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to Babylonia; Chaldean; hence, fig.: **a** Great; **vast**; **b** Roman Catholic. *Contemptuous. Obs.* **c** Scarlet. **d** Noisily confused; tumultuous.

Babylonian, or Babylonian, captivity or exile. **a** The captivity of the Jews deported by Nebuchadrezzar into Babylonia in 587 and 586 B. C., terminating over fifty years later with the return of many under Sheshbazzar and later under Ezra. **b** The residence of the popes at Avignon during the period 1309-77. — **B. Era**, the Era of Nabonassar, beginning 747 B. C. — **B. punctuation** (of Hebrew texts). See **VOWEL POINT**. — **B. scale**, *Math.*, the sexagenary scale. — **B. Talmud**. See **TALMUD**. — **B. Targum on the Pentateuch**. See **TARGUM**. — **B. Targum on the Prophets**. See **TARGUM**. — **B. willow**. See **BAHAN**.

Bab'y-lŏn'ian, n. l. An inhabitant of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia. The originators of the Babylonian civilization are supposed by many authorities to have been the so-called Akkadians or Sumerians, of unknown origin; but very early in history Semites of the northern branch became the dominant race, and so continued until the Persian conquest, 539 A. D. The Assyrians who for some centuries held dominion over Babylonia were closely allied to them in race. See **ASSYRIAN**, **AKKADIAN**.

Distinctive of the *Babylonians*, although adopted by other people, was their mode of writing in wedge-like characters, which, however, is far from representing the original ideographs. Distinctive of them especially were their culture, their inventive genius, their intellectual enterprise, and love of knowledge. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*.

2. The language of Babylonia, specimens of which are preserved, dating from 3500 B. C. Babylonia possessed an extensive literature, chiefly commercial and religious, written in cuneiform characters upon tablets of baked clay, many thousands of which are preserved in modern museums. See **CODE OF HAMMURABI**, **GILGAMESH EPIC**, **SEMITIC**.

3. An astrologer; — so called because the Babylonians were famous for knowledge of astrology. Cf. **CHALDEAN**.

4. A Roman Catholic; — used in contempt. *Obs.*

baby primrose. A true primrose (*Primula forbesii*) native of China, and frequently cultivated for its numerous slender scapes of small pale-lilac flowers.

baby ribbon. A narrow grosgrain or satin ribbon.

bac (băk), *n.* [*F.* See **BACK** a *vat*.] 1. A broad, flat-bottomed ferryboat, usually worked by a rope. *Rare*.

2. A vat or cistern. See **1st BACK, l.**

ba-ca'ba (bă-kă'bā), *n.*, **bacaba palm**. [*From native name*.] Any palm of the genus *Cenocarpus*, esp. *C. bacaba* and *C. distichus*, the drupelike fruits of which afford a pleasant beverage.

ba-ca-la'o (bă-kă-lă'ŏ), *n.* [*Sp. bacalao, bacallao*, codfish.] 1. The codfish.

2. (bă-kă-lă'ŏ) A large West Indian grouper (*Mycteroperca falcaia*), an important food fish of Cuba.

Bac'buo' (băk'bŏo'), *n.* [*Heb. bakbuk* bottle.] In Rabalais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle, which gave out indelible oracles. Also, the priestess of the Bottle. It was consulted by Panurge as to whether he ought to marry.

ba-ca-lau're-ate (bă-kă-lă'ŏ-rĕ-āt), *n.* [*NL. bacallauræus*, fr. LL. *baccalauræus* a bachelor of arts, corrupted fr. *baccalaris*, under the influence of *L. laurus* laurel. See **BACHELOR**.] 1. The degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges. See **BACHELOR, n.**, 3.

2. A baccalaureate sermon. *U. S.*

ba-ca-lau're-ate, a. Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts.

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

Bac'ca-na'rĭst (băk-kă-nă'rĭst), *n.* *Ecccl. Hist.* A member of the order of Regular Clerks of the Faith of Jesus, founded by Nicolao Baccanari (or Paccanari) in 1797, and absorbed by the Society of Jesus in 1814.

ba-ca-rat', bac'ca-ra' (bă-kă-ră'; F. bă-kă-ră'), *n.* [*F.*] A French game of cards played by a banker and punters. The number of cards to a hand is two, and winning depends solely upon the pip values, a natural being 8 or 9, or 9 only, tens and face cards counting nothing.

ba-ca-tee (băk'ā-tĕ), *a.* [*L. baccatus*, fr. *L. bacca* berry.] 1. *Bot.* Pylae throughout, like a berry; berrilyke.

2. Bearing berries.

ba-ca-ted (băk'ā-tĕd), *a.* 1. Bearing berries. 2. Set or adorned with pearls. *Obs.*

Bac'chæ (băk'chĕ), *n. pl.* [*Gr. Bakkhai*.] The maenads, or women companions of Dionysus (*Bacchus*) in his journeys through the East; also, the women participants in the Dionysian festivals. Euripides's tragedy "The Bacchæ" portrays the mythical introduction of the cult of Dionysus into Thebes. The god with his maenads arrives at Thebes from the East and is imprisoned by the king, Pentheus. The god escapes to the mountains, accompanied by *Agave*, Pentheus's mother, and other Theban women. The king follows and is torn to pieces by the frenzied women. Cf. **MENAD**.

Bab'y-lŏn-ism (-lŏn-iz'm), *n.* 1. Popery; — used opprobriously. *Obs.* [*or usage*.] 2. A Babylonian word, idiom.

ba'y-lŏn-ite (-ĭt), *n.* The character used in the Babylonian cuneiform inscriptions.

Bab'y-lŏn-ize (-ĭz), *v. t.* To make Babylonian. *Rare*.

ba'by'ol-a-try, n. [*ba'by* + *-ol-a-try*.] Child worship.

ba'by pin. A kind of small ornamental bar pin.

bab'yroussa. + **BABIROUSSA**. **ba'by-ship, n.** See **-SHIP**.

ba'ca-lau're-ate (bă-kă-lă'ŏ-rĕ-āt), *a.* [*See BACCALAUREATE*.] *Of or distinctive of a bachelor.*

ba-ca-lau'rĭ-an. Var. of **BACCALAUREAN**. *Rare*. **ba-ca-lau're-ate**. + **BACCALAO**. **ba-ca-rat'**. Var. of **BACCHAR**. **ba-ca-ris** (bă-kă-rĭs; băk'ār). See **BACCHAR**. **ba-ca-ris** (băk'ār-rĭs). Var. of **BACCHAR**.

bac/cha-nal (bák'tá-nál), *a.* [L. *Bacchanalis*, fr. *Bacchus*. See **BACCHUS**.] Of or relating to Bacchus or the Bacchanalia; bacchanalian.

bac/cha-nal, *n.* 1. A devotee of Bacchus; one who celebrates the Bacchanalia; hence, a reveler; a carouser. "Topsy Bacchanals." *Shak.*

2. The Bacchanalia; hence, (*sing.*) drunken revelry; carousal; also, a bacchanalian song or dance.

Bac/cha-na-li-a (-ná'í-lí-á), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. fr. *Bacchanalia*. See **BACCHANAL**.] 1. A festival of Bacchus celebrated by the Romans every three years with an orgiastic procession at night. The licentiousness to which it gave rise caused its prohibition in 186 B. C. Cf. **LIBERALIA**.

2. [L. c.] Hence, a drunken feast; an orgiastic revel.

bac/cha-na-li-an (-án), *a.* Of or pertaining to the festival of Bacchus; relating to, given to, or characterized by, reveling and drunkenness.

Even bacchanalian madness has its charms. *Cowper.*

— *n.* A bacchanal. — **bac/cha-na-li-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **bac/cha-na-li-an-ly**, *adv.*

bac/cha-nal-ize (bák'tá-nál-íz), *v. i. & t.* To turn into, or indulge in, a bacchanal. — **bac/cha-na-li-za-tion** (-ná'í-zá'shún; -záz'z), *n.*

bachant (bák'ánt), *n.* [L. *bacchans*, *-antis*, p. pr. of *bachari* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus.] A devotee who takes part in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; hence, a bacchanal; a reveler. — **bachant**, *a.*

bachante (bá-kánt'; bák'ánt; bák'ánté; 277; see note below), *n.* [F.] A man or a woman devotee of Bacchus. See **BACCHAE**, **MENAD**; cf. **DIONYSUS**.

— This is the French form of the word, and properly has but two syllables, although often pronounced with three in ignorance or disregard of the etymology. The Italian form is *baconite* (three syllables). The plural, *bachantes*, is often pronounced bák'ánté, as if Latin.

baccharis (bák'tá-ris), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *bacchar*, *bacchar*, *baccaris*, a plant with fragrant root, Gr. *βάκκαρις*, *Bák-karís*, a kind of plant.] 1. Bacchar. *Obs.*

2. [cap.] *Bot.* A very large genus of American dicotyledonous asteraceous shrubs or small trees, chiefly tropical. They have alternate aromatic or resinous leaves and rather showy panicle or corymbose heads of tubular and radiate flowers. *B. halimifolia*, the groundsel. *B. artemisioides*, and other species possess medicinal properties.

Bac/chic (bák'ík), *a.* [L. *Bacchicus*, Gr. *Βακχικός*.] **Bac/chical** (-í-kál) } Of or pert. to Bacchus or his rites; hence [often *l. c.*] jovial, or riotous, with intoxication.

Bacchic, or **Dionysiac**, *amphora*, an amphora or vase bearing scenes from the festivals or myths of Bacchus.

|| **bac-chi/us** (bá-kí'ús; or *pl.* -chii (-kí'í)), [L. *Bacchius* (pes), Gr. *Ὀ Βακχέος* (sc. *πόος* foot).] *Pros.* A metrical form of one short syllable and two long ones (—). — **Bac/chus** (bák'ús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Βάκχος*.] *Class. Myth. & Relig.* The god of wine; Dionysus (which see).

bac/ci-form (bák'sí-fórm), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-form*.] Having the form of a berry.

Bac-civ'o-rous (bák-sív'ó-rús), *a.* [L. *bacca* berry + *-vorus*.] Eating, or subsisting on, berries.

Bach/a-rach (bák'tá-rák; bák'tá-rák), *n.* A kind of Rhine wine made in the neighborhood of Bacharach.

bach'e-ler (bák'té-lér), *n.* [OF. *bachelor* young man, F. *bachelier* (cf. Pr. *bacalar*, Sp. *bachiller*, Pg. *bacharel*, It. *baccalare*), LL. *baccalarius*, *baccularius*, the tenant of a kind of farm called *baccalaria*, a soldier not old or rich enough to lead his retainers into battle with a banner, a person of an inferior academic degree aspiring to a doctorate. In the latter sense, it was afterward changed to *baccalarius*. See **BACCALAREATE**, *n.*] 1. A knight who followed the standard of another, either because of his youth or of having too few vassals of his own; hence, a novice in arms. Hence, also, a knight bachelor (which see).

2. A junior member of a trade guild or city company. *Obs.*

3. A man (now also a woman) who has taken the first or lowest degree in the liberal arts, or in some branch of learning at a college, school, or university; as, a *bachelor of arts*. See **GOVW**.

4. A man of any age who has not married.

As merry... an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. *Irving.*

5. A woman who has not married. *Rare or Attributive.*

Old maids, or bachelor girls, as we much more descriptively term them nowadays. *Current Literature.*

6. a The crappie. b Sometimes, any male animal, when without a mate during the breeding time; — esp. applied to male fur seals three to six or more years old, which are prevented from breeding by the older males. These are the seals which may legally be killed for their skins.

bachelor's-button, *n.* A any of several species of *Centauria*, the flower heads of which resemble buttons, esp. *C. cyanus*, the bluebot or cornflower, and *C. nigra*, the knapweed. b Hence: Any of numerous other plants; as in Europe the tall buttercup, the globeamaranth, the ragged robin, chicory, etc., and in the United States the orange milkwort, blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium*), etc., the last two being often called also *wild bachelor's-button*.

ba-cil-lar (bá-síl'ár; bák'í-lár), *a.* [L. *bacillum* little **ba-cil-la-ry** (bák'í-lá-rí) } staff.] 1. A rod-shaped; consisting of small rods or rodlike bodies. b *Bacteriol.* Pertaining to or resembling bacilli.

bacillary, or **Japanese**, *dysentery*, dysentery due to the presence of a certain bacillus in the intestinal canal.

Bac'il-la-ri-a-ce-æ (bák'sí-lá-rí-á'sé-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bacillum* a small staff.] *Bot.* A family of thallophytic plants (also known as *Diatomeæ*) constituting the order Bacillariales. — **ba-cil-la-ri-a-ce-ous** (-shús), *a.*

Bac'il-la-ri-a'les (-á-léz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of minute unicellular algae, the diatoms, constituting with the Desmidiæ the class Zygothecæ. They are found in both fresh and salt water and on damp soil. See **DIATOM**.

ba-cil-la-ri-um (bák'tá-nál-íz'm), *See* **ISM**.

|| **ba-chan**'tes (bá-kán'tés), *n. pl.* [L.] Bacchantes, — male or female. [chán'tin].

ba-chan'tic (-tík), *a.* Bac-

ba-char, *ba-car* (bák'ár), *n.* [See **BACCHARIS**.] A kind of plant variously identified by botanists.

[RACH.]

Bac/cha-rach, *Var.* of **BACHA-**

ba-char-rine (bák'ár-tín), *n.* Also in. An alkaloid found in *Baccharis cordifolia*.

ba-char-roid, *a.* [Baccharis + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Baccharis*.

ba-che + **BATCH**.

bacchelaure, + **BACHELOR**.

ba-chi'ak (bák'ík'ák), *a.* [Gr. *Βακχικός*.] Composed of, or pertaining to, bacchii.

ba-chi-an (bák'tá-an), *a.* Bacchic; Bacchuslike. [Rare.]

ba-chi-c, *a.* A drinking song.

ba-chi-des (bák'í-déz; bák'í-déz), *Bib.*

ba-chi'í, *n. pl.* of **BACCHIUS**.

ba-chi-um (bák'tá-m), *n.* Bacchanalianism. *Rare.*

Bac-chu'rus (bák'ú-rús), *Bib.*

ba-ci'er-ous (bák-sí'er-ús), *a.* [L. *baccifer*; *bacca* berry + *ferre* to bear.] Bearing berries.

ba-cil'liform (bá-síl'í-fórm), *a.* Rod-shaped; bacillar.

ba-cil'lus (ús), *n.*; *pl.* (sense 2) -cilli (-síl). [NL., for L. *bacillum*, dim. of L. *baculum* stick.] 1. [cap.] *Bacteriol.* A very large genus of rod-shaped bacteria of the family Bacillaceæ, distinguished from *Bacterium* by the presence of flagella. They are found in a wide variety of situations and substances, and include both harmless and pathogenic species. Of the latter class the most important are *B. coli*, often the cause of peritonitis and other abdominal affections; *B. typhosus*, of typhoid fever; *B. tetani*, of tetanus; *B. pestis*, of bubonic plague; *B. fevers*, of symptomatic anthrax in cattle, sheep, etc.; *B. adematidis*, of malignant oedema. Certain destructive plant diseases are also due to parasitic bacilli, for example, *B. amylovaris*, the cause of the blight of pear and apple. The chief nonpathogenic or beneficial microorganisms of this genus are *B. subtilis*, the common hay bacillus; *B. radicicola*, the root tubercle bacillus of leguminous crops; *B. butyricus*, one of the bacteria producing butyric acid in milk. *B. vulgaris* is the common proteus bacillus of putrefying substances; *B. ellenbachensis*, one of the soil bacteria, possesses the power of fixing free nitrogen.

2. Any individual or species of this genus; hence, any rod-shaped microorganism resembling or related to *Bacillus*, and, loosely (esp. in *pl.*), any of the bacteria.

back (bák), *n.* [D. *bak* tray, bowl; cf. F. *bac*. Cf. **BAC**, **BASIN**.] 1. A large shallow vat; a cistern, tub, or trough, used by brewers, distillers, dyers, glue makers, and others, for mixing or cooling wort, holding water, hot glue, etc.

2. A ferryboat. See **BAC**, 1. *Rare.*

back, *n.* [AS. *bæc*; akin to Icel. *Sw.* & LG. *bak*, Dan. *bag*, and to OHG. *bahho* ham. Cf. **BACON**.] 1. In human beings, the hinder part of the body, extending from the neck to the end of the spine; the corresponding part of the body in other vertebrates; as, the *back* of a horse or a fish.

2. This part of the body viewed with reference to some special fact, as of its capacity of bearing burdens, its being most protected by the clothing, esp. primitive clothing, its being turned toward those left behind, etc.; hence, the whole body as the recipient of clothes.

Clothing both for her bed and back *Wycliffe.*

3. The whole hinder part or surface of a man's body; the part of anything on the side opposite the front or face; the hinder or rear part; as, the *back* of a chimney; the *back* of the tongue; the *back* of the leg.

4. The entire upper (usually convex) part or surface of any animal; hence, the upper part of anything, as opposed to the inner or lower part; as, the *back* of the foot; the *back* of a hand rail; the *back* of an arch; the *back*, or ridge, of a mountain; the *back*, or darker side, of a flatfish (which is not anatomically its back). Cf. **DOSSUM**, **DORSAL**. [The mountains] their broad bare backs upheave *Milton.*

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

Where both of the longer faces of a large building are treated with nearly equal architectural effect, that which has not the principal entrance will be the *back*. *Dyer of Arch.*

A distant group of brumbers (wild horses) threw up their heads, and with a shrill neigh raced off to the *back*, apparently the sole denizens of the waste. *Rolf Boldrewood.*

6. Specific (of parts or things behind or opposite the face or front): a A garment for the back; hence, clothing; also, armor for the back; a backplate. *Obs.* *Chaucer.* b A support or resource in reserve.

This project Should have a back or second, that might hold. *Shak.*

c The part of a cutting tool on the opposite side from its edge; as, the *back* of a knife, or of a saw. d In certain games, as football, polo, hockey, etc., a position, originally a defensive one, behind the front line of players, esp. that nearest the goal; also, a player stationed in such a position. Cf. **FORWARD**, *n.* Backs are sometimes called *full back*, *three-quarter back*, *half back*, and *quarter back* according to their relative positions behind those in the front line and the rules under which the game is played. e The side opposite to the neck or belly of a type. f The part of a book or its leaves where it is sewed when bound. g A plate, lining, skin, or other part added to a thing behind or opposite the face, or on the reverse side, for any purpose, as for strengthening it. h *Wrestling*. A fall squarely upon the back. i The upright hinder part of a chair above the seat. j *Phonetics*. A back sound. See **BAC**, *a*, 4.

7. Specific (of parts corresponding or analogous to an animal's back): a The convex surface of anything curved, as of a bow. b The upper surface of a beam; — opposed to *belly*. c *Naut.* The keel and keelson of a ship. d The extrados of an arch. e *pl.* Among leather dealers, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides. f *Mining & Quarrying*. (1) A joint, usually a strike joint, perpendicular to the direction of working. (2) The upper surface of a vein. (3) Of a drift or stope, the material separating it from the next above, or from the surface. g The dorsal surface of a leaf.

8. The action of backing; as, the *back* of a dog.

at one's back, close behind, as in support or pursuit.

Cæsar had the people at his back. *Froude.*

— b and edge, altogether, completely. *Obs.* — b of beyond, a place far out of the way or ever so far off. *Humorous.* — behind the b. of, without the knowledge of. In the absence, or out of sight or hearing, of. to be, or lie, on one's b., to be helpless. — to give, or make, a b., to arch the back over, as in playing leapfrog. — to put, or get, one's b. up, to assume an attitude of obstinate resistance (from the action of a cat when attacked). *Colloq.* *J. H. Newman.*

back, *v. i.*; **BACKED** (bák't); **BACKING**. 1. To make or form a back for; to furnish with a back; to put a back to; also, to form the back of; to be at the back of; as, to *back* up an electrolyte.

[AS. *bæc*.] A rivulet or stream, or the vale or low ground where it flows. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* except as a suffix, *diel-back* and *-batch*, in place names. [TR.]

back'al (bák'ól), *n.* See **MACE**.

back'e-lor-dom, *n.* **back'e-lor-iam** (-íz'm), *n.* See **DOM**; **ISM**.

back'e-lor-hood, *n.* See **HOOD**.

back'e-lor-ize, *v. i.* To take the backer's degree, as of arts.

back'e-lor-y, *a.* Bachelorlike.

back'er, *n.* Bachelor.

back. See **BACHE**.

bach-are + **BASHAW**.

bach-are + **BAREK**.

ba-che + **BATCH**, **BEACH**.

ba-che (*dial.* *bách*; *bách*), *n.*

[AS. *bæc*.] A rivulet or stream, or the vale or low ground where it flows. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* except as a suffix, *diel-back* and *-batch*, in place names. [TR.]

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ba-che (*dial.* *bách*; *bách*), *n.*

The chalk cliffs which *back* the beach. *Huxley.*

The copy, on removal from the mold, is strengthened by being *backed* with type metal. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. To support or help by force, or by moral encouragement, financial aid, or the like; to uphold; to second; to strengthen by aid or influence; — often with *up*, intensive.

The Parliament would be *backed* by the people. *Macaulay.*

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

His prolonged Cæsar's command, and *backed* him up in every thing. *Froude.*

3. To bet on the success of; — as, to *back* a race horse.

4. *Sporting*. Of hunting dogs, to point with (another dog that has pointed), whether seeing the game or not.

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

I will *back* him [a horse] straight. *Shak.*

6. To place or seat upon the back. *Rare.*

Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *backed*. *Shak.*

7. To write upon the back of, as by way of countersigning or indorsing so that another may use, by way of preparation for filling, etc.; as, to *back* a warrant for execution in another county; to *back* a note.

8. To drive, force, or cause to move or act, backward; to cause to retreat or recede; as, to *back* a horse; a locomotive is *backed* by reversing its action; to *back* the oars.

9. *Print*. To print on, or be at, the back of, esp. so as to register exactly; as, to *back* a sheet; to make pages *back* each other.

10. *Bookbinding*. To force the backs of the sheets or sections of (an unbound book) over one another from the center outwards on each side so as to form grooves into which the edges of the cover boards will fit. This was formerly done by clamping the sheets, after rounding, between two boards (backing boards) and striking the backs of the sections with a hammer (backing hammer); it is now usually done by means of a roller in a machine.

to *back* an anchor, *Naut.*, to secure another anchor or heavy weight about an anchor and to its cable to increase the holding power. — to b. a sail, to brace or hold it so that the wind acts upon the front of it and deadens the headway or drives the vessel astern. — to b. off. *A Masonry*. To finish at the back by cutting off projecting portions. b *Match*. To cut away or relieve on the back; as, to *back* off a cutter or drill to make a clearance. c *Cotton Spinning*. To reverse the direction of rotation of (a spindle), so that the yarn between the nose of the cop and the point of the spindle may be uncoiled. — to b. the field. See under **FIELD**, *n.* — to b. the worming, to level the surface of rope by filling the crevices made by the strands. — to b. water, *Naut.*, to reverse the action of the oars, paddles, or propeller upon the water, so as to stop or force the boat or ship backward.

back (bák), *v. i.* 1. To move or go back; as, the horse *backed*.

2. *Naut.* To change direction against the sun, or counterclockwise; — said of the wind. Opposed to *veer*.

3. *Sporting*. To point with another dog which has pointed whether seeing the game or not; — said of a dog.

4. *Print*. To register.

to *back* and fill, to alternately *back* and fill the sails of a vessel so as to keep her clear of the shore and obstructions, while the current of a river or channel carries the vessel down. Hence, *fig.*, to take opposite positions alternately; to assert and deny. *Colloq.* — to b. out, to b. down, to retreat or withdraw from a promise, engagement, or contest; to recede. *Colloq.*

Cleon at first... was willing to go; but, finding that he [Nicias] was in earnest, he tried to *back* out. *Jovett (Thucyd.)*

back, *adv.* [Shortened from **ADBACK**.] 1. To or toward the rear; indefinitely, to or toward a place away from any place treated as the front, center, or the like; as, to move *back*; to step *back*.

2. (Of time) In or into time past; ago. "Sixty or seventy years *back*." *Gladstone.*

3. To or toward the place from which a person or thing came or was taken or derived; as, to go *back* for something left behind; to go *back* to one's native place; to put a book *back* after reading it.

4. To or toward a former condition or station; to a state that renews former conditions or relations; as, to go *back* to private life; to go *back* to barbarism.

5. In withdrawal from a statement, promise, or undertaking; as, he took *back* the offensive words.

6. In concealment or reserve; in one's own possession; as, to keep *back* the truth; to keep *back* part of the money.

7. In a state of restraint or hindrance.

The Lord hath kept thee *back* from honor. *Nun. xxiv. 11.*

8. In return, repayment, or requital.

What have I to give you *back*? *Shak.*

9. In arrear; as, to be *back* in one's rent. *Colloq.*

back and forth, backwards and forwards; to and fro. — to go *back* to turn back from; to abandon; to betray; as, to go *back* on a friend, on one's professions, etc. *Colloq.*

back, *a.* 1. Being at the back or in the rear; — often with some specific implication, as of distance, remoteness, inferiority, or the like; as, the *back* door; *back* settlements. We saw only the *back* side of the towns. *Thoreau.*

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

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

4. *Phon.* Pronounced with closure or narrowing of the oral passage at, or toward, the back of the mouth; guttural; velar; as, *á, ó, g* (go). See **Guide to Pron.**, § 41.

5. Retrospectively in the rear; no longer current; as, a *back* number of a magazine.

Syn. — See **POSTERIOR**.

Back The line of distinction between those cases where *back* is distinctly an adjective or adverb, so that it should be kept separate (as in the *back* part of the room), and those where its identity is so merged in the name or term into which it enters as a part that it should be treated as a prefix (as in *backbite*, *backbone*, *backfall*), is indefinite. In some cases *back* is joined or kept separate according to varying circumstances of accent, emphasis, construction, usage, etc., separation emphasizing the individual force of

the word back, and combination merging it in the sense of the specific compound. On account of this indefiniteness all the compounds and two-word phrases are included in the main vocabulary in the form most commonly used.

back/ache (băk'ăk'), n. Pain or ache in the back.

back-act/ing, a. Acting backward.

back-acting, or back-action, steam engine, a steam engine in which the motion is transmitted backward from the cross-head to a crank which is between the crosshead and the cylinder, or between the cylinder and the crosshead.

back action. Action reversing the usual or direct action; as, a back-action steam engine. See BACK-ACTING.

back-angle, n. *Coast Surveying*. The computed angle at a fixed but unvisited point which serves to check the position of some point in the triangulation.

back-are (bă-kă'ră; băk'ă'ră), *interj.* Also *baccare*. Stand back! give place!—a word common in the Elizabethan writers, said to be used in ridicule of some one pretending to a knowledge of Latin which he did not possess. *Shak.* *Udall.* *Baccare*, quoth Mortimer to his son.

back-band (băk'bănd'), n. A band for the back, as that holding the sheets of a book together, or that passing over a horse's back and holding up the shafts of a vehicle.

back bar. 1. In an open fireplace, a horizontal bar in the chimney on which to hang a vessel over the fire. 2. A counter or shelf extending along the wall behind the bar in a barroom. *U. S.*

back-bite (băk'bit'), v. t. [2d back, n. + bite.] To detract from the character of (one absent); to censure meanly or spitefully (one absent); to slander or speak evil of (one absent). *Wycliffe.*

back-bite, v. i. To censure or revile the absent. They are arrant knaves, and will backbite. *Shak.*

back-bite, n. Act of backbiting. *Obs. or R.*

Sir Benjamin Backbite, a slanderous character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

back block. 1. A wrest block. 2. Pastoral country remote from the seacoast or from a river. *Australia.* See BLOCK, n., 18.

back-block'er, n. A bushman from a back block. *Australia.*

back-board (băk'bôrd'), n. 1. A board supporting, forming, or placed at, the back of a thing, as athwart the stern of a boat, at the rear of a wagon, or as backing to a picture, etc. 2. A board at the rim of a water wheel to keep the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel. 3. A board worn or fastened across the back to give erectness to the figure. *Thackeray.*

Budding beauties in white muslin, fresh from a backboard and a governess. *C. Lever.*

back bond. *Scots Law*. An instrument by which one apparently taking as absolute owner under another instrument acknowledges that he is only a trustee or mortgagee.

back-bone (băk'bôun'), n. 1. The column of bones (vertebræ) in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine; 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.*

Specif.: a *Naut.* A rope attached fore-and-aft along the center of an awning to support and strengthen it. *b Railroads.* A piece of straight track from which other tracks in a railroad yard lead. *c* The center timber of an ice boat. 4. Firmness; moral principle; steadfastness.

Shelley's thought never had any backbone. *Shairp.* to the backbone, through and through; thoroughly; entirely. "Staunch to the backbone." *Lord Lytton.*

back-bone'd (băk'bôund'), a. Vertebrate.

back casing. *Mining*. A temporary shaft lining of bricks laid dry, inside of which the permanent lining is built after solid rock (called the *stonehead*) has been reached. *Eng.*

back-cast, a. Cast or thrown backwards. *Sir P. Sidney.*

back-cast (băk'kăst'), n. A cast or throw backward; a reverse. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.* "A sair backcast." *Scott.*

back center or centre. The center in the tailstock of a lathe.

back-chain (băk'čhăn'), n. 1. A chain used as a backband. 2. *Naut.* A chain attached to each side of a rudder and to a point under the counter, to support the rudder in backing.

back charges. Charges brought forward after an account has been made up.

back cloth. 1. *Naut.* A piece of canvas secured to the after part of a topsail yard to stow the bunt of the topsail in. 2. *Calico Printing*. A cloth placed under fabric that is being printed.

back cut-off valve. *Steam Engine*. A form of expansion valve in which the two blocks which are its chief essentials are rigidly connected together so that variation of the cut-off is obtained by altering the travel.

back door. A door in the back part of a building; hence, a private or indirect way.

back-door (băk'dôr'), a. Acting from behind and in concealment; backstairs; as, back-door intrigues.

back-down (băk'daun'), n. A receding from one's position, or from a stand taken; complete surrender. *Collog.*

back eccentric. *Steam Engine*. That eccentric of a link motion that causes the engine to back or reverse when in gear, that is, when it operates the valve rod to the exclusion of the other eccentric.

backed (băkt'), a. 1. Having a back; fitted with a back; as, a backed electrolyte or stereotype plate. Used chiefly in composition; as, broad-backed; hump-backed. 2. *Archery*. Made of two or more strips of wood glued together so that one piece forms the back and another the inside;—said of bows. *Cf. SELF, a.* 3. *Weaving*. Twofold in warp or woof only; as, backed cloth. See DOUBLE CLOTH.

back electromotive force or pressure. *Elec.* The reversed electromotive force in a primary circuit induced by secondary current; counter electromotive force.

back. *Abbr.* Backwardation.

back. *Abbr.* *BAT.*

back. *Abbr.* *BAT.* The animal.

back/en (băk'ēn'), v. t. & i.; **BACK'ENED** (-'nd); **BACK'EN-ING**. To set or put back; to move or go back; to throw or draw back; hence, to retard; delay. *Dial. or R.*

They have been backening badly in every right thing lately. *A. E. Barr.*

back end. 1. The hinder end. 2. The latter end of a season, or of the year; hence, the late autumn. *Eng. & Scot.*

back'er (băk'ēr'), n. [From BACK, v.] 1. One that backs a person or thing, as in a contest. 2. *Hunting*. A deer whose body and horns are decreasing in size because of old age;—also called *bater*. *Eng.* 3. [From BACK, n.] One who carries things on his back. 4. *Naut.* A strap, usually of semit, secured to the yard and carrying a thimble through which an earring runs.

back'et (băk'ēt; -it'), n. [See **CAQUET**.] A shallow wooden vessel or trough for holding or carrying coal, salt, etc. *Scot.*

back'fall (băk'fôl'), n. A falling back; that which falls back. *Specif.*: a *Music*. An obsolete melodic grace resembling the long appoggiatura. *b Wrestling*. A fall on the back. *c* One of the connecting levers in a piano or organ manual. *d Paper Making*. The sloping surface down which the pulp passes in a beating or washing engine on leaving the knives.

back fillet. *Arch.* The edge or fillet by which a slightly projecting part, as a quoins or architrave, returns to the face of the wall.—**back-fillet'ed**, a.

back filling. The filling at the back of a thing, as the rough masonry behind the facing of a wall, material over the back of an arch, coarse brickwork between the studs in some frame buildings, etc.

back fire. 1. A fire started ahead of a forest or prairie fire to burn only against the wind, so that when the two fires meet both must go out for lack of fuel. 2. A premature explosion in the cylinder of a gas or oil engine during the exhaust or the compression stroke, tending to drive the piston in a direction reverse to that in which it should travel; also, an explosion in the exhaust passages of such an engine.

back-fire, v. i. 1. *Engin.* To have or experience a back fire or back fires;—said of an internal-combustion engine. 2. Of a Bunsen or similar air-fed burner, to light so that the flame proceeds from the internal gas jet instead of from the external jet of mixed gas and air.—**back-fir'ing**, n.

back'flap (băk'flăp'), **back'fold** (băk'fôld'), n. A flap or fold that turns back; *specif.*, in a doubly folding door, shutter, etc., the part that folds in nearest to the wall or jamb.

back formation. *Philol.* The formation of a word as an assumed primitive of another (existing) word; also, the word so formed; as, *dizz*, v., from *dizzy*.

back'friend (băk'frënd'), n. 1. A secret enemy. *Obs. South.* 2. A person who backs one as a friend; a backer. *Scott.*

3. A hangnail. *Dial. Eng.*

back'gam-mon (băk'găm-în; băk'găm'ün'), n. [Prob. fr. *back*, adv. + *gammon* game, because the men are often set back. *Cf. GAME.*] 1. A game of chance and skill, played by two persons on a "board" of two "tables" (usually united by a hinge) each marked off into twelve spaces called "points," six at each end. Each player has fifteen pieces, or "men," the movements of which from point to point are determined by throwing dice. Formerly called *tables*. 2. A game won at backgammon before the loser has "borne," or thrown off, a man or got clear of his adversary's home table. It counts as three hits, or games.

back'gam'mon, v. t. To defeat at backgammon; usually, to beat so as to win a backgammon.

back gear. *Mach.* The gearing at the headstock of a lathe for reducing the speed of the spindle from that of the cone pulley. See *Illustr. of Engine lathe*, under *LATHÉ*.—**back-geared** (-gêrd'), a.

The back-geared lathe has gear wheels at the back of the headstock by which the rotation of the cone (which runs loose) is transmitted to the spindle and reduced in speed. *Wm. Rogers.*

back'ground (băk'grôund'), n. 1. Ground or surface that is, or is represented as, in the rear or behind, or in the distance, as opposed to the foreground. 2. *Specif.*, in a painting, and sometimes in a bas-relief, mosaic picture, or the like, that part of the scene represented which is farthest from the spectator and therefore usually occupies the upper part of the work of art; hence, the surface between and above the principal figures, which is sometimes plain, sometimes filled with an ornamental pattern, and sometimes continues the scene represented, as in a landscape; also, the general surface upon which any pattern, design, etc., is represented. 3. That which is back of anything and against which it is viewed;—used lit. and fig. Egypt is the background of the whole history of the Israelites. *A. P. Stanley.*

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

back'hand (băk'hănd'), n. 1. The hand, or a stroke with the hand, turned backwards; a backhand stroke; hence, the position or play at the left of a right-hand player, or at the right of a left-hand player,—a position in some games requiring less skill than the one which it supports. Also, fig. A fellow who in the character of the Highland turkey, held the backhand to him admirably well. *Lockhart.* 2. A kind of handwriting in which the downward slope of the letters is from left to right.

back'hand, v. i. To take backhanders, or extra potions.

back'hand' } a. 1. Made with the back of the hand, or **back'hand'ed** } with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; hence, made with the arm across the body at the moment of striking, cutting, etc.; as, a back-handed blow; a back-handed sword cut; a backhand blow. 2. Indirect; awkward; insincere; sarcastic; as, a back-handed compliment. 3. Inclining to the left; as, backhanded letters; turned, twisted, laid, or the like, in a direction opposite to the

—said of a cutter, esp. of a mill—*Machine*. The wheel which turns the whirlers. **back'far'row**, v. i. & t. To plow by throwing, or turning, the soil from the first two furrows together, leaving clear furrows on the sides. *Obs. or R.* 1. Backgammon. *Obs. or R.* 2. Chess. A continuation of a game on the hypothesis that a certain move had been made other than the actual one. **back'ground'**, v. t. To form a background to. [*8* (2). *Scot.*] **backhand rent**. See *TERM*, n. **back'head**. *Mech.* = *TAILSTOCK*. **back'house'**. + *BAKHOUSE*. **back'ie** (băk'î; băk'î'), n.

usual one; as, *backhanded*, or left-handed, rope, which, having the strands and yarns of the same twist, is very pliable.—**back'hand'ed-ly**, adv.—**back'hand'ed-ness**, n.

back'hand'er (băk'hănd'ēr'), n. 1. A backhanded blow. 2. An extra glass of wine, the bottle being handed back.

back handicap. *Sports*. Handicap in which the limit man is reckoned as zero.

back'heel (băk'hîl'), n. *Wrestling*. A method of tripping by getting the leg back of the opponent's heel on the outside and pulling forward while pushing his body back; a throw made in this way.—*v. t.* To trip in this way.

back'house (-hous'), n. A building back of the main building; esp., a privy.

back'ing, n. 1. The act of one that backs. See BACK, v. t. & i. 2. That which is behind, and forms the back of anything, often giving strength or stability; as: a A thick layer of wood behind the armor of a warship. *b* The silvering on the back of a mirror. *c* The rough masonry at the back of a wall. *d* Fixing pieces nailed to a wall behind finishings. 3. *Specif.*: *Masonry*. Unsquare stones or rubble, this being generally used at the back of the facing;—inaccurately so called. 4. Support or aid given to a person or cause. 5. *Bookbinding*. The operation performed by one that backs an unbound book. 6. Indorsement, as of a warrant by a magistrate. 7. Refuse of wool, flax, or cloth;—usually *pl.* *Dial. Eng.*



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backing metal, *Electrotyping*, an alloy, usually type metal, used as a backing for the thin copper shell.—*b. off.* a *Weaving*. See to **BACK OFF**, c, under **BACK**, v. t. **b Mach.** Clearance, as of a screw tap;—in this sense usually written *backing-off*.—*b. of lathe*. See *LATHÉ*.—*b. out*. *Founding*, the method of producing a pattern or casting equal in thickness all over, from a carved wooden block or a rough plaster cast, by the use of two copes and a thickness of clay, plaster, or the like.

back'joint (-joint'), n. In masonry, a rabbet or chase left to receive a permanent slab or other filling.

back'lash (băk'lăsh'), n. 1. *Mach.* The jarring reaction or striking back caused in badly fitting machinery by irregularities in velocity or a reverse of motion. Also, the distance or clearance through which one part of connected machinery, as a wheel, piston, or screw, can be moved without moving the connected parts, resulting from looseness in fitting or from wear; hence, the play or movement permitted by this clearance. 2. *Mining*. The backward rush of air after an explosion.—**back'lash'ing**, n.

back lining. Lining at the back; *specif.*: *Arch.* a In a cased window frame, the vertical piece at either side opposite the pulley stile. *b* The sheathing against the wall under a recessed window. *c* The wall lining of a shutter box.

back link. *Mach.* In a beam engine, one of the links in a parallel motion connecting the air-pump rod to the beam.

back'log (băk'lôg; 'lôg'), n. A large log of wood forming the back of a fire on the hearth.

A backlog, from fifteen to four and twenty inches in diameter and five feet long, embedded in the ashes. *S. G. Goodrich.*

back page. *Print.* A verso, or left-hand page, as of a book.

back'piece (-pîs'), n. A piece or plate at the back of **back'plate** (-plăt') anything, *specif.*, a piece of armor for the back. See *CONSOLET*.

back pressure. *Pressure* in a backward direction or opposite to the normal one; *specif.*, in a pressure engine, as in a steam or gas engine, the opposing pressure on the exhaust side of the piston caused by the fact of the working fluid not exhausting into a vacuum. Sometimes back pressure is relieved by a valve, called a *back-pressure valve*, as in a supply pipe to a reservoir.

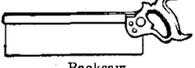
back rest. A rest at the back; as: a In a lathe, a guide for the work attached to the slide rest. *b* In a loom, a bar over which the warp passes from the warp beam.

back'rope (-rôp'), n. 1. A rope backband of a harness. 2. *Naut.* A rope or chain extending backward on each side from the lower end of the dolphin striker to the bows of the ship. 3. *Naut.* A rope to connect a cat block with an anchor ring.

back sail. *Naut.* A sail upon which the wind pressure is on the forward side.

back'saw (băk'sô'), n. A saw, as a tenon saw, with a blade stiffened by an added metallic back.

back'set (băk'sët'), n. [*back*, adv. + *set*.] 1. A setting back; reverse; check; relapse; discouragement; setback. 2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as a counter current of water. Slackwater, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. 3. A stick placed across the back of animal carcasses to spread the flank muscles in dressing for market,—most used on lamb.



Backsaw.

back'set (băk'sët'), n. [*back*, adv. + *set*.] 1. A setting back; reverse; check; relapse; discouragement; setback. 2. Whatever is thrown back in its course, as a counter current of water. Slackwater, or the *backset* caused by the overflow. 3. A stick placed across the back of animal carcasses to spread the flank muscles in dressing for market,—most used on lamb.

back'set, v. t. 1. (*pron.* băk'sët') To set upon in the rear. *Obs.* 2. To plow again, in the fall;—said of prairie land, broken up in the spring. Also, **back'set**, v. i. *Western U. S.*

back'set'ting (-ing), n. Newly broken prairie land, after the first plowing. *Western U. S.*

back'set'tler (-sët'tēr'), n. One living in the back or outlying settlements of a district or country.

back'shutter. The backflap of a shutter.

back'side (băk'sîd'), n. 1. The back, or rear, side of anything;—now written as two words. 2. *Specif.*, the back yard with the outhouses to a dwelling. *Nouv. Dial. or R.*

back overman. *Coal Mining*. The superintendent during the backshift. *Eng.*

back postmaster. The Lord's prayers said backward as a charm; fig., a muttered curse.

back'rack. + *BACHARACH*. **back'rack'et**. *Eng.* The return of a ball in tennis; fig., a counterchange.

back'rack'ing (-răk'ing'), n. *Peter*. The removal by hand of feces from the rectum. *Can.*

back'rod. *Railways*. A stub switch rod.

back'sheesh, back'shish. *Vars.* of *BAKSHESH*.

back'shif't, n. *Mining*. The second shift of workers for the day.

3. (bāk'sīd') The hinder part, posterior, or rump of a person or animal; — often in pl.
back sight. *a. Mil.* = REAR SIGHT. *Rare.* *b.* [In this sense written as one word.] *Surv.* The reading of the leveling staff in its unchanged position when the leveling instrument has been taken to a new position; a sight directed backwards to a previous station. Cf. FORNSIGHT.
back sinew, back tendon. The large flexor tendon at the back of the cannon bones of quadrupeds.
back slings. Slings in which every word is written or pronounced so nearly backwards as possible; as, *nam for man.*
back/slide' (bāk'slīd'; bāk'slīd'; 277); *v. i.*; *pres.* back/slīd' (-slīd'); *p. p.* back/slīd' (-slīd'); *back/slīd'; p. pr.* & *vb. n.* back/slīd' (-slīd'ing). To slide back; to fall away from a state of grace or probity; esp., to abandon gradually the faith and practice of a religion once professed.
Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord. Jer. xiv. 14.
Our backslidings are many. Jer. xiv. 7.
back stairs. Stairs in the back part of a house; specif., in a palace, the private stairs used for other than state visitors; hence, fig., a private or indirect way; an underhanded or intriguing way or course.
Divine and holy things must pass by her grand and royal entry, and will refuse to creep up the back stairs of greediness and gain.
J. Martineau.
back stairs' (bāk'stāz'), *back stairs', a.* Indirect; secret; intriguing; — as if finding access by the back stairs.
Female caprice and backslair influence. Trevelyan.
The difficulty of conducting business . . . except by ways of backstairs influence. J. A. Symonds.
back stamp' (-stāmp'), *n.* The postmark of the receiving or delivering office; — so called as being put on the back of an envelope containing mail. *Post Office Cant, U. S.*
back stamp', v. t. To put the backstamp on.
Postmasters are forbidden to backstamp postal cards on the side intended for the communication. U. S. Postal Guide, Jan., 1938.
back stay' (-stā'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A rope or stay, or one of a set of ropes or stays, extending from the mastsheads to the side of a ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds and stays in supporting the masts.
2. Any of various devices for supporting, strengthening, etc., at the back; as: *a.* A rope or strap to prevent excessive forward motion, as of the carriage in a printing press. *b.* A spring used to keep the cutting edges of purchase shears in contact. *c.* = BACK REAR. *d.* A rod extending from either end of the rear axle of a carriage to the perch.
backstay stools. *Naut.* Small detached channels fixed abast the main ones, to which the backstays are fastened.
back step. *Mil.* A step backward; a retrograde movement without a change of front.
back stick' (bāk'stīk'), *n.* A large stick placed upon the back of a hearth.
Then a good-sized stick, called a "backstick," was laid on top of it, and the andirons were set in place. J. T. Troubridge.
back stitch' (-stīch'), *n.* 1. A stitch made by setting the needle back of the end of the last stitch, and bringing it out in front of the end, so producing an overlapping stitch.
2. *Knitting.* = PURL.
back stitch', v. t. & i. To sew with backstitches.
back stone. *Lead Smelting.* The stone at the back of an ore hearth, on which the bellows pipe rests.
back stop' (bāk'stōp'), *n.* *a.* In baseball, a fence, prop, at least 90 feet behind the home base, to stop the balls that pass the catcher; also, the catcher himself. *b.* In rounders, the player who stands immediately behind the striking base. *c.* In cricket, the longestop; also, the wicket keeper.
back strap' (-strāp'), *n.* The backband of a harness extending from the saddle to the crupper. *Sam'l L. Boardman.*
back-strapped' (-strāpt'), *a.* *Naut.* Forced by adverse winds or currents to leeward of a point to be weathered; — said of sailing vessels, esp. with reference to the passage around Cape St. Roque, Brazil.
back stream. A current running against the main current of a stream; an eddy.
back street. In a race track, the part opposite to the home stretch.
back stroking' (-strīng'), *n.* A leading string for children, to guide or support them from behind. *Couper.*
Baconian stroke' (-strōk'), *n.* 1. A stroke back or in return; a recoil; also, a back-handed or indirect stroke.
2. *Specif.:* *a.* A discharge of induced electricity following a flash of lightning. *b.* The return stroke of a sander lever.
back swimmer. Any aquatic hemipteran insect of the family Notonectidae, which swim with the ventral surface upmost.
back sword' (-sōrd'), *n.* 1. A sword with only one sharp edge; — now usually called a broadsword.
2. = SINGLESTICK.
3. A fencer with the backsword.
back swording, *vb. n.* = **back sword man, back-swordsman** (-sōrd'smān), *n.*
back tack' (-tāk'), *n.* *Scots Law.* A lease, often forming part of a mortgage, by which the mortgagee leases the mortgaged premises to the mortgagor, thus giving the mortgagee possession, but insuring to the mortgagor, in case of nonpayment, the speedy remedies of a landlord for acquiring possession of rented premises.
back venting. *Arch.* The application of back air pipes to waste pipes.
back ward' (bāk'wōrd'), **back wards'** (-wōrds'), *adv.* [*back, adv.* + *ward, -wards.*] 1. Toward the back; toward the rear; as, to throw the arms backward.
2. With the back in advance or foremost; as, to ride backward; to be dragged backward.
3. On the back, or with the back downward.
Thou wilt talk backward. Shak.
4. From a better to a worse state, as from honor to shame, from religion to sin.
The work went backward. Dryden.

5. In the direction from which a person or thing came or went; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; contrarily; as, to read backward.
We might have . . . beat them backward home. Shak.
6. Toward, or in, past time or events; ago.
Some reigns backward. Locke.
backward and forward, or **backwards and forwards,** to and fro. *Going backward and forward in his accusation. Luttrell.*
We may argue backwards and forwards between the kindly right and the rights of private landholders. Pollock & Mait.
to go b., to evacuate the bowels. *Obs.*
backward ward' (bāk'wōrd'), *a.* 1. Directed or turned to the back or rear, or in a reverse or opposite direction.
2. Done in a reverse way; reversed.
She mumbles forth her backward prayers. Gay.
3. Perverse; as, a backward destiny. *Obs.*
4. Situated towards the back or rear. *Obs. or R.*
The backward garret of a mean house. Johnson.
5. Lagging or hanging back in action or progress; specif.: *a.* Unwilling; averse; reluctant; hesitating; bashful; loath. *For wiser brutes were backward to be slaves. Pope.*
b. Slow in learning; dull; inapt; as, a backward child. "The backward learner." *South.* *c.* Late or behindhand in growth, development, change of seasons, fruiting, etc.; as, a backward season; the country is in a backward state.
6. Already past or gone; bygone. *Rare.*
And flies unconscious o'er each backward year. Byron.
back ward', n. The part behind or past. *Obs.*
In the dark backward and abysm of time. Shak.
back ward', v. t. To keep back; to hinder. *Obs.*
back ward-a-tion' (bāk'wōrd'shān'), *n.* [*backward, v. t.* + *-ation.*] *London Stock Exchange.* The seller's postponement of delivery of stock or shares, with the consent of the buyer, upon payment of a premium to the latter; also, the premium so paid. See **CONTANGO.**
back ward-ly, adv. In a backward direction or manner. *Specif.:* *a.* Again. *Obs.* *b.* Reluctantly; slowly; adversely. *Sir P. Sidney.* *c.* Perversely; ill. *Obs.*
And does he think so backwardly of me? Shak.
back wash' (bāk'wōsh'), *n.* Water or waves washed or thrown back, as by the paddle wheels or oars of a boat.
The foaming backwash of the mill wheel. Hall Caine.
back wash', v. t.; **BACK WASH'ING'** (-wōsh'ing'), **BACK WASH'ING.**
1. To affect with backwash.
2. To clean the oil from (wool) after combing.
back wa'ter (-wō'tēr'), *n.* 1. Water turned back in its course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the flow of the tide, as in a sewer or river channel.
2. A body or accumulation of water so turned or held back, esp. when overflowing the lowlands, or forming a body of relatively still water fed by a side channel from the main current or sea.
3. Water thrown back by the turning of a water wheel, or by the paddle wheels of a steamer.
back way', n. A way at or to the back; hence, an indirect way; a bypath. *Now usually as two words, back way.*
back woods' (-wōdz'), *n. pl.* The forests or partly cleared grounds on the frontiers or removed from the centers of population, esp. in the United States and Canada. — **back-wood', back woods', a.**
back woods man' (-mān'), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn'). A man living in the backwoods. *Fisher's Men.*
ba'con (bāk'n'), *n.* [*OF. bacon, fr. OHG. bacho, bahho, fitch of bacon, ham; akin to E. back. Cf. fack the back side.*] 1. The back and sides of a pig salted and smoked; formerly, the flesh of a pig salted or fresh; pork.
2. A pig's carcass; also, a live pig. *Obs.*
3. A rustic or clown; — alluding to the fact that pork was the flesh most eaten by rustics. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* To save one's bacon, to save one's self or property from harm or loss. *Colling.* — *to sell one's b., to sell one's body or flesh. Colling.*
ba'con'er (-ēr'), *n.* A pig raised for, or fit to be made into, bacon. They weigh much more than those raised for pork.
Ba'con'i-an (-bā'kōn'i-ān'), *n.* Of or pertaining to Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626) or his works or doctrines.
Baconian method, Logic, broadly, induction, or inductive method; specif., the form of induction taught by Lord Bacon, the essential feature of which is the collection of particular instances of the phenomenon under investigation and the progressive exclusion of nonessentials, the result being apprehension of its generalized character. — *B. theory,* the theory that Lord Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's dramatic works.
Ba'con'i-an, n. One who supports or believes in Baconian doctrines; also, a believer in the Baconian theory.
Ba'con'i-an-ism (-iz'm'), *n.* Baconian philosophy or scientific method.
Ba'con's Re-bel'ion (bē'kōnz'), *a.* A revolt, in 1676, of the Virginian colonists, chiefly of the lower classes, against the colonial government under William Berkeley. It was led by Nathaniel Bacon, and was caused by abuses in taxation and in the administration. It resulted in more liberal laws, known as Bacon's Laws.
ba'con-y (bāk'n-y), *a.* Resembling bacon; characterized by fat like bacon; fatty; as, *bacony liver.*
bac-te'ri-a (bāk'tēr'i-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL. See BACTERIUM.*] A remarkable group of vegetable microorganisms of the class Schizomycetes (which see). They are widely distributed, occurring in air, water, and soil, as well as in the bodies of living animals and plants and in products derived from them. The lower forms are simple unicellular masses of protoplasm without a definite nucleus, and are often provided with flagella or cilia by means of which they move about. Being also destitute of chlorophyll, they are parasites or saprophytes. Reproduction is effected very rapidly by simple fission or division; some species also form asexual resting spores. Bacteria rarely exceed a micromillimeter in breadth, or their smallest diameter, so that thousands

may be found in a single drop. The higher forms are filamentous, and show a certain advance in the method of spore production. Bacteria are popularly grouped in three classes according to their shape: coccid, or minute spherical cells; bacilli, rod-shaped cells; and spirilla, spiral filaments. In the economy of life these organisms are of the highest importance. Many species are active agents in converting dead organic matter into soluble food materials for plants; some oxidize nitrates to nitrites, and others possess the power of fixing atmospheric nitrogen; many are concerned in the various processes of fermentation, and a large group are pathogenic, giving rise to various diseases in man and animals as well as plants. See BACILLUS, BACTERIUM, INFECTION, IMMUNITY, TOXIN.



Bacteria, showing: (1) *Micrococcus pyogenes*, the common organism of suppuration; (2) *Streptococcus erysipellatis*, of erysipelas; (3) *Bacillus anthracis*, of anthrax; (4) *Bacillus subtilis*, showing the process of cell division; (5) *B. typhosus*, of typhoid fever, one in resting stage, three showing locomotive flagella; (6) *B. vulgaris*, the common bacillus of putrefaction, filaments tending to elongate indefinitely; (7) *Microspira comma* or "Comma bacillus," of Asiatic cholera; (8) *Clostridium botulinum*, one of the higher forms of filamentous bacteria common in impure water, showing false branching and reproductive bodies which escape from the ends of the filaments as motile cells or swarm spores. All $\times 1000$.

Bac-te'ri-a-ce-ae (bāk'tēr'i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Bacteri-ol.* A family of bacteria having simple cylindrical cells of variable size, never surrounded by a sheath. The only genera are *Bacterium*, *Bacillus*, and *Pseudomonas*. (See these words.) — **bac-te'ri-a-ceous** (-shūs'), *a.*
bac-te'ri-al (bāk'tēr'i-āl'), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, bacteria in the widest sense; resulting from, or caused by, bacteria; as, a bacterial cell; a bacterial disease.
bac-to'ri-cide (-sīd'), *n.* [*bacterium* + *-cide.*] A substance which destroys bacteria. — **bac-to'ri-cid'al** (-sīd'āl'), *a.*
bac-to'ri-o- (bāk'tēr'i-ō-), *adv.* Combining form of *bacterium*.
bac-to'ri-o-log' (-lōg'), *n.* [*log'* (-lōg'), *adv.* + *log'* (-lōg'), *adv.*] Pertaining to bacteriology. — **bac-to'ri-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
bac-to'ri-o-log'i-st (-lōg'i-sīst'), *n.* An expert in bacteriology.
bac-to'ri-o-logy (-jī), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-logy.*] The science which deals with the study of bacteria. It is a branch of botany; but some of its most important practical relations are with hygiene, medicine, and agriculture.
bac-to'ri-o-ly-sin (-sīn'), *n.* [*See BACTERIOLYSIS.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A substance or body capable of breaking down bacterial cells. See **SIDE-CHAIN THEORY.**
bac-to'ri-ol-y-sis (-sīs), *n.* [*NL.*; *bacterio-* + *-lysis.*] *a.* Chemical decomposition brought about by bacteria without the addition of oxygen. *b.* The destruction or dissolution of bacterial cells. — **bac-to'ri-o-lytic** (-līt'ik'), *a.*
bac-to'ri-o-pur-pu-rin (-pūrpū-rīn'), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *pur-purin.*] *Physiol. Chem.* A red coloring matter present in some bacteria. It has the power of reducing highly oxidized compounds by absorption of certain rays of light.
bac-to'ri-os-cop-y (-skōp'i-), *n.* [*bacterio-* + *-scopy.*] Microscopic examination or investigation of bacteria. — **bac-to'ri-o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik'), *a.* — **scop'i-cal-ly** (-lī-kāl'ly), *adv.* — **bac-to'ri-os-cop-ist** (-skōp'īst'), *n.*
bac-to'ri-o-sis (-sīs'), *n.* [*NL. See BACTERIO-*; *-osis.*] *Hort.* Any bacterial disease of plants.
bac-to'ri-um (bāk'tēr'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* -RIA (-rī-ā). [*NL., fr. Gr. βακτηριον, dim. of βακτρον a staff.*] 1. [*cap.*] *Bacterium.* A large genus of bacteria typifying the family Bacteriaceae, and distinguished from *Bacilli* mainly by the absence of cilia. This distinction is, however, in a measure artificial, as certain forms pass through both motile and nonmotile stages. The genus includes both harmless or beneficial and pathogenic species. Of the latter, *B. pneumoniae* and *B. pneumotum* are concerned with diseases of the lungs; *B. tuberculosis* is the source of tuberculosis; *B. anthracis*, of anthrax; *B. leprae*, of leprosy; *B. syphilidis*, of syphilis; *B. influenzae*, of grip or influenza; *B. diptheriae* of diptheria; many others cause diseases in animals and still others in plants. The most important of

ale, senāte, cāre, kām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recētnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, cīrcūs, mentī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ Combined with. = equals.

the harmless species are those concerned with fermentation, as *B. aceti*, *B. pasteurianum*, and *B. acidilactici*. See FERMENT.

2. Sing. of BACTERIA.

baote-roïd (bâk'tê-roïd) *a.* [*bacterio* + *-oid*.] Resembling *baote* (*-roïd*) or *bâk'tê-roïd*; biling bacteria; bacterial.

baote-roïd, n. [*See BACTERIUM*; *-oid*.] *Bot.* A minute organism found in the root tubercles of nitrogen-fixing plants, as leguminous crops. Bacteroids are regarded as degenerate or modified bacteria. See NITROBACTERIA.

Baotri-an (bâk'tri-ân) *a.* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient country in Asia, of which the capital was Bactra, the modern Balkh. The inhabitants were closely related to the Persians.

Bactrian camel, the two-humped camel. See CAMEL.—The B. Sage, Zoroaster, the founder of Zoroastrianism, alleged to have been born in Bactria.

Baotri-an, n. A native inhabitant of Bactria; also, the language of the Bactrians. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Baotri-an (bâk'tri-ân) *n.* [*NL*, fr. Gr. *Baktrop* a staff. Cf. *BACTERIUM*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American pinnate-leaved, usually spiny, palms. The fruit is small, consisting of a fibrous pulp inclosing a hard nut, which in some species is edible. The stems of *B. minor* are used for walking sticks, being called *Tobago canes*.

ba-out-form (bâ-ôut'fôrm; *as, baculiform* chromosomes, *baou'line* (bâk'ôu'lin; -lin), *a.* [*L. baculum* rod + *-form*.] Rod-shaped; *as, baculiform* chromosomes.

baou'line (bâk'ôu'lin; -lin), *a.* [*L. baculum* rod.] Of or pertaining to the rod or punishment with the rod.

baou'line (bâk'ôu'lin; -lin), *n.* [*L. baculum* rod.] *Paleon.* Any fossil cephalopod of the extinct genus *Baculites*.—**baou'line** (bâk'ôu'lin; -lin), *a.* [*L. baculum* rod.] *Strat.* A genus of extinct Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having the shell straight, like a tapering rod, instead of coiled.

baou'line-try (bâ-ôu'lin-try) *n.* [*L. baculum* staff + *-metry*.] Measurement of distance or height by a staff.

baou'line (bâk'ôu'lin; -lin), *n.* [*pl. baculi* (-li).] [*L. baculus, baculum*.] A staff or rod, esp. one symbolizing authority, as the pastoral staff of a bishop or of a grand master of the Knights Templars.

bad (bâd), *a.*; *compar.* worse (wûrs); *superl.* worst (wûrst). [*ME. bad, badde*, prob. fr. AS. *bæddel* hermaphrodite: cf. *bædding* effeminate fellow.] **1.** Of the nature of moral evil; wicked; vicious; perverted. Cf. *BAD, n.* How sad and bad and mad it was — But then, how it was sweet! *R. Browning.* There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. *Shak.* Generalizing our experiences of choice, we call good those states, experiences, things, and acts that we approve of, and those states, experiences, things, and acts that we disapprove of we call bad. *W. H. Gilpin.* **2.** Injurious or deleterious; hurtful; dangerous; inimical to welfare; *as, reading by flashlight is bad for the eyes*; also, of or pertaining to that which is injurious or dangerous; *as, bad news*. **3.** Offensive to sense or sensibility; disagreeable; displeasing; annoying; *as, a bad taste in the mouth*; to be in a bad temper. And here beneath it is all as bad. For I thought the dead had peace, but it is not so; To have no peace in the grave, is that not sad? *Tennyson* **4.** Inadequate or unsuited to a designed purpose; inutile or unfit; *as, a bad plan*; unfavorable; *as, bad weather for a journey*; a bad outlook. My Lady falls to play; so had her chance. He must repair it; takes a bribe from France. *Pope.* **5.** Falling to realize its proper type or form; defective; blemished; faulty; *as, a bad coin*; a bad apple; specif., not good legally (see good); invalid; void; *as, a bad delivery of a stock certificate*; a bad law. **6.** Ill; sick; in pain; *as, to be bad with gout*; to feel bad. **7.** Severe; aggravated; beyond what is usual; *as, a bad case of mumps.* His torments almost drove him mad; — Some said it was a fever bad. *Shelley.* **Syn.**—Poor, inferior, defective, imperfect; pernicious, deleterious, detrimental, noxious, baneful, mischievous, injurious, hurtful; immoral, corrupt, vicious; wrong, sinful, criminal, iniquitous, nefarious. — **BAD, EVIL, ILL, WICKED, NAUGHTY.** Of these words, *BAD* alone is now used in a private sense, frequently implying little more than the defect or absence of good qualities, or lack of value; *as, a bad correspondent, bad English, bad debts, a bad job*. Positively, *bad* frequently applies to that which is injurious or hurtful (as, *bad for the health, a bad fall*), and particularly to that which is in its nature morally reprehensible; *as, a bad man, bad conduct, bad language*. *EVIL* is now chiefly applied to what is morally bad (rarely, in present usage, to persons); it has frequently a more or less sinister or baleful connotation; *as, evil deeds, an evil life, the evil eye*; "evil dreams" (*Tennyson*); "shaking his evil head . . . as he darkly leered at her" (*Dickens*). *ILL* (see *SICK*), as a synonym for *evil*, occurs in modern usage chiefly in a few combinations, such as *ill will, ill temper, ill nature, an ill wind, etc.* Its chief use is adverbial. *WICKED* implies the actual contravention or violation of moral law; *as, "God is angry with the wicked every day" (Ps. vii. 11), wicked designs*. *NAUGHTY* was once serious, but is now trivial in its application; *as, a naughty child*. See CORRUPT, INIQUITOUS, FLAGRANT. **bad blood**, harsh feeling; bitterness; resentment. — **b. cass.** See *CASS.* — **b. form**, form, or manner of action, not conventionally approved of. See *FORM, n.* — **b. lands**, barren re-

gions, esp. [often *cap.*] in the western United States, where horizontal strata (Cretaceous and Tertiary) have been eroded into fantastic forms, and where lack of wood, water, and forage increases the difficulty of traversing the country; hence the name, first given by the Canadian French, *Mauvaises Terres* (bad lands). — **bad matter**, *Print.*, dead matter. Chiefly British. — **with a b. grace**, in a forced, reluctant, or perfunctory manner; ungraciously. What might have been done with a good grace would at least be done with a bad grace. *Mauvaises Terres*. **bad** (bâd), *n.* That which is bad; sometimes, collectively, evil or wicked persons. See *BAD, a.* The nature of the bad, in the moral sense, is sometimes held to be positive, constituting a specific quality or condition; sometimes to be merely negative, an absence of good; sometimes to be purely relative, badness being inadequacy for a given purpose, or lack of adaptation to ends or of capacity to satisfy desire or cause approval. I cannot go beyond the commandment of the Lord, to do either good or bad of mine own mind. *Nam. xxiv. 13.* The strong antipathy of good to bad. *Pope.* to be bad to a bad condition, implying, variously, illness (in a person), a deficit (in an account), moral ruin, etc. **|| bad'ad** (bâd'ad), *n.* [*F.*] A person given to idle observation of everything, with wonder or astonishment; a credulous or gossipy idler. **bad'dey-ite** (bâd'dey-it), *n.* [After J. Baddeley, who found it.] *Min.* Zircon dioxide, ZrO₂, occurring in colors, yellow, brown, or black tabular crystals. H., 6.5. Sp. gr., 5.5-6.0. **bad'der-locks** (bâd'der-lôks), *n.* [Perh. from *Balderslocks*, fr. *Baldur*, the Scandinavian deity.] A large black laminaria seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe. Also called *marlin*, *honeyware*, and *hennare*. **bad'dish**, *a.* Somewhat bad; inferior. — **bad'dish-ness**, *n.* **Bad's-bee'** (bâd's-bêk'), *n.* In Rabelais' "Pantagruel" (II. 2), the daughter of the king of the Amaraotes of Utopia, wife of the great giant Gargantua, and mother of Pantagruel, at whose birth she died, bearing first 68 muleteers, 68 mules loaded with salt, 9 dromedaries, 7 camels, and 25 wagons, all laden with provisions. **badge** (bâj), *n.* [*ME. bage, badge*; of unknown origin.] **1.** A distinctive mark, token, sign, or cognizance, worn on the person; *as, the badge of a society*; a policeman's badge; — used orig. for a knight's heraldic cognizance. **2.** Something characteristic; a mark; a token. Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge. *Shak.* **3. Naut.** A carved ornament formerly found on the stern of a vessel, containing a window or the representation of one. **Badge of Uster.** *Her.* = RED HAN. **badge, v. t.** **|| BADGED** (bâj'd); **BADGE'ING.** To mark or distinguish with a badge. **badge, v. t. & i.** To carry on the trade of a badger; hence, to regrade. See 5th *BADGER, Obs.* **badger'man** (bâj'mân), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (-mên). A man wearing a badge; specif., *Eng.*, a licensed beggar or almsman. **badger'ér** (-êr), *n.* One who wears a badge, as a policeman or porter. **badger'er, n.** [Earlier *bagedar*, prob. fr. *badge* + *-ar*, in reference to the white mark on its forehead. See *BADGE, n.*] **1.** A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Meles* or allied genus of the family Mustelidae. It is a burrowing animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. One species (*M. taxus*) inhabits the north of Europe and Asia; another (*Taxidea taxus*), western North America. See TELEPID. **2.** In the Authorized Version, the conjectural rendering of the Hebrew word *תַּבְּרִי* occurring in the name for the outer coverings of the tabernacle, and of the ark and vessels of the tabernacle when carried (*Ex. xxv., xxvi., Num. iv., etc.*). Ancient versions understood it to mean a color, as blue or black, while Hebrew tradition and modern criticism favor an animal, as the seal in the Revised Version, the porpoise, dugong, or dolphin, and a recent view makes it an Egyptian loan word for leather, thus explaining the use of the material for shoes (*Ezekiel xlvi. 10*). **3.** In Australia: **a** A bandicoot. **b** A rock wallaby. **c** A wombat. **4.** A brush made of badgers' hair, as for the use of artists. **5.** [*cap.*] A native or inhabitant of Wisconsin. **U. S.** **6.** *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly. **7.** *Carp.* A wide rabbit plane, having a skew mouth. **8.** Badgerweed. **badger'er, v. t.**; **BADGER'ERED** (-êrd); **BADGER'ER-ING.** **1.** To tease or annoy, as a badger when baited; to worry or irritate persistently. **2.** To brush or work with a badger brush, as to soften the lines in graining. **3.** To extort money from, by the badger game. *Cant.* **badger'er, v. t.** [From 6th *BADGER*.] To beat down; cheat; barter; bargain. **badger'er, n.** [*ME. boger*; orig. uncert.] An itinerant dealer in commodities used for food; a hawkster; a huckster; — formerly applied esp. to one who bought grain in one place and sold it in another. *Nov. Dial. Eng.* By Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI., c. 14, *7 badgers* were required to be licensed. They were also formerly liable under the statutes against regrating. **badger baiting or drawing.** The brutal sport of setting dogs to pull a badger from an artificial hole, as a barrel of uncertain origin.] The pollock, or coalfish. *Dial. Eng.* **bad'dy, a.** A word of uncertain meaning found in a letter of T. Digges (185, 98) and misread as *bad'dy*. It is misapprehended as *paddy* and used by Motley. Dr. J. A. H. Murray suggests that it may be a derivative of *bad* (cf. *goodly*), or an obs. var. of *bad* (cf. *badde*), or a var. of *bawdy*, dirty or foul. **badde**, + *RODE*. **badde** (bâd), *pret. of BID.* **bad'dar, n.** [*F. bad'aire*.] A kind of curved sword. *Obs.* **bad'der, v. t.** Var. of *BAG*, to cut corn, peas, etc. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [*BADDIR*.] **bad'ger** (bâd'jêr), *Var. of badger bird.* The marbled godwit. *Local, U. S.* **badger box.** A kind of dwelling like an Ant. Australian *Badger dog.* See DACHSHUND. **badger'er-ly, adv.** of *badger'er, n.* **bad'ger's-bane, n.** A European wolfbane. **Badger State.** Wisconsin. **A nick-name, U. S.** **badger-er-wood, n.** The American pasque flower. **bad'ger'et** (bâd'jê't), *n.* [*CF. BADGER, BADGE.*] A badger (the animal). *Dial. Eng.* **badging hook.** See *BAG*, to reap. **|| bad'gir** (bâd'jêr), *n.* [*F.*] *bad'gir* windcatch. **|| bad'gir** (bâd'jêr), *n.* [*F.*] A tower or screen for ventilation, as by forcing down the wind. *Oriental.* **|| bad'di** (bâd'dê), *n.* [*It.*] An almsman. **bad'di'ga** (bâd'di'gâ), *n.* [*Russ. bad'yaga.*] A fresh-water sponge (*Spongia*) of northern Europe, the powder



Badger (*Taxidea taxus*).

badger'er (bâj'êr-êr), *n.* **1.** One who badgers. **2.** A kind of dog used in badger baiting; a dachshund. **badger game.** The method of blackmailing by deceiving a person into compromising situation and extorting money by threats of exposure. *Cant.* **badger'er-leg'ged** (-lêj'êd; -lêj'd), *a.* Having legs of unequal length, as the badger was thought to have. *Shak.* **badger'er-ly, a.** Like a badger; hence, having grayish hair; elderly. **ba'di-an** (bâd'i-ân; bâd'i-ân), *n.* [*F. badiane*, fr. Per. *bâdiân anisum*.] The carminative fruit of the Chinese anise tree (*Illicium verum*), resembling true anise in flavor. **ba-d'i-geon** (bâ-d'i'jêon), *n.* [*F.*] A cement or distemper paste (as of plaster and powdered freestone, or of sand and glue or lime) used by sculptors, builders, and workers in wood or stone, to fill holes, cover defects, etc. **|| ba'di'nage** (bâd'i'nâjê; bâd'i'nâj), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *badinier* to joke, OF. to trifle, be silly, fr. *badin* silly.] Playful raillery; banter. **Syn.** — See *BANTER*. **ba'di'nage'**, *v. t.*; **ba'di'nage'd'** (bâd'i'nâjê'd; bâd'i'nâjê'd); **ba'di'nage'ing** (-nâjê'ing; -nâjê'ing). To affect or effect by badinage. **ba'din'gnê't'** (bâd'in'gê't'), *n.* [*F.*] Napoleon III., — a nickname used by his political foes in allusion to the story of his having escaped from the fortress of Ham disguised in the clothes of a mason named Badinguet. Hence the name *Badinguet* for Napoleon's adherents. **bad'ly, adv.** In a bad manner; poorly; not well; unskillfully; imperfectly; unfortunately; grievously; wickedly; so as to cause harm; disagreeably. **|| Badly** is often used colloquially for *very much* or *very greatly*, with words signifying to want or need. To be badly off. = to be ill off, under *ILL*. **bad'min-ton** (bâd'mîn-tôn), *n.* [From the name of the seat of the Duke of Beaufort in England.] **1.** A preparation of claret, spiced and sweetened. **2.** A game, similar to lawn tennis, played with shuttlecocks on a court 44 ft. long by 20 ft. wide. The net is five feet high. From one to four players play on a side. Badminton is played in India with a woolen ball, on a court 18 ft. by 36 ft., five players on a side. **ba'dou'ra** (bâ-dôu'ra), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the daughter of the king of China, who marries Prince Camaralzaman. No one had been able to win the love of either of them, but when they saw each other asleep by fairy influence, they at once fell deeply in love. **ba'drou'bu-dur'**, or **ba'drou'bon-dour'** (bâ-drôol'bôo-dôor'), *n.* In the "Arabian Nights," the beautiful daughter of the sultan of China, who becomes Aladdin's wife. **bae'de-ker** (bâ-dê-kêr), *n.* Any of the guidebooks issued by Karl Baedeker. **baeu'tus** (bâ-ôu'tus), *n.*; *pl. -LI* (-li). [*L. fr. Gr. βαίτυλος* a sacred meteorite.] *Antiq.* A meteorite, or similar rude stone, held sacred or worshipped as of divine origin, and sometimes given the form of an idol. **ba'ff** (bâf), *v. t. & i.*; **BAFFED** (bâft); **BAFF'ING**. [*Scot.*, prob. imitative; cf. *G. baff*, interj. imitating the sound of a shot.] To strike; to beat; to make a baff. *Scot. or Golf.* **ba'ff, n.** A blow, esp. with or on something flat or soft; a stroke; thud; specif., *Golf*, a stroke in which the sole of the club hits the ground and drives the ball aloft. *Scot. or Golf.* **ba'ff** (bâf), *a.* [*CF. BAUCH.*] Worthless; useless; without value; *as, the baff edge of a plank*, that is, the outer or sappy portion. *CF. BAUCH. Dial. Eng.* **ba'ff'-end', n.** A wedge driven back of the timbers of cribs or tubbing to keep them in place, usually cut from worthless (*baff*) ends of timber or planks. *Dial. Eng.* **ba'ffle** (bâf'fl), *v. t.*; **BAFFLED** (-l'd); **BAFF'LING** (-l'ing). [*CF. Lowland Scotch bauchle* to treat contemptuously, *bauch* tasteless, abashed, jaded, OF. *beffer, beffer*, to mock, deceive.] **1.** To subject to a disgraceful punishment or to infamy, as a recreant or perjured knight. *Obs. Edw. Hall.* 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 subject to any disgrace or contumely. *Obs.* **3.** To cheat; delude; bewilder; confound. *Obs. or R.* They cut out — that men will not be gull'd and baffl'd. *Milton.* Let the rude noise of bells enchant dull ears, and bonfires baffl'e eyes. *G. Daniel.* **4.** To check or defeat by perplexing; to disconcert; frustrate; thwart; foil. The mere intricacy of a question should not baffl'e us. *Locke.* A suitable scripture ready to repel and baffl'e them all. *South.* He that baffl'es time's tyrannic claim. *Cowper.* **5.** To beat about; to check, turn, or disperse, in its course, by an opposing force or obstacles; *as, the ship was baffled by wind and weather*; plates are used for baffling the steam. **Syn.** — Thwart, foil, balk, defeat. See FRUSTRATE. **ba'ffle, v. i.** **1.** To practice deceit; to juggle. *Obs. Barrow.* **2.** To struggle in vain; *as, a ship baffled with the winds*. **3.** To shift; to bluff; — said of the wind. **ba'ffle, n.** **1.** Act of baffling. **2.** Specif.; Disgrace; infamy; juggling; quibble; confusion; check. *Obs.* "A baffl'e to philosophy." *South.* After this baffl'e her army had received. *Cotton.* **3.** State of one who is baffled, confused, bewildered. *Rare.* **4.** *Mech.* Something for deflecting, checking, or otherwise regulating flow; *as, a* plate or wall for deflecting gases or other fluids, *as in a steam-boiler flue, a reverberatory furnace, a gasoline-engine muffler, a separator in a sugar-*

c The person or persons who become surety for the due appearance in court of a prisoner so released. The bail is now liable only for a money forfeit or damages. Cf. MAINRAISE. d The temporary delivery or release of a prisoner upon security for his due appearance.

bailed above, b. to the action, or special b., bail in the nature of a general undertaking, made after the defendant's appearance, that the defendant shall satisfy the judgment of the court in damages, debt, or costs, or, failing to do so, shall surrender himself in person to the court. — b. below, or common b., bail given by two sureties to the sheriff for the due appearance of the defendant. This later became a mere form with imaginary persons as sureties, used as a method of entering the appearance of the defendant in civil actions.

bail (bā), n. [ME. *beyl*; cf. Dan. *bøile* a bending, ring, hoop, Sw. *bögel*, *bygel*, and Icel. *beyla* hump, swelling, akin to E. *bow* to bend.] 1. A hoop or ring; a half hoop, or horse-shoe-shaped piece for supporting something, as the cover of a carrier's wagon, the awning of a boat, etc. Specif.: a. An iron yoke on a life car to suspend it from the hawser. b. A yoke to the trunnions of a cannon to raise it from the carriage. It is now little used. c. Milling. A rynd. 2. The arched handle of a kettle, pail, or similar vessel.

bail, v. t. To provide with hoops; to hoop. bail, v. i. To secure or confine, as by means of a bail. to bail up. 1. To secure by means of a bail; as, to bail up a cow at milking time. Dial. Eng. & Australasia. b. To cause (a person) to stand still for the purpose of robbing him; to stick up. See to stick up, under STICK. "While one jumped over the counter and bailed up the manager, the other shut the door." *Baldrewood*. Also, to stop; to hold secure; to overcome. *Australasia*.

bail, n. [OF. *bail*, *baillie*. Cf. *BALISIA*.] 1. (Usually pl.) An outer defense or fortification of palisades or stakes. Obs. 2. The outer wall, or one of the outer walls, of a feudal castle; hence, the space it enclosed; a court. *Holinshed*. 3. The bulwarks of a boat. Obs.

4. A bar or pole separating the stalls of an open stable. b. A kind of frame, or stanchion, for confining the head of an ox or a cow, as at milking time. *Dial. Eng. & Australasia*. 5. A funnel-shaped passageway terminating in a frame, for trapping and subduing unruly cattle. *Australasia*. 6. Cricket Orig., a single crosspiece placed across the two stumps formerly used; now, either of two crosspieces placed end to end on the wicket. See CRICKET.

bail, v. i. To stop, as at the command of a robber; to halt; to yield; — used with up. *Australasia*. A little further on the bear "bailed up" on the top of a ridge. *H. Finch Hatton*.

bail-a-bie (bā'lā-bī), a. 1. Entitled to give bail and released; — of persons. "He's bailable, I'm sure." *Ford*. 2. Admitting of bail; as, a bailable offense. 3. Deliverable; admitting of delivery in trust.

bail bond. Law. A bond or specialty by which bail, or security, is given.

Bail Court. Eng. Law. An ancillary court of the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, dealing particularly with taking bail and with pleading and practice. The *Practice Court* has superseded it.

bail'er (bā'ēr), n. [Cf. OF. *baillie*, p. p. of *baillier*. See BAIL to deliver.] Law. The person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a temporary possession and a qualified property in them, for the purposes of the trust; or one who receives goods under a contract of bailment.

bail'er (bā'ēr), n. One that bails, or lades, as a man employed to bail out a vessel; a bucket or cup, etc., used in bailing out a boat; a machine for bailing water out of a pit. bail'er, n. One who puts on the bails, or handles, of pails, kettles, etc.

bail'er, n. Cricket. A ball bowled so that it hits and removes one or both bails.

bail'ey (bā'yē), n. [Cf. LL. *ballium* bailey, OF. *bail*, *baillie*, a palisade, *baillier* to inclose, shut, and E. *bail* line of palisades.] 1. The outer wall of a feudal castle, or, hence, any of the several walls surrounding the donjon or keep. Obs. 2. The space immediately within the external wall of a castle or fortress, or between any two outer walls. Obs. 3. A prison or court of justice; — used in certain proper names; as, the *Old Bailey* in London; the *New Bailey* in Manchester. Eng.

Bail'er's metal (bā'yē), n. An alloy composed of 16 parts of copper, 2.5 parts of tin, and 1 part of zinc.

bail'ie (bā'yē), n. [See BAILIFF.] 1. A bailiff. Obs. 2. In Scotland: a Formerly, an officer corresponding to the sheriff. b. Now, an officer corresponding to the English alderman.

bail'ie-ry (bā'yē-ry; bā'yē-ry), n. [See BAILIE.] The jurisdiction of a bailie.

bail, Var. of BAAL, adv. & interj. Obs. or Scot. var. of BALE. bail-a-b. Bailable. Ref. Sp. bail'age (-ēj), n. [F. *baillier* to give off, OF. *baillage* regency, guardianship, a duty imposed upon the delivery of goods. *Bald*. Bailed. Ref. Sp. bail'-dock', bale'-dock', n. Formerly, a small room partitioned off from a corner of the Old Bailey Court in London to keep prisoners in during trials.

bail'le (bā'yē), n. [Sp.] A dance a ball. bail'le interj. [Cf. OF. *baillier* to deliver, F. *bailler*.] A cry to combatants to engage. Obs. bail'er, n. Law. A bailor. bail'ey + BAILIE. bail'age, n. Obs. or rare var. of BAILAGE, BAILIAGE. bail'ie-ry, Var. of BAILIERY. bail'ie, Var. of BAILIE. bail'ie-ship, n. See SHIP. bail'ie, n. Ref. Sp. bail'ie-ry, n. Office or jurisdiction of a bailiff. bail'ie-ship, n. See SHIP. bail'ie-wick, + BAILIWIIC. bail'ie + BAILIFF. bail'ie + BALE. bail'ie + BAIL. bail'ie + BAILIERY. bail'ie + BAILIERY. bail'ie + BAILIE. bail'ie, n. [ME. THROUGH OF. fr. L. *baulius*. See BAILIFF.] Jurisdiction, orig. of a bailiff; bailiwick. Obs. Bailie, or Bailly, Harry. In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales,"

bail'iff (bā'yē), n. [OF. *baillif* custodian, magistrate, F. *bailli*, fr. L. *baulius* porter, through LL. *baulivius*. See BAIL to deliver.] 1. In England, an officer or agent appointed by a lord to look after his interests upon estates held of him, collect the rents, enforce duties, etc., and often, formerly, farming the revenues so collected; specif.: a. A king's officer acting in this capacity, as a sheriff, mayor, or the like; esp., an officer subordinate to the sheriff appointed to collect the king's revenues in a hundred, preside in its court, etc., often farming the revenues; hence, now, the title of the chief magistrates of various towns and of the keepers of some royal castles. b. The agent or steward of the lord of a manor for the collection of rents, management of the home farm, etc. 2. A Eng. Law. A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, etc.; a warrant officer; a catchpoll. b. In the United States, sometimes, a sheriff's officer or constable. 3. An overseer, under steward, or agent of an estate who directs the husbandry, collects rents, etc.; a person having the custody and management of property for another. 4. Any of various magistrates in countries other than England; as: a. The medieval bailie. b. The Scotch bailie. c. A high administrative official of the Channel Islands. d. The German landvogt.

bail'iff errant, a bailiff or deputy formerly appointed by the sheriff to go from place to place to execute process, etc. bail'iff-wick (bā'yē-wik), n. [*baillie*, *bailiff* + *wick* a village.] Law. The office or jurisdiction of a bailie or bailiff; the limits of a bailie's or bailiff's authority.

bail'iff (F. bā'yē), n. [F. See BAILIFF.] 1. In the Middle Ages, an officer representing the king or seignior, and having wide powers of judicial, financial, and military administration. 2. Now, in Switzerland and in some parts of Germany, a kind of civil magistrate.

bail'iff-age (bā'yē-āj; F. bā'yē-āzh'), n. [F.] A bailiwick; — now only used of a bailie or other like foreign officer.

bail'ment (bā'yē-mēt), n. [Cf. OF. *baillément*.] Law. a. The action of bailing a prisoner or a person accused. b. 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*. The kinds of bailment, as usually divided, are treated under *depositum*, *commodatum*, *locatio*, *operis mercium*. In Roman law *baillment* was used of land as well as of chattels.

bail'or (bā'yē-ōr; bā'yē-ōr), n. Law. One who delivers goods or money to another in trust.

bail'piece (-pēs), n. Law. Orig., a certificate issued to the surety attesting his act of offering bail; now, usually, a warrant issued to the surety upon which he may arrest the person bailed by him.

Bail'y's beads (bā'yē), Astron. A row of bright spots observed in connection with total eclipses of the sun. Just before and after a total eclipse, the slender, unobscured crescent of the sun's disk appears momentarily like a row of bright spots resembling a string of beads. The phenomenon (first fully described by Francis Baily, 1774-1844) is thought to be an effect of irradiation, and of inequalities of the moon's edge.

bain'-ma'rie (bā'n-mā-rē), n.; pl. BAINS-MARIE (bā'n-). [F.] A vessel for holding hot water in which another vessel may be heated at a temperature not above that of boiling water, as in preparation of food or drugs.

Bair'am (bi-rām; bi'rām), n. [Turk. *bairām*.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, of which one (the *Lesser Bairam*) is held at the close of the fast called Ramadan, and the other (the *Greater Bairam*) seventy days after the fast.

bair'n (bā'rn), n. [Scot. *bairn*, AS. *bearn*, fr. *beran* to bear; akin to Icel., OS., & Goth. *barn*. See BEAR to support.] A child (of any age). *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bait (bā't), n. [Icel. *beit* food, *beit* pasture, akin to AS. *bāt* food, Sw. *bete*. See BAIT, v. t.] 1. Anything, esp. food, used in catching fish, or other animals, by alluring them to a hook, snare, inclosure, or net. 2. Anything that allures; a lure; enticement; temptation. 3. Refreshment, esp. on a journey or during work. Specif.: a. A light or hasty repast, as for travelers; a feed for horses. Obs. or Dial. b. A halt for rest or to take food. 4. A fulcrum, as for a crowbar. U. S.

bait, v. t.; BAITED; BAITING. [ME. *baiten*, *baiten*, to feed, harass, fr. Icel. *beit*, orig., to cause to bite, fr. *bita*. See BITE.] 1. To set on (a dog) to bite or worry; as, to bait a dog upon cattle. Obs. 2. To worry (an animal) by setting on dogs; esp., to harass or torment with dogs for sport; as, to bait a bear.

bair'ter (bā'rtēr), Var. of BAXTER. Obs. or Dial. Eng. ba'ize-dere. Ref. Sp. ba'ize-dere (bā'yē-dēr'). Var. of BAYADERE.

ba'jan, Var. of BEJAN. ba'jar (bā'yē-jā), n. [Ar. *baqā* a green grocer.] A shopkeeper; a tradesman. *Oriental*. ba-ka-lai (bā-kā-lā), n. One of a numerous Bantu tribe of the French Congo, much engaged as carriers and merchants.

Bak-bak'ar (bā-kā-kā-ār), Bib. bak'bate. Obs. pret. of BAK-BITE. bakbone + BACBONE. Bak'buk (bā-kū-kū), Bib. Bak'bu-ki'ah (-bū-kī-ā), Bib. ba'ke + BAK, BAT. bak'board', n. A board on which to knead, and roll out bread; a pastebread. *Dial. Eng.* baked (bākt), a. 1. Cooked by heat. 2. Of a horse, affected so that it does not sweat out easily and freely after exercise. It is generally a result of overfeeding with grain. *Turfmen's Cant.*

baked berry = BAKED APPLE. bak'eat', n., or baked meat. A pie; baked pastry food. *Shak. Gen. xl. 17*. bak'ken (bā-kēn), n. [D.] A landmark; beacon. bak'en (bā-kēn), Obs. or archaic p. p. & p. a. of BAKE. bak'en meat = BAKEMATE. Obs. bak'er bird = BAKER. 3. I-DOM. bak'er-dom (-dōm), n. See bak'er-ess, n. See ZSS.

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3. To set upon and worry by biting and tearing. As chained bear whom cruel dogs do bait. *Spenser*. 4. To persecute, harass, or torment; to exasperate with repeated attacks, esp. wantonly or maliciously. The new Secretary of State had been so unmercifully baited by the *Paymaster* of the Excise. 5. To give a portion of food and drink to, esp. upon the road; to feed; as, to bait horses. *Illit. or Dial.* except as applied to animals. *Holland*. 6. To furnish or cover with bait, as a trap or hook. 7. To allure or entice with bait. Do their gay vestments his affections bait? *Shak.*

bait (bā't), v. i. 1. To bite and tear, as in worrying a bear. 2. To take food; to feed. Obs., & except of animals. "By him *baytith* his destruer." *Chaucer*. 3. To take food on a journey; to stop for food and drink on a journey; hence, to make a brief halt or sojourn. Evil news rides post, while good news *bait*. *Milton*.

bait bug. An anomalous crustacean of the genus *Hippa*, found burrowing in sandy beaches, and used for bait. bait'er, n. One who baits; a tormentor. baize (bā'z), n. [For *bayes*, pl. fr. OF. *baie*; fr. F. *bai* bay-colored. See BAY a color.] 1. A coarse woollen stuff often with a long nap, usually dyed in plain colors. 2. A drapery, table cover, etc., made of baize. *Browning*. baize, v. t.; BAIZED (bā'z); BAIZING. To cover or line with baize.

Ba'jan-ism (bā'yān-iz'm; bā'-), n. *Ch. Hist.* The distinctive doctrines of Bajus, or Michael de Bay (1513-89), whose studies were chiefly directed to Augustine. His doctrines on the fundamental points of free will, predestination, grace, and the sacraments, were in direct opposition to the orthodox scholastic theology of his day, and in many respects like the later Jansenism. They were condemned by a bull of Pius V. in 1567 and again by a bull of Gregory XIII. in 1579; upon which Bajus himself condemned and abandoned them.

Ba-jo'cian (bā'yō'shān), a. [From *Bajocasses* a people of Gaul, whence the old name of Bayeux.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating a minor subdivision of the European Jurassic. See *Geology*, *Chart*.

bake (bā'k), v. t.; BAKED (bākt); BAKING (bā'k'ing). [AS. *bacan*; akin to D. *bakken*, OHG. *bacchan*, G. *backen*, Icel. & Sw. *baka*, Dan. *bage*, Gr. *φάω* to roast. Cf. BACCH.] 1. To prepare, as food, by cooking in a dry heat, either in an oven or under coals, or on heated stone or metal; — distinguished from roast; 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*.

4. To make into a solid mass; to cake. Obs. or Colloq. This is that very Mab That plats the manes of horses in the night. *Shak.* And *bakes* the elf looks in fowl sluttish hairs. *Shak.*

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. 1. Act, process, or result of baking. 2. A biscuit or cracker. *Scot.*

baked-apple, n. The fruit of the cloudberry; — also called *baked-apple berry*. bake'house (bā'k'hōus'), n. [AS. *bæchtis*. See BAKE, v. t.; HOUSE.] A house for baking; a bakery. bak'er (bā'k-ēr), n. [AS. *bæcere*. See BAKE, v. t.] 1. One that bakes; as: a. A person whose business it is to bake bread, biscuit, etc. b. A portable oven for baking food. U. S. 2. A kind of artificial fly for salmon fishing. 3. A South American clamatorial bird (*Furnarius rufus*); — so called from its ovenlike nest, built chiefly of clay or mud, and with an inner and outer chamber. Cf. OVENBIRD. a baker's dozen, thirteen. — The Baker and The Baker's Wife, Louis XVI. and his wife, Marie Antoinette; — nicknames given by the revolutionists because they gave bread to the mob at the palace at Versailles on Oct. 6, 1789.

bak'er's itch (bā'k-ēr), Med. A rash on the back of the hand, caused by the irritating properties of yeast. bak'er-y (bā'k-ēr-ē), n.; pl. BAKERIES (-iz). 1. The trade or work of a baker. Rare. 2. A place for baking bread; a bakehouse. baking (bā'k'ing), n. 1. Act or process of baking. 2. The quantity baked at once, as of bread; batch. baking powder. A powder used as a substitute for yeast, usually consisting of an acid substance (as cream of tartar or phosphoric acid), a carbonate, and a "filling" of starch or flour. When moistened the acid and carbonate react, liberating carbon dioxide, which raises the dough. baking soda. Sodium bicarbonate.

ba'ju-res, ba'ju-ry (bā'yō-rē). Vars. of BAJRA. *India*. bak + BAK, BAT. ba-ka-lai (bā-kā-lā), n. One of a Carib tribe dwelling upon the upper Xingé, Brazil. bak'ar-knee, bak'er-leg, n. [Ar. *baqā* a green grocer.] A shopkeeper; a tradesman. *Oriental*. ba-ka-lai (bā-kā-lā), n. One of a numerous Bantu tribe of the French Congo, much engaged as carriers and merchants.

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bal/shoesh (balk'shesh), n. [Pers. bakshish, fr. bakhsh-...]

Ba/laam (bal'am), n. 1. The prophet to whom Balak, king of Moab, sent presents to induce him to curse Israel...

Ba/la/na (bal'ana), n. [L., a whale.] Zool. The genus consisting of the right whales.

Ba/la/nid (bal'nid), n. pl. [NL. See BALENA.] Zool. A family of whales typified by the right whales...

Ba/la/noid (bal'noid), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A group of Cetacea, including all the whalebone whales...

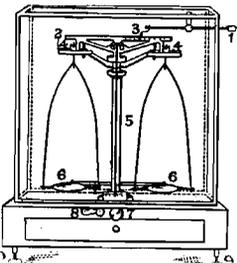
Ba/la/nop/ter-a (bal'nop'ter-a), n. [NL.] Zool. A group of Cetacea, including all the whalebone whales...

Ba/la/tré, le (bal'tré), n. [F.] Lit. the gashed or scarred one; applied to: a Francis, 2d Duke of Guise...

Ba/la/ghat' (bal'ghat'), n. Also Ba/la/ghant'. [Per. bala above + Hind. ghāt a pass.] Table-laid above mountain passes.

Ba/lan' (bal'an), n. 1. In the lost romance of "Balan," which is an early French form of "Pierabras..."

Balan' (bal'an), n. [ME. balance, F. balance, fr. L. balanz, bilantz, having two scales; bis twice (akin to E. two) + lanx plate, scale.] 1. An instrument for weighing; specif.: a In its simplest (and oldest) form, a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle...



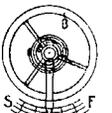
Balance of Precision. 1 Handle to move Beam; 2, 3, 4 Knife-edges; 5 Pointer; 6, 8 Scale pans; 7 Knob to raise knife-edges from plate; 8 Device to release scale pans; 9 Leveling screws.

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2. An apparatus in which there is a balance of forces or resistances, as the actinic, or thermic, balance (see BALOMETER), electric balance, induction balance, steam balance, and torsion balance (which see).

3. Fig.: a The imaginary balance by which Justice determines her decisions, or by which Fortune determines the uncertain fates of men; the means by which actions, principles, etc., are weighed or estimated.

b Uncertainty; hesitation; doubt; risk; hazard. Obs. "I dare lay in balance all that I have."



Balance, 6.

4. A scale of a balance; hence, any similar dish. Obs.

5. [cap.] Astron. The sign or constellation Libra. See LIBRA.

6. Horol. A vibrating wheel operating in conjunction with a hairspring to regulate the movement of

a timepiece. It now usually has adjustable screws on its rim for altering at will its moment of inertia (and therefore its time of vibration) and its temperature compensation.

7. A weight used as a counterbalance in weighing; a counterpoise; a makeweight; the preponderating weight or amount.

8. State of equipoise between the weights in opposite scales; hence, equipoise or equilibrium of any opposing forces, physical or otherwise; equilibrium; steadiness; stability; equal or harmonious effect; even adjustment.

9. An equality between the sums total of the two sides of an account; also, the excess on either side. "A balance at the banker's."

10. Act of balancing; specif.: a Act of weighing mentally; comparison; estimate.

b A fair balance of the advantages on either side. Aterbury. b A movement in dancing. See BALANCE, v. l., 8.

11. The remainder; the rest. [An incorrect use.] Presently I began to receive letters asking for the rest of it, sometimes for the balance of it.

12. Mil. In naval infantry practice, the center of gravity of a rifle with the bayonet unfixed. U. S.

SYN.—Equanimity, composure, sanity, serenity.—BALANCE, EQUILIBRIUM, POISE, EQUIPOISE, COUNTERPOISE come two compared chiefly in their figurative senses. BALANCE and EQUIPOISE imply somewhat distinctly the opposing influences or forces whose resultant they are; POISE and EQUIPOISE suggest a state or position more self-centered and assured. COUNTERPOISE applies usually to one of the balancing forces, but is sometimes synonymous with equilibrium. See EQUANIMITY, CONFIDENCE.

Laughter is... a very good counterpoise to the spleen. Spectator. balance of power, Politics, such an adjustment of power among sovereign states that no one state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the others; international equilibrium.—b. of torion. = TORSION BALANCE.—b. of trade, the net profit or loss to any given party from a series of trading transactions. As ordinarily understood: The difference between the total of the purchases and sales of a nation during a given period, taken as: a In the "mercantile" theory, the net amount of precious metals shipped from one country to another during a year or any other specified period. The balance was said to be favorable in case of an excess of imports of precious metals, and adverse in the opposite case. b In more recent times the difference between the total exports and total imports of a country, favorable if there was an excess of exports, and adverse if there was an excess of imports. c The balancing item in the account of all commercial transactions between two countries or groups of countries in a given period.

bal'ance (bal'ans), n. [L. BALANCO, n. cf. F. balancer.] 1. To weigh a balance; to estimate the weight of; to ponder. 2. To weigh (two) things by each other; to compare in relative force, importance, value, etc.; to estimate.

Balance the good and evil things in a strange. Truth... is determined by balancing probabilities. Synodon. 3. To counterbalance or counterpoise (one thing by, with, or against another); to set off (against or with).

A mass of subdued color may be balanced by a spot of a powerful one. 4. To bring to an equipoise, as the scales of a balance; to cause to be in equilibrium; hence, to support, poise, or arrange so that opposing forces neutralize each other; to steady; as, to balance a plate on the end of a cane.

The time for an artistically balanced picture of English medieval law will come; it has not come yet. Pollock & Mait. 5. To equal in number, weight, force, or proportion; to counterpoise, counterbalance, counteract, or neutralize; to One expression... must check and balance another. Kent. Our duties balance each other. J. H. Newman.

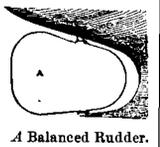
6. To compute the difference, if any, between the debits and credits of (an account); to arrange, or prove, as an account or a book of accounts, so that the sum of the debits equals the sum of the credits; as, to balance a set of books.

7. To settle and adjust, as an account; to equalize the total debits and credits of (accounts or an account); as, he paid five dollars to balance our accounts; this credit balances the account.

I am very well satisfied that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker. Addison. 8. Dancing. To move toward, and then back from, reciprocally; as, to balance partners.

9. Naut. To reef with a balance reef. SYN.—Poise, weigh; adjust, equalize; neutralize, counteract.

balanced rudder, Aeriat., a rudder in which the ratio of the area to the fat and carbohydrates conforms to the feeding standard.—balanced rudder, a rudder hung with part of its area forward of the vertical axis, to counterbalance the force of the water on the part abaft of the axis; called also balance rudder.—balanced sentence, Rhet., a sentence in which one part corresponds to another in the form of its phrases and the position of its words.—balanced step, Arch., any of a series of winders so arranged that their small ends are very little narrower than the fliers, or parallel steps.—balanced valve. = BALANCE VALVE.



A Balanced Rudder.



Balanced Step.

bal'ance link or ring. See BALANCING BAND. [SAIL.] Also bal'ance link or ring. See BALANCING BAND. [SAIL.] Also bal'ance link or ring. See BALANCING BAND. [SAIL.]

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bal'ance link or ring. See BALANCING BAND. [SAIL.] Also bal'ance link or ring. See BALANCING BAND. [SAIL.]

bal'ance (bal'ans), v. t. 1. To have equal weight on each side; to be in equipoise; as, the scales balance.

2. To be an equal counterpoise; to be equal; as, the penalty does not balance with the offense.

3. To fluctuate; to waver; to hesitate. He would not balance or err in the determination of his choice. Locke.

4. To be equal in debits and credits, as accounts.

5. To move with a swaying or swinging motion. Rann balanced away to the next tree in time to see the little brown face come up again. Kipling.

6. Dancing. To move toward a person or couple, and then back.

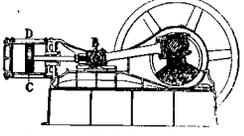
7. To be engaged in determining a balance in accounts. balance beam. The beam of a balance; also, a beam used as a counterpoise, as to a drawbridge.

balance bob. Mach. A pump-rod counterweight. balance book. Bookkeeping. A book showing the adjusted accounts of debtor and creditor as recorded in the ledger.

balance cock. Horology. The plate that carries the top pivot of the balance staff in watches.

balance crane. A crane in which there is a counterbalancing weight opposite to the load.

balance crank. A crank having a weight to counterbalance the effect of the inertia of the piston and connecting rod.



Engine with Balance Crank A. B Crosshead; C Piston; D Crank.

balance dock. A kind of floating dock which is kept level by pumping water out of, or letting it into, the side chambers.

balance electrometer. Physics. An electrometer in which the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified bodies is measured against the force of gravity by balancing weights.

balance engine. An engine with two pistons of opposite motion in the same cylinder.

balance gate. A gate hung in the middle on a horizontal axis, as a flood gate, to facilitate turning in a current.

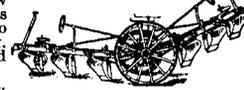
balance knife. A table knife the blade of which overbalances the blade, and so keeps it from touching the table.

balance level. An instrument consisting of a suspended bar, with a sight on each end, so adjusted that when the bar is in equilibrium the sights indicate a level line.

balance piston. Mach. A small piston moving in a steam cylinder and attached directly to a vertically reciprocating piece so as partly to balance its dead weight.

balance pit. Mining. A hollow space or shaft in which the counterpoise moves.

balance plow. A plow having two or more sets of colters and shares, to be used without turning, being dragged backward and forward by cables.



Balance Plow.

bal'anc-or (bal'an-sér), n. One that balances. Specif.: a An acrobat. b Zool. In Diptera, one of a pair of small club-shaped organs, probably representing the posterior wings, believed to assist in balancing, or to be sense organs. They are called also halteres and poisers. c Elec. A transformer or motor generator for equalizing the voltages in a 3-wire or 5-wire distribution system. S. P. Thompson.

balance reef. Naut. The last reef used in a fore-and-aft sail, lashed diagonally from the throat to the close reef cringle of the leech; also, frequently, the ordinary last, or close, reef used to steady the ship.

balance sheet. Bookkeeping. A paper showing a tabular statement of the balances of the open accounts of a business, the debit and credit balances footing up equal. It is generally used to afford a classification of resources and liabilities, etc.

balance staff. The arbor, or spindle, of a balance wheel.

balance thermometer. A thermometer balanced so that the movement of the mercury turns it and closes an electrical circuit or operates a mechanism, as for automatic regulation of temperature, the sounding of a fire alarm, etc.

balance valve. A valve arranged so that only the dead weight of the valve has to be overcome, not including the steam pressure on the valve, in lifting.

balance wheel. A wheel to balance or regulate motion: a In watches, the crown or escape wheel in a verge escapement. b Mech. A fly wheel. c Horol. = BALANCE, n., 6.

bal'anc-ing band (bal'anz-ing), n. A band fitted with a link or ring (a balance, or balancing, link or ring) on each side of the shank, at the balancing point of the anchor.

bal'an'dra-na (bal'an'dra-na), n. [L., of uncertain origin; cf. F. balandran, balandras, Pr. balandran, Sp. balandran.] A mantle or wide cloak used in the 12th and 13th centuries by travelers.

Ba/lan'i-dae (-i-dé), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. balanus acorn.] Zool. A family consisting of the acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE.—bal'a-nid (bal'an-íd), n. bal'a-ni'tis (bal'an-í-tis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος glans + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the glans penis.

Bal'a-no-glos-sus (-nó-gló'sús), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος acorn + γλῶσσα tongue.] Zool. A genus of marine burrowing worms, having certain characters (as gill clefts passing through the body wall and that of the alimentary canal, and a structure supposed to represent a notochord) which may indicate a relationship to the vertebrates. With certain closely allied genera, as Dolichoglossus (see ENTERONEUSTA, Illust.), it is now usually regarded as constituting an order or class, Enteroneusta, which with the Pterobranchia, and sometimes also the Phoronidea, constitutes in some classifications a class or subphylum, Hemichordata or Atelechorda, of the phylum Chordata.

bal'a-noid (bäl'ä-noid), n. An acorn barnacle.
bal'a-noph'o-ra (-nôf'ô-rô), n. [NL.; Gr. βάλανος acorn + φέρειν to bear.] Bot. A genus of plants typifying the family Balanophoraceae.
bal'a-no-pho-ra-ce-æ (-nô-fä-rä'sê-è), n. pl. [NL. See BALANOPHORA.] Bot. A family of peculiar root parasites (order Santalales), of the tropical Old World, embracing 14 genera, most of which are monotypic. They are yellow or red in color, being destitute of chlorophyll; many of them yield waxy resins often used for illuminating purposes.—**bal'a-no-pho-ra-ceous** (-shûs), a.
bal'a-nop'h'o-ra (-nô-fä-rä), n. [NL.; Gr. βάλανος acorn + δένος appearance.] Bot. A small genus of tall dicotyledonous trees, natives of New Caledonia, constituting the family Bal'a-nop'h'i-da-ce-æ (-nôp'si-dä'sê-è) and order Bal'a-nop'h'i-da-lea (-lêz). They have large simple leaves, flowers in aments, and nutlike fruits, inclosed in involucre bracts. They are most nearly related to the Juglandaceæ.
bal'as (bäl'äs), n., or, now usually, **balas ruby**. [ME. bales, balais, F. balais, LL. balasus, fr. Ar. balaksh, so called from Budakshsh (see Gaz.), Balashan, or Balaxiam, where this ruby is found.] A variety of ruby spinel of a pale rose red, or inclining to orange. See SPINEL.
bal'a-ta (bäl'ä-tä), n. [Sp., prob. fr. native name.] 1. A West Indian sapotaceous tree (*Bumelia retusa*).
 2. The bully tree (*Mimusops globosa*); also, its milky juice (*balata gum*), which when dried constitutes an elastic gum called *chicle*, or *chicle gum*. See CHICLE.
bal-aus'ta (bä-lôs'tä), n. [NL. See BALAUSTINE.] Bot. Any fruit which, like that of the pomegranate, has a firm rind, is crowned with the lobes of the adnate calyx, and is pulpy within and many-seeded.
bal-aus'tine (-tîn), n. [L. *balaustrum* the blossom of the tree, fr. Gr. βάλαντιον.] The pomegranate tree.
Balaus'tion (-tî-ôn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βάλαντιον the flower of the wild pomegranate.] Bot. A genus of Australian myrtaceous plants of which the only species, *B. pulcherrimum*, is a low shrub with handsome flowers, similar to those of the pomegranate.
bal'la'youse' (bäl'lä'yûs'), n. [F., lit., a female sweeper.] A protecting ruffle or fringe, as of silk or lace, sewed close to the lower edge of a skirt on the inside.
bal-brig'gan (bäl-brîg'gän), n. A cotton knitted fabric for either hosiery or underwear, resembling the fine unbleached fabric of the hosiery made at Balbriggan, Ireland.
bal-bu'ti-ate (-bû'shî-ät) v. i. [L. *balbutire*: cf. F. *balbuter* (-sî-nâ) v. i. *butier*.] To stammer. Obs.
bal-bu'tient (-shênt), a. [L. *balbutiens*.] Stammering; stuttering. Obs.
bal-bu'ti-ous (-shî-ôz), n. [NL.] Med. The defect of stammering; also, a kind of incomplete pronunciation.
bal-co'ny (bäl'kô-nî), formerly *balco'ny*, becoming *bal'cony* early in the 19th c., n., pl. -nies (-nîz). [It. *balcone*; cf. It. *balco*, *palco*, scaffold, fr. OHG. *balcho*, *balcho*, beam, G. *balcken*. See BALK beam.] 1. A platform projecting from the wall of a building, inclosed by a parapet or railing and usually resting on brackets or consoles; as, a *balcony* in front of a window. Also, an interior projecting gallery in a public building, as in a theater.
 The term (*balcony*) is generally confined to an unroofed structure consisting of a floor and low parapets only, but the *balcony* passes readily into the loggia. . . and no accurate distinction can be made.
 2. A projecting gallery sometimes found at the stern of large war ships.
bal'd (bôld), a. [ME. *balld*, *ballid*, perh. fr. *ball*, made round and smooth like a ball. But cf. W. *balt* 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 *bal'd head*; a *bal'd oak*.
 On the *bal'd* top of an eminence. Wordsworth.
 2. Destitute of ornament; unadorned; bare; literal.
 In the preface to his own *bal'd* translation. Dryden.
 Paschasius Radbert propounded the *bal'd* doctrine of transubstantiation. G. F. Fisher.
 3. Undisguised. "*Bald* egotism." Lowell.
 4. Destitute of dignity or value; paltry; mean. Obs.
 5. Bot. Destitute of a beard or awn; as, *bal'd* wheat.
 6. Zool. A destitute of the natural covering; as, some birds have the top of the head *bal'd*. b Having a white or bare area on the head; as, the *bal'd* coat; *bal'd* eagle.
 7. March. Without a flange; as, the *bal'd* driver of a locomotive.
bal'd brant, the blue goose (*Chen caerulescens*).—b. buzzard, the fishhawk.—b. coat, the European coat (*Falca atra*), which has a whitish horny plate on the front of the head.
bal'a-no-pô-si-thi'tis (bäl'ä-nô-pô-si-thi'tis), n. [NL.; Gr. βάλανος glans + ποσθ- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the glans penis and of the prepuce.
bal'a-nor-rhœ-gia (-nô-rhœ-gî-ä), n. [NL.; Gr. βάλανος glans + -rhagîa.] Med. Balanitis caused by gonorrhœa.
bal'ant (bäl'ânt), a. [L. *balans*, p. pr. *balans*.] Bleating. Obs.
bal'an-tid'um (-tî-dî-um), n. [L. *balanus* little bag + *tidium* collyrium.] A collyrium, infusorial found in the human intestine, but not proved to cause disease.
bal'a-nus, n. [NL., fr. Gr. βάλανος acorn.] Zool. A genus of acorn barnacles. See BARNACLE.
bal'a-no (bäl'ä-nô), n. [Amer. Sp., prob. fr. native name.] = BALBEAK. See WEST INDIES.
bal'a-no (bäl'ä-nô), n. [Tag.] A timber tree of the Philippines (*Dipterocarpus permoctenus*). It yields a valuable resin.
bal'a-ra-ma (bäl'ä-rä-mä), n. Skr. *Bala-räma*: *bala* strength + *räma* beautiful. Hindu Myth. A blond wine-loving elder broth-

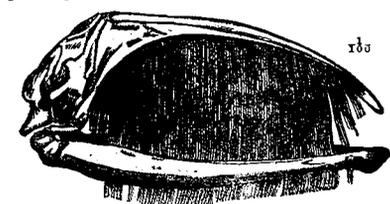
—**bal'd cypress**, a large pinaceous tree (*Taxodium distichum*) of eastern North America, growing chiefly in swamps of the Southern States; also, *Juniperus* of the same region. Their hard red wood is much used for shingles; the trees are often planted for ornament.
 —**b. eagle**, the common eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoccephalus*) of North America, so called from the white feathers covering the head and neck after they are several years old. Old birds do have the bill white, but in young birds the plumage is entirely dark. The *bal'd eagle* is represented in the coat of arms, and on the coins, of the United States.
 —**b. locust**. See ATTACUS.
 —**b. rush**, any American cyperaceous plant of the genus *Psilocaryus*—b. *hirca*—BEHNTIRE.—**b. wheat**, beardless wheat. See WHEAT, *Illust.*
bal'd (bôld), n. In the southern Appalachian Mountains, a mountain summit or region naturally bare of forest.
bal'da-chin (bäl'dä-chîn), n. Also *bal'dachine*, *bal'dachino*, *bal'daqin*, etc. [LL. *bal'dachinus*, *bal'dechinus*, a canopy of rich silk carried over the host; fr. *Bagdad* (see Gaz.). It. *Baldacco*, whence these rich silks came; cf. It. *bal'dachino*, OF. *bal'duquin*, F. *bal'daquin*. Cf. BAUDEKIN.] 1. A rich brocade; baudekin. Obs.
 2. A canopy of some fabric (originally of baldachin) borne in processions, placed over an altar, etc.
 3. Arch. A structure in form of a canopy, supported by columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, generally placed over an altar; as, the *bal'dachin* in St. Peter's at Rome is about 95 feet high.
bal'der (bäl'dêr), **bal'dr** (bäl'dr), n. [Icel. *Baldur*, akin to A.S. *baldr* hero, prince, and to E. *bold*.] Teut. Myth. The son of Odin and Frigg, god of light and peace, and of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise. He was slain by contrivance of the evil Loki, who placed in the hands of the blind Höder (Höthir) a dart of mistletoe, the only thing in creation which had not taken an oath to do him no harm. According to a version narrated by Saxo Grammaticus, Balder is slain by Miming's sword in the hands of Hotherus, the son of a Swedish king in a quarrel growing out of their rivalry for the hand of Nanna, the daughter of King Gevarus of Norway. Cf. Æsir.
bal'der-dash (bôld'êr-dâsh), n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. ODan. *balde* to wind about, and E. *dash*.] 1. A worthless mixture, esp. of liquors.
 2. Indecent, by a mixture of wine, hath lost both name and nature, and is called *balderdash*. Taylor (*Drink and Whiscone*).
 3. Senseless jargon; nonsense; trash.
 "Such unscientific *balderdash*," added the doctor, . . . "would have estranged Damon and Pythias." Stevenson.
 4. Filthy or obscene talk; ribaldry. Dial. Eng.
bal'der-dash, v. t. To mix or adulterate, as liquors.
 The wine merchants of Nice brew and *balderdash*, and even mix it with pigeon's dung and quacklime. Smollett.
bal'der-stone, **Cal'deb** (bôld'êr-stôn). In Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," the faithful old butler of Ravenswood, He struggles desperately, without food, furniture, or comfort, to maintain an appearance of affluence, and is always ready with some ludicrous shift to uphold the fallen dignity of his patron.
bal'd-faced (bôld'fäts'), a. Having a white face or a white mark on the face, as a stag.
bal'd-faced widgeon, the American widgeon.
bal'd-head' (-hêd'), n. A bald-headed person. 2 Kings ii. 23.
bal'd-head'ed (-hêd'êd; -îd), a. Having a bald head.
bal'd-headed goose, the blue goose (*Chen caerulescens*).
bal'd'y, adv. In a bald manner; nakedly; barely; meagerly.
bal'd'pate' (bôld'pät'), n. 1. A bald-headed person. Obs.
 2. Zool. The American widgeon (*Mareca americana*).
bal'd'pate' (bôld'pät'), a. Bald-headed.
bal'd-pate'd (-pät'êd; -îd) ed. Shak.—**bal'd-pate'd-ness**, n.
bal'd'rib' (-rîb'), n. A piece of pork cut nearer the rump than the sparerib, and destitute of fat. Eng. Southey.
bal'drîo (bäl'drîô), n. [ME. *baudric*, *baudric*, through OF. (cf. F. *baudrier* and LL. *baldringus*, *baldrillus*), fr. OHG. *balderich*, perh. akin



Bald Eagle.



Baldachin.



Skull of Right Whale, showing plates of Baleen.



Baldric (I) supporting an An-lace.

to E. *belt*. See BELT, n.] 1. A belt, sometimes richly ornamented, worn over one shoulder, across the breast, and under the opposite arm, to support the sword, a bugle, etc.; also, a belt or girdle similarly worn about the waist.
 2. Hence: a the Zodiac. b A necklace. Obs. c A leather support for a bell clapper.
Bald'win (bôld'wîn), n. [OF. *Baldewin*, *Baldvîn*, *Baldvîn*, F. *Baudouin*, fr. G. *Baldwin*; cf. OHG. *bald* bold, and *wîni* friend.] 1. Lit., bold or courageous friend;—masc. prop. name. L. *Baldwinus* (bäl'dî-wî-nûs); F. *Baudouin* (bô'dwân); It. *Baldovino* (bäl'dô-vê'nô), *Baldovino* (bäl-dwê'nô); G. *Baldwin* (bäl'dôw-ên).
 2. a The brother of Godfrey of Bouillon in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." b The ass in the old beast epic of "Reynard the Fox."
 3. A bright red, moderately acid, winter apple. U. S.
bal'e (bäl), n. [AS. *bealo*, *bealu*, akin to OS. *balu*, OHG. *balu*, Icel. *ból*, Goth. *balveins*.] 1. Evil; an evil, pernicious influence; something causing great injury; specif., in early use, death. "Tidings of *bal'e* she brought." Bryant. Now chiefly Poetic.
 That day, the day of *bal'e* and bitterness. Hampole.
 2. Pain; suffering; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.
 Let now your bilis be turned into *bal'e*.
 And into plants convert your joyous falls. Spenser.
bale, n. [ME. *bale*, OF. *bale*, F. *balle*, fr. OHG. *balla*, *palla*, *pallo*, G. *ball*, *balle*, *ballen*, ball, round pack; cf. D. *baal*. Cf. BALI a round body.] A large bundle or package of goods for storage or transportation; now, specif., a large closely pressed package of merchandise bound with cord, wire, or hoops, and usually protected by a wrapping, as of burlap. The approximate weight of a bale of cotton has been stated to be: United States, 480 lbs.; Egypt, 720 lbs., or 228 lbs.; India, 396 lbs.; Brazil, 220 lbs.
bale, v. t.; BAL'D (bäl'd); BAL'ING (bäl'îng). To make up in a bale.
Bal'e-ar'ic (bäl'ê-är'îk), a. [L. *Balearius*, fr. Gr. Βαλι-αρεϊς the Balearic Islands.] Designating, or of or pertaining to, the Isles of Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, etc., in the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Valencia.
Balearic crane, a crane (*Balearea pavonina*), found chiefly in northern Africa, having a tuft of erect feathers on the head.
ba-len' (bä-lên'), n. [E. *baleine* whale and whalebone, L. *balaena* a whale.] 1. A whale. Obs.
 2. A horny substance, commonly called whalebone, growing in the mouth of certain whales (Balenoidæ), esp. the right whales. It grows in dependent plates, from two to twelve feet long, attached along the upper jaw and forming a fringed sieve to collect and retain food.
Bale'fire (bäl'fîr), n. [AS. *bêlfîr* the fire of the funeral pile; bêtîr fire, flame (akin to Icel. *bál*, OSlav. *bětu* white; Gr. φαλός bright, Skr. *bhāla* brightness) + *fîr*, E. fire.] A great or blazing fire in the open air;—sometimes apparently associated with *bale*, evil; specif., a funeral pyre (Obs.); a signal fire; an alarm fire.
 I might have beheld the *balefire* of that scarlet letter blazing at the end of our path. Hawthorne.
 See *Devot!* on thy silver tide
 The glaring *balefires* blaze no more. Scott.
bale'ful (-fôl), a. [AS. *bealoful*. See BALE misery.] 1. Full of deadly or pernicious influence; destructive. "*Baleful* enemies." Shak.
 Four infernal rivers that discharge
 Into the burning lake their *baleful* streams. Milton.
 2. Full of pain, grief, or sorrow; woeful; mournful.
 Syn.—See PERNICIOUS.
 —**bale'ful-ly**, adv.—**bale'ful-ness**, n.
bale hook, A form of hand hook or a hook attached to the end of a crane, used in handling bales, boxes, etc.
bale stick, *Basketwork*. Any of a number of sharpened rods used for plaiting into handles.
bale tie, A device for fastening the ends of straps in baling.
Bal'in and Bal'an (bäl'în, bäl'ân), In Arthurian legend, two knights who, though brothers, slew each other by mistake. The story is told in Tennyson's "Idyll" of this name, and in a different way in Malory's "Morte Darthur."
bal'in-ger (bäl'în-jêr), n. [OF. *balengier*; cf. F. *baleinier* a whale ship, *baleine* whale, L. *balaena*, *balena*.] A small seagoing vessel of the 15th and 16th centuries, apparently a sloop. Obs. or Hist.
bale, Var. of BAIL.
bal'e, + BELLU.
Bal'e-ar'î-an (bäl'ê-är'î-ân), n. Balearic.
Bal'e-ar'î-ca (-är'î-kä), n. [NL.] Zool. A genus of cranes having a tuft of erect feathers on the head. See BALEARIC CRANE.
bal'e-ation, Var. of BALEATION.
Bäle green (bäl), [From *Bäle*, F. form of *Basel*, Switz.] = EMERALD GREEN a.
bal'e-ate, **bal'e-ated**, v. t. [F., lit., white.] A movable platform to support dumping wagons at work on railroad embankments.
bale-ate, + BALEYS. [harm.]
bale'less, a. See LESS; BALE.
bale-ness, + BALEEN, BELOWES.
bal'enger, + BALINGER.
bal'er (bäl'êr), Var. of BAILER, one that lades. [chandise.]
bal'er, n. One who bales mer-
bal'e-ness, + BALEEN, BELOWES.
bal'e-ness, n. [AS. *bealdusþ*.] Evil fate; calamity; mischief. Obs.
bal'eat, + BALLAST.
bal'ester, + BALLISTER.
bal'eat, + BALLOT.
bal'e-ite, + BALLEET.
bal'e-ite, + BALLEET.
bal'e-wort (-wôrt'), n. The garden poppy. Dial. Eng.

Na'il-sar'da (bā'ī-sār'dā), n. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a magic sword which could create even enchanted substances, made by a sorcerer and given to Ruggiero.

bal'k (bōk), n. [From native name.] A badger-like animal of India (Arctonyx collaris).

bal'k (bōk), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A headline connecting fishing nets.

bal'k (bōk), n. [AS. balca ridge; akin to Icel. bálkr partition, býlki beam, OS. balga, G. balcken; cf. Gr. φακός pole. Cf. BALCONY, BALK, v. t., BALK.] A ridge or heap of earth; specif.: a A grave mound. b A sand bar; an isthmus. All Obs.

bal'k (bōk), n. A ridge of land left unplowed between furrows, or, as often formerly, between the acres or fields in common lands; also, a piece missed in plowing, as by carelessness. Bad plowmen make balks of such ground. Fuller.

bal'k (bōk), n. A blunder or slip; a mistake; also, an omitting or skipping. Obs. or Collog.

bal'k (bōk), n. A hindrance or disappointment; check; defeat. A balk to the confidence of the bold undertaker. South.

bal'k (bōk), n. A fish weir. Dial. Eng.

bal'k (bōk), n. A large beam, rafter, or timber; esp., the tiebeam of a house. The loft above was called the balks. Tubs hanging in the balks. Chaucer.

bal'k (bōk), n. A dial. Eng. (1) A beam or bar across a chimney or kiln. (2) The beam of a balance. (3) The roof beam of a church.

bal'k (bōk), n. Mil. A connecting beam of a ponton or trestle bridge.

bal'k (bōk), n. That part of a billiard table or bagatelle board between a balk line and the nearest cushion; in the balk-line game, any of the eight outside divisions of the table made by the four balk lines. See BILLIARDS, Illust.

bal'k (bōk), n. Baseball. Any of various illegal motions, made by the pitcher, calculated to deceive a batsman or base runner as to where the ball will be thrown; esp., any motion made by the pitcher, while in position, as if to deliver the ball to the bat, without delivering it, or to throw to first base, when occupied by a base runner, without completing the throw. A balk entitles the batsman to first base, and other base runners to advance one base.

bal'k (bōk), v. t.; BALKED (bōkt); BALK'ING. [From BALK a beam, ridge; perh. orig. to leave ridges in plowing, hence to omit, to avoid.] 1. To leave or make balks in. Obs.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. To leave heaped up; to heap up in piles. Obs. Ten thousand held Scots, two and twenty knights, Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter. Shak.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. Obsol., except fig. To pass by or miss intentionally. By reason of the contagion then in London, we balked the inns. Evelyn.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. Nor doth he any creature balk, But lays on all he meeteth. Drayton. Sick he is, and keeps his bed, and balks his meat. Ep. Hall.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. To let slip or go by; to fail to use, seize, etc. This was looked for at your hand and this was balkt. Shak.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. To omit, miss, or overlook by chance. Obs.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. To check or frustrate; foil; baffle; thwart; disappoint; as, to balk expectation. They shall not balk my entrance. Byron.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. Syn.—See FRUSTRATE.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. 1. To stop short and refuse to go; to stop and stand still obstinately; to jib; to swerve; as, the horse balks. Ieegym balked and said, ye make much ado. Sir Ybert. Caxton.

bal'k (bōk), v. t. 2. To engage in contradiction; to argue; to quibble. In strifeful terms with him to balk. Spenser.

7. Pyrotechnics & Mil. A roundish body of combustibles, or of a case filled with them, intended to give light or set fire.

8. Specif., of various roundish or rounded bodies: a A spherical piece of soap. Obs. b Veter. A large pill; a bolus. c Print. A leather-covered or composition cushion, fastened to a handle called a ballstock, formerly used for inking the type. d Puddling. A bloom. e A rounded package. f A roundish protuberant part of the body, now esp. that at the base of the thumb or of the great toe. g The head of a hammer when spherical. h A mandrel upon which steel piping is welded by concave rolls. i In the Leblanc process for making soda, a batch of black ash. j Iron Manuf. = FAGOT.

9. A drink of liquor; — used esp. in the phrase high ball, a drink of whisky diluted in a tall glass. Slang.

10. A material consisting largely of shoemakers' wax, used by cabinetmakers to wax blackwork.

11. Any small globose fruit or seed pod; as, a potato ball. Slang. — Sphære, globe, orb.

ball-and-socket joint, a joint in which a ball moves within a socket, so as to admit of rotary motion in every direction within certain limits. — ball of the eye, formerly, the pupil, or apple, of the eye; now, the entire eyeball.

ball (bōl), v. t.; BALLEED (bōld); BALLING. 1. To form or wind into a ball; as, to ball cotton.

2. Metal. To heat in a puddling furnace and form into balls, or blooms, for rolling or hammering.

3. Apiculture. To form in a dense cluster about (a queen bee); — said of bees. To ball off. Slang. a To treat. b To finish quickly. — to ball up, to confuse, — perhaps orig. referring to the balling of a horse's feet. Slang.

ball, v. t. 1. To gather into balls, as snow. 2. To gather balls or cakes, as of snow or mud, on the hoof or foot; — usually said of a horse.

3. Metal. To collect into balls preparatory to rolling; — used with up.

ball, n. [F. bal, fr. OF. baler to dance, F. baller, fr. LL. ballare; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. βάλλειν to toss or throw, βαλλίζειν to dance, jump about; or cf. 1st BALL, n.] 1. A dance. Obs.

2. A social assembly for the purpose of dancing. to open the ball, to be the first to begin a thing. Slang.

ball, n. [Cf. BALD.] 1. A white streak or spot. 2. A horse, originally a white-faced one; — now used as a name like dun, bay.

ballad (bāl'ād), n. [ME. balade, OF. balade, F. ballade, fr. Pr. ballada a dancing song, fr. ballar to dance; cf. It. ballata. See 2d BALL, n.] 1. A song suited to accompany a dance; the tune of such a song; specif., a light part song, or madrigal, with a fada burden or chorus, — most common with Elizabethan madrigal composers. Obs.

2. A simple song of any kind; now, specif., one of a romantic nature, having two or more stanzas to which the melody is repeated, often with simple instrumental accompaniment. Recent composers have applied the term to more elaborate songs, esp. narrative, in which the melody is not repeated, and to instrumental pieces of a similar character.

3. A popular song; often one having a special application, whether of praise or of scurrilous attack. Obs.

4. A proverb or saying, esp. one in couplet form. Obs.

5. A popular kind of short narrative poem, adapted for singing; esp., a romantic poem of this kind characterized by simplicity of structure and impersonality of authorship. It is composed typically in stanzas made up each of two rhyming verses of seven iambic feet, broken into four lines of alternately four and three feet.

ballad, v. t. To make or sing ballads. — v. t. To tell or sing in ballads. Rare.

ball-lad' (bāl'lad'), n. [See BALLAD, n.] A form of French versification, sometimes imitated in English, in which three or four lines recur through three stanzas of eight or ten lines each, the stanzas concluding with the same refrain, and the whole poem with an envoy, usually introduced by a vocative, as "Prince!" etc.

ball-lad'er (bāl'lad-er), n. A writer of ballads.

ball-lad'er roy'al (bāl'lad-er roy'al), n. A ballad form having stanzas of 7 or (later) 8 lines of 10 syllables each, as in the "King's Quair," in which the rhymes run a b b c c. Cf. RHYME ROYAL.

ball-lad'er train (bāl'lad-er train), n. [F. baladeur, saunterer, stroller.] Mach. A gearing in which one train of cog-wheels slides along the shaft so as to come into mesh with various other gear wheels, and give different speeds according to the relative sizes of the pair of wheels in mesh.

ballad monger. [See MONGER.] A seller or maker of ballads; a poetaster. Shak. — ball-lad-mon'ger-ing, vb. n. ball-lad-ry (bāl'lad-ri), n. [From BALLAD, n.] Ballad poetry. "Base balladry is so beloved." Drayton.

ball-la-hoo' (bāl'la-hoo'), n. [Sp. balahú.] Naut. A schooner ball-la-hou' having its foremast raking forward and mainmast aft; hence, contemptuously, a lubberly, untrun ship. Bermudas & West Indies.

ball-lan (bāl'lan), n., or ballan wrasse. [Gael. & Ir. ball-lach spotted, speckled (fr. ball spot, speck) + E. wrasse.] A European wrasse (Labrus bergitta).

ball-last (bāl'last), n. [Formerly balase, balasse, etc., fr. D. ballast; akin to Dan. baglast, ballast, OSw. burlast, Sw. ballast (bōk), v. t. [Prob. fr. Ind. balker to bray, bawl.] To indicate to (fishermen), by shouts or signals from shore, the direction taken by the shoals of herring, etc. — bāl'ker, n. ball day. A day's demurrage in unloading a ship. Local, Eng. balke + BACK.

ball-er, n. One that balks. ball-ingly, adv. In a manner to balk or frustrate.

bal'kis (bāl'kis), n. [Ar. Bilqis.] In the Koran, the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon.

ball'ish (bōk'ish), n. A uneven; ridgy. Rare.

ball'k. Balked. Ref. Sp. ball + BAWL. [Ball. Rare.] ball, v. t. To take part in a ballade. + BALLAST.

ballade (bāl'ād), n. Like or pertaining to a ballad or ballade. — ball-lad'ical, a. ball-lad-er, n. A street singer of ballads. Obs. + BALADINE.

ball-lad-ism (-iz'm). See -ISM.

ball-lad-ist, n. See -IST.

ball-lad-ize, v. t. & v. i. See -IZE.

ball-lad-ing, n. See -ING, dim.

ball-la-hoo, n. [Cf. BALAO.] A ballad or ballade. Australia.

ball-lad-er, n. BALLAST.

ball-lam (bāl'lam), n. A canoe of the Malabar coast.

ballance + BALANCE.

ballanger + BALINGER. [Scot.] ball-lag (bāl'lag), n. A ballad.

ball-la-rag + BULLYRAG.

ball-lard, n. A bald person. Obs.

ball-last, n. p. & p. A ballasted.

ball-lastage, n. Last. A toll paid for the privilege of taking up ballast in a port or harbor.

ball-last-er, n. One that ballasts something.

ballast + BALUSTER.

ballast fever. A fever occurring on ships, thought to be occasioned by impurities in ballast.

ballast hole. = BALLAST PORT.

ballast line. Naut. The water line of a ship in ballast.

ballast. The first part is perh. the same word as E. bare, adj.; the second is last a burden, and hence the meaning a bare, or mere, load. See BARE, a.; LAST, load.] 1. Naut. Any heavy substance, as stone, iron, water in tanks, etc., put into the hold to sink a vessel in the water, to increase stability or to give the best trim in the water.

2. Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. 3. That which gives, or helps to maintain, stability in character, morals, conduct, or the like.

It [piety] is the right ballast of prosperity. Barrow.

4. Load; burden. Obs. J. Hall.

5. Gravel, broken stone, etc., such as is laid in a roadbed, esp. of a railroad, to make it solid, or used in building to give stability.

His very first step caused such a slide of shingle and loose ballast that he would have been lucky to escape with a broken bone had he followed it. R. D. Blackmore.

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

in ballast. a In the hold (of a vessel). Obs. b With ballast as the only load.

ball'last (bāl'last), v. t.; BAL'LAST-ED; BAL'LAST-ING. 1. To steady, or equip, as a vessel, with ballast.

2. To steady in mind or conduct; to steady morally. "It is charity must ballast the heart. Hammond.

3. To burden; to weigh down; to load. Obs. or Archaic. Their conceits are ever ballasted with harshness. Braithwaite.

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

ballast car. A kind of freight car, such as is used for carrying ballast, which may be unloaded from the side or bottom.

ballast engine. A steam engine used in excavating and for digging and raising stones and gravel for ballast.

ballast fin. Naut. A somewhat fin-shaped metal extension of the keel of a yacht which acts as ballast; a fin keel.

ballast hammer. A hammer with long handle and two faces, used to break stone ballast.

ball'last-ing, n. Material used for ballast; ballast.

ballast plant. Any plant growing or originating from seeds discharged with ballast material by vessels. Many plants are so introduced from one country into another.

ballast tank. Naut. A tank, in the hold of a vessel, which can be pumped full of, or free from, water ballast.

ball bearing. Mech. a A bearing in which the journal or revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls which roll easily in a race, thus converting sliding friction into rolling friction.

b Any of the balls in such a bearing.

ball cartridge. A cartridge containing a projectile; — disting. from a blank cartridge.

ball caster. A caster in which a ball set (loose or fast) into a socket is used in place of a wheel.

ball clay. Sticky clay; clay that has a tendency to ball; pipe clay.

ball cock. An automatic device consisting essentially of a valve and a floating ball at the end of a lever, the rise or fall of the ball causing the lever to shut or open the valve.

ball'let (bāl'let), n. [OF. balete, dim. of bale.] A little ball, esp. as an heraldic bearing, denominated a bezant, bezel, etc., according to color.

ball'let (bāl'let), n. [F. fr. It. balletto, dim. of ballo dance. See 2d BALL, n.] 1. An artistic dance performed as a theatrical entertainment, or an interlude, by a number of persons, usually women. Sometimes, a scene accompanied by pantomime and dancing.

2. The company of persons who perform the ballet.

ball-'flower, n. Arch. An ornament resembling a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower, — usually inserted in a hollow molding. It is a characteristic ornament of the English Gothic of the 13th century.

ball grinder. A pulverizing machine one form of which consists of a rotating drum which contains numerous metal balls and has a perforated bottom.

ball gudgeon. A spherical pivot that forms a kind of ball and-socket joint with the end of the shaft or arbor.

ball'ing, p. pr. p. a. & vb. n. of BALL, v.

balling furnace. a = REHEATING FURNACE. b A kind of reverberatory furnace used in making black ash. — b. head. An attachment at the end of a carding machine for receiving and holding the wool after — b. iron. Veter. A long metal instrument with a cup-shaped depression at one end for placing solid medicine in the form of a ball or cylinder in the posterior part of the mouth of a horse or ox so that it will have to be swallowed without mastication.

ball ironstone. Mining. Nodular iron ore.

ball'is'ta (bāl'is'ta), n.; pl. -tæ (-tæ). [L. ballista, ballista, fr. Gr. βάλλειν to throw.] An ancient military engine, often in the form of a crossbow, for hurling large missiles; also, formerly, a crossbow.

ball'is'tic (-t'ik), a. [ballista + -ic.] 1. Of or pert. to hurling of missiles, or to ballistics.

2. Pertaining to or designating a kind of galvanometer. See BALLISTIC GALVANOMETER, below.

ballistic curve, the actual path of a projectile under the in-

fluence of gravity, in a ball or dance. Obs.

ball'le-ri'na (bāl'le-rē'nā), n.; pl. It. -RINE (-næ), E. -RINAS (-næz). [It.] A danseuse.

ball'le-ter (bāl'le-tēr), n. [Sp.] An arbalest, or crossbowman.

ball'let + BALLAD, BALLOT.

ball'lev, v. t. To express by ball or dancing pantomime.

ball'let d'ac'tion' (bāl'le-dāk'syon'), n. [F.] A pantomimic dance.

ball'let-ry + BALLADRY.

ball'fish, n. = GLOBEFISH.

ball'gale. Var. of BALGAW.

ball'gards + BILLIARDS.

ball'id + BALD.

ball'id-mus (bāl'id-mūs; -i'f-mūs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. βάλλειν to dance.] Med. Muscular tremor.

ball'ist (bāl'ist), n. A ballista.

ball'is-ter + BALUSTER. [Cf. ball'is-t'ical, adv. of BALLIS-TER.]

ball'is-t'ican (bāl'is-t'ik'an), n. One versed in ballistics.

fluence of the resistance of the air, etc., as distinguished from the parabola which it would trace if acted on by gravity alone. — ballistic galvanometer, a form of galvanometer in which damping is minimized, used to measure electric charges. Measurements with the ballistic galvanometer are made by observing the single throw or impulse imparted to the needle by a sudden flow of current in the coils instead of noting the permanent deflection as in other forms of the instrument. The quantity of electricity which passes is proportional to the sine of half the angle of the first swing of the needle. — b. pendulum. An early machine used to determine the initial velocity of a projectile. It consisted of a pendulum the bob of which was made to receive and retain a projectile fired into it. The velocity was deduced from the fact that the quantity of motion of the projectile before impact was equal to that of the pendulum and projectile after impact. b = GUN PENDULUM.

bal-lic-tics (bál-lis'tiks), n. The science or art of hurling missile weapons by the use of an engine; the science of the motion of projectiles.

bal-lic-tite (bál-lis'tít), n. [See BALLISTA.] A smokeless powder consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrates and nitroglycerin, usually in equal parts. It is dark-colored and rubbery.

ball lever. The lever used in a ball cock.

ball lightning. An extremely rare form of lightning, consisting of brightly luminous balls which move with moderate velocity and usually disappear with an explosion.

ball mustard. A yellow-flowered European brassicaceous plant (*Nastia paniculata*), introduced as a weed in eastern North America. It has globose siliques.

bal-loon' (bá-lóon'), n. [*F. ballon*, fr. *baller* ball: cf. It. *ballone*. See 1st BALL, n.; cf. FALLONE.] 1. A large inflated leather ball knuckled or kicked about for sport; also, the game played with the ball. Obs. 2. A Pyrotechnics. A bomb or shell. Obs. b Arch. A ball or globe on the top of a pillar, church, etc., as at St. Paul's, in London. c Chem. A spherical glass vessel, as one with a short neck used as a receiver, etc., or one provided with a stopcock and used in weighing gases. 3. A bag made of silk or other tough light material made nonporous and filled with hydrogen gas, heated air, etc., so as to rise and float in the atmosphere, esp. one with a car attached for aerial navigation. See AERODROME, AIRSHIP.

Balloon — that is to say, any apparatus which displaces a volume of air weighing as much as or more than its own weight (and 1. Montgolfier Balloon, 2. Modern spherical Balloon, 3. Cotton spinning). 4. The outline inclosing words represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure. 5. A revolving cylindrical reel used in warp drying. 6. Hort. A balloon-shaped frame on which the branches of fruit trees are sometimes trained; hence, balloon training. 7. Cotton Spinning. The ball-shaped mass assumed by the yarn in ring spinning.

bal-loon', v. t. To take up in, or as if in, a balloon. bal-loon', v. i. 1. To go up or voyage in a balloon. 2. To expand, or puff out, like a balloon; specif., in ring spinning, to form a balloon. (See BALLOON, n., 7.) bal-loon'er (-ér), n. 1. One who balloons; an aeronaut. 2. Naut. A balloon sail.

bal-loon'-flower, n. An Eastern Asiatic campanulaceous plant (*Platyodon grandiflorum*) often cultivated in gardens. It has large inflated buds resembling balloons.

balloon foresail, balloon jib. Naut. A balloon sail set usually between the foremast head and the end of the bowsprit or jibboom with the clew led far abaft the foremast, used chiefly by yachts.

balloon frame. Carp. A house frame constructed altogether of small timber.

bal-loon'ing, n. 1. The art or practice of using balloons. 2. The process of temporarily raising the price of stocks or bonds above their intrinsic worth, as by wash sales. *Brokers' Cant, U. S.*

3. Med. Distention of a cavity or canal of the body by means of inflated bags, or bags filled with water.

ballooning spider. Any spider (esp. any species of the genus *Lycosa*) which rises and floats in the air by the action of the wind on threads of silk which it spins.

balloon net. A kind of woven lace in which the web threads are twisted in a peculiar way around the warp threads. It is used in the construction of a balloon net, or in place of an ordinary light sail, esp. by yachts in moderate weather, such as a spinaker or a balloon jib.

balloon sickness. Med. A disorder occurring at great elevations, due to anoxemia and characterized by nausea, headache, nosebleed, etc.; mountain sickness.

balloon vine. A handsome tropical American sapindaceous vine (*Cardiospermum hallicabulum*), bearing numer-

ous large ornamental bladderly pods. It is widely cultivated, and sometimes occurs spontaneously.

bal-lot (bál'lót), n. [*F.*, fr. *baller* bale.] A small bale. bal-lot, n. [*It. ballotta*, fr. *balla* ball, bale: cf. *F. ballotte*. See BALL round body.] 1. Orig., a little ball used for secret voting. Hence: Any object, esp. a printed or written ticket, used in secret voting. 2. Act of secret voting by balls or by written or printed tickets or ballots; the system of voting secretly by balls or tickets, or by any device for casting or (in some jurisdictions) for recording the votes. 3. By extension, loosely, act of voting by a written or printed ticket whether secretly or not; also, a ticket so used. 4. The whole number of votes cast at an election, or in a given election or electoral district.

bal-lot, v. i.; BALLOT-ED; BALLOT-ING. [*Cf. F. ballotter* to toss, to ballot, *It. ballottare*. See 2d BALLOT.] To vote or decide by ballot; as, to ballot for a candidate.

bal-lot, v. t. 1. To vote upon by ballot. The name of a new member, after being balloted, was submitted to the Provosts. *H. F. Brown.*

2. To select by ballot or casting of lots. bal-lot, v. t. & i. To toss or bound from side to side, as a projectile in the bore of a cannon. See BALLOTTING.

Bal-lo'ta (bál'ló'tá), n. [*NL*, fr. *Gr. Ballarj* a plant, perh. black horehound.] Bot. A genus of menthaceous plants, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region, having small bracteate flowers in axillary clusters, the calyx with a spreading 5-toothed limb. *B. nigra*, the black or fetid horehound, is naturalized in the United States.

bal-lo-tade' (bál'ló-tád'; -tád'), n. [*F. ballotide*, fr. *balloter* to toss. See BALLOT, v. t.] *Naut.* A leap of a horse, as upon a straight line, so that when his four feet are in the air he shows only the shoes of his hind feet.

bal-lot-age (bál'lót-áj), n. [*F. ballotage*.] In France, a second ballot taken after an indecisive first ballot to decide between two of several candidates.

bal-lot box. A box for receiving ballots. bal-lot'ing, n. *Gun.* The bounding of a spherical projectile in a smooth-bore gun, due to windage, or space between the bore and projectile.

ball point. A ball-like device for forming a seal for a leg of a divider or the head of a trammel in describing curves around a hole.

ball'proof (bál'prúf), a. Incapable of being penetrated by small-arm projectiles.

ball rest. *Mach.* A kind of lathe rest having a circular traverse and a hand radial feed, for turning governor balls or the like.

ball'room' (-róom'), n. A room for balls or dancing.

ball valve. A valve in which a ball fits into a spherical seating and regulates the aperture by its rise and fall due to suction and its own weight.

balm (bám), n. [*ME. baume*, *OF. baume*, *basme*, *F. baume*, *L. balsamum* balsam, fr. *Gr. βάλαμον*; perh. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *bāšām*. Cf. BALSAM.] 1. Any menthaceous plant of the genus *Melissa*, esp. *M. officinalis*, widely cultivated as a garden herb and bee plant. 2. A resinous and aromatic exudation from trees of the genus *Balsamea*. b Any balsamic resin. c Any fragrant ointment, used either medicinally or in ceremonials. 3. Anything that heals or mitigates pain.

balm of Gilead, the balsam fir, — b. of Gilead. A small evergreen African and Asiatic balsamaceous tree (*Balsamea acuminata*). Its leaves yield, when bruised, a strong aromatic scent. Also, a balsam obtained from this tree, which is the balm of Gilead of the shops, or balsam of Mecca. This has a yellowish or greenish color, a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. It is valued as an unguent and cosmetic by the Turks. b The fragrant herb *Dracocephalum canariense*. c The balsam fir, a. d See BALSAM FOR, a. — b. of heaven, the California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). — b. of Mecca, = BALSAM OF GILEAD a. — b. of warrior's wound, the common St. John's-wort.

balm cricket. [*Cf. G. baumgrille*.] A cicada. *Tennyson.*

Balm'er's formula or law (bál'mérz). [*After E. J. Balm'er, German mathematician.*] *Astron. & Physics.* An algebraic expression of the rhythmic arrangement of lines in the spectrum of a substance, as that of hydrogen.

Bal-mor'al (bál-mór'al), n. [*From Balmoral Castle*, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.] 1. A kind of figured woolen petticoat, worn next to the dress. 2. A kind of boot, or high-topped shoe, lacing in front. 3. A kind of Scotch cap.

balm'y (bám'y), a. 1. Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; assuaging; soothing; refreshing; healing; mild. "The balmly breeze." *Trickell.* 2. Producing balm. "The balmly tree." *Pope.*

Syn. — Fragrant, sweet-scented, odorous, spicy. bal-ne-al (bál'né-ál), a. [*L. balneum bath.*] Of or pertaining to a bath.

bal-ne-o' (-o). Combining form from Latin *balneum*, bath. bal-ne-o-graphy (bál'né-ó-gráf-y), n. [*balneo- + -graphy*.] A description of, or treatise on, baths.

bal-ne-o-log-y (bál'né-ó-ló-jy), n. [*balneo- + -logy*.] The science

piece of breeches. *Obs. or Dial.* bal-lus-ter. *BALUSTER.* bal-velin. *Mining.* A sort of iron ore, found in loose masses of a globular form, containing sparkling particles.

bal'weed, n. Knapweed. bal'wyl. *Obs. or dial. var. of BELLY.* bal'y (bál'y), a. & interj. A euphemism for BLOODY, used as an intensive. *Vulgar Slang.* bal'y'hack, n. Ruin; destruction. *Slang, U. S.* bal'yrag. *Var. of BULLYRAG.* bal'y-wick. *BALLWICK.* bal'm, v. t. *Archaic.* 1. To embalm. 2. To anoint with balm, or with anything medicinal; hence, to soothe; mitigate. *Shak.* bal'm apple. The balsam apple. [*F. bal masqué* (bál mäs'ké').] [*F.*] A masked ball.

Bal'ma-whap'ple (bál'má-wháp'pl), n. A pig-headed personage who figures in Scott's novel of "Waverley." bal'm cottonwood. The black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*).

bal'm'ly, v. i. [*bal'm + -ly*.] To render balm-y. *Obs. Cheyne.* bal'm'ly, adv. of BALMY. bal'm'ness, n. See NESS. bal'm mint. The garden balm. See BALM, I. bal'm oil. See OIL, Table I. bal'm-on-y (bál'món-y), n. [*Cf. BALMONEY.*] The turlichead (*Chelone glabra*). bal'mung (bál'múng), n. [*G.*] The sword of Siegfried in the Nibelungenlied. [*Slang.*] bal'm'ny (bám'y), n. Sleep. bal-ne-a, n. *L. pl. of BALNEUM.* bal-ne-a-ry (bál'né-á-ry), n. [*L. balnearium*.] A bathing place. bal-ne-a'tion (bál'né-á'tshún), n. [*LL. balneare* to bathe.] Act of bathing. *Rare.* bal-ne-a'tory (bál'né-á-tó-ry), a. [*L. balneatorius*.] Of or pertaining to a bath. *Rare.* bal-ne-o-ther-a-pen'tics (bál'né-ó-thér-á-pén'tiks), n. [*balneo- + therapeutics*.] *Med.* = BALNEOTHERAPY. bal-ne-o-ther-a-py (bál'né-ó-thér-á-py), n. [*balneo- + ther-á-py*.] A therapeutic treatment of disease by baths.

bal-ne-um (bál'né-úm), n. A bath; specif., a bain-marie (Lat. *balneum Mariæ*). bal-ni-bar' (bál'ní-bár'), n. In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a land occupied by projectors, or whimsical philosophers. bal-nu'us (bál'nú-ús), n. *Bib.* Bal-loch, Bal-loch. Vars. of BALCH, BALUCH. balok. *BALLOCK.* bal'jo-ne-a (bá-l'jóné-á), n. [*NL.*] = VALONIA. bal'lot. *BALLOT.* [TADÉ.] bal'lot-tadé. *Var. of BALLOT.* bal'low, bal'loo, interj. & n. [*Of uncertain origin.*] Lullaby; bye-lone. *Obs.* bal'low, my babe, lie still and sleep. *Percy's Reliques.* bal'lowe. *BALGH.* bal' pá'r's (bál' pá'r's'), n. [*F.*] A dress ball. bal's (báls). Contr. of Balmoral, the place of BALMORAL, the shoe. bal-sam'ic, a. BALSAMIC. *Obs. or R.* [S.A.M.I.C.] bal-sam'ic-ally, adv. of BAL-SAMIC. bal-sam'ic-ness, n. See NESS. bal-sam'ic-na (bál'sám-í-ná), n. = BALSAMINE.

Bal'sa-mi-na-ce-æ (bôl'sâ-mî-nâ-sê-z; bâl'v), n. pl. [NL. See BALSAMINE.] Bot. A family of plants (order Geraniales) distinguished from Geraniaceæ by the irregular flowers. It includes only Impatiens and the monotypic genus Hydrocera. See IMPATIENS. — bal'sa-mi-na-cœus (-shûs), a. bal'sam-ine (bôl'sâ-mî-n), n. [Gr. βαλσαμίνη balsaminē; cf. F. balsamine.] The garden balsam.

balsam poplar. A North American poplar (Populus balsamifera) often cultivated as a shade tree. The buds are thickly coated with an aromatic resin. Also called lachamade. The variety generally cultivated (P. balsamifera canadensis) is known as bals of Gilead.

bal'sam-root' (bôl'sâm-rôot'), n. Any species of Balsamorhiza, a genus of coarse perennial asteraceous plants of the western United States. The large roots contain an aromatic balsam, and are used by the Indians as food.

balsam tree. a The balsam fir. b The mastice tree. c The balsam poplar; hence, in general, any tree from which balsam is obtained.

balsam-tree family, Bot., the family Clusiaceæ.

bal'sam-weed, n. a Either of two American everlasting, Gnaphalium decurrens and G. obtusifolium; — so called on account of their fragrance. b The jewelweed.

bal'sam-y, (bôl'sâ-mî-y), a. Like balsam, as in fragrance.

Bal-tha-zar' (bâl-thâ-zâr'), n. [L., Belshazzar; fr. Gr. Βαλθάζαρ Βαλθάζαρ] 1. Var. of BELSHAZZAR; — masc. proper name. 2. a See Three Kings of Cologne, under KING. b In Chaucer's "Monk's Tale," the Babylonian king Belshazzar. c The name assumed by Portia in the "Merchant of Venice."

bal'the-us (bâl'thê-ûs), n. [LL., fr. L. balteus.] 1. A belt worn as an ornament by bishops and priests. 2. A girdle worn by members of religious orders.

Baltic (bôl'tîk), a. [NL. mare Balticum, perh. fr. L. balteus belt, from certain straits or channels surrounding the isles, called belts.] Of or pertaining to the sea which separates Norway and Sweden from Jutland, Denmark, and Germany; situated on the Baltic Sea.

Balti-more (bôl'tî-môr'), n. 1. A city of Maryland. 2. The phæton butterfly.

Baltimore Belle, a well-known American variety of hardy climbing rose with double pink flowers, descended from the prairie rose. — B. bird, b. oriole, a common American oriole (Icterus galbula), so named because its colors (black and orange) resemble those of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore. Called also golden robin, hang-bird, and hamnest. — B. heater, a stove set in a fireplace in a lower room, and often having hot-air pipes, for warming a room overhead; — called also a tuberoe. — the plan, a plan of currency reform in the United States, proposed by Baltimore bankers in 1834, advocating the replacement of government bonds by a guarantee fund as a basis of security. — B. truss. Engin. See TRUSS, n. — B. yellow, a variety of chrome yellow.

Balti-to (bôl'tî-tô), n. Combining form for Baltic; as in the compounds: Bal'to-Slav', n. One whose native tongue is a Balto-Slavic language. Bal'to-Slav'ic, or Bal'to-Sla-vô'ic, a. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Ba-luch' (bâ-lôch'), Ba-luch' (bâ-lôch'), n. sing. & pl. [Per. Bâlûchî, Balûchî.] 1. An inhabitant of Baluchistan, which is occupied by a conglomeration of semi-independent and semiservile tribes of Iranian, Turkish, Indian, Arab, Mongolian, and Dravidian stocks, many of them of fine physical type. 2. One of the dominant race of Turko-Iranians of Baluchistan, speaking an archaic dialect of Iranian. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. BRAHUI.

Bal-us-ter (bâl'ûs-têr'), n. [F. balustre, It. balaustrò, fr. L. balustratus the flower of the wild pomegranate, fr. Gr. βαλυστήριον; — so named from the similarity of form.] Arch. An upright support of the rail of a balustrade. This support may be merely a square, or a turned and otherwise ornamental bar or rod, or even less than an inch in thickness; or it may be an exaggeration of this simple condition in the miniature columns employed by some modern architects, and in the bulbous, belled, and other variations of the columnette, which consist of a base, shaft, and capital, and have been imitated from the examples designed by the later Italian architects. b In the Ionic capital, the bolster or pulvina connecting two volutes having an axis perpendicular to the plane of the volutes. c Pur-Baluster. A member, as a splat, or support for the back of a chair, with the outlines of a baluster.

Baluster stem. A baluster-shaped stem, as in chalice, urns, goblets, etc.

Bal-us-trade' (bâl'ûs-trâd'; 277), n. [F. balustrade, It. balaustrata. See BALUSTER.] A row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an open parapet, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, staircase, or the eaves of a building; hence, any low parapet. See BALCONY, Illust.

bal'sam-ic (bôl'sâ-mî-tîk; bâl'v), a. Balsamic. Rare. — bal'sam-ic-ness, n. — bal'sam-ize, v. t. To balsam; embalm. "Whatever might have been the old Norwegian process of balsamizing, it makes ghastlier mummies than even Egypt can show."

Newspaper (about 1888).

Bal'sa-mo-dên-dron (bôl'sâ-mô-dên-drôn; bâl'v), n. [NL. See BALSAM-DENDRON.] Bot. Syn. of BALSAMEA.

Bal'sam-ous (bôl'sâ-mûs), a. Balsamic. [F.]

Balsam pear. See BALSAM AP.

Bal'sa-mum (bôl'sâ-mûm; bâl'v), n. [L., fr. G. βαλσαμύνη balsamûnê.] Balsam apple.

Bal'sa-mum (bôl'sâ-mûm; bâl'v), n. Balsam apple.

bal'za-rine' (bâl'zâ-rî-nê'), n. [F. balzarine.] A light mixed dress material of worsted and cotton.

bam (bâm), n. [Prob. a contr. of bamboozle.] An imposition; cheat; hoax; trick. Slang. Garrick. To relieve the tedium, he kept playing them with all manner of bams. Prof. Wilson.

bam, v. t. & i. To impose upon the credulity of; to hoax; cheat; wheedle. Slang. Foote. || bam-bi-no (bâm-bê-nô), n. It. pl. -ni (-nê). [It.] A child or baby; specif., a representation in art of the infant Christ.



Bambino of Andrea della Robbia.

bam-boc-ci-ade' (bâm-bôch'î-âd'), n. [It. bamboccia, fr. Bamboccio (lit. child, puppet), a nickname of Peter Van Laer, a Dutch genre painter.] Paint. A grotesque scene from common or rustic life.

bam-boc' (bâm-bôç'), n. or arborescent grass of the genus Bambos or of any other related genus, as Arundinaria, Dendrocalamus, etc. The bamboos are widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. The most important bamboo is Bambos bambos, the hollow stems of which attain a diameter of five or six inches, and are so hard and durable as to be used for building, and for all sorts of furniture, for water and cooking utensils, for poles to support raquoins, and an infinite variety of other purposes. The smaller stalks are used for walking sticks, flutes, etc., and the young shoots for food. B. vulgaris is naturalized in the West Indies. See BAMBUSEÆ.

bam-boc' (bâm-bôç'), n. [Malay bambu.] 1. Any woody

ban (bân), n. [F. ban or LL. bannum, of G. origin; cf. D. ban, Icel. bann, Dan. band, OHG. ban, G. bann, a public proclamation, as of interdiction or excommunication, akin to Gr. φάμα; to say, L. fari to speak, Skr. bhā to speak. Cf. ABANDON, BANDIT, FAME.] 1. A public proclamation or edict; a public order, notice, or interdiction; a summons by public proclamation. 2. In feudal times, the summoning of the king's (esp. the French king's) vassals for military service; also, the body of vassals themselves. In present usage, in the French military system (pron. bân), the younger portion of the national guard, the older reserve being called the arrîère ban. In the German system (pron. bân), one of the divisions of the Landwehr or of those of the Landsturm, — called first Ban and second Ban. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. 3. pl. Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in church. See Banns (the common spelling in this sense). 4. Ecclesiastical interdiction, anathema, or excommunication. 5. A curse, bringing evil, as from a supernatural power; specif., a curse upon something devoted to destruction, as among the early Semites. "Hecate's ban." Shak. The ban . . . was, without doubt, originally a war curse, and consists in the devoting (even before the actual battle) of the enemy and all their belongings to destruction. Diet of Bible (Hastings).

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bam-boc' (bâm-bôç'), n. [Malay bambu.] 1. Any woody

âle, senâte, câre, ãm, ãccount, ãrm, ãsk, sofd; ãve, ãvent, ãnd, recãnt, makãr; ice, ãll; ãld, ãbey, ãrb, ãdd, sofd, cõnnect; ãse, ãnte, ãrn, ãp, circũs, menũt; || Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

court, or with full judicial authority; as, sittings in banc (distinguished from sittings at nisi prius).

ban-ca (bān-kā'l), n. [Sp. fr. Tag. banca.] A kind of boat or canoe, used in the Philippines.

ban-ca ca'va (bān-kā'kā'vā), (It.) A hollow seat used in the Inquisition as an instrument of torture. "Racking one word till its joints be pulled asunder, and squeezing the next all aheap as the Inquisitors do heretics in their banca cava."

ban-cal (bān-kāl'), n. [E. bān-kāl', lit., bow-legged.] Mil. A kind of curved saber used in the French armies under Napoleon Bonaparte.

ban-cal' (bān-kāl'), n. [Sp.] A rubicaceous hardwood tree (Naucleria glaberrima) of the Philippines.

Banca tin = BANKA TIN. bancs. + BANK. bancet. + BANQUET. bancroite. + BANKRUPT.

ban'co (bān-kō), n. Used in, and sometimes for, the phrase in banco. See BANC.

bancour. + BANKER.

banquet. + BANQUET. ban'cus (bān-kūs), n. See BANC.

Ban'cu Re'jis (rē'jis), [Law L.] King's bench.

band. + BOND, BOUND. band (bānd), var. of BUND, an embankment.

band'ā (bān-dā), n. [Sp.] A belt or sash.

band'at-bust (bān-dāt-būst), var. of BUNDOBUST.

band'ag-ist (bān-dāj-ist), n. A maker of bandages.

band'ā-lā (bān-dā-lā), n. A fabric made in Manila from the older leaf sheaths of the abaca.

band'ar (bān-dār), n. [Hind. bandar.] The rhesus monkey.

band'asse (bān-dās'), n. See PTEROGRAPHY.

band'box' (bān-dāks'), n. Like a bandbox.

band'case', n. = BANDBOX. band'dex (bān-dēks'), a. [F.] Her. Bandy dexter.

band'der' (bān-dēr'), var. of BANDO-BAN-DE-LOR.

band'et' (bān-dēt'), n. [F.] Black Band.] 1. Any of various companies of French infantry, of the 16th century.

2. The speculators who bought up property confiscated during the French Revolution and destroyed many works of art to obtain building material.

band'er, n. One banded with others. Rare.

band'et-est (bān-dēr-ēt), var. of BANNERET, 3.

band'et-ri-lā (bān-dēr-ri-lā), n.; pl. -LAS (-yās). [Sp., dim. of bandera banner.] A barred dart carrying a banderole which the banderolero thrusts into the neck or shoulder of the bull in a bullfight.

band'et-ri-lē-ro (rē-lē-rō), n.; pl. -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] One who thrusts in the banderillas in bullfighting.

band'e-role, band'e-rol, v. t. To provide or secure with a banderole.

band'et' + BANDIT. band'et' + BANDIT. B. & F. B. S. Abbr. British and Foreign Bible Society.

four groups of instruments in an orchestra; as, the string band. A full military band has the orchestral wind instruments (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, trumpets, horns, and trombones) besides saxophones, cornets, and drums. The stringed instruments of the orchestra are replaced by additions of clarinets and one or more flutes and clarinets of high pitch are included.

Syn. — See COMPANY. Band of Hops, in the United Kingdom, any of many local children's temperance associations, of which the first was organized in England in 1847.

band (hānd), v. t.; BAND'ED; BAND'ING. 1. To bind or tie with a band; also, to mark with a band.

2. To unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. "Banded against his throne." Milton.

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

Certain of the Jews banded together. Acts xxiii. 12. band'age (bān-dāj'), n. [F. bandage, fr. bande. See BAND.]

1. A fillet or strip of woven material, used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.

2. Any flexible strip similarly used; that which is bound over or round something to cover, strengthen, or compress. Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes.

3. A strengthening band or strip, as of stone. band'age (bān-dāj'), v. t.; BAND'AGED (-dāj); BAND'AG-ING (bān-dāj-īng). To bind, dress, or cover, with a bandage; as, to bandage the eyes. — band'ag'er (-dāj-ēr), n.

band'a-lore (bān-dā-lōr), n. A kind of toy constructed with an automatically winding cord by which it is brought back to the hand when thrown; — called also quiz.

band-dan'na (bān-dān-nā), n. [Hind. bāndhna a mode of band-dan'a } dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye. Cf. BAND, n.] 1. A silk or cotton handkerchief (originally, one dyed as noted in the etymology above) having a uniform ground, usually of red or blue, with white or yellow figures of a circular, lozenge, or other simple form.

2. A style of calico printing in which a pattern of this kind is produced by discharging the color.

band'box' (bān-dāks'), n. A light box of pasteboard or thin wood, usually cylindrical, for holding ruffs (the bands of the 17th century), collars, caps, bonnets, etc.

band brake. Mach. A form of brake, used esp. in vehicles, consisting essentially of a flexible band placed loosely around a revolving circular part and operated by tightening the band.

band driver. Bookbinding. A blunt chisel used on the bands of books with flexible backs to correct irregularities.

band-deau' (bān-dō', bān-dō'), n.; pl. -DEAUX (-dōz'). [F.] A narrow band or fillet, as for the hair, part of a headdress, etc.

band'ed (bān-dēd; -dēd), a. Having a band or bands; marked with or showing bands or stripes; specif., Her., having a band of another color; — said of a garb.

banded antester. See MYRMECOBUS — b. architecturae, pier, etc. Arch., an architect's pier, etc., of which the regular profile is interrupted by blocks or projections crossing it at right angles. — b. drum, the common drumfish (Pogonias cromis). — b. mail, mail armor with alternate bands of rings and ridges like narrow bars encircling the body, arms, etc., represented in manuscripts and carved stone of the 13th century. — b. pickerel. See PICKEREL. — b. pier. See BANDED ARCHITECTURE, above.

band'et' (bān-dēt'), n. [F. bandelette, dim. of bande. See BAND, n.; cf. BANDELET.] A small band or fillet; Arch., any little band or fold molding about a column.

band'e-rol, band'e-rol (bān-dēr-ōl), n. [F. banderole, dim. of bandière, bannière, banner; cf. It. banderuola a little banner. See BANNER.] 1. A little banner, flag, or streamer carried at the masthead of a ship, borne in battle, attached to a lance or trumpet, or in Her., fastened to a crosser below the crook.

2. A ribbon bearing an inscription or a device; a scroll representing such a ribbon; specif., Arch., a sculptured band, often bearing an inscription, used as decoration, esp. in the Renaissance period.

3. A flag about one yard square, displayed at funerals of great men.

band'et-ooot (bān-dē-kōōt), n. [Telugu pandi-kokku pig-rat.] A very large rat (Nesokia bandicota), of India and Ceylon. It does much injury to rice fields and gardens.

b. Any of certain small, active, insectivorous and vegetarian marsupial mammals constituting the genus Perameles.

band'fish. = RIBBON FISH b. band'ha-va (bān-dā-vā), n. [Hind. bandhav, fr. Skr. bandhava.] Hindu Lav. A kinsman; specif., a cognate.

band'hu (dōb), n. [Skr. Cf. BANDHAVA.] Hindu Lav. A cognate, or relative connected through the female line.

band'it-ey (bān-dē-ī-ko-i), n. Var. of BANDIKAI. band'it-de (bān-dē-tē; 148), n.; pl. -DOS (-dōs). [Sp.] A bandit.

band'it (bān-dīt; bān-), n. The stickleback. Dial. Scot. band'it-kal' (bān-dīt-kāl'), n. [Hind. bhāngī, or Telugu bandā Telugu kāya unripe fruit or nut.] The okra. [LEER.] band'it-leer'. Var. of BANDO-BAND'IT-NESS, n. See -NESS. band'ing, n. Material or texture of the fabric of a band or bands; bands collectively; banded work. [ish. Obs.] band'it, v. t. To outlaw; band'it-ism (-iz'm), n. See -ISM. band'it-ry (-rī), n. [bandit + -ry.] Ladroneism; organized highway robbery.

found in Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea. See RABBIT BANDICOOT.

banding plane. A plane for cutting out grooves and in-laying strings and bands in straight and circular work.

band'it (bān-dīt), n.; pl. -ITERS (-dīts), or -ITRY (-dīt-ry). [It. bandito outlaw, p. of bandire to proclaim, to banish, to proscribe, LL. bandire, better bandire. See BAN edict; cf. BANISH.] An outlaw; hence, a brigand; a lawless marauder, usually one belonging to one of the bands infesting the mountainous districts of Sicily, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, etc.; — sometimes used in pl. banditti as a collective noun, or erroneously as a singular.

No savage fierce bandit, or mountaineer. Milton. Deerstealers are ever a desperate banditti. Scott.

band'mas'ter (bān-dmās'tēr), n. Conductor of a musical band.

band'dog' (bān-dōg'; 205), n. [band + dog.] A dog kept tied or chained, either as a watchdog, or because ferocious; hence, usually specif., a mastiff or bloodhound.

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

band'doleer' (bān-dō-lēr'), n. [F. bandoulière, fr. Sp. bandolera, fr. banda band. See BAND, n.] 1. A broad belt formerly worn over the shoulder and across the breast under the arm as a means of suspending articles, as a wallet, at the side. Obs. Gascoigne.

2. A belt similarly worn by soldiers, originally to support the musket, later to carry the charges of powder, and now only to carry cartridges, which are placed in loops on the belt.

3. A powder case or ammunition box carried on such a belt. Across his shoulder hung the strap of his bandoleer or ammunition box. Parkman.

bandoleer fruit. The fleshy, berry-like fruit of an East Indian cucurbitaceous vine (Zanonia indica).

band'ō-line (bān-dō-līn; -lēn), n. A glutinous pomatum for the hair.

band'ō-line, v. t. To stiffen or make glossy with bandoline. — v. i. To use bandoline.

band'ore' (bān-dōr'; bān-dōr'), n. [Sp. bandurria, or Pg. bandurra, fr. L. pandura, pandurium, a musical instrument of three strings, fr. Gr. πανόρπιον. Cf. PANDORE, BANO, MANDOLIN.] Music. An old stringed instrument, similar in form to a guitar; a pandore.

band pulley, or belt pulley. Mach. A pulley with a broad face suited to carry a flat belt.

band saw. A saw in the form of an endless steel belt, running over pulleys; also, a power sawing machine using this device.

bands'man (bānds'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A member of a band, esp. of a band of musicians.

2. A miner who works at the hoisting rope or band. Local, Eng. b. A binder of sheaves. Scot.

band'-tailed' (bān-dā'tāld'), a. Marked by a band upon the tail; as, the band-tailed pigeon, a wild pigeon (Columba fasciata) of western North America, often mistaken for the Carolina dove, the nearly extinct passenger pigeon. It has a rounded tail with a black transverse band. It is rapidly becoming rare.

band'wheel. Mach. a. = BAND PULLEY. b. A wheel on which a band saw runs. c. The wheel on which the band of a band brake operates.

band'y (bān-dī), n. [Telugu bandji.] A carriage or cart used in India, esp. one drawn by bullocks.

band'y, n.; pl. -DIES (-dīz). [Cf. F. bandé, p. p. of bander to bind, to bend (a bow), to bandy.] 1. A p. of dander of tennis; also, a stroke or return of the ball in this game, or the ball when struck. Also fig. Obs.

2. The game of hockey; also, the bent club with which the ball is struck in that game. See HOCKEY.

band'y, v. t.; BAND'IED (-dīd); BAND'Y-ING. 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing at bandy.

2. To propel or drive by or as if by striking or tossing; to throw aside or away. Obs.

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to exchange. "To bandy hasty words."

4. To toss about, as from man to man; to discuss. Let not obvious and known truth be bandied about in a disputation. 1. Watts.

5. To band together; to league. Obs. J. Harrington.

band'le (bān-dī), n. [Fr. bann-lamé cubit, fr. bann a measure + lamé hand, arm.] See MEASURE. band'le linen. An Irish home-made linen, narrow and coarse.

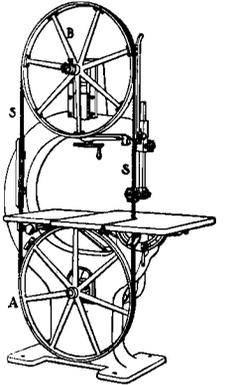
band'less, a. See -LESS. — band'less-ly, adv. — band'less-ness, n. = BANDELET. band'major. = BANDMASTER. band'ō (bān-dō), n.; pl. BANDO (E. -dō; Sp. -dō). It. BANDI (bān-dī). [Sp. or It. Cf. 2d BAN.] A public proclamation; — used with reference to Spanish or Italian countries or dependencies. band'ō-bust (bān-dō-būst), var. of BUNDOBUST. band'ō-le-riā-mo (bān-dō-lē-rē-mō), n. [A Sp. formation, fr. Sp. bandalero robber.] Highway robbery; ladroneism. Phil. I. band'ō-ros (-rōs), n.; pl. -ROS (-rōs). [Sp.] A robber or highwayman. band'ō-lier'. Var. of BANDO-LEER. bandon. + ABANDON.



Ancient form of Bandoleer.



Band Brake. Motion of Rod, in direction of Arrow tightens Band, 2 on Wheel, 3.



Band Saw. A Driving Wheel. B Guide for Saw. S Tightener; C Guide for Saw. SS Saw.



Clergyman wearing Bands (b).



Band. Arch.



Bandicoot (Perameles nasuta).

bank'ing (bānk'ing), n. The business of a bank or of a banker. The business of banking originally was that of money changing; at present banking, in general, consists in taking money on deposit subject to check or draft, loaning money, as by discounting notes and bills, issuing drafts, and any other associated form of general dealing in money or credit. One or more of these operations if carried on with the public in general may be construed as banking.

banking doctrine or principle. See CURRENCY DOCTRINE. bank'ing, p. a. That makes or serves as a bank or stop. banking file. See FILE, tool. b. pin, *Horol.*, a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion. — b. screw, an adjustable screw in the chronometer escapement, which regulates the locking movement. — b. stud. — BANKING PIN. — b. wax. — WALLING WAX.

bank money. 1. See BANCO, money. 2. A money in the bank. b. The equivalent of money as a medium of exchange constituted by checks, drafts, or bank credits other than bank notes. Cf. CURRENCY.

bank note. 1. A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company; formerly, one payable to a specified person at a fixed date (now called a *bank bill*); now, one payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money (often called a *bank bill* in the United States). In England, specif., a Bank of England note. 2. A promissory note payable at a bank. Rare.

bank paper. Bank notes (collectively); also, bankable commercial paper, as drafts or bills accepted by a bank, or notes good enough to be discounted at a bank.

bank post bill. A bill of the Bank of England payable seven or sixty days after sight, used in transmitting funds.

bank rate. The discount rate fixed by a bank or banks, as by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, etc.

bankrupt (bānk'rūpt), n. [*F. banqueroute*, fr. *It. banca-rotta* bankruptcy; *banca* bank (fr. *OHG. banca* bench, *G. bank*) + *rotta* broken, fr. *L. rupta*, fem. p. p. of *rumpere* to break. At Florence, it is said, the bankrupt had his bench (i. e., money table) broken. See 5th BANK; RUPURE, n.] 1. Bankruptcy, *Obs.*

2. Any person whose property becomes liable to administration under the bankrupt laws. Under the first bankrupt laws (which were directed against fraudulent traders) the bankrupt was a criminal; but, with the amelioration and extension of these laws, the bankrupt is any person who is insolvent or has done any of the acts (called *acts of bankruptcy*) which the law provides shall entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit, such as the making of a general assignment, the making of a transfer of his property actually or constructively fraudulent, etc. In England the bankrupt laws began with the act of 34 & 35 Henry VIII. c. 4; and the principal act now in force is 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 59 (Aug. 10, 1914). In the United States national bankruptcy acts were passed in 1800, 1841, 1867, and 1898, of which only the last with its amendments is now in force. Specific senses of *bankrupt* referring to these laws are:

- 3. A trader who secretes himself, or does certain other acts tending to defraud his creditors. *Obs. or Hist. Blackstone.*
- 4. Loosely, a trader or any debtor who became a refugee to escape his creditors or the laws against debtors. *Obs.*
- 5. A trader or any person who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent trader; an insolvent person.
- 6. Technically, a person who has on the petition of his creditors or on his own petition been judicially declared to be subject to have his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors. In England, until the year 1861, none but a "trader" could be made a bankrupt; a nontrader failing to meet his liabilities being an *insolvent*. But this distinction was abolished by the Bankruptcy Act of 1861. In the United States in the national acts of 1841 and 1867 *bankrupt* was applied to others besides those engaged in trade. Cf. *INSOLVENT*.

bankrupt, a. 1. Being a bankrupt or in a condition of bankruptcy; unable to pay, or legally discharged from paying, one's debts; as, a *bankrupt merchant*.

2. Destitute of, or wholly wanting (something once possessed, or something one should possess).

3. Relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy.

bankrupt, or bankruptcy, law, a law regulating the subject of bankruptcy. Modern bankrupt laws are of a civil nature and have the double object of protecting the creditors and of conferring on the debtor security of person and an ultimate discharge from his bona fide debts. Cf. *INSOLVENT*.

bankrupt, v. t.; BANK'RUP'T-ED; BANK'RUP'T-ING. To make bankrupt; to bring financial ruin upon; to impoverish.

bankrupt-cy (-sī), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). 1. State of being actually or legally bankrupt; a becoming bankrupt.

2. Complete loss; — followed by *of*. *Syn.* — See *FAILURE*.

bank shot. *Billiards & Pool*, a shot in which the cue ball strikes the bank before hitting a ball. b. A shot in which the object ball is first driven against the bank.

Bank'sia (bānk'sī-ā), n. [NL., after Sir Joseph Banks, English naturalist.] 1. *Bot. Syn.* of *SIRMIUILLERA*. 2. [*L. c.*] *Horol.* Any plant of the



Banksia.

genus *Sirmiuillera*, of handsome Australasian evergreen trees and shrubs, called also *Australasian honeysuckles*.

bank'side (bānk'sīd'), n. 1. The slope of a bank, esp. of the bank of a stream.

2. [*cap.*] The bank of the Thames at Southwark, between Blackfriars and Waterloo bridges, opposite the old city of London.

bank'-sid'ed (-sīd'ēd; -īd; 7), a. *Naut.* Having sides inclining inwards, as a ship; — opposed to *wall-sided*.

bank statement. A statement showing the condition of a bank or banks; usually, such a statement issued weekly by a clearing house, showing the average deposits, loans, specie, legal-tender circulation, reserve, and surplus.

bank swallow. A small American and European swallow (*Riparia riparia*) that nests in a hole made by it in a bank. In England usually called *sand martin*.

ban'ner (bān'ēr), n. [*ME. banere*, OF. *baniere*, F. *bannière*, *bannière*, LL. *baneria*, *banderia*, fr. *bandum* banner (more or less confused with *banium*; cf. *BAN*); cf. Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwō*, a sign. Cf. *BAND*, a company.] 1. A piece of cloth attached by its edge, originally on the side, to a pole or staff and used as a standard by a king, a feudal lord, a knight, or the like, and as the rallying-point for his men in battle.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls. *Shak.* Now used chiefly historically or figuratively in this sense, as for a nation's flag, or the protection symbolized by it.

And the step-spage-ban, O long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave! *E. S. Key.*

2. Specif.: *Her.* A quadrangular piece of cloth bearing the arms of a person.

3. An ensign or flag displaying, as in a procession, some distinctive, symbolic, or other device or motto borne upon it; specif., such an ensign or flag extended on a crosspiece, in a frame, or between poles. Also used fig.

4. The body of men that follow a banner. *Obs. or Hist.*

5. *Bot.* The upper petal of a papilionaceous flower; the vexillum, or standard.

6. A one of the eight divisions of the Manchou army, each having its peculiar banner. b. A military subdivision of Mongolian tribes.

7. *Railroads.* A form of switch target; hence, a type of automatic block signal using such a target. *Syn.* — See *FLAG*.

ban'ner, v. t. To furnish with a banner or banners. — v. i. To raise a standard (against). *Obs.*

ban'ner-er, a. Having or deserving the banner of a leader; foremost; exemplary; leading.

ban'ner-er's, ban'ner-ette's (bān'ēr-ēt'), n. [*OF. banerete*, dim. of *baniere* banner.] A small banner.

ban'ner-er-ette (bān'ēr-ēt'), n. [*ME. baneret*, OF. *baneret*, fr. *baneraz*, F. *banerret*, fr. OF. *baniere*. See *BANNER*.] 1. Orig., a knight who could lead vassals into the field under his own banner, ranking above other knights and next to a baron; hence, the ranking title of such a knight, which was afterwards conferred for bravery displayed in the king's presence on the field of battle, those of this rank later constituting merely an order of knighthood (*bannerets* or *knights banneret*) now extinct.

2. A title of certain civil officers in some of the Swiss cantons and Italian republics.

3. A bannerer, or standard bearer. *Obs.*

ban'ner-ol (-ōl), n. A banderole; esp., a banner displayed at a funeral and set over the tomb. See *BANDEROLE*.

banner plant. Any species of *Anturium*, so called from the bright-colored, reflexed, bannerlike spathe. See *ANTHURUM*.

banner pompano. A pompano (*Trachinotus palmota*) of the West Indies and southern United States, having long dorsal and anal fins. It is a poor food fish.

banner stone. *Archæol. & Anthropol.* A perforate stone, usually with two symmetrical projections or wings, supposed to have been sometimes slidden upon a staff as an emblem of authority.

ban'nock (bān'ōk), n. [*Gael. ban-nach*.] A kind of cake or bread, in shape flat and roundish, commonly unleavened and made of oatmeal or barley meal and baked on an iron plate, or griddle. *Scot. & North. Eng.*

banns (bānz), n. pl. Also *bans*. [*See BAN*.] 1. 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 any impediment to the marriage.

2. Hence, the proclamation or prologue of a play. *Obs.*

banquet (bān'kwēt; -kwīt; 7), n. [*F.*, a feast, fr. *It. banchetto*, dim. of *banco* a bench, counter. See *BANK* a bench; cf. *BANQUETTE*.] 1. A feast; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; often, a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches.

2. A dessert; a sweetmeat or sweetmeats. *Obs.*

ban'net (bān'ēt), n. [*See BAN*.] A standard bearer. *Obs.*

ban'ner fish. A sailfish (genus *Istiophorus*). — *See LESS*.

ban'ner-er, n. 1. A standard bearer. [*banner*.] 2. A Manchou belonging to a banner screen. A pole screen.

ban'ner-wise (-wīz), adv. *See WISE*.

ban'net (bān'ēt; bān'ēt'). Dial. or *Scot.* var. of *BONNET*.

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ban'ner-wise (-wīz), adv. *See WISE*.

3. Specif.: A drinking feast. *Obs.*

4. *Fort.* A raised way inside a parapet. = *BANQUETTE*, 1. *Syn.* — *See FEAST*.

ban'quet (bān'kwēt; -kwīt; 7), v. t.; BAN'QUET-ED; BAN'QUET-ING. To treat with a banquet, or feast; to feast. Just in time to banquet. The illustrious company assembled there. *Coleridge.*

ban'quet, v. i. [*Cf. F. banqueter*.] 1. To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast. Come, let us banquet and carouse with the whales. *Marlowe.*

2. To partake of a dessert course or food. *Obs.* Where they did both sup and banquet. *Cavendish.*

ban'quet-er, n. 1. One who banquets. 2. A broker or banker. *Obs.*

ban'quette' (bān-ġēt'), n. [*F.*, prob. fr. Pr. *banqueta*, dim. See *BANQUET*, n.] 1. *Fort.* A raised way or foot bank, along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers and guns are posted to fire upon the enemy.

2. A kind of benchlike upholstered seat; hence, a narrow window seat; also, a raised shelf at the back of the top of a buffet or dresser.

3. A bench or seat for passengers on the top of a diligence or other public vehicle.

4. A raised footway beside a thoroughfare; a sidewalk. *Eng., & Local, U. S.*

Sitting in their wonted group under the long, outreaching eaves which shaded the *banquette* of the Rue Burgundy. *G. W. Cable.*

banquette slope. *Fort.* The slope of earth connecting the *banquette* of a fortification with the terreplein or parade. *See FORTIFICATION, Illus.*

Ban'quo (bān'kō; -kwō), n. In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a brave and ambitious Scottish thane and fellow general with Macbeth. He is the mythical progenitor of the royal house of Stuart, and his ghost appears after his murder, to Macbeth only, at the royal banquet. *See MACBETH*.

ban'shee, ban'shie (bān'shē), n. [*Gael. bean-shith* fairy; *Gael. & Ir.* bean woman + *Gael. shith* fairy.] *Celtic Folklore.* A supernatural being supposed to warn a family of the approaching death of one of its members, by wailing or singing in a mournful voice.

ban'tickle (bān'tīk'l'), n. [*ME. ban, bon, bone* + *sickle* prickle, sting. *See BONE*, n., *STICKLEBACK*.] The three-spined stickleback.

ban'tam (bān'tām), n. [*From Bantam, Java*.] Orig., one of a breed of very small domestic fowl having feathered legs and feet; — so called because believed to have come from Java. Now, a fowl of any one of many small breeds, often named after, and differing from, other well-known breeds chiefly in being of small size, as *bantam Cocker*, *bantam game*, etc. Also, any duck of certain small domestic breeds, as the call ducks.

ban'tam, a. Resembling or pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; absurdly combative; saucy. *Colloq.*

bantam weight. *Sport.* A boxer of a weight not exceeding 115 pounds (English rules), or 125 pounds (American rules).

Bantam work. Carved and painted work in imitation of Japan ware.

ban'teng (bān'tēng), n. [*From native name*.] A wild ox (*Bos sondaicus*) of the Malay peninsula and archipelago.

ban'ter (bān'tēr), v. t.; BAN'TERED (-tērd); BAN'TER-ING. [*Of unknown origin*.] 1. To address with jest or ridicule; now, usually, to address playful good-natured ridicule to; to rally; as, he *bantered* me about my credulity.

Hag-ridden by my own fancy all night, and then bantered on my haggard looks the next day. *Irving.*

2. To jest about; to ridicule (a thing). *Obs. or Archaic.* If they banter your regularity, order, and love of study, banter in return their neglect of them. *Chatham.*

3. To delude or trick, esp. by way of jest. *Archaic.* 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. *Dial.*

ban'ter, v. i. 1. To banter a person; to use banter; — often with *it*.

2. To haggle (over a price or bargain). *Dial.*

ban'ter, n. 1. Language uttered by way of ridicule or wanton jest; now, usually, humorous or good-humored raillery; pleasantry.

Part banter, part affection. *Tennyson.* Satires upon the nobility of both sexes, banter upon good authors. *Dilworth.*

3. A matter or subject of ridicule. *Obs.* 4. A challenge. *Dial.*

Syn. — *BANTER*, *BADINAGE*, *PERSIFLAGE*, *RAILLERY* agree in the idea of good-humored jesting. *Banter* is playful quizzing or rallying, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule. *Badinage* is more trifling and delicate, *persiflage* more frivolous or flippant, *raillery* keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter*. *See IRONY*; cf. *REFPLY*.

He praised the squire's game . . . and bantered himself as to his own want of skill. *A. Traloppe.* Love . . . permits itself even gentle mocking and friendly badinage. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*

There is a turn for *persiflage* . . . among them, which stifles the honest emotions of gayety and lightness of spirit. *Scott.* The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of *raillery*. *Mistaking bustle for style, raillery for badinage.* *Beaconsfield.*

Ban'ting-ism (bān'tīng-īz'm), n. A method of reducing corpulence by avoiding food containing much farinaceous, saccharine, or oily matter; — so called from William Banting, a London cabinetmaker who used it. — *Ban'ting-ize*, v. i.

ban'tling (bān'tīng), n. [*Perh. for bandling*, fr. *band*, and

ban'ket. + BANQUET. ban'kete. + BANQUET. bank fish. The cod; — so called because caught in the Newfoundland Banks. bank head. *Mining.* A pit's mouth. bank holiday. See HOLIDAY. bank hook. a. A large fishhook held by a line to the bank of a stream. *Dial. Eng.* 2. [*cap.*] A large hook used in cod fishing on the Newfoundland Banks. bank jug. The European willow warbler. *Dial. Eng.* bank'lick bass. The calico bass. *Local.* bank'nan, n. *Print.* One in charge of the bank. [*LOW*.] bank martin. = BANK SWALLOW. bank'or. + BANKER. bank'ow ware (bān'kō), n. A thin Japanese ware, usually unglazed, and in quaint shapes. bank'root (bān'kōut). *Obs.* or dial. var. of *BANKRUPT*.

bank'rupt, n. i. To become insolvent. *Obs.* bank'rupt-ism, n. Bankruptcy. [*FRUIT*.] bank'ruptly, adv. of *BANK-RUP'T*. bank'rupt-ship, n. See *SHIP*. bank'rup-ture (bān'k'rūp-tūr), n. Bankruptcy. bank'sall, n. *Law*. *soll* (bān'k'sōl), etc. Vars. of *BANKSHALL*. bank's hal (bān'k's hōl), n. [*Malay bangsal* shed.] A warehouse; also, office of a harbor master or port officer. *India.* bank's'ian, a. Designating the Banks' pine (which see). bank'smack. A Newfoundland fishing smack. bank's man. *Mining.* An overseer at the bank of a pit. *Eng.* bank's oil. Cod-liver oil obtained on the Newfoundland Banks. bank's pine (bān'k's), [*After Sir Joseph Banks*]. The jack pine *Pinus divaricata*. bank's'ring. Var. of *BANK-RING*.

bank'et. *Ref. Sp.* Bank War. *U. S. Hist.* The struggle between President Jackson and the United States Bank, which he ruined by withdrawing the government deposits in 1833. bank'y (bān'k'y), a. Full of banks; of pertaining to a bank; hilly. *Rare or Dial.* ban'le-ue (bān'le-ū; bān'le-ū), n. Also *ban'le-ou*. [*F. ban-lerie*, fr. LL. *bananus*, *banica*, *banica*, jurisdiction + *leuca* league.] The territory without the walls, but in the legal limits of a town, city, etc. ban'naek, or BANNOCK. BAN'NA'IE (bā-nā'ī), *Bib.* ban'nal (bān'āl), n. [*Of Celtic origin*; cf. Corn. *banal*.] The plant broom. *Dial. Eng.* ban-na'na. Var. of *BANANA*. ban'nat, ban'nat'e. Vars. of *BANAT*. ban'nat (bān'āt; bān'-). *Scot.* var. of *BONNET*.

banne. + BAN, BAWN. bannour, n. [*OF. baneour*.] A standard bearer. *Obs.* bannery. Slogan; rallying cry. ban'nered (bān'ēr'd), a. i. Bearing or furnished with banners. 2. Blazoned or borne on a banner. [*bearer*.] ban'ner-er, n. 1. A standard bearer. [*banner*.] 2. A Manchou belonging to a banner screen. A pole screen. ban'ner-wise (-wīz), adv. *See WISE*. ban'net (bān'ēt; bān'ēt'). Dial. or *Scot.* var. of *BONNET*. ban'net-er, n. [*See BAN*.] A standard bearer. [*banner*.] ban'net-wise (-wīz), adv. *See WISE*. ban'net (bān'ēt; bān'ēt'). Dial. or *Scot.* var. of *BONNET*. ban'net-er, n. [*See BAN*.] A standard bearer. [*banner*.] ban'net-wise (-wīz), adv. *See WISE*.

ban'ning, p. pr. & vb. n. of *BAN*. ban'nis-ter. Var. of *BANISTER*. Ban'nis-ter has'ness. *Wearing*. A kind of hairnet, usually upon something which lays one open to ridicule. *Badinage* is more trifling and delicate, *persiflage* more frivolous or flippant, *raillery* keener and often more sarcastic, than *banter*. *See IRONY*; cf. *REFPLY*. He praised the squire's game . . . and bantered himself as to his own want of skill. *A. Traloppe.* Love . . . permits itself even gentle mocking and friendly badinage. *Mrs. Humphry Ward.* There is a turn for *persiflage* . . . among them, which stifles the honest emotions of gayety and lightness of spirit. *Scott.* The acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of *raillery*. *Mistaking bustle for style, raillery for badinage.* *Beaconsfield.*

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meaning a child in swaddling bands; or cf. G. *bänking* a basket, fr. *bänk* bench. Cf. *BASTARD*, n.] A young child; an infant; — often slightly contemptuous or depreciatory. In what out of the way corners genius produces her *bantlings*.

Bantu (bän'too), n. A member of one of the great family of Negroid tribes occupying equatorial and southern Africa (see BANTU LANGUAGES). These tribes include, as important divisions, the Kafirs, Damaras, Bechuanas, Swahilis, and many tribes whose names begin with *Aba-*, *Ana-*, *Ma-*, *Ma-*, *Wa-*, variants of the Bantu plural personal prefix *Aba-*, as in *Ba-nu*, or *Aba-nu*, itself a combination of this prefix with the syllable *-nu*, a person. — **Bantu**, a.

Bantu languages. A family of agglutinative languages (see under AGGLUTINATIVE) constituting the most important linguistic family in Africa south of the Sahara. With exception of the Hottentot and Bushman tongues and possibly some Pygmy dialects, all African languages south of a line extending from the Bight of Biafra, through northern Congo and the lake region, to the neighborhood of Zanzibar, are Bantu. Though the Bantu-speaking tribes vary greatly in physical type, the purest and most archaic dialects are spoken by the sturdy and energetic tribes about the great lakes and on the central Congo, and by the warlike Zulus and Ovahereros of South Africa. The Bantu languages, which are possessed of considerable flexibility, show no trace of inflection except in the preterit formation of the verb. The syntax is effected entirely by prefixes and suffixes, infixes being unknown. There is no sexual gender, but nouns are placed in various classes, the most important being animate and inanimate beings.

The general deduction to be drawn from a study of the *Bantu* languages as they exist at the present day is that at some period not much more than two thousand years ago a powerful tribe of negroes speaking the Bantu mother language, and allied physically to the negroes of the Western Nile and Southern Lake Chad basins, pushed themselves forcibly into the southern half of Africa, which at that time was probably very sparsely populated except in the northwest and south.

ban'ring (bänks'ring), n. [Japanese *bangring*.] Any of several East Indian insectivorous mammals of the genus *Tupaia*, which resemble squirrels in appearance.

ban'yan (bän'yän), n., or **banyan tree**. [So called by the English in allusion to the use of the space sheltered by the tree as a market place by the native merchants, or banians. See BANIAN.] An East Indian moraceous tree (*Ficus bengalensis*), the branches of which send out numerous aerial roots that grow down to the soil and form props or additional trunks, often until a single tree covers so large an area that it will shelter thousands of men.

ban'zai (bän'zäi), interj. [Jap. *banzai*, *banzai*, ten thousand years, forever.] Lit., 'May you live ten thousand years; — used in salutation of the emperor and as a battle cry. Japan.



Banyan Tree.

ba'o-bab (bä'ö-bäb; bä'ö-bäb; 277), n. [The native name.] An African bombacaceous tree (*Adansonia digitata*), the trunk of which often grows to a diameter of thirty feet. The gourdlike fruit, known as *monkey bread*, contains a pleasantly acid pulp which is eaten and affords a beverage; the leaves and bark are used medicinally, and the bark is also made into cloth and ropes by the natives. See ADANSONIA.



Fruit and Flower of Baobab.

Baph'i-a (bä'f'i-ä), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *Baphiä* a dyeing.] Bot. A genus of fabaceous trees and shrubs of tropical Africa and Madagascar, distinguished by the unifoliate leaves and bracteolate flowers with a sheathing calyx and 10 free stamens. *B. nitida* of Sierra Leone and Angola yields camwood (see see).

Baph'o-met (bä'f'ö-mët), n. [F. *Baphomet*, *Bafomet*, a corruption of *Mahomet* or *Mohammed*, the Arabian prophet.] An idol or symbolical figure which the Templars were accused of using in their mysterious rites. — **Baph'o-met'ic** (-mët'ik), a.

Bap'ti-sia (bäp'tiz'i-ä; -tiz'h'i-ä), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *Baptis* a dipping (see BAPTISM), alluding to the use of certain species in dyeing.] Bot. A genus of branching perennial fabaceous herbs of eastern North America, having showy yellow, blue, or white papilionaceous flowers with the ovary distinctly stipitate and the pod inflated. *B. tinctoria* is the wild indigo. Several species are in cultivation.

bap'tism (bäp'tiz'm), n. [ME. *bap'tism*, *bap'tem*, OF. *bap'tisme*, *baptisme*, F. *baptême*, L. *baptisma*, fr. Gr. *βάπτισμα*, fr. *βαπτίζω* to baptize. See BAPTIZE.] 1. Act or ceremony of baptizing; the application of water as a religious ceremony; esp., the application of water to a person by immersing him in it, or, as generally performed in denominations other than Baptist, by pouring or sprinkling it upon him, in the sacrament by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. Neither the word *baptism* nor *baptize* occurs in the English version of the Old Testament, but the words are commonly used by Hebrews for various religious ablutions, and esp., of the immersion of proselytes as a rite of admission to the faith. The mode of administering baptism in the Christian churches, with reference to which the word was first used in English, is fixed by the doctrines of the particular churches. Baptism by immersion is probably recognized as valid in all denominations, and among the Baptists is considered the only valid form. Scripture teaches that baptism, rightly administered to those who are qualified by repentance and faith to receive it, has various beneficial results. . . . They are mainly regeneration or new birth, divine affliction, cleansing from sin, admission to the church, union with Christ, gift of the Spirit, salvation.

Dict. of Bible (Hastings).
The Effects of Baptism. — It remits all sin, original and actual. . . . It remits all the penalties due for sin before God, whether temporal or eternal. . . . It imprinths a "character" or indelible mark on the soul, which is not to be reiterated. It makes the recipient a member of Christ and of the church, and makes it possible for him to receive the other sacraments. *Catholic Dict.*
Baptism. — A religious ablution signifying purification or consecration. . . . **Baptism** is not merely for the purpose of expiating a special transgression, as is the case chiefly in the violation of the so-called Levitical laws of purity; but it is to form a part of holy living and to prepare for the attainment of a closer communion with God. . . . According to rabbinical teachings, which dominated even during the existence of the Temple, *baptism*, next to circumcision and sacrifice, was an absolutely necessary condition to be fulfilled by a proselyte to Judaism. *Jewish Encyc.*

2. Any act or experience by which one is purified, initiated, named, or the like, as in baptism by water, as, formerly, the ceremony of blessing and naming a bell or a ship; hence, any purifying or sanctifying experience or ordeal. **baptism by, or of, desire**, the baptism imputed to a person who earnestly desires baptism but dies unable to obtain it. — **b.** for the dead, the baptism after death, or vicariously, of a person dying unbaptized; — a practice supposed to be referred to in 1 Cor. xv. 29.

The rite is clearly to something abnormal. . . . We have no knowledge that this vicarious baptism was practiced by any religious body in St. Paul's day. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings).*
— **b.** of blood, *Ecl. Hist.*, the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized, which was regarded as a full substitute for literal baptism. — **b.** of fire. **a.** A spiritual baptism, by the gift of the Holy Spirit. *Acts* ii. 3, 4; *Matt.* iii. 11. **b.** Martyrdom. **c.** Fig., any very severe ordeal or sorrowful experience.

bap'tis'mal (bäp'tiz'mäl), a. Pertaining to baptism; as, *baptis'mal vows*. — **bap'tis'mal-ly**, adv.

baptis'mal name, the Christian name, given at baptism.

Bap'tist (bäp'tist), n. [OF. *baptiste*, L. *baptista*, Gr. *βαπτιστής*.] 1. [L. c.] One who baptizes; a baptizer; — specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. A member or adherent of a denomination, so called, of Christians who maintain that baptism should be administered to believers only, and almost all of whom hold that it should be by immersion, and who therefore deny the validity of infant baptism, and, generally, of the administration of baptism by sprinkling or pouring. See ANABAPTIST. The Baptists are trinitarian, congregational in polity, and for the most part Calvinistic, but with more or less freedom and moderation, in doctrine. In Great Britain, where formerly, until their union in 1851, they were divided into *General* or *Arminian* (1609) and *Particular* or *Calvinistic* (1633) Baptists, they practice, mostly, open communion, while the Baptists of the United States are mostly close communionists. In the United States the denomination, which traces its origin to Roger Williams, who in 1639 organized in Providence, R. I., a Baptist church, is divided into various bodies, whose names, etc., are given in the following table.

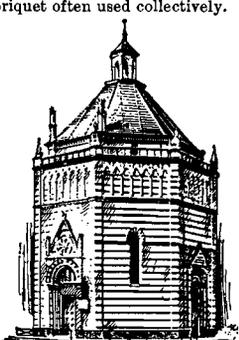
NAME	DATE FROM	DOCTRINE, DISTINCTIVE FEATURES, ETC.
Regular (North)	1639	Calvinistic; close communion; form bulk of entire denomination.
" (South)	1639 (divided 1845)	
" (Colored)	1639	
Six-Principle	1639	Arminian; six principles: repentance, faith, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection of dead, eternal life.
Seventh-day	1671	Observe 7th day, or Saturday, as Sabbath, otherwise same as Regular.
Freewill or Free Original Freewill	1780 assoc. constituted 1729 17th century	Arminian and open communion.
General		General atonement; like Freewill Baptists.
Separate		Like General Baptists; in 18th century favored the White-field revival movement.
United Baptist Church of Christ	Oldest associations 1808	Hold mid form of Calvinism, general atonement.
Primitive, or Old School, Regular, Antimission, or Hard-shell	About 1835	Extremely Calvinistic; oppose Sunday schools, missions, theological seminaries, and church societies, as unnecessary and unscriptural.
Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinian, Regular, or Regular Two-Seed Predestinian Primitive		Very conservative, strongly Calvinistic, antinomian, opposed to Sunday schools, etc. Believe there are two seeds, the offspring of God, who will be saved, and the offspring of the Devil, who will be lost.

3. A member of various Oriental non-Christian or Gnostic sects practicing a form of baptism, as the Elkesaites, Hemerobaptists, and Mandæans (still in existence).

Bap'tiste', Jean (zhän bä'täst'), [F., John Baptist.] A French Canadian; — a sobriquet often used collectively.

bap'tis'ter-y (bäp'tis'ter-i), **bap'tis'try** (-tri), n., pl. -tries (triz). [L. *baptisterium*, fr. *βαπτίζω*; cf. F. *baptistère*.] Arch. a In early times, a separate building, usually round or polygonal, used for baptismal services. b A part of a church containing a font and used for baptismal services. c In modern Baptist churches, the large tank used for immersion.

bap'tize' (bäp'tiz'), v. t.; **BAP-TIZED'** (-tiz'd); **BAP-TIZ'ING** (-tiz'ing). [F. *baptiser*, L. *baptizare*, fr. Gr. *βαπτίζω*, fr. *βαπτίζω* to dip in water.] 1. To dip or immerse in



Baptistery of Pistoia, Tuscany.

n. [NL.; Gr. *βαπτιστής* dipped + *αδύς*, *δύω*, to dip, tooth.] *Paleon.* Agenus of American Jurassic reptiles closely related to *Protosaurus*. They were at first considered completely identical, but small teeth have since been found. [+ BAPTISM.] **bap'tem**, **bap'tisme**, **bap'tism**, **bap'tis**, + BAPTIZE.

Bap'tist (bäp'tist), n. [Gr. *βαπτιστής* a baptizer; cf. L. *baptista*, and F. *Baptiste*, *Baptiste*.] Lit., a baptizer; — a masc. prop. name. F. *Baptiste*, *Baptiste* (bä'täst'); L. *Baptista* (bä'tist'ä); G. *Baptist* (bäp'tist); A. *Baptiste* (bäp'tist). Obs. d. p. of baptize. **bap'tis'tic**, **bap'tis'tical**, a.

water, or to pour or sprinkle water upon, as a religious rite or ceremony; to administer the rite of baptism to. See BAPTISM.

1. Indeed baptize you with water unto repentance; but he that cometh after me . . . shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire. *Matt.* iii. 2.

2. To submerge in, or to overflow, cover, or affect with, something after the manner of baptism with water, or so as to cleanse, purify, initiate, etc.; hence, to cleanse; to purify.

John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. *Acts* i. 5.

3. 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.*

bap-tize' (bäp'tiz'), v. i. To administer baptism.

Bap-tor'nis (bäp-tör'nis), n. [NL.; Gr. *βαττω* to dip in water + *ορνίς* bird.] *Paleon.* A genus of swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, imperfectly known, but probably related to *Hesperornis*.

bar (bär), n. [ME. *barre*, F. *barre*, fr. LL. *barra*, of unknown origin.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, or other material, long in proportion to its breadth and thickness, and having, in general, considerable rigidity, such as one used for a lever, support, hindrance, obstruction, fastening, etc.; as, the *bar* of a door.

2. Specif.: a A heavy rod of wood or iron thrown in contests of strength. b 1 2 3 4 The iron rod formerly used in breaking points of various kinds of lever. c A transverse piece of wood making fast the Bars. 1 Crowbar; 2 Pinch Bar; 3 head of a wine cask, below which wine is drawn when the cask is more than half empty. *Oxf. E. D.* d The sidepiece joining the pommel and cantle of a saddle.

3. A piece of some substance, of indefinite size, shaped so as to be long in proportion to its breadth and thickness; also, the quantity contained in such a piece; as, a *bar* of gold or of lead; a *bar* of soap. Sometimes used in a collective sense; as, how much *bar* (gold) is there?

4. A broad shaft, band, or stripe, as of light or color.

5. *Her.* A horizontal stripe, usually one of a set, crossing the shield (in any position except in fesse or in chief), and occupying one fifth or less of the field. It is an honorable ordinary. The term *bar sinister* is popularly but erroneously used for *baton*, a mark of illegitimacy. See BATON.

6. *Far.* a *pl.* The transverse ridges on the roof of a horse's mouth. b The space in front of the molar teeth of a horse, in which the bit is placed. c The mouthpiece of a bride when solid. See BAR BIT, CURB BIT. d The part of the wall of a horse's hoof which is bent inward toward the frog at the heel on each side, and extends toward the center of the sole.

7. *Music.* A vertical line across the staff, before the initial metrical accent. Bars thus divide the staff into spaces which represent equal measures of time. A *double bar* marks the end of a strain or main division of a movement, or of a whole piece of music; in psalmody, it marks the end of a line of poetry. The term *bar* is often loosely used for *measure*, that is, for such length of music, or of silence, as is included between one bar and the next; as, a passage of eight *bars*; two *bars* rest.

8. *Arch.* A slender strip of wood which divides and supports the glass of a window; a sash bar.

9. Anything which obstructs, hinders, or prevents; an obstruction, whether material or immaterial; a barrier. Must I new bars to my own joy create? *Dryden.*

10. A barrier closing a road, path, gateway, etc.; hence, specif., the gate or the gatehouse of a castle or fortified town; as, Temple *Bar*; the *Bars* of York, etc.

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

12. *Law.* The complete and permanent destruction of an action or claim; also, a plea or objection which effects such destruction; as, *matter in bar*; *defense in bar*; *plea in bar*.

13. *Law.* a The railing that incloses the place about the judge where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence, or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases. (See AT BAR, below.) In the English courts the king's (or queen's) counsel and certain privileged barristers plead within the bar. b Hence, the court itself; a certain court or system of courts; as, he practices at the Connecticut *bar*. c Formerly, in the English Inns of Court, the barrier (called the *utter bar*) separating the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students, who in time were called to take their place at the "bar" to enter into the debates of the house, and thereby acquired the rank of *utter barrister*. See to be called to the bar, under CALL. d The whole body of barristers or lawyers qualified to practice in any jurisdiction; also, the profession of a barrister or lawyer.

14. Any tribunal; as, the *bar* of public opinion.

15. 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.

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

17. *Mining.* a A drilling or tamping rod. b A vein or dike crossing a lode. c A placer deposit, generally submerged, in the slack portion of a stream.

18. *a Lace Making.* In needle point lace, the joining thread drawn across open spaces and finished with cording, knots, or buttonhole stitch; — called also *bride*. b Sew-

ing. c A bar of iron or steel, used for holding together the ends of a rope or cable.

19. *a* A bar of iron or steel, used for holding together the ends of a rope or cable.

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barbate (bār'bāt), a. [L. barbatus, fr. barba beard. See BARB.] Bearded; Bot., beset with long stiff hairs.

barbe (bārb), n. [F.] A short scarf or lapet of lace worn at the throat or on the head.

bar-be-cue (bār'bē-kū), n. [From native name in Guiana.] 1. A frame on which all kinds of flesh and fish are roasted or smoke-dried; also, a frame used for sleeping.

2. A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted or broiled whole for a feast. 3. A social entertainment of many people, usually in the open air, at which one or more large animals are roasted or broiled whole. U. S.

4. A floor on which coffee beans, etc., are sun-dried. bar-be-cue, v. t.; BAR'BE-CUED (-kūd); BAR'BE-CU'ING. 1. To dry or cure by exposure on a frame or gridiron.

2. To roast or broil whole, as an ox or hog. Send me, gods, a whole hog barbecued. Pope.

barbed (bārbd; bār'bēd), a. Accoutered with defensive armor; barbed (the proper term; see BARB, v. t.); — said of a horse.

barbed (bārbd), p. a. 1. Furnished with a barb or barbs; as, a barbed arrow; barbed wire. 2. Her. Depicted with a calyx, often showing between the petals, colored proper; — said of a flower.

barbed cat, a kind of war engine. Obs. — b. wire, a wire, or a strand of twisted wires, armed with barbs or sharp points. It is used for fences and military defenses.

barbel (bār'bēl), n. [OF. barbel, F. barbeau, dim. of L. barbula barbel, fr. barba beard. See 1st BARB.] 1. A slender tactile process on the lips of certain fishes.

2. A large European fresh-water fish (Barbus vulgaris), with four barbels on its upper jaw; also, any of various other species of Barbus.

3. pl. Barbs or paps under the tongue of horses and cattle. See 1st BARB, 4. 4. The chin piece of a helmet. Obs.

bar bell. A weight resembling a dumb-bell, but having a long bar for a handle, used in gymnastics.

bar-bel-lat (bār'bē-lāt; bār'bē-lāt), a. [Dim. See 1st BARB.] Bot. Having short, stiff hairs, often barbed, as the pappus of some composite plants.

bar-bel-lu-la (bār'bē-lū-lā), n.; L. pl. -læ (-læ). Bot. & Zool. A very small barb or bristle. — bar-bel-lu-late (-lāt), a.

barber (bār'bēr), n. [ME. barbour, OF. barbeor (cf. F. barbier), fr. an assumed L. barbator, fr. barba beard. See 1st BARB.] 1. One whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair of his patrons. Formerly barbers were also practitioners in the surgery and dentistry of the day, and were often called barber-surgeons. Under Henry VIII. surgery, and about 1750 dentistry, ceased to be regular with them.

2. A storm accompanied by driving ice spicules formed from sea water, esp. one occurring on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; — so named from the cutting ice spicules. Canada. 3. The vapor rising from the water on a frosty day. Canada.

bar-ber, v. t.; BAR'BERED (-bērd); BAR'BER-ING. To shave or dress the beard or hair of. Shak.

bar-be-ra (bār'bērā), n. [It.] A kind of red wine made in Piedmont, Italy.

barber fish. 1. = SURGEON FISH. 2. A red or pink beryoid fish (Anthias sacer) of Madeira and the Mediterranean.

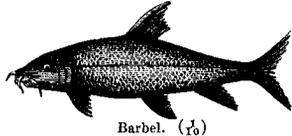
bar-ber-y (bār'bēr-ī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [ME. barber, LL. berberis, barbaris.] Any shrub of the genus Berberis, esp. B. vulgaris, native of Europe and naturalized in the eastern United States. Its oblong red berries are made into a preserve, and have been used in fluxes and fevers. The bark affords a fine yellow dye.

barberry rust. The æciostage of wheat rust (Puccinia graminis), which develops on the barberry. It was formerly thought to be a distinct species, and was named Æcidium berberidis. See WHEAT RUST, ÆCIUM.

barber's itch. A form of tinea or sycoosis affecting the bearded parts of the face and neck and characterized by the formation of reddish, concentric patches covered with dry, fragile hairs and yellow scales or pustules. It is due to the parasitic fungus Trichophyton tonsurans.

bar-bet (bār'bēt), n. [F. barbet, fr. barbe beard, long hair of certain animals. See BARB.] 1. A variety of small poodle, having long curly hair.

2. Any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds of the family Capitonidae or Bucconidae (the latter called also



Barbel. (♂)



Barberry (Berberis vulgaris), Flowering Branch and Berries.

puff birds). They have a large stout bill, usually swollen at the base and more or less beset with bristles. See CAPITONIDÆ, PUFF BIRD.

3. A larva that feeds on aphids. bar-bette (bār'bēt), n. [F. Cf. BARBET.] 1. Fort. A mound of earth or a platform, often especially protected, on which guns are mounted to fire over the parapet.

2. On war vessels, a parapet of fixed armor protecting a platform from which guns fire over it. In modern vessels it is usually a cylinder of armor plate, extending from the armored deck above the main deck, in which an elliptical, balanced turret revolves. The guns, in pairs, project through elliptical gun ports in the turret and just clear the barbettes.

3. An barbette, of guns, in such a position or mount as to fire over a parapet, and not through embrasures. barbette carriage. A gun carriage, whether nondisappearing or disappearing, which elevates the gun sufficiently for it to be en barbette.

barbette gun. A gun mounted en barbette. barbette turret. A revolving armored turret in a barbette.

bar'bi-can (bār'bī-kān), n. [ME. barbian, barbean, F. barbaque, LL. barbaquea, barbaquea, of uncertain origin: cf. Ar. barbakh aqueduct, sewer. F. barbaque also means, an opening to let out water, loophole.] 1. Fort. An outer defensive work of a city or castle, esp. a tower or towers at a gate or bridge, often large and strong.

2. A narrow vertical opening in the wall of a fortress, through which missiles were discharged. Obs. bar'bi-cell (-sēl), n. [NL. barbicella, dim. of L. barba. See 1st BARB.] One of the small processes on the barbules of feathers. See FEATHER.

bar bit. A bit for horses in which the mouthpiece is a solid bar of metal, sometimes covered with rubber or the like, having no lever action. bar'bi-ton (bār'bī-tōn), n.; L. pl. -ta (-tā). [L., fr. Gr. βάρβιτον.] Music. An ancient Greek lyrelike instrument.

bar'bi-tu-ric (-tūr-ik), a. Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a crystalline acid, CH₂(CO-NH)₂CO, got by heating alloxantin, or a mixture of malonic acid and urea; malonyl urea.

Bar'bi-zon', or Bar'bi-son', school (bār'bī-zōn'). Painting. A French school of the middle of the 19th century centering in the village of Barbizon near the forest of Fontainebleau. Its members went straight to nature in disregard of academic tradition, treating their subjects faithfully and with poetic feeling for color, light, and atmosphere. It is exemplified, esp. in landscapes, by Corot, Rousseau, Daubigny, Jules Dupré, and Diaz. Associated with them are certain painters of animals, as Troyon and Jaque, and of peasant life, as Millet and Jules Breton.

bar-bo-tine (bār'bō-tīn), n. [F.] A paste of clay used in decorating coarse pottery in relief; slip. bar-bu-do (bār'bō-dō; 146), n.; pl. -dos (-dōz). [Sp. barbudo bearded; — in allusion to the barbels.] Any of several marine fishes of the thraucifin family, esp. Polydactylus virginicus of Florida, the West Indies, etc.

bar-bu-le (bār'bū-lē), n. [L. barbula, fr. barba beard.] 1. A minute barb or beard. 2. One of the processes along the edges of the barbs of a feather. See FEATHER.

bar-ca-rolle, bar-ca-rolle (bār'kā-rōl), n. [F. barcarolle, fr. It. barcaruola, fr. barca bark, barge.] 1. An Italian boatman. Rare in Eng. 2. Music. A popular song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers. B. piece of music imitating such a song.

Bar-coo' (bār'kōō'), n. A river of Queensland. See Gaz. Barcoo grass. An excellent pasture grass (Anthistria membranacea) of Queensland. — B. rot, Med., a severe eruption, chiefly affecting the hands, sometimes bringing away skin and flesh. It is prevalent in dry districts. Australia. — B. vomit, Med., a sickness, occurring in the interior of Australia, characterized by painless attacks of vomiting after eating.

bard (bārd), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. W. bardd, Ir. & Gael. bard.] 1. A professional poet and singer, as among the ancient Celts, whose occupation was to compose and sing verses in honor of heroes and their deeds. See DRUID. 2. A wandering musician or minstrel; — used contemptuously in Scotland in the 16th century. Obs. 3. A poet; as, the Bard of Avon.

Bard of Avon (v'vōn), Shakespeare, who was born and buried in Stratford on Avon. — B. of Ayr'shire (r'āshēr; see SHIRE), Robert Burns, who was a native and resident of the county of Ayr. — B. of Rydal Mount (rīd'ld), William Wordsworth, who for many years lived at Rydal Mount, near Lake Windermere, England.

bard, barde (bārd), n. [F. barde, of doubtful origin.] 1. A piece of defensive (or, sometimes, ornamental) armor for a horse's neck, breast, and flanks; — often in pl.

bar'bet, n. Zool. A small barbel, or tactile process. bar-bo-ne (bār'bō-nē), n. [It.] 1. Peter. = BUFFALO CHOLERA. 2. See COIN.

bar'bor, bar'bour. + BARBER. bar-bu (bār'bū), n. [F., lit, beard.] Zool. = BARBET, a bird. Obs. = BARBUO. bar-bu-late, a. Barbelate. bar-bu-lye (bār'bū-lī), n. t. [F. barbouiller to smear, habble.] Archaic. Scot. To confuse; perplex. — n. Confusion.

bar-bur + BARBER. bar-bu-ry (bār'būr-ī), n. [L., barbel.] Zool. A large genus of cyprinoid fishes, including the barbel of Europe. See BARBEL, 2, barc + BARK. || BARC (bār'k), n.; pl. It. BARCINI (-kī), B. BARCINI (-kīz). [It. or Sp. See BARC, a boat.] A bark or boat; a barge.

bar-ca (bār'kā), n. A fresh-water fish (Ophicephalus barca) of Bengal. bar'ca (bār'kā), n. Of or pert. to Barca, in North Africa. Barca (bārs; bās), n. [See BARSK.] A sticklike. Dial. Eng.

bar'bi-ton (bār'bī-tōn), n. [Cf. F. barbe beard; an African barbulet of the genus Barbuletia, or allied genus of Capitonidae.] Beard and hairy. bar'bil + BARBEL. bar'bing, n. = BARDING, trappings.

bar'bi-on (bār'bī-ōn), n. [Cf. F. barbe beard; an African barbulet of the genus Barbuletia, or allied genus of Capitonidae.] = BARBITON. bar'ble + BARBEL. bar'ble. Var. of BARBEL, 3.

bar'ce-lo-na (bār'cē-lō-nā), n. pl. -nas (-nāz). A kind of silk handkerchief or neckcloth, said to have been made originally at Barcelona, Spain. bar'ce-lona lace stitch. A lace stitch with buttonhole stitches taken in groups of four, so as to give a checkered surface. B. Arch. Abbr. Bachelor of Architecture.

bar'chemt (bār'chēm't), n.; pl. -CHENT (-kēm't). [G.] Fustian. barcke. + BARK. Bar'clay-an (bār'klā-ān), n. Bar'clay-ite (-tī), n. Fcol. Hist. A follower of Rev. John Barclay (1734-38), the founder of the Scotch sect of the Bereans. || bar'co-lon-go (bār'kō-lōn-gō), n. [Sp.] A Spanish fishing boat, formerly of large size.

bar-dash', n. [F. bardache.] A catamite. Obs. bar-del', bar-delle', n. [F. bardelle.] A pack saddle. Obs. & R. Bar-des-a-nist, n. = BARE-ANIST. bar'ess, n. A female bard. bardh + BARD. bard'ian, a. Bardic. Rare.

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bar-dash', n. [F. bardache.] A catamite. Obs. bar-del', bar-delle', n. [F. bardelle.] A pack saddle. Obs. & R. Bar-des-a-nist, n. = BARE-ANIST. bar'ess, n. A female bard. bardh + BARD. bard'ian, a. Bardic. Rare.

bar'de-ol-na (bār'dē-ōl-nā), n. pl. -nas (-nāz). A kind of silk handkerchief or neckcloth, said to have been made originally at Barcelona, Spain. bar'ce-lona lace stitch. A lace stitch with buttonhole stitches taken in groups of four, so as to give a checkered surface. B. Arch. Abbr. Bachelor of Architecture.

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2. pl. Plate armor formerly worn by a man at arms. 3. Cookery. A slice of bacon used to cover meat or game. bard (bārd), v. t.; BARD'ED; BARD'ING. [Cf. F. barder.] 1. To equip or accoutre with barbs. See BARD, armor, 1, 2. 2. Cookery. To cover (meat or game) with a slice of bacon.

Bar-dell, Mrs. (bār-dēl). An emotional widow, landlady of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers." She interprets some inquiries of his as a proposal of marriage, and sues him for breach of promise.

Bar-des-a-nist (bār-dēs-ā-nist), n. An adherent of Bar-desanes of Edessa in Mesopotamia, founder of a Gnostic sect in the 2d century A. D. — Bar-des-a-nism (-niz'm), n. bard'ic (bār'dīk), a. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of the barbs, or their poetry. "Bardic lays." G. P. Marsh.

bar-d'ig-lio (bār-dē-līō), n. [It.] An Italian marble of which the principal varieties occur in the neighborhood of Carrara and in Corsica. It commonly shows a dark gray or bluish ground traversed by veins.

bard'ing (bār'dīng), n. [F. barde, of doubtful origin.] Horse armor or armorlike covering; — usually in pl. bard'ism (bār'dīz'm), n. The system of barbs; the lore or methods of barbs.

Bar'dolph (bār'dōlf), n. 1. Masc. prop. name. 2. A bibulous and red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry IV.," and "Henry V."

bard'y (bār'dī), n. [Prob. fr. bard in the local sense of a strolling minstrel.] Bold-faced; forward; pert; insolent. Scot. — bard'ily, adv. — bard'iness, n.

bar (bār), a. [ME. bar, bare, AS. bare; akin to D. & G. baar, OHG. bar, Icel. berr, Sw. & Dan. bar, Oslav. borū barefoot, Lith. basas.] 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; unconcealed; exposed. Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear! Milton.

4. Destitute of worth, grace, ornament, polish, or the like; plain; simple; unadorned; bald. "Uttering bare truth." Shak.

Not what we give, but what we share, — For the gift without the giver is bare. Lowell. 5. Destitute or deprived of the usual or appropriate furnishing, equipment, array, contents, or the like; empty; unfurnished or scantily supplied; — used with of (rarely with in) before the thing wanted or taken away; as, a room bare of furniture. "A bare treasury." Dryden.

6. Threadbare; much worn. "Bare liveries." Shak. 7. Mere; alone; unaccompanied by anything else; as, a bare majority. "The bare necessities of life." Addison. 8. Card Playing. Unaccompanied by others of the same suit; as, a bare king.

9. Lacking arms; defenseless. Obs. 10. Desolate; worthless. Obs. Syn. — Naked, nude. See MERE. bare contract, Law, a naked contract or pact. — under b. bare, n. 1. Surface; body; substance. Obs. You have touched the very bare of naked truth. Marston.

2. Arch. That part of a roofing slate, shingle, tile, or metal plate, exposed to the weather. 3. A level place without grass, for bowling. Obs. bare, v. t.; BARED (bārd); BARD'ING (bār'dīng). [AS. barian. See BARE, a.] To make bare; as, to ride bareback.

bar'e-back' (bār'bāk'), adv. & a. On the bare back of a horse, without using a saddle; as, to ride bareback. bar'e-backed' (-bāk't), a. Having the back uncovered; unsaddled; as, a barebacked horse.

bar'e-bone' (bār'bōn'), n. A very lean person whose bones show through the skin. Shak. — bare/boned' (-bōnd'), a. Bare/bone's Parliamēt (bār'bōnz). The Parliament convened by Cromwell, July 4, 1653, and dissolved about December 12, 1653; — so called from a leather seller named Praise-God Barbon or Barebone, a prominent member.

ba-re-ca, ba-re-ka (bā-rē-kā), n. [See BREAKER.] Naut. A small cask; a breaker. bar'e-faced' (bār'fāst'), a. 1. With the face uncovered; not masked. "You will play bare-faced." Shak. 2. Without concealment; undisguised; hence, shameless; audacious. "Bare-faced treason." J. Baillie.

bar'e-faced tenon, a tenon having a shoulder on one side only. — bare-faced'ly, adv. — bare-faced'ness, n. bar'e-foot (bār'fōot), a. & adv. [AS. bār'fōt.] 1. With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

2. Arch. Set up and fastened without a mortise and tenon, as a post or stud in a balloon frame. Local, U. S. bar'e-foot-ed, a. Having the feet bare; specif., designating branches of Augustinians, Capuchins, Carmelites, Franciscans, etc., who go barefooted, or wear sandals. Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross. See PASSIONIST.

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of weather, for ascertaining the height of any ascent, etc. The barometer was invented by Torricelli at Florence about 1643. It is made in its simplest form (cup barometer, glass barometer) by filling a graduated glass tube about 34 inches long with mercury and inverting it in a cup containing mercury. The column of mercury in the tube descends until balanced by the weight of the atmosphere, and its rise or fall under varying conditions is a measure of the change in the atmospheric pressure. At the sea level its ordinary height is about 30 inches (762 millimeters). Fortin's barometer (b'v'f'anz), used for scientific purposes, is a form of cup barometer having an adjustable cistern. The marine, mountain, siphon, and wheel barometers are also mercurial, but the aneroid barometer is based on a different principle. See under MARINE, etc.; also see SYMPHONOMETR.



barometer gauge. A form of manometer, esp. for measuring low pressures.

barometer paper. Paper impregnated with a soluble salt of cobalt, which varies from blue to pink with increasing atmospheric moisture.

baro-metric (b'ar'o-m'et'rik) a. Pertaining to barometry.

baro-met'ri-cal (m'et'r'i-k'al) ing to the barometer; made or indicated by a barometer. — baro-met'ri-cal-ly, adv.

barometric error, Horol., a very small error in the time of a clock caused by changes in the density of the atmosphere. — b. gradient, Meteor., the rate of fall in atmospheric pressure between two stations; the slope of an isobaric surface. In England and America it is usually expressed in hundredths of an inch of mercury for one degree (sometimes one quarter of a degree) of 60 nautical miles; thus, a barometric gradient of 10 indicates a difference of reading of 1/10 inch on the barometer for two places one degree (or 1/2 degree) apart. On the Continent the millimeter is used instead of the hundredth of an inch. Increasing steepness of gradient is accompanied by increasing force of wind; a gradient of 6 represents a strong breeze; of 10, a stiff gale. — b. pressure, the pressure of the atmosphere, usually expressed in terms of the height of a column of mercury. See BAROMETER. — b. tide, Meteor., a regular daily fluctuation in the barometric pressure. — b. wave, Meteor., a progressive change of atmospheric pressure due neither to diurnal variation nor to the passage of a depression.

baro-met-ro-graph (b'ar'o-m'et'r'o-graf), n. [baro + metro + graph.] A barograph.

baro-me-tro-graphy (m'et'r'o-gr'af-i), n. Meteor. The science which treats of the use of the barometer and the making of barometrical observations.

baro-met'ry (b'ar'o-m'et'r-i), n. The art or process of making barometrical measurements.

baron (b'ar'on), n. [ME. baron, baron, OF. baron, accus. of ber, F. baron, LL. baro man, of uncertain origin; cf. L. baro simpleton.] 1. Eng. Hist. Orig., one of a class of tenants in chief of the king or other feudal superior holding by military or other honorable service, and apparently distinguished by the fact that the relief was not a fixed sum, but was to be agreed upon between the baron and his lord. Later baron became restricted to the king's barons who were summoned to the council by writ, the greater, or great, barons by personal writ, the lesser barons by general writ; and finally to the great barons, or peers, who were personally summoned to Parliament by writ from the time of Henry III., and hence were called barons by writ; hence, a peer of the realm; a noble.

2. A nobleman, a nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the grade or rank itself. See CORONET, Illust. b. A nobleman of corresponding rank on the continent of Europe.

3. One of the freemen of London, York, and certain other places, who were bound to suit and service as homagers of the king. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

4. Old Law & Her. A husband; as, baron and feme, husband and wife.

5. A title of honor applied to any man; — occurring only as in foreign use. Rare.

6. Cookery. Two loins or sirloins not cut asunder at the backbone; as, a baron of beef, hare, or lamb.

Barons of the Cinque Ports, before the 15th century, the freemen of the Cinque Ports, having the service of bearing the canopy over the sovereign on coronation day; also, before 1832, the members of the House of Commons elected by these ports, two from each port. — Barons of the Exchequer, the judges of the Court of Exchequer, one of the three ancient courts of England, now abolished; — so called because originally composed of barons of the realm.

bar-on-age (b'ar'on-aj), n. [ME. barnage, baronage, OF. barnage, F. baronage.] 1. The whole body of barons or peers. "The baronage of the kingdom." Ep. Burnet.

2. The dignity or rank of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron; a barony. Obs.

bar-on-ess (-es), n. A baron's wife; also, a lady who holds the baronial title in her own right.

bar-on-et (-et), n. [baron + -et.] 1. A young or lesser baron; — according to Spenser orig. applied to gentlemen not barons by tenure summoned by Edward III. to the House of Lords; perh. to the heirs of barons summoned by writ in their fathers' lifetime. In Ireland, the holder of a small barony. Often = 2d BANNERET, 1. Obs. Oxf. E. D.

2. A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, having precedence of all orders of knights except those of the Garter. It is the lowest degree of honor that is hereditary. Also, a holder of this dignity. The baronets are commoners. The order was founded by James I. in 1611, and is given by patent. "Baronets have the title of 'Sir' prefixed to their Christian names; their

surnames being followed by their dignity, usually abbreviated *Bar.*"

bar'on-et (-et), v. t.; BAR'ON-ET-ED; BAR'ON-ET-ING. To raise to the baronetcy; — usually in p. p.

bar'on-et-age (-aj), n. 1. State or rank of a baronet. 2. The collective body of baronets.

bar'on-et-ry (-ri), n. The rank or patent of a baronet.

bar-ong' (b'ar-ong'), n. [Native name. Cf. Malay *parang*.] A kind of knife or sword with thick back and thin edge, used by the Moros.



bar-on'i-al (b'ar'o-n'i-al), a. [Cf. F. baronial.] Pertaining to, or befitting, a baron or a barony.

Barons' War (b'ar'onz). Eng. Hist. The war (1263-65) between Henry III. and the barons, under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, on account of the king's arbitrary rule. It ended with the defeat and death of Earl Simon at Evesham.

bar'o-ny (b'ar'o-ni), n.; pl. -nies (-niz). [OF. baronie, F. baronnie.] 1. The fee or domain of a baron; the lordship, dignity, or rank of a baron.

There seems to be [in the 13th century] no special rule for tenure by barony or for the tenure of a barony; it is but tenure by knight's service of a certain number of knights' fees, unless indeed it be — and in some cases it is — tenure by grand serjeanty. Pollock & Maitl.

2. Specif.: a In Ireland, a county division, corresponding somewhat to the English hundred. b In Scotland, an extensive freehold, though held by a commoner.

3. The whole body of barons. Obs.

ba-ro-que' (b'ar'o-kek'), a. [F.; cf. It. barocco.] 1. Grotesque; odd; in corrupt taste. Specif.: Arch. a Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style of decoration characteristic of the decline in the Renaissance style beginning in Italy in the latter part of the 16th century, and prevailing in Europe through the greater part of the 18th. b As used by some writers, equiv. to rococo. See ARCHITECTURE, Table.

2. Irregular in form; — said esp. of a pearl.

ba-ro-que' (b'ar'o-kek'), || ba-ro-co'co (b'ar'o-ko-ko), n. Baroque work or style.

bar-o-scope (b'ar'o-skop), n. [baro + -scope.] 1. Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere; also, less appropriately, any instrument that indicates or foreshadows changes of the weather, as a deep vial of liquid holding in suspension some substance which rises and falls with atmospheric changes.

2. Physics. An apparatus for showing the loss of weight of objects in air, and that this loss is equal to the weight of the air displaced by them.

— bar-o-scop'ic (-skop'ik), bar-o-scop'ic-al (-i-k'al), a.

ba-ro-sma (b'ar'o-sma), n. [NL.; Gr. βαρύς heavy + σμασμός smell.] Bot. A genus of South African strong-scented evergreen rutaceous shrubs having pentamerous flowers with 5 stamens. The leaves of *B. betulina*, *B. crenulata*, etc., yield the drug buchu (which see).

bar-o-tax'is (b'ar'o-tak'sis), n. [NL.; baro + taxis.] Physiol. Mechanical stimulation of living substance by change of the pressure relations under which it exists.

bar-o-ther'mo-graph (b'ar'o-ther'mo-graf), n. [baro + thermo-graph.] An instrument for recording both pressure and temperature, as of the atmosphere.

ba-rot'ae (b'ar'o-t'ae), n. pl. Bantu negroes of Barotseland, in Northern Rhodesia. They are governed by a native king under British supervision, and are partially civilized. About 1825 the Barotse were conquered by the Makololo under Sebituane, and although in 1864 the Makololo were overthrown, their language remains the court tongue.

ba-ro-uche' (b'ar'o-ush'), n. [G. barutsche, It. baroccio, bi-roccio, LL. barrotium, fr. L. birotus two-wheeled; bi = bis twice + rota wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a seat in front for the driver, two double seats inside, one facing back and the other front, and a folding top over the back seat.

bar point. Backgammon. The point nearest the bar on each player's outer table.

bar'ra-can (b'ar'a-kan), n. [F. baracan, bouracan (cf. Pr. barracan, It. baracane, Sp. barragan, Pg. barregana, LL. barracanus), fr. Ar. barrakān a kind of black gown, perh. fr. Per. barak a garment made of camel's hair.] A fabric of the Levant, orig. a coarse camel, but loosely any of various other fabrics, some of fine texture; also, a mantle or wrap of such fabric.

bar'rack (b'ar'ak), n. [F. baraque, fr. It. baracca (cf. Sp. barraca), fr. LL. barra bar. See BAR, n.] 1. A temporary hut for shelter, as for soldiers or laborers. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

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

2. Usually in pl. a Mil. Orig., huts made from branches of trees; later, temporary structures for short occupancy as during a siege; now, a building or set of buildings for lodging soldiers, esp. when in garrison. b A plain and large building; a row of houses joined together, erected for workmen. c The regular quarters of the Salvation Army.

3. A movable roof aliding on four posts, to cover hay, straw, etc. Local, U. S.

bar'rack, v. t. To supply with barracks; to establish in barracks; as, to barrack troops.

bar'rack, v. i. To live or lodge in barracks.

bar'rack, v. i. [Etymol. uncertain.] Dial. Eng. & Austral. To brag; to give partisan support, as by cheering one side or jeering the other; as, to barrack at a football match. — v. l. To decry by popular clamor; to jeer.

bar'rack-er (-er), n. One who barracks; a noisy partisan. Dial. Eng. & Australasia.

barrow + BARROW.

bar-plate. 1. See BAR SHOE.

2. = DRAWPLATE.

bar'post', n. A post to receive the bars closing a gateway.

bar-quan-tine (b'ar-kan-tin), n. A bar of a tribunal. Rare.

bar-que-nine (b'ar-ken-in), n. A bar of BARENTINE.

bar-que + BARK of a tree.

bar-que. Var. of BARK, a vessel.

bar + BAR.

barr, v. t. [F. barrer, fr. LL. barrare.] To make the cry of an elephant. Obs.

barr, barre. Vars. of BARRAR.

barr. Abbr. Barrister.

|| bar'ra (-ra), n. [Sp.] A sand bar; a shoal.

bar'ra-ble (b'ar'a-bl'), a. Law. Capable of being barred.

bar'race (b'ar'as), n. [Cf. EM-BARRASS.] 1. A defense in front of a fortification. Obs.

2. The bar of a tribunal. Rare.

bar'ra-ge (b'ar'a-ge), n. A bar of obstruction; delay. Rare.

4. Bounds; lists for combatants; hence, struggle. Obs.

bar'ra-ride (b'ar'a-rid), n. [D. barar bare + kled garment.] A homemade woolen blanket without nap. Local, New York.

bar'ra-oom' (b'ar'a-oom'), n. [Sp. or Pg. barraca. See BARRACA.] An inclosure or barrack for temporary confinement of slaves, or by extension, convicts, etc.

bar'ra-oon'ta (b'ar'a-koon'ta), n. 1. Var. of BARRACUDA.

2. A large marine food fish (*Thyristes atun*), allied to the family Trichiuridae, common on the coasts of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.; — also called *snook*.

bar'ra-oon'da (-da), n. [Native name.] Any of several voracious pikelike marine fishes allied to the gray mullets, constituting the genus *Sphyrna* and family Sphyrnidae. The great barracuda (*Sphyrna barracuda*) of the West Indies, Florida, etc., is often six feet or more long, and as dangerous as a shark. In Cuba its flesh is reputed to be poisonous. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast and *S. sphy-rana* of Europe are smaller species, and are used as food.



bar'rad (b'ar'ad), n. [Fr. barré, fr. Eng. barred or Fr. barrette.] A conical Irish cap.

bar'rage (b'ar'aj), n. [F. fr. barrer to bar, fr. barre bar.] Engin. An artificial bar or obstruction placed in a river or watercourse to increase the depth of water, to divert it into a channel for navigation or irrigation, etc.

bar'ra-mun'di (b'ar'a-mun'de), n. [Native name.] A See CERATODUS. b Either of two large-scaled Australian river fishes, esp. *Scleropages leichhardtii*, an esteemed food fish.

|| bar-ran'co (b'ar-ran'ko), n.; pl. -cos (-kös). [Sp.] A ravine or fissure with steep sides.

bar'ra-tor (b'ar'a-tör), n. Also bar'ra-ter. [ME. baratour, OF. barateur deceiver, fr. OF. barater, barer, to deceive, barter. See BARTE, v. i.] 1. One guilty of barratry.

2. A fighter; a quarrelsome person; bully; rowdy. Obs.

bar'ra-trous (-tris), a. Law. Tainted with, or constituting, barratry. — bar'ra-trous-ly, adv.

bar'ra-try (-tri), n. [F. baraterie. See BARRATOR.] 1. The purchase or sale of office or preferment in church or state.

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.

3. Law. A practice of exciting and encouraging or maintaining lawsuits or quarrels; persistent incitement of litigation. b Scots Law. The crime of a judge who is influenced by bribery in pronouncing judgment.

barred (b'ard), a. Having, marked, or divided off by, a bar or bars; as, a barred helmet; specif.: Music. A divided off by bars. b Barred down with the left-hand forefinger; — a direction in guitar or lute scores for strings to be so pressed.

barred owl, a large American owl (*Syrnium varium*) with bars of dark brown on the breast.

bar'rel (b'ar'el), n. [ME. barrel, F. baril, perh. fr. barre bar.] 1. A round bulging vessel or cask, of greater length than breadth, made of staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads.

2. The quantity constituting a full barrel. This varies for different articles and also in different places for the same article. Thus, in England, the typical barrel for liquids (there is none for solids) holds 36 imperial gallons, though each trade uses its own measure. In the United States a barrel, liquid measure, is usually 31½ gallons, but a petroleum barrel is 42 gallons; a barrel of flour is 196 lbs., of beef or pork, 200 lbs. In Maine a barrel of fish is 200 lbs. By United States statute of March 4, 1815, the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities, except cranberries and commodities sold exclusively by weight or numerical count, contains 7056 cubic inches, or 85½ quarts.

3. The contents of a barrel.

4. Money, as for campaign use. Chiefly Polit. Slang, U. S.

5. Quality; sort; brand; — alluding to the custom of sorting herrings in barrels. Obs.

6. A drum or cylinder or similarly round part, whether hollow or solid; specif.: a The round box or case holding the mainspring of a watch or clock. b The metal tube of a gun, from which the projectile is discharged. c The upper inside part of a bell. d The cylinder in which a piston travels.

e The large, cylindrical part of a locomotive boiler, containing the tubes. f Anat. The tympanum or tympanic cavity. g The hollow part of the shaft of a feather. h The body of a windlass or a capstan, about which the cable winds. i The revolving cylinder of a barrel organ. j The grip of a sword. k Metal. A hollow cylinder or drum, on an axis, for polishing, etc.; a rumble.

7. An earthenware jar. Obs. 1 Kings xvii, 12.

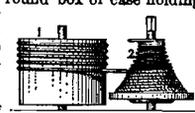
8. The trunk of a quadruped, esp. of a domestic animal.

bar'rel, v. l.; BAR'RELED (-led) or BAR'RELLED; BAR'RELING or BAR'RELING-ING. 1. To put or to pack in a barrel or barrels.

2. To polish, or the like, in a barrel. See BARREL, n., 6 k.



Barred Owl.



1 Barrel, and 2 Fruse of a Watch or Chronometer.

bar'ra-coo'ta, bar'ra-coon'tha. Rare vars. of BARRACUDA.

bar'ra-gan (b'ar'a-gan), bar'ra-gon (-gon), n. [See BARRACAN.] A kind of twilled Turkish barraine. + BARRAIN.

bar'ra-gouin'. Var. of BARRAGOUIN. [Var. of BARRIGOUIN.]

bar'ra-gu'do (b'ar'a-goo'do), n. [D. barar bare + kled garment.] A homemade woolen blanket without nap. Local, New York.

bar'ra-mun'da (-mun'da). Var. of BARRAMUNDI. [BARRANCO.]

bar-ran'ca (b'ar-ran'ka). Var. of BARRANCO. See BARRANCO.

bar-ran'dite (b'ar-ran'dit), n. [After J. Barrande, a Frenchman.] A pale gray hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminium.

bar'ras (b'ar'as; b'ar'as'), n. [F.] = GALIPOT.

bar'ras (b'ar'as), n. A kind of coarse linen. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

bar'ras-ter. + BARRISTER. Lit. barred = BARRED b.

bar'ras-tion. 1. Deception; cheating. 2. Distress; grief; pain.

3. [Cf. bar'ra-tion.] Strife.

|| bar'ras' (b'ar'ras') a. [F. Music. Lit. barred = BARRED b.

bar'ra-tous, a. Contentious. Obs.

barre, var. of BAR.

barre, + BAR, BEAR.

barreline, + BARRIN. [Ivly.]

bar'ra-ge, n. Barrels, collection.

barrel amalgamation. See BARREL PROCESS.

+ macronetron.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of a newborn infant.

bar'o-met'z (b'ar'o-m'et'z), n. [Cf. Russ. barometz club moss.] See SCYTHIAN LAMB.

bar'o-mo'tor, n. [baro + motor.] A hand- or foot-power motor turned by a crank.

baron. + BARRIN, BARRIN.

baron-ess (-ess), n. BARON.

bar'on-et-ess, n. Baronet's wife.

bar'on-et-hood', n. Baronetcy.

bar'on-et'i-cal, a. Of or pertaining to a baronet.

bar'on-ship. See SHIP.

bar'on-ism (b'ar'on-iz'm), n. Feudalism. Rare.

bar'on-ise, v. t. See -IZE. Rare.

bar-on-ess, + BARONESS.

bar-on-ette' (b'ar'o-n'et'), n. [F.] A baron's daughter; also, a baroness's wife; baroness.

bar-on-ry, n. Domain, rank, dignity, or order of barons.

bar-on-ship, n. See SHIP.

baron's camphor. A camphor obtained from the volatile oil of baron's tree.

bar-o-to (b'ar'o-to), n. A dug-out canoe, larger and heavier than a banca. Phil. I.

ba-ron-ches' (b'ar'o-n'esh'), n. A kind of light barouche.

baron. + BARON.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (260); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Ginn.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Bas'li-d'an (bās'li-dān), a. *Ecol. Hist.* Of, pert. to, or taught by, Basilides, a Gnostic of Alexandria in the 2d century; as, *Basilidian* Gnosticism, a system comprising a complicated cosmology and scheme of redemption. — n. A follower of Basilides. — **Bas'li-d'an-ism** (-iz'm), n.

bas'li-ine (-i's/in; -in), a. Of or pertaining to a basilisk. **bas'li-ine** (-kō), n. [Cf. It. & Sp. *basilisco*.] 1. A basilisk. *Obs.* "Thou basilisco of wit." 2. [cap.] A braggadocio in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda."

bas'li-lisk (bās'li-lisk; bās'li-; 277), n. [L. *basiliscus*, Gr. *βασίλισκος* little king, kind of serpent, dim. of *βασίλειος* king.] 1. A fabulous serpent, lizard, or dragon whose hissing would drive away all other serpents, and whose breath, and even look, was fatal. See *COCKATRICE*. Make me not slighted like the basilisk. *Shak.* 2. *Her.* A representation of this creature, used as a supporter or a charge.

3. Any of several tropical American lizards of the genus *Basiliscus*, of the iguana family. This genus is remarkable for a membranous bag rising above the occiput, which can be filled with air; also for an elevated crest along the back, that can be raised or depressed at will.

4. *Mil.* A large piece of ordnance, generally of brass, and mentioned as throwing stone shot of 200 lbs. *Obs.* **Bas'li-us** (bās'li-us), n. 1. In an epilogue in Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Quiteria's lover, who, by the trick of pretending to be dying, gets himself married to her and thus cheats Camacho, the wealthy suitor favored by her father. 2. In Sidney's "Arcadia," the Prince of Arcadia and lover of Zellmane.

basil thyme. Either of the fragrant mints *Clinopodium acinos* (basil balm) and *C. nepeta* (field balm). **basil weed** (bās'li-wēd'), n. Wild basil (*Clinopodium vulgare*).

bas'in (bās'in), n. [OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, LL. *bacchimus*, fr. *bacca* a water vessel, of uncertain origin. Cf. *BAC*.] 1. A hollow vessel or dish, usually circular and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, for holding water for washing, or for any of many other uses. 2. The quantity contained in a basin. 3. A hollow vessel, of various forms and materials, used in the arts and manufactures, as: a The scale pan of a balance. b The piece of metal used by glass grinders for forming concave glasses. c *Hat Making*. = *BASON*. 4. The hollow part of a dish or plate. *Obs.* 5. = *BASINET*. *Obs.* 6. A hollow or inclosed place containing water, as a pond, a dock for ships, a little bay. *Pope.*

7. *Phys. Geog.* A large or small depression in the surface of the land, the lowest part of which may be occupied by a lake or pond; as, the *basin* of Lake Michigan; also, a similar depression in the ocean floor, as the Tuscarora deep. b An area largely inclosed by higher lands, even though it has an outlet and is drained; as, the Bighorn *basin*. c The entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; — called specif. *river basin*. d A great depression in the surface of the lithosphere occupied by an ocean; — called specif. *ocean basin*.

8. *Geol.* An area or tract having certain common features throughout, particularly a tract where the strata dip from all sides toward a center; as, the coal *basins* or coal fields. 9. *Agric. & Forestry*. a An area inclosed so as to be flooded for subsequent cultivation, as in Egypt. b A hollow or inclosure made about the base of a tree to receive water for moistening the roots. 10. *Pomology*. The depression at the apex of an apple or similar fruit.

bas'ined (bās'ind), a. Inclosed in, or having, a basin. **bas'inet** (bās'inet), n. [ME. *bacinnet*, *baset*, OF. *bassinet*, *bacinnet*, F. *bassinnet*, dim. of OF. *bacin*, F. *bassin*, *basin*. See *BASIN*.] A light steel helmet, often pointed, at first open and worn under the battle helmet, but later made with a visor.

bas'io (bās'io), a. A combining form for *base*, *basin*, or *basion*. Cf. *BASI-*. **bas'io-clip'i-tal** (-šk-sip'i-tal), a. [*basio* + *occipital*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or designating a bone in the base of the cranium immediately in front of the foramen magnum. In man it is represented by the basilar process of the occipital. See *BASICRANIAL* axis. — n. The basioccipital bone.

bas'io-n (bās'io-n), n. [Gr. *basios* a base.] *Craniol.* The middle of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. **bas'io-p'tal** (bās'io-p'tal), a. [*basio* + L. *petere* to seek.] *Bot.* Developing from the apex toward the base; — applied to inflorescence and to lobed and compound leaves. Opposed to *acropetal*.

bas'io-p'dite (-š-dit), n. [*basio* + Gr. *ποῦς*, *podōs*; foot.] *Zool.* a The proximal joint of the limbs of arthropods. b The second joint, next succeeding the coxopodite, of certain limbs of crustaceans (as the ambulatory limbs of a decapod). — **bas'io-p'dit'ic** (-dit'ik), a.

bas'io-ter-yg'i-um (bās'io-tēr-yj'i-um), n.; pl. γῶια (-i-ā). [NL.; *basio* + *pterygium*.] *Zool.* A basal bone or car-

tilage of a paired fin of a fish; a *basale*; as, the large cartilages supporting the radialis of the paired fins in selachians and ganoids (cf. *PROPTERYGIUM*, *MESOPTERYGIUM*, etc.) and the single large bone which supports the rays of the pelvic fin of teleosts. — **bas'io-ter-yg'i-al** (bās'io-tēr-yj'i-āl), a.

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Bas/sa-ris (bäs'a-ris), Bas/sa-ris'ous (-ris'kü's), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *Bassaris* a Thracian word for fox.] Zool. A genus of American carnivorous animals related to the raccoon, of which the coacmilis is the best-known species.

bass-bar' (bäs'bär'), n. Music. An oblong piece of wood set lengthwise within the body of instruments of the violin class, to withstand the pressure at the bridge.

bass clarinet. Music. A large clarinet, lower in pitch by an octave than the ordinary clarinet.

bass clef. Music. The F clef, in modern music on the fourth line of the staff containing the bass part of a musical composition. See CLEF, *Illustr.*

bass drum. Music. The largest kind of drum, having a cylindrical body with two heads, and emitting a deep, grave sound. See BASS, a.

bass'et (bäs'ët; bäs'sët'), n. [F. *bassette*, fr. It. *bassetta*. Cf. BASSO.] A game at cards, resembling the modern faro. It was widely popular in the 18th century.

Some dress, some dance, some play, not to forget Your plique parties, and your dear *bassette*. Rowe.

bass'et (bäs'ët), n. [Cf. *OF. Basset* somewhat low, dim. of *bas* low.] Geol. & Mining. The edge of a geological stratum at the surface of the ground; the outcrop.

bass'et, v. i.; BAS'SET-ED; BAS'SET-ING. Geol. & Mining. To incline upward so as to appear at the surface; to crop out; as, a vein of coal *bassets*.

bass'et, n., or bass'et hound. [F. *basset*.] A variety of small hound originating in France, with a long body and short legs.

|| *bass'et-taille* (bäs'tä'y'), n. [F., lit., low cutting.] = BAS-RELIEF. Also used adjectively to designate a kind of transparent enamel work with sculptured background.

bass'et griffon. A rough or wire-haired bass'et hound.

bass'et horn. [Cf. It. *bassetto*, n., counter tenor.] Music. An instrument answering to an alto or tenor clarinet, having a single reed and a twice-bent wooden tube, with a compass of from 2½ to nearly 4 octaves; called in It. *coro di bassetto*.

bass'et horn (bäs'). Music. A deep-toned modification of the bassoon, formerly common. It was of wood with a brass bell.

bass'et-net (bäs't-nët), n. [F. *bassinet*, dim. of *bassin*. See BASIN; cf. BASINET.] 1. A wicker basket or with a covering or hood over one end, used as a cradle for young children; also, a child's perambulator of similar shape.

2. = BASINET. Lord Lytton.

bass'et (bäs'ët; It. bäs'sët), n.; pl. E. BASSOS (-söz), It. BASSI (-së). [It., fr. LL. *bassus*. See BASS, a.; cf. BASSI, n.] Music. a. = 3d BASS, 2. b. The double bass, or contrabasso.

bass'et (bäs'ët), [It., comic bass.] Music. a. A bass voice esp. adapted for comic song. b. A person having such a voice. - b. con-ti-nu-o (kôn-të'nö-ö) [It., bass continued], thorough bass. - b. pro-fun-do (prö-fün'dö). [It. *profondo* deep.] a. A deep bass voice with a compass extending to about D below the bass staff. b. A person having such a voice. - b. ob-sti-na-tö (ös'të-nä'tö) [It., lit., obstinate bass], a ground bass.

bass'et (bäs'ët), n. [F. *basson*, fr. *basse* bass, or perh. fr. *bas* son low sound. See BASS a part in music.] Music. A wind instrument of the double reed kind, having a long curved mouthpiece, and doubled wooden tube furnished with holes, which are stopped some by the fingers and some by keys, as in flutes. It forms the natural bass to the oboe, clarinet, etc. Its compass comprehends three octaves, B₂ to b₄. See FICH. For convenience of carriage it is divided into two parts; whence it is also called a *façot*. b. A reed-pipe stop in an organ, of a similar quality of tone.

bass'et (bäs'ët), n. [From *Bassora*, Turkey in Asia.] A kind of gum of uncertain origin, supposed by some to be the product of peach or almond trees and by others to come from the East Indian tree *Sterculia urens*. It is partially soluble, nearly transparent, and is used as an adulterant of tragacanth.

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chief seat of worship was Bubastis, representing the life-producing power of the sun and termed in inscriptions "the lady of life." She is commonly represented as wearing either the solar disk or the uræus or both. Cf. SECHER.

bast'ard (bäs'tärd; 277), n. [OF. *bastard*, *bastart*, n. & a., fr. *bâtard*, prob. fr. *OF. bast*, F. *bât*, a pack saddle used as a bed by the muleteers (fr. LL. *bastum*) + *-ard*. OF. *fil de bats* son of the pack saddle; as the muleteers were accustomed to use their saddles for beds in the inns.] 1. A "natural" child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate child; one born of an illicit union. By the civil and canon laws, and by the laws of many of the United States, a *bastard* is legitimated by the subsequent intermarriage of the parents. But by the common law a child, to be legitimated, must at least be born after the lawful marriage of its parents. See LEGITIMATION; cf. NULLIUS IN LITIS.

2. An animal of low breed; a mongrel. Obs. Bast.

3. *Sugar Refining*. An inferior quality of brown sugar, obtained from the sirups that have already had several boilings. b. A mold of large size, in which sugar is drained.

4. A sweet Spanish wine like muscadell in flavor.

5. A kind of war galley. Obs.

6. Bot. A hybrid. Rare.

7. A writing paper of a particular size. See PAPER.

Bastard of Orleans [F. *Bâtard d'Orléans*], Jean, Count of Dunois (d. 1488), natural son of Louis, Duke of Orleans.

bast'ard, a. 1. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate. See BASTARD, n., 1.

2. Mongrel; low-bred; hybrid. Obs.

3. Lacking in genuineness; spurious; false; adulterate; -applied esp. to things resembling those that are genuine. That *bastard* self-love which is so vicious in itself, and productive of so many vices. Barrow.

4. Of an unusual make or proportion; of abnormal shape; not of standard size; as, a *bastard* musket; a *bastard* culverin; *bastard* type or screw threads. Obs. or Technical.

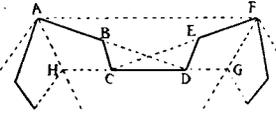
bastard acetia, the locust. - b. *agrimony*, hemp agrimony. - b. *alkaet*, the corn growmwell. - b. *apple*. See BASTARD BOX.

- b. *ash*, the red ash. - b. *ash*, or *ashler*. Arch. = ASHLAR, 1 b. - b. *asphodel*, the bell asphodel. - b. *baln*, a European menthaceous plant (*Melittis melibessophyllum*), having showy white or pink flowers. It was formerly esteemed as a diuretic. - b. *bar*. Her. = BATOR, n., 3. - b. *box*, any of several Australian or New Caledonian myrtaceous trees of the genera *Eucalyptus* and *Tristania*, esp. *E. gonticocalyx*, *E. cambagei* (called also *bastard apple*), and *T. nervifolia*. They yield a strong hard wood, in many respects resembling boxwood.

- b. *bronyx*, a West Indian (*Cissampelos*) remotely resembling bryony. - b. *bully tree* = BALATA, 1. - b. *cedar*, the incense cedar. - b. *cherry*, a boraginaceous shrub (*Ehretia tinifolia*) bearing small black edible berries. - b. *chinaroot*, a prickly-stemmed plant (*Smilax pseudo-china*) native of North America, resembling the true chinaroot (*S. china*). - b. *cinnamon*, the cassia bark. - b. *cross*, a field cross. - b. *the penny cross*. - b. *currant*, the Asiatic boraginaceous (*Ehretia tinifolia*) bearing small black edible berries. - b. *chinaroot*, a prickly-stemmed plant (*Smilax pseudo-china*) native of North America, resembling the true chinaroot (*S. china*). - b. *cinnamon*, the cassia bark. - b. *cross*, a field cross. - b. *the penny cross*. - b. *currant*, the Asiatic boraginaceous (*Ehretia tinifolia*) bearing small black edible berries. - b. *chinaroot*, a prickly-stemmed plant (*Smilax pseudo-china*) native of North America, resembling the true chinaroot (*S. china*). - 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isting of two faces meeting in a salient angle, usually acute, commanding the foreground and outworks, and two flanks, each able to defend by a flanking fire the face of the adjacent bastion and the adjacent curtain, or wall which joins the flank of one bastion with the adjacent flank of another. The distance between the flanks of a bastion is called the gorge. See RAVELIN.

bastioned (bäs'chünd), a. Having a bastion or bastions. **bastioned front**, **Fort.**, two half bastions and the connecting curtain.



ARCDEF Bastioned Front; **AF** Exterior Side; **HG** Interior Side; **AB, EF** Faces; **BC, ED** Flanks; **CD** Curtain; **HABC** Semibastion; **AD, CF** Lines of Defense; **A, F** Salient Angles; **E, B** Shoulder Angles; **C, D** Curtain Angles; **AFC, FCB** Diminished Angles; **ADE, FCB** Angles of Defense; **CH, DG** Demigorges; **AH, FG** Capitals.

bast'nä-site (bäst'nä-sit), n. [From *Bastnäs*, Sweden, locality of the first described specimen.] *Min.* A fluo-carbonate of the cerium metals, wax-yellow to reddish brown. **bas'to** (bäs'tō), n. [Sp.] The ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre.

bas'ton (bäs'tōn), n. [OF. *baston*, F. *bâton*, LL. *basto*. See **BASTION**; cf. *BATON*, *BATTEN*, a stick.] 1. A staff, cudgel, or bat. *Obs.* "To fight with blunt bastons." *Holland*. 2. A stanza or stave. *Obs.* 3. *Her.* = **BATON**.

4. *Old Law.* An officer of the warden of the Fleet who formerly attended upon the king's court, bearing a red staff, to take into custody persons committed by the court, and who also attended prisoners allowed to go at large. 5. *Arch.* A convex round molding; a torus.

bas'tose (bäs'tōs), n. [*bas* + *ose*.] A combination of cellulose and lignin occurring in some vegetable fibers.

Bas'u-to (bäs'sō'tō), n.; pl. -ros (-rōz). One of a warlike South African people of the Bantu stock, divided into many tribes, subject to the English. Formerly cannibals, they are now partly Christianized. See **BANTU**.

bat (bät), n. [*ME. batte, botte*, AS. *bat*; perh. fr. Celtic; cf. Ir. *bat*, *baia*, stick, staff; but cf. also F. *batte* a beater (thing), wooden sword, *battre* to beat.] 1. A stout, solid stick; a club; specif., a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other, used in baseball, cricket, etc. 2. In badminton and similar games, a racket. 3. In cricket, baseball, etc., a batsman; batter. 4. A lump, piece, mass, or wad, as of moist clay; — still used in ceramics. "A bat of earth." *Langland*. *Specif.*: a Part of a brick with one whole end. b A kind of sundried brick. c *Mining*. Shale or bituminous shale. d Cotton lap prepared for carding; cotton in this form, or a sheet of it, used for filling quilts or comfortables; batting. e *Hat Making*. A loosely matted mass of material, as fur, from which one half (from top to bottom) of the body is made. Also written *batt*.

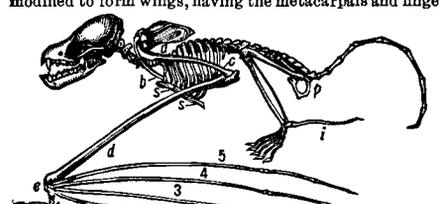
5. A stroke; a sharp blow. *Colloq. or Slang*. 6. A stroke of work. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 7. Rate of motion; speed. *Colloq.* "A vast host of fowl . . . making at full bat for the North Sea." *Pall Mall Mag.* 8. A spree. *Slang, U. S.* 9. Manner; rate; condition. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 10. *Ceramics*. A plate of gelatin, used in printing on pottery or porcelain, over the glaze.

bat, v. t.; **BAT'TED** (bät'tēd; -id; 7); **BAT'TING**. To strike or hit with or as with a bat; to cudgel; beat. *Holland*.

bat, v. i. To use, or hit a ball with, a bat, as in baseball. **bat, n.** [Corrupt, fr. *ME. back*, *backe*, *balke*; cf. Dan. *atfen-bakke* (after evening), Sw. *natt-backa* (natt night), Icel. *leðr-blaka* (leðr leather), Icel. *blaka* to flutter.] Any one of the numerous flying mammals constituting the order Chiroptera. The bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Their fore limbs are modified to form wings, having the metacarpals and finger



American Red Bat (*Lasivurus borealis*).



Skeleton of a Bat (*Vespertilio murinus*). a Scapula; b Clavicle; c Humerus; d Radius; e Carpal Bones; 1, Thumb; 2, 3, 4, 5, Second to fifth Metacarpals; s Sternum; p Pelvis; i Calcarr.

bas'ton + **BASTION**. **bas'tion-ary** (bäs'chün-ä-ry), a. *Fort.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a bastion or bastions. **bas'tion-er**, n. *Bastion* + *-er*. A small bastion flanking a ditch. **bas'tite** (bäs'tit), n. [From *Baste*, in the Harz Mts., its locality.] *Min.* = **SCHILLER SPAR**. **bas'tle house**. Modern var. of **BASTLE HOUSE**. **bas'to-nä-do**. = **BASTINADO**. **bastonet**, n. [OF. *bastonet* a little stick.] A kind of bit for a horse. *Obs.* **bas't-palm**. The piasaba. **bas't parenchyma**. *Bot.* = **PHLOEM PARENCHYMA**. **bas't tree**. = **BASSWOOD**. **bas'tun**. = **BASTON**. **bas't ves'tal**. *Bot.* A veve tube. **bas'tard**. = **BASTARD**. **bas'tyle** (bäs'tyl; bäs'tyl), n. [Gr. *bäs'tyl* base + *styl* ool, wood; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (260); k = ch in G. *ich*, *ach* (144); *don*; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in **GUIDE**. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

bones (except those of the thumb) greatly elongated. These support, like the ribs of an umbrella, a cutaneous membrane, which also extends a little in front of the arm and embraces the hind limbs except the feet, and sometimes the whole length of the tail. The thumb and toes have claws by which the animal suspends itself (often head downward) when at rest. Bats are nocturnal in habit, and are among the most perfectly aerial of all animals, locomotion other than by flight being comparatively difficult for them. They are most abundant and attain the largest size in warm countries. In colder regions they hibernate. Some are frugivorous, as the flying foxes (which see); the majority are insectivorous; a few suck the blood of other mammals. The ancestry of the bats is unknown; the earliest remains are found in the Eocene. See **CHIROPTERA**, also **VAMPIRE**, *Illust.*

bat, bät (bät; bäs; bät; bō), n. [F. *bata* pack saddle. Cf. **BASTARD**.] A packsaddle; — used only in combination. See **BATHORSE**, 1st **BATMAN**, **BAT-MULE**.

bat'tar-deau' (bät'tär'dō), n. [F.] 1. A cofferdam. 2. *Fort.* A sharp-topped wall built across the ditch of a fortification, with a sluice gate to regulate the height of water.

ba-ta'tas (bä-tä'täs), n. [NL. See **POTATO**.] 1. The sweet potato. b [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of convolvulaceous herbs, natives chiefly of tropical America, having flowers with a bell-shaped corolla and a 4-celled ovary with bilobed stigma. *B. batatas* is the sweet potato.

Ba-ta'vi-an (-vī-än), a. Of or pertaining to the Batavi or Batavia, or Holland. — *Batavian Republic*, the name given to Holland by the French after its conquest in 1795.

Ba-ta'vi-an, n. A native of Batavia; a Dutchman. **bat bolt**. A bolt barbed or jagged at its butt or tang to make it hold the more firmly.

batch (bäch), n. [*ME. bacche, bacche*, fr. AS. *bacon* to bake; cf. G. *gebäck*. See **BAKE**, *v. t.*] 1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking.

2. A quantity of material destined for one operation, as of flour or dough for a baking or corn for a grinding. 3. A quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of persons or things of the same kind, or taken at a time; sort; lot; as, a batch of letters.

4. The mixture of raw materials which by fusion is converted into glass.

batch, v. t. To bring together into batches; to mass; specif.: a *Cloth Dyeing*. To wind (cloth) on a roller (called the batch roll) after dipping in the dye. b *Jute Manuf.* To soften, originally by laying in batches and impregnating with oil and water, now by passing through corrugated rollers with the application of oil and water.

bate, v. i. [Shortened fr. *debate* or fr. OF. *bate* to beat, F. *battre*.] To contend; to make strife; — with *on*. *Obs.* **bate** (bät), *v. t.*; **BAT'ED** (bät'tēd; -id; 7); **BAT'ING** (bät'ing). [From *ABATE*.] 1. To beat down, back, or away; to put an end to or remove. *Obs.*, except in some fig. senses.

About autumn *bate* the earth from about the roots of olives, and lay them bare. *Holland*. 2. To lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing; to diminish; *abate*; hence, to lower, mitigate, moderate, etc. He must either *bate* the laborer's wages, or not employ or not pay him. *Locke*.

3. To allow by way of abatement or deduction. 4. To whom he *bates* nothing of what he stood upon with the parliament. *South*.

5. To deprive; — with *of*. *Obs. or R.* 6. To leave out; to except. *Obs.*

Bate me the king, and, be he flesh and blood, He lies that says it. *Beau. & Fl.*

to bate an ace, to make the least abatement. *Obs.* **bate, v. i.** 1. To remit or retrench a part; — with *of*. 2. To waste away; fall off, as in quantity or yield; fall. *Obs. or Dial.* *Shak.*

Milking cows . . . soon "bate" — i. e., give less milk. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull.*

bate, n. [Cf. Sw. *bata* maceration, soaking, G. *beize*, and E. *bait* to set dogs on.] A solution, usually consisting of the dung of certain animals dissolved in water, used by tanners after liming, to remove the lime and soften the hides. **bate, v. t.** *Leather Manuf.* To steep in bate, as hides.

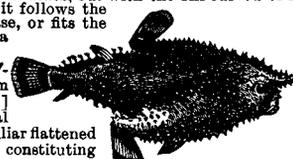
bate, v. i. [F. *battre de l'aile* or *des ailes*. See **BATTER**, *v. t.*] *Falconry*. To beat the wings with impatience, or spring up in a flutter; to bait; — said of the falcon, hawk, etc. **ba-teau'** (bä-tō'), n.; pl. **BATEAUX** (bä-tō'). [F. *bateau*, LL. *bateilus*, fr. *battus*, *batus*, boat, which agrees with AS. *bät* boat. See **BOAT**, *n.*] A boat; esp., a flat-bottomed boat, tapering toward the ends. *Chiefly Canada & Louisiana*.

bateau bridge. A floating bridge supported by bateaux. **bate'd** (bät'tēd; -id), *p. a.* [See **BATE** to *abate*.] Reduced; restrained; as, to speak with *bated* breath. *Macaulay*.

bate'ment (-mēt), *n.* [For **ABATEMENT**.] Abatement; diminution. *Obs. or R.* *Mozon*.

batement light. *Arch.* A window or one division of a window having vertical sides, but with the sill curved or inclined, as where it follows the rake of a staircase, or fits the arched head of a light below.

bat'fish (bät'fish), *n.* [From **BAT**, the animal.] Any of several fishes: a The peculiar flattened pediculate fishes constituting the family *Ogcocephalidae*, syn. *Malthidae*, as *Ogcocephalus ves-*



Batfish (*Ogcocephalus vespertilio*).

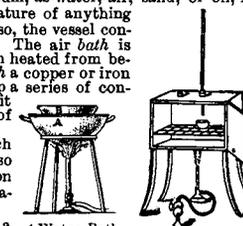
batale (for *debatable*) ground. **bat'able**. = **BATTABLE**, fertile. [*bat'ad* (bät'täd), *n.* [Visayan.] Sorghum. *Phil. I.* **bat'aille**, **bat'aille**. = **BATTLE**. **bat'ailed**, *a.* Embattled. *Obs.* **bat'ailous**. = **BATTALIOUS**. **bat'ala**. = **BATTALIA**. **Ba-tan'** (bä-tän'), *n.* One of the inhabitants of the *Batanes* islands; also, their dialect. See **MALAYO-POLYNESIAN**. **bat'and**, *a.* [OF. *batant*, *p. pr.* of *batre* to beat, F. *battre*.] Hastening; eager. *Obs.* **ba-ta'ra** (bä-tä-rä), *n.* Any of several bus shrubs. *South Am.* **ba-ta'ta** (bä-tä'tä; bät'tä'tä), *n.* [See **POTATO**.] The sweet potato. **ba-ta'til'ia** (bät'täl'ya), *n.* [*Sp.*, dim. of *batata*.] In the West Indies, any of numerous species of *Ipomoea*. **bat'ant**. = **BATAND**.

Ba-ta'vi (bä-tä-vī), *n. pl.* [L.] See **ISTAVONES**. [OF *BACHE*.] **batch** (bäch), *Short*. *Dial.* var. **batch** (bäch). *Short* for **BACHELOR**, *Stang* or *Colloq.* **batchelary**. = **BACHELERY**. **batchler**. = **BACHELOR**. [*v. t.*] **batch roll**. *Dyeing*. See **BATCH**. **bate**. = **BAT**, **BOAT**; *obs. pret.* of *BATE*. **bate, n.** [Prob. abbr. fr. *debate*.] *Strife*; contention. *Obs.* **Shak.** **bate, n.** The grain of wood or stone. *Obs. or Dial.* [*ba-ta'a* (bä-tä-ä), *n.* [Sp., Pg.] A shallow conical bowl of wood, as for washing out gold. **bate'ful**, *a.* [See **BATE** contention.] Exciting contention; contentious. *Obs.* **bate'ful**. = **BATTLE**. **Ba-ta'kas** (bä-tä-käs), *n. pl.* An important Bantu tribe of the French Congo.

perillio, common in the West Indies. **b** The flying gurnard of the Atlantic (*Cephalacanthus spinarella*). **c** A Californian sting ray (*Megaliobatis californicus*). **d** In Australia, *Monodactylus argenteus*, a deep-bodied fish with large fins. **bat'fowl'** (bät'fōul'), *v. t.* [From **BAT** a stick.] To capture birds by night by holding a torch or other light and beating their roosts, when the dazed birds fly to the light and are easily caught. — **bat'fowl'er**, *n.* — **bat'fowl'ing**, *n.* He taught them to throw flies and bait crawfish nets, to *bat'fowl*, and ferret for rabbits. *T. Hughes*.

bath (bäch), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew liquid measure equal to one tenth of the kor, and corresponding to the ephah of dry measure. See **MEASURE**.

bath (bäch), *n.*; *pl.* **BATHS** (bächs). [AS. *bæð*; akin to OS. & Icel. *bæð*, Sw., Dan., D., & G. *bad*, G. *bähen* to foment.] 1. Act of subjecting the body, or part of the body, for purposes of cleanliness, comfort, health, etc., to water, vapor, hot air, mud, or the like; as, a cold or a hot bath; a medicated bath; a steam bath; a hip bath. 2. State of being covered with a fluid, as sweat. *Shak.* 3. Water or other liquid or medium for bathing. 4. A receptacle or place where persons may immerse or wash their bodies in water, etc.; an arrangement for bathing. 5. A building containing an apartment or a series of apartments arranged for bathing; *esp., pl.*, the elaborate public establishments of antiquity, comprising also, at their best, conveniences for athletic sports, halls, porticoes, and libraries for rhetorical and literary exercises, and serving most of the purposes of a modern club; as, the *Baths* of Titus, Caracalla, and Diocletian, at Rome. 6. *Chem.*, etc. A medium, as water, air, sand, or oil, for regulating the temperature of anything placed in or upon it; also, the vessel containing such medium. The air bath is commonly a small oven heated from below, and the water bath a copper or iron vessel having for a top a series of concentric rings, to adapt it to the various sizes of evaporating dishes. 7. Any liquid in which objects are immersed so that it may act upon them; also, the receptacle holding the liquid.



A Water Bath; B Evaporating Dish; Air Bath with Thermometer.

bath, v. t. To put into a bath. **Bath** (bäch), *n.* 1. A city. *Thermometer*. in the west of England, resorted to for its hot springs. 2. *Her.* Short for Bath King-of-Arms. See **KING-OF-ARMS**.

Bath brick, a preparation of calcareous or siliceous earth, in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, polished metal, etc.; — originally made near Bath. — **B. chair**, a kind of chair on wheels, as used by invalids at Bath. — **B. coating**, a light cloth with a long nap, used for petticoats, babies' blankets, etc. *Eng.* — **B. coup**. *Whist*. The refusal, by a player holding the ace, knave, and others of a suit, to win the king led by an adversary. — **B. guide**, a piece of society verse, popular in the 18th century, and sometimes taken as typical of such verse. — **B. note**, any one of several varieties of brass. — **B. note**, a folded writing paper, 8 1/2 by 14 inches. — **B. stone**, a species of limestone (oolite) found near Bath, used for building.

bathe (bäch), *v. t.*; **BATHED** (bäch'tēd); **BATH'ING** (bäch'ing). [ME. *baðien*, AS. *baðian* (akin to Icel. *baða*), *bæð* bath. See **2d BATH**; cf. **BASK**.] 1. To wash by immersion, as in a bath; to immerse (one's self) in water for hygienic purposes or for pleasure; to subject to a bath. Chancing to bathe himself in the River Cydnus. *South*.

2. To lave; to wet. "The lake which bathed the foot of the Alban mountain." *T. Arnold*. 3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid. And let us bathe our hands in Cæsar's blood. *Shak.*

4. To apply water or some liquid medicament to; as, to bathe the eye with warm water, or the forehead with camphor. 5. To surround, or envelop, as water surrounds a person immersed. "The rosy shadows bathe me." *Tennyson*.

bathe (bäch), *v. i.* 1. To bathe one's self; to take a bath or baths. "They bathe in summer." *Waller*. 2. To immerse or cover one's self as if in a bath. "To bathe in fiery floods." *Shak.* 3. To bask in the sun. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

bathe, n. The immersion of the body in water, etc.; as, to take one's usual bath. *Edin. Rev.*

bath'er (bäch'er), *n.* 1. One who bathes. 2. An attendant at a bath. *Obs.*

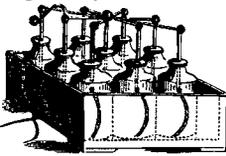
ba-thet'ic (bä-tshët'ik), *a.* Having, or characterized by, baths. **bath'house'** (bäch'hōus'), *n.* 1. A house equipped and used for the purpose of bathing. 2. A small house, near a bathing place, where a bath is used.

bath'ic (bäch'ik), *a.* [Gr. *βαθύς* deep.] Of or pertaining to depth, esp. the depths of the sea. **bathing** (bäch'ing), *p. pr.* & *v. b.* of **BATH**, *v.* **bathing machine**, a small bathhouse on wheels, to be driven into the water, for the convenience of bathers, who undress, bathe, and dress in it.

bath'o-lite (bäch'ō-lit) {*n.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth + *-lith*, *lith*, *lith* (bäch'ō-lith) } [*-lith*]. *Geol.* A great mass of intruded igneous rock, which stopped in its rise a considerable distance below the surface. — **bath'o-lit'ic** (-lith'ik), *-lith'ic* (-lith'ik), *a.*

bate'less, *a.* Not to be abated. [*Obs.* **bat'elate**, *v. t.* [OF. *bateiller*, perh. through LL.] *Mil.* To fortify, as a house. *Obs.* **bate'ous**. = **BATTALIOUS**. **bate'ur**. = **BATTLEUR**. **bateman**. = **BATMAN**. **Ba'ten-kai'tos** (bät'tän-kä'tōs), *n.* [Ar. *batn* at *qaitos* belly of the whale.] See **STAR**. **bat'er** (bät'er), *n.* A hawk that bates, or flutters. **bate'r, n.** = **BACKER**, 2. **bate're**. = **BATTER**. **bate'me**. = **BATTISM**. **bat'-eves'**, *n.* The game of five played with a wooden bat. **bat'ful**, *a.* [Icel. *bati* amelioration; akin to AS. *bet* better.] Rich; fertile. *Obs.* **bath**. = **BATH**, BOTH. **Bath, Major**. *n.* Fielding's "Amelia," a poor and pompous but noble gentleman, who swears "by the honor and dignity of man," and is caught cooking gruel for his ailing sister. **bathe**. = **BOTH**. [*ABLE*.] **bath'e-a-ble** (bäch'ä-b'l), *a.* See **bath'er** (bäch'er), *v. t.* [From **BATHE**, *v.*] To flutter and rub in the dust; — said of birds. *Dial. Eng.* **bat'flow'er**, *n.* Either of two species of *Trillium* (*T. grandiflorum* and *T. erectum*). **bath'le**. = **BATHE**. [*Heb.*, daughter of a voice.] **Rabbinical Theol.** A hidden oracular voice, frequently instanced in the history of Israel, and regarded as paramount after the extinction of prophecy. **bath'mic** (-m'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to bathmism. **bath'mism** (bäch'mizm), *n.*

combination of apparatus for producing a united electrical effect; as, a battery of Leyden jars; a battery of dynamos.



Battery of Leyden Jars.

9. A number of similar machines or devices arranged in a group or set; an apparatus consisting of a set of similar parts; as, a battery of boilers, of retorts, condensers, etc.; specif.: a Metallurgy. A series of stamps operated in one box or mortar, for crushing ores; also, the box itself. A battery has from two to five stamps, usually five. b Pisciculture. A number of hatching jars arranged in tiers, with a system of supply and waste troughs. c Optics. A combination of lenses or prisms, or a set of eyepieces. d Pyrotechnics. A group or combination of various sorts of Roman candles in a large wooden box or magazine.

10. Baseball. The pitcher and catcher together. 11. Metal, or metal articles, esp. of brass or copper, wrought by hammering; specif., metallic kitchen utensils. 12. Hunting. An oblong flatboat adjusted to float low in the water and to carry a number of hunters. 13. Mining. A bulkhead or structure of timber for keeping coal in place; also, sometimes, a wooden platform for miners to stand upon while at work.

14. [Cap.] The Battery, a park at the southern extremity of the island of Manhattan, New York City, on or near the site of old Dutch fortifications.

battery d'artillerie (bâteri d'artil'ri) [F. d'artillerie], or snailding b., a battery that includes a work or a line of troops. — b. en écharpe (ân-nâ-shârp) [F. en écharpe], one that plays obliquely. — in b. a Mil. Projecting, as a gun, into an embrasure or over a parapet in position for firing. b Mach. In a set or battery; in battery arrangement. — out of b., or from b., withdrawn, as a gun, to a position for loading.

battery forge. Mil. A wagon with an equipment of a forge, anvil, spare parts, horseshoes, and the like, attached to a field or siege battery as a constituent part. In the United States army a combined forge and battery wagon is used.

battery wagon. A wagon to transport the tools and materials for repair of the carriages, etc., of the battery.

bat'teuse' (bâ'tôz'), n. [F., prop., beater (fem.).] Silk Manuf. A machine for brushing and cleaning cocoons preparatory to throwing.

bat tick. Any member of a family (Nycteribidae) of wingless, degraded Diptera, mostly parasitic on bats.

bat'ting (bât'ing), n. 1. Act of one who bats; the use of a bat, as in playing baseball, beating raw cotton or flax to remove the woody parts, etc. 2. Cotton in sheets, prepared for use in making quilts, etc.; as, cotton batting.

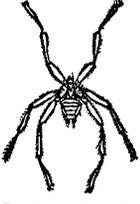
batting block. Ceramics. A block of wet plaster upon which clay is flattened with the batter before shaping.

batting hammer. A mallet, usually a deeply grooved wooden block furnished with a long curved handle, used in batting flax, cotton, etc.

bat'tle, bat'tel' (bât'el'), n. [CF. BATTEN, v. i.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. Nutrients; fattening. 2. Fertile; fruitful; productive. Obs.

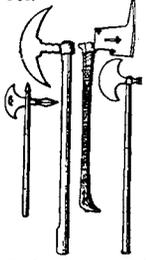
bat'tle, bat'tel, v. t. & i. [CF. BATTEN, v. i.] To make, or become, nourished, fat, fertile, or fruitful. Obs.

bat'tle, n. [ME. bataille, bataille, F. bataille battle, OF. battle, battalion, fr. L. battalia, battalia, the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators, fr. batuere to strike, beat. Cf. BATTALIA; see BATTER, v. t.] 1. A general fight or encounter between armies or ships of war; an engagement; a combat; as, the battle of Marathon. Also fig.; 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. 2. A combat between two individuals; specif., Law, the combat by which formerly disputes were legally decided. See TRIAL BY BATTLE. 3. Fighting between armed forces; warfare; war. And drunk delight of battle with my peers. Tennyson. 4. A war. Obs. "Sylla made civil battle with Marius." Udall. 5. A division of an army; a battalion. Obs. The king divided his army into three battles. Bacon. 6. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear; battalion; also, the most important body. Obs. Hayward. The cavalry, by which distinction was called the battle, and on it alone depended the fate of every action. Robertson. Syn.—Encounter, skirmish, brush; contest, combat, conflict, fight, fray, affray.—BATTLE, ENGAGEMENT, ACTION. BATTLE, the most forcible term, is commonly used of a general and prolonged combat; an ENGAGEMENT may be a general encounter, as between entire armies, or a minor encounter, as between subdivisions or outposts; ACTION suggests especially the idea of active, frequently sharp, offensive and defensive operations. See ENCOUNTER, CONTEST, DISPUTE.



Bat Tick (Nycteribia westwoodi), enlarged.

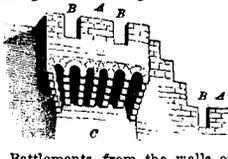
clouds.—Battle of the Books, a prose satire by Swift, entitled the "Battle between the Ancient and Modern Books in St. James's Library," on the controversy regarding the respective merits of ancient and modern learning. — B. of the Brothers, the battle of Fontenoy (1741), where Lorraine, son of Louis le Debonnaire, was defeated by his brothers Louis and Charles. — B. of the Frogs and Mice. — BATRACHOMYOMACHY. — B. of the Giants, the stubborn battle of Marignano, or Melegnano, Italy, in Sept., 1515, in which Francis I. of France was victorious over the Duke of Milan and the Swiss. — B. of the Kegs, a mock-heroic ballad by Francis Hopkinson, famous in Revolutionary times. It was occasioned by the British firing at some keg, supposed to be torpedoes floated down the Delaware by the Americans to damage the British shipping at Philadelphia. — B. of the Nations, the battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16 and 18, 1813, in which France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, etc., were represented. It was followed by the retreat of the French, under Napoleon. — B. of the Spurs. A The battle of Courtrai, a Flemish manufacturing town, 1302, the first great engagement between the nobles and the burghers, in which the knights and gentlemen of France were entirely overthrown. There were gathered among the standards a large number of golden spurs. b An affair at Guinegate, near Calais, 1513, in which the English under Henry VIII. defeated the French. The allusion is said to be to the hasty flight of the French. — B. of the Standard, the battle in which the English forces led by the Archbishop of York defeated the Scotch supporters of Matilda under King David, her uncle, at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Aug. 22, 1138. It was so called from a great standard of the English, mounted on a cart, and bearing the banners of the church and the consecrated Host, after the manner of the Italian carroccio. — B. of the Thirty [cf. F. Combat des Trente], a celebrated combat between thirty English and thirty French knights at a spot known as Midway Oak, halfway between the castles of Josselin and Ploermel, in France, March 27, 1351. — B. of the Three Emperors, the battle of Austerlitz, at which Napoleon of France, Alexander of Russia and Francis of Austria were present on the field. bat'tle (bât'el'), n.; bat'tler (bât'el-er); bat'tling (ing). [ME. bataille, OF. bataillier, F. batailler. See BATTLE, n.] To contend in battle; to fight; as, to battle over theories. bat'tle, v. t. 1. To put in battle array. Obs. 2. To assail in battle; to fight. bat'tle, v. t. To equip or fortify with battlements; usually in p. p. bat'tled beneath, or fought. Tennyson. bat'tle-ax' n. Mil. 1. A kind of battle-axe broadsword formerly used as an offensive weapon. 2. A halberd or bill formerly carried by guards. bat'tle-dore (bât'el-dôr), n. [ME. batyldoure an instrument for beating, of uncertain origin; cf. Sp. batallora a great combatant, he who has fought many battles, Pg. batalhador, Pr. batalhador, warrior, soldier (cf. BATTLE); or cf. Fr. batteur batlet, fr. battre to beat, L. batuere (cf. BATTER).] 1. A beetle or bat used in washing or smoothing clothes. 2. An instrument of similar shape; as: A canoe paddle. Obs. b A tool with a long, flat, square-ended blade, used in glass working to flatten the bottoms of vessels. c A long-handled paddle for placing loaves in an oven, etc. 3. An instrument, with a handle and a flat part covered with parchment or crossed with catgut, used to strike a shuttlecock in play; also, the play of battledore and shuttlecock. 4. [ME. battleder.] A child's hornbook, esp. one made simply of a wooden tablet or of varnished cardboard. bat'tle-dore, v. t. & i. To toss back and forth. battledores barley. An unimportant variety of two-rowed barley (Hordeum vulgare var. scaberrimum), having short broad ears; — also called peacock, or Jan, barley, the names referring to fancied resemblances. battle lantern. Nav. One of the lanterns or, in modern vessels, portable electric lights hung by the guns, esp. between decks, and lighted during battles at night. bat'tle-ment (bât'el-mént), n. [ME. batelment; cf. OF. batellement combat, also OF. bastillier, batellier, to fortify. Cf. BATTLE, n., BASTILLE, BASTION.] Arch. 1. Also pl. A parapet, consisting of alternate solids and open spaces, surmounting the walls of ancient fortified buildings. At first purely a military feature, afterwards copied on a smaller scale with decorative features, as for churches. 2. Usually pl. An embattled roof or platform. bat'tle-ment, v. t. To build with battlements. — bat'tle-ment-ed (-mên-téd), p. a. battlemented stich, an ornamental stich in imitation of



Various forms of Battle-axes.



Battledores.



Battlements, from the walls of Avignon. A A Merlons; B B purely a military feature, C C Machicolations.

alied with earth for making emplacements or parapets in the absence of gabions, etc. battery gun. A gun capable of firing a number of shots without reloading; a machine gun. Rare. bat'tish, a. Like a bat (the animal). bat'tle, n. t. [Freq. of bat, v.] To beat (clothes) in process of washing. Obs. or Dial. Bat'tle, n. A certain woman with a great fondness for whist, mentioned in Lamb's "Essays of Elia." [DORK.] bat'tle-door. Var. of BATTLE. bat'tle-quad, n. Field of battle. bat'tle-ful, a. Contentious. battle gaff. Nav. A gaff sometimes hoisted on a military mast to carry a battle flag. battle quoad. See MAERA. bat'tler, + BATTLEER. bat'tler, n. One who battles or fights, as a soldier. bat'tle-stead (-stéd), n. A place of battle. [Eng.] bat'ty (bât'ye), Var. of PADDY, rick. Anglo-Ind.

bat'tle-wisw' (-wit'), adv. In order of battle. battle word. A war cry. Milman. bat'tling (bât'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. OF BATTLE, p. bat'tle, n. + BATTEN, BATTEN. battono. + BATOON. [Inolia.] bat tree. The evergreen mag- || bat'tre la cam'pa'gne (bâ'tr' la kâ'm'pân'y'). [F.] To beat or scour the country; fig., to give vague reasons so as to gain time or disguise thought; more often, to be lost in divagations. battons. + BATOON. || bat'ture' (bât'tur'; bôt'tur'), n. [F.] An elevated river bed or sea bed; land formed from a river or body of water. || bat'tu' (bât'tô'tâ), n. [It.] Music. A The measuring of time by beating. B A measure. C A harmonic progression from the tenth on an up beat to an octave on the down beat, forbidden in old counterpoint. bat'ty (bât'ye), Var. of PADDY, rick. Anglo-Ind.

bat'ty (bât'ye; bôt'ye), n.; pl. -TIES (-tî); or batty cake. A kind of small cake. Dial. Eng. batune. + BATOON. batuz work (bât'ôz'). [CF. OF. batuz, rom. sing. me. batuz, ncc. pl. masc. batuz, p. p. of battre to beat, F. battre.] An obsolete embroidery (once much used) technically known as "silk beaten with gold and silver." Bat'wa (bât'wâ), n. A Fyngmy of a people of the Kongo region, averaging about 4 feet in height. bat'wing', n., or batwing burner. — BATS'WING BURNER. bat'w' (bât'w'; bôt'w'), n. A goddess of agriculture and fertility of the older pantheon, later identified with Gula. bau. For various obsolete forms beginning in bau; see the forms beginning in BAW. B. A. U. Abbr. British Association unit. See OHM. bau-bee', bau-bie'. Var. of BAWBEE. bau'bl. Bauble. Ref. Sp.

bau'ble, p. i. [FROM BAUBLE, -TIE] To trifle. Obs. bau'ble-ry, n. Foolery; childish trifling. Obs. bau'bling, p. a. Trifling; insignificant or contemptible. Obs. bau'bo (bôt'bo), n. [Gr. BauBo.] Gr. Myth. A slave woman who endeavored to cheer Demeter by coarse jokes when the goddess was in search of Persephone. The legend was given in explanation of the ribald talk indulged in in the Eleusinian procession. Also lambe. bauby. + BATOON. [Scot.] bau'ch, n. Var. of BAUCHE. bau'cine. + BAUSON. bau'ck'le (bôk'y'; bôk'y'), bau'ck'le-bird'. Var. of BACKE, the bat. Scot. baud, a. [OF. halt, baut. See BAWD, n.] Joyous; merry. Obs. baud. + BAWD. baudelaire. + BADELAR. baud'gerick'. + BALDRIC. baud'ger. + BAWDREY. baud'kin. Var. of BAUDEKIN.

the indented line of battlements, used in ticking and other ornamental embroidery. battle piece. A painting or a musical composition representing a battle. battle range. Mil. The range which secures the maximum danger for the trajectory of any firearm. battle royal. A fight between several combatants, esp. gamecocks; hence, a mêlée; a general scuffle. bat'tle-ship (bât'el-shîp'), n. Nav. One of a class of the largest and most heavily armed and armored vessels, designed to meet the most powerful ships in line of battle. Battleships usually have at least 10-inch armor and carry in the main battery guns of 12-inch or larger caliber. See NAVY, 2. If we sacrifice some protection and guns to obtain high speed and large coal capacity we have a cruiser; if we have less speed and pay most attention to protection and armament we have a battleship.

bat-tol'-o-gize (bât'ôl'ô-jîz), v. t. & i. To repeat needlessly; to iterate. Sir T. Herbert. — bat-tol'-o-gist (-jîst), n. bat-tol'-o-gy (-jî), n. [Gr. βατολογία; BATTOS, name of a stammerer + λόγος speech.] Needless repetition in speech or writing. Milton. — bat-to-log'-ical (bât'ôl'ô-jî-kâl), n. || bat'tue' (bât'tu'; bôt'tu'), n. [F. battue, fr. battre to beat. See BATTER, v. t.; cf. BATTUTA.] Hunting. A Act of beating the woods, bushes, etc., for game. b The game itself. c Wanton slaughter, as of helpless crowds. bat'ty (bât'ye), a. Belonging to, or resembling, a bat. "Batly wings." — Shaks.

ba-tule' (bât'ôl'; bôt'ul'), n., or battule board. [See BACULE, BASCULE.] A springboard. batz (bâts), n.; pl. BATZEN (bât'sin). [G. bats, batzen, a coin being the image of a bear, G. bâtz, betz, bear.] a A small copper coin, with a mixture of silver, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland. It was worth three or four cents. b A Swiss nickel coin of the value of 10 centimes (2 cents or 1 penny).

bau'ble (bô'b'le), n. [ME. babel; cf. OF. bable, babel a child's plaything.] 1. A stick with a mass of lead fastened or suspended at one end, formerly used for various purposes. Obs. 2. A child's toy. Obs. 3. A trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw; that which is gay and showy without real value; a cheap, showy plaything. The ineffective bauble of an Indian pagod. Sheridan.

4. The fool's scepter. Obs. or Hist. bauch (bâk), a. [CF. BAFF, a., and Icel. bágr uneasy, bag clumsy.] Poor, weak, or defective, as in taste, strength, spirits, etc.; in-ispid; sorry; ashamed; as, bauch, or soft, ice; a bauch man. Cf. BAFF, a. Scot. & Dial. Eng. bauchle (bâch'le), n. [CF. BAUCH, n.] 1. A worn-out shoe, esp. one down at the heel and used as a slipper; a heel-less slipper. Scot. & Ir. Prof. Wilson. 2. A worthless or contemptible person or thing. Scot. "A bauchle of a business." Stevenson. 3. A clumsy or shambling person. Scot. & Ir. bauch'le, v. i. To shamble or shuffle, as in old shoes. Scot. bauch'le, v. t. Scot. I. To treat with contempt; to baffle. 2. To neglect; to boggle. "It was Shuan bunched it." I heard one say. Stevenson.

Bau'cis and Phile'mon (bô'âis, fî-lî'môn). [L., fr. Gr. Βαυκίς, Φιλεμόν.] Class. Myth. An aged Phrygian and her husband, who entertained Zeus and Hermes traveling in disguise. They were rewarded, when their inhospitable neighbors were destroyed by floods as punishment, by having their cottage changed into a stately temple, in which they held the priestly office for the rest of their lives. Praying that they might not be separated by death, they were converted at the same moment into trees. The story is told in Ovid's "Metamorphoses;" it is used in Gounod's opera "Philemon and Baucis."

bau'de-kin (bô'dê-kîn), n. [ME. baudekin rich silk stuff, OF. baudequin. See BALDACHIN.] The richest kind of stuff used in garments in the Middle Ages, the warp being gold thread and the wool silk, with embroidery; — made orig. at Bagdad. Later also applied to rich brocade and shot silk. Bau'er-a (bou'êr-â), n. [NL., after Gottfried Bauer (1695-1763), German jurist.] Bot. A small genus of East Australian escalloniaceous shrubs having attractive nodding pink or purple long-stalked flowers, resembling single roses, whence the name natterose. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

Bau-hin'-a (bô'hîn'y-â), n. [NL., after Jean and Gaspard Bauhin, Swiss botanists.] Bot. A large genus of caespitose trees and shrubs, often climbing lianes, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, the leaves usually consisting of two twin leaflets or two nearly equal lobes. The bark furnishes a tough fiber used in making ropes. Bau'nia (bô'ni-â), n. [F. baumie.] The wood of Bau'riagata of the East Indies is called mountain ebony. Bau'mé' (bô'mê'), a. Designating or conforming to either of the scales used by the French chemist Antoine Baumé in the graduation of his hydrometers; of or relating to Baumé's scales or hydrometers. There are two Baumé hydrometers. One, which is used with liquids heavier than water, sinks to 0° in pure water, and to 15° in a 15 per cent salt solution; the other, for liquids lighter than water, sinks to 0° in a ten per cent salt solution and to 10° in pure water. In both cases the graduation, based on the distance between these fundamental points, is continued

along the stem as far as desired. Since all the degrees on a Baumé scale are thus equal in length, while those on a specific-gravity scale grow smaller as the density increases, there is no simple relation between degrees Bé. and Sp. gr. However, readings on Baumé's scale may be approximately reduced to specific gravities by the following formulae (x in each case being the reading on Baumé's scale): (a) for liquids heavier than water, sp. gr. = 144 + (144 - x); (b) for liquids lighter than water, sp. gr. = 144 ÷ (144 - x).

bauxion (bô's'ion), n. [ME. *bauxion*, *baucyne*, *baud* (named from its color), OF. *baucen*, *baucant*, spotted with white, pied. See BAUSOND.] **Archaic.** 1. A badger. *B. Jonson*. 2. A fat, unwieldy, or obstinate person; — contemptuous.

bausond (bô's'ond), a. [OF. *baucen*, *baucant*, prob. for *balence*, and derived fr. L. *balteus* belt. Cf. BELZ.] Having a white spot or streak on a dark ground, esp. a white patch on the forehead or face; — said of animals. *Obs. or Scot.*

bauxite (bô'z'it), n. [F. fr. *Baux* or *Beaux*, near Arles.] **Min.** A ferruginous hydrate of alumina, essentially Al₂O₃·2H₂O, occurring in oolitic masses and in earthy form. Sp. gr., 2.55. It is largely used in the preparation of aluminum and alumina, and for the lining of furnaces which are exposed to intense heat.

Ba-va'-ri-an (bâ-vâ'rî-ân), a. Of or pert. to the kingdom of Bavaria, in southern Germany, or its inhabitants. **Bavarian blue.** See DYE. — **B. cream**, a dessert preparation of gelatin, cream, sugar, and eggs, whipped. — **B. sauce**, *Cookery*, a modified Dutch sauce of vinegar, eggs, and butter, flavored with crawfish.

Ba-va'-ri-an, n. A native of Bavaria; also, the High German dialect of Bavaria. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

The *Bavarians* and *Swabians* . . . are . . . a cross between the blond Teutonic race and a thickset, broad-headed Alpine one. *W. & R. Ripley.*

|| **ba'va'roise** (bâ'vâ'rôiz'), n. [F. lit., Bavarian (fem.).] **Cookery.** A dish of Bavarian cream.

Ba-ve'no twin (bâ-vê'nô). [From *Baveno*, Italy.] **Crysl.** A twin crystal of a kind shown by orthoclase, in which the twinning plane is the clinodome, resulting in a nearly square form. — **Baveno twinning.**

bav'lin (bâv'lin), n. [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *baban* tuft, tassel.] 1. A bundle of brushwood, or other light combustible matter, for kindling, fencing, draining, etc.; refuse of brushwood. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* — **bav'lin**, a. The skipping king, he ambled up and down With shallow jesters and rash *bavins* with Soon kindled and soon burnt. *Shak.*

2. Impure limestone. *Dial. Eng.*

baw-bee' (bâ-bê'), n. [Perh. fr. the name of a minstrel, the laird of *Sillebauby*.] a. A Scotch billon (afterward copper) coin first issued in 1542 and then worth 3d., and afterward 6d., Scotch. b. A halpenny. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

baw-cock (bô'kôk), n. [From F. *beau fine* — cog cock the bird; or cf. OF. *baut* bold, *g.* A fine fellow; — a term of jocose familiarity. "How now, my *bawcock*?" *Shak.*

bawd (bôd), n. [ME. *baude*; cf. OF. *baut*, *baut*, bold, merry, fr. OHG. *bald* bold; or cf. W. *baw* dirt. Cf. **BOLD**, **BAWDY**.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution, or procures women for a lewd purpose; a procurer or procurress; a lewd person; — now usually applied only to a woman.

bawd'ry (bôd'ri), n. [ME. *bawderie*; cf. OF. *bawderie*, *bawderie*, boldness, joy. See **BAWD**.] 1. The practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2. Illicit intercourse; fornication. *Obs.* 3. Obscenity; filthy, unchaste language "The pert style of the pit *bawd'ry*." *Steele.*

bawd'y (bôd'ri), a. [Cf. W. *baw* dirt, and E. **BAWD**.] 1. Dirty; foul. *Obs.* 2. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a *bawd*; obscene; lewd; unchaste. "A *bawdy* story." *Burke.*

bawdy-house (-house'), n. A house of ill fame.

bawl (bôl), v. t.; **BAWLED** (bôld); **BAWLING**. [Icel. *baula* to low, bellow, as a cow, or LL. *baulare* to bark.] 1. To cry out with a loud, full sound; to cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation; to shout; to vociferate. 2. To cry loudly, as from pain or vexation; to howl.

bawl, v. i. To proclaim with a loud voice, or by outcry, as a hawker or town-crier does. *Swift.*

bawl, n. A loud, prolonged cry; an outcry.

bawn (hôn), n. [Ir. & Gael. *babhún* inclosure, bulwark.] *Obs. or Ir.* 1. An inclosure of mud or stone walls about a house or castle, for protecting the cattle, etc., from marauders; fortified outwork of a castle. 2. Any cattlefold.

baw'ter (bâk'têr), n. [ME. *bakstere*, *bakestre*, AS. *bæcestre*, fem. of *bæcere* baker. See **BAKER**.] A baker; orig., a female baker. *Old Eng. & Scot.*

Bax'ter-i-an (bâk-stê'rî-ân), a. Of or pert. to Richard Baxter (1615-91), an English Puritan divine, or his doctrines, which aimed to mediate between Arminianism and Calvinism. — **An adherent of Baxter.** — **Bax'ter-i-an-ism** (-iz'm), n. 1. A Geog. An inlet of the sea, usually smaller than a gulf, but of the same general character. The name is loosely used, often for large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, or for any recess or inlet between capes or headlands; as, *Hudson Bay*; the *Bay of Biscay*. 2. A small body of water set off from the main body, as a

compartiment containing water for a wheel, the portion of a canal just outside of the gates of a lock, etc.

bay (bâ), n. [F. *baie*, *bée*, OF. *baée*, an opening, fr. *baer*, *beer*, to open, be open, akin to It. *badare* to pay heed; prob. influenced by *bay* an inlet.] 1. A principal compartment of the walls, roof, or other part of a building or structure, or of the whole building or structure, as marked off by the buttresses, pillars, main ribs of vaulting, mullions of a window, beams, girders, etc.; one of the main divisions of any structure, as the part of a bridge between two piers. 2. **Specif.:** a. *Arch.* A window with its usual setting or framing, as jambs, window back, window seat, etc. b. A compartment in a barn, for depositing hay, or grain in the stalk; a similar recess for some special purpose, as, a horse bay. c. *Naut.* The forward part of a ship on each side between decks, often used as a ship's hospital. See **SICK BAY**. 3. [Cf. **BAY**, an inlet.] A recess or indentation, as that formed by part of a plain within a curve in a hill range, or U. S., by an opening of prairie in the edge of a forest. 4. A tract of land (usually of prairie more or less surrounded by woods) containing a deep accumulation of humus, muck, or peat. Called also *bayhead*. U. S.

bay, n. [F. *baie*, fr. L. *baica* (also spelt *baicca*).] 1. A berry, esp. of the laurel. *Obs.* 2. The laurel tree (*Laurus nobilis*). Hence, pl., an honorary garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently consisting of branches of the laurel. The patriot's honors and the poet's *bays*. *Trumbull.* b. Any of several shrubs or trees more or less resembling the laurel, as species of *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, *Gordonia*, etc. **bay**, v. i.; **BAYED** (bâd); **BAY'ING**. [ME. *baeyen*, *abaeyen*, OF. *baier*, *abaier*, F. *aboyer* to bark; origin uncert.] To bark, esp. with deep, prolonged tones, as a dog in the chase. The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bayed* *Dryden*.

bay, v. t. 1. To bark at; to beset with barking. I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman. *Shak. Byron.* 2. To utter, as a welcome, by barking. 3. To pursue with barking. 4. To bring or drive to bay; as, to bay the bear. *Shak.*

bay, n. [See **BAY**, v. i.] 1. The barking of dogs; prop., the deep-toned, prolonged barking, esp. of hounds in the chase. "The bay of curs." *Cowper.* 2. [ME. *bay*, *abay*, OF. *abaï*, F. *aboi* barking, pl. *aboïs*, prop. the extremity to which the stag is reduced when surrounded by the dogs, barking (*aboyant*); *aux abois* at bay.] State or position of one obliged to face an antagonist or a difficulty, when escape has become impossible. Embolden'd by despair, he stood at bay. *Dryden.*

3. State or position of one checked in pursuit or aggression. The most terrible evils are just kept at bay by incessant efforts. *Taylor.*

bay, a. [F. *bai*, fr. L. *baduus*. Cf. **BAIZE**.] Reddish brown; chestnut-colored — used chiefly of the color of horses, esp. those of a light reddish chestnut color.

bay-breasted warbler, a handsome American warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). The male has the breast and crown of the head of a chestnut, or bay color. — **bay cat**, a wild cat (*Felis aurata*) of the East Indies, etc. — **bay lynx**. See **LYNX**. — **bay-winged bunting**, the grass finch.

bay, n. An animal of a bay color; esp., a bay horse.

ba-ya-cu'ra root (bâ-yâ-kôo'ra). [Tupi *yaçuera*, *bayacurá*, name of the plant.] The powerfully astringent root of a South American plumbaginaceous plant (*Limonium brasiliense*); also, the plant itself.

ba-ya-dôre' (bâ-yâ-dô'r'), n. [F. *bayadère*, fr. Pg. *bailadeira* a female dancer, *baillar* a dance.] 1. A female dancer and singer of India, esp. one attached as ministrant to a temple in southern India, as distinguished from the nautch girls of the north. 2. Material having designs which run across it in stripes, whether of ribbons, laces, dress goods, or silks.

ba-ya'mo (bâ-yâ'mô), n. *Meteor.* A violent thunder squall occurring on the south coast of Cuba, esp. near Bayamo. The gusts, called *bayamo winds*, are modified foehn winds.

bay'-antler, n. [See **BEZ-ANTLER**.] The second tine (from the base) of a stag's antler. See **ANTLER**.

bay'ard (bâ'ârd), n. 1. [OF. *bayard*, *baiart*, bay horse; *bai* bay + *ard*. See **BAY**, a. - **ARD**.] A bay horse. 2. [cap.] (*Fr. pron. bâ'yâr*) In the old romances, Rinaldo's steed, a wonderful animal of a bright bay color, which had formerly belonged to Amadis de Gaul. 3. A mock heroic name for any horse; — commonly in the phrases *blind* or *bold bayard*.

4. A stupid, clownish, or blindly reckless, fellow. *Obs.*

Bay'ard (bâ'ârd), n. A gentleman of high courage and honor; — so called in allusion to the Chevalier Bayard (1476-1524), the knight "sans peur et sans reproche" (without fear and without reproach).

bay'ard, a. [OF. *bayard*, *baiart*.] Bay-colored; — said esp. of a horse.

bay bean. A cosmopolitan tropical fabaceous vine (*Canavalia obtusifolia*), growing on the seashore; also, one of its brown seeds, which retain their vitality after long immersion in sea water, and are hence widely distributed.

bay'berry (bâ'bêr'i), n. a. The fruit of the bay tree. b. A myrtaceous tree of the West Indies (*Pimenta acris*), nearly

related to the allspice tree. It yields an essential oil known as *oil of myrcia*. Also called *wild clove*, *Jamaica bayberry*, and *wild cinnamon*. See **MAY RUM**. c. The fruit of the wax myrtle (which see), or the shrub itself.

bayberry tallow. A fragrant green wax obtained from the bayberry, or wax myrtle; — called also *myrtle wax*.

bay bird. Any of numerous species of plover, snipe, curlews, godwits, and birds of related families, which frequent the shores of bays and inlets.

bay cod. A large New Zealand ophioid fish (*Genypterus blacodes*).

bayed (bâd), a. 1. Inclosed; encompassed. *Obs.* 2. Having a bay or bays. "The large *bayed* barn." *Drayton*. Also, formed as bay.

Bayeux tapestry (bâ'yô'try). A piece of linen about 1 ft. 8 in. wide by 23 ft. long, covered with embroidery representing the incidents of William the Conqueror's expedition to England, preserved in the town museum of Bayeux in Normandy. It is probably of the 11th century, and is attributed by tradition to Matilda, the Conqueror's wife.

bay floe, or **bay ice**. New ice, such as forms first in the shelter of a bay, fiord, or the like.

bay'gall (bâ'gôl'), n. 1. The red bay (*Persea borbonia*). 2. A tract of boggy land, esp. one overgrown with bay trees and gall-berry bushes. *Southern U. S.*

bay lavender. A West Indian boraginaceous shrub (*Tournefortia gnaphalodes*) having silky, gray leaves in whorls near the ends of the branches, and white spicate flowers.

bay leaf. The aromatic leaf of the bay, used in medicine, cookery, etc.

bay'man (-mân), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). U. S. Navy. A sick-bay nurse; — now called *hospital apprentice*.

bay'man, n. One who lives or works on or about a bay; in British Honduras, a mahogany cutter on the coast.

bay oil. a. A fragrant oil yielded by the West Indian bay-berry (*Pimenta acris*); oil of myrcia. b. Laurel oil.

bay'o-net (bâ'ô-nêt), n. [F. *bayonnette*, *bayonnette*; — because bayonets were first made at Bayonne.] 1. *Mil.* A short flat dagger. *Obs.* 2. *Mil.* A weapon of the dagger kind made to be fitted to the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. Orig., the bayonet, when in use, was fitted into the bore of the musket. Modern bayonets are attached so as not to interfere with firing, and are usually carried in a scabbard at the side of the soldier. They are of various shapes, and are often used as trenching tools, as well as for assault. 3. *Mach.* A pin which plays in and out of holes made to receive it, serving to engage or disengage parts of the machinery.

bay'o-net, v. t.; **BAYO-NET'ED**; **BAYO-NET'ING**. 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. To bayonet us into submission. *Burke.*

bayonet clasp. *Mil.* A movable ring encircling the socket, by which a bayonet is locked to a gun.

bayonet clutch. *Mach.* A clutch in which connection is made by bayonets attached to arms sliding on a feathered shaft. The bayonets slide through holes in a crosshead fastened on the shaft.

bayonet joint. A form of coupling or socket joint similar to that by which a bayonet is fixed on the barrel of a gun.

bay'ou (bâ'ou), n.; pl. **BAYOUS** (-ôuz). [North Am. Indian *bayuk*, in F. spelling *bayou*, *bayouque*.] An inlet from the Gulf of Mexico, from a lake, or from a large river, sometimes sluggish, sometimes without perceptible movement except from tide and wind. *Southern U. S.*

A dark slender thread of a *bayou* moves loiteringly northeastward into a swamp of huge cypresses. *G. W. Cable.*

Bayou State. Mississippi; — from its numerous bayous.

bay rum. A fragrant liquid, used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. The original bay rum, from the West Indies, is prepared by distillation from the leaves of the bay-berry (*Pimenta acris*). The bay rum of the Pharmacopœia (spirit of myrcia) is prepared from oil of myrcia (see **BAY-BERRY**), oil of orange peel, oil of pimenta, alcohol, and water.

bay salt. The large crystalline salt of commerce, esp. that obtained from sea water by evaporation in shallow pits or basins by the heat of the sun.

bay stall. *Arch.* A seat fixed in a window bay.

Bay State. Massachusetts; — which had been called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

bay tree. a. The laurel tree. See 3d **BAY**. 2. b. The California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

bay willow. a. A European willow (*Salix pentandra*) with shining coriaceous leaves. b. The great willow-herb.

bay window. *Arch.* A windowed bay or recess in a room, projecting outward from the wall, either in a rectangular, polygonal, or semicircular form; — often called a *bow window*, properly when semicircular.

bay'wood (-wôod'), n. Any of several kinds of mahogany, esp. that from Campeche Bay. [Ulti-

ba-zaar' (bâ-zâr'), n. [Ulti-

ba-zaar' } nately fr. Per. *bâzâr*.] 1. In the East, an exchange,

*Bay*er, a German.] See **NAPHTHOLSULPHONIC**.

Bayes (bâz), n. The principal character in "The Rehearsal," a farce (1611), by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, satirizing the heroic rime plays of his time. The name Bayes refers to the laureateship, and the person is a caricature of Dryden.

bayes, + **BAIZE**. || **ba-ye'ta** (bâ-yê'tâ), n. [Sp.] A thin woollen stuff or flannel.

bay'wool, + **WONNET**. **bay'wool**, n. = **WONNET** in S' GOOSE.

bay grass = **LOVE GRASS**.

bay'head, n. = 2d **BAY**, 4.

bay holly. The holly bay.

bay ice = **BAY FLOE**.

bay'ing, n. n. Act of coloring bay; also, the barking of dogs, etc.

bay'ish, a. See **ISH**; **BAY**, a.

bay laurel = **BAY**, the tree.

bay'leaf willow = **BAY WILLOW** a.

bayne, + **BONE**.

bay'ness, n. See **NESS**; **BAY**, a.

bay'net, n. [T.] A coarse sugar sack. *Phil. F.*

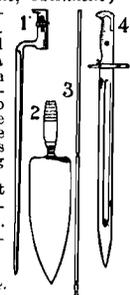
baunk + **BANK**. **baun'scheidt-ism** (boun'shêd'it-z'm), n. *Med.* A form of accumulation introduced by a German named Baumé. **baun'son-faced** (bô's'ôn-fâst'), a. Having a white spot on the face. *Scot.* **baun'ta** (boun'tâ), n. [Dan. & Norw. *bautasten*, fr. Icel. *bautastinn*; i. e. bauta stone.] *Scand. Archaic.* An upright stone sometimes 20 feet high, like a menhir, but often placed at the summit of a barrow. [Ibid.] **Bay'at** (bâ'yâ't), n. [F. *baï*; *bâ-yê't*.] || **ba'var'dage** (bâ'vâr'dâzh'), n. [F.] Prattle; chatter. *Byron.* **bay's-roy** (bâ'yâ'roi), n. [F. *baïron*; *Bayron*.] A kind of cloak or surtout. *Obs.* || **ba've** (bâv), n. [F. prop. *drive*.] The double thread of silk of which the silk worm forms its cocoon. [Ibid.] **ba've'te'** (bâ'vê't'), n. [F.] A *ba'vian* (bâ'vi-ân), n. [Cf. D. *ba'vian*.] A baboon. **ba'vière** (bâ'vi-êr'), n. [F. = 2d **BEAVER**.] (fina. *Obs.*) **ba'v'la**, v. t. To bind into bay-

bawd'ry + **BEAVER**. [BALL. **baw** Dial. Eng. & Scot. var. of **baw** (bô), *interj.* Bah! **baw-** For obsolete forms in *baw*-see those in **BAY**. **baw'ble**, + **HAUDBLE**. **baw'd**, v. t. [See **BAWDY**, a.] To defile or dirty. *Obs.* **baw'd**, n. s. To pander. *Rare.* **baw'd'ness**, n. See **NESS**. **baw'd'rick** Var. of **BALDRICK**. **baw'd'rik**, + **BALDRIC**. **baw'd'ship**, n. See **SHIP**. **baw'd's-trot**, n. [AF. *bawtes-trot*.] OF. *baw'trot*.] A *bawd*; a pander. *Obs.* **bawdy basket**. A vendor of obscene literature. *Obs.* **bawed**. See **BAPD**. **baw'le**, **baw'le-bird'**. Vars. of **BACKB**, *ball*. *Scot.* **baw'le**, + **BALL**. **baw'la** (bô'lâ), n. A palm-leaf matting, used in the Pacific islands for hatching. **bawld**. *Bawled*. *Ref. Sp.*

bawle, + **BOLD**. **baw'ler** (bô'ler), n. One who bawls. **baw'ley** (bô'yê'), n., or **baw'ley boat**. A broad-beamed, high-draft, jib and gaff-masted fishing boat of the Thames. *Eng.* **bawlime**, **bawme**, + **BALM**. [Obs. **baw'zel**, n. A kind of hawk. **baw'son**, + **BAUSON**. **baw'son**, + **BAUSON**. **baw't**, + **BATE**. **baw'te**, **baw't** (bô't'), n. [Cf. F. *baud* a kind of hound.] As a titular name: a. A dog, esp. one of large size. b. A hare. *Scot.* **baw's-a** (bâk's-â), or **baw's-a** (bâk's-â), n.; pl. -s (-sê). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A sandal woven of leaves, fiber, etc., worn by comic actors and by philosophers. **baw's-tone** (bâk's'tôn; bâk'-). Dial. var. of **BAKSTONE**. **baw**, + **BOY**. **baw**, + **BAL**. **baw**, n. [OF. *baie*. See **BAIZE**.] **baize**, orig. finer than now; — usually pl. (whence *baize*). *Obs.* **baw**, v. t. [Cf. **BAIHE**.] To bathe. *Obs.* **baizer**. *Spenser.* **baw**, n. [Origin uncert.] A bank or dam to keep back water.

bay, v. t. To dam, as water; — with up or back. **bay**, v. i. To turn to bay; to stand at bay. — **v. t.** To stand at bay against. *Obs. F. & D.* **ba'ya** (bâ'yâ), n. A grouper (*Mycteroperca jordani*), an important food fish on the Pacific coast of Mexico. **ba-yad'** (bâ-yâd'), n. [Hind. *bayâ*.] A weaver bird (*Ploceus bayâ*) of India, often kept in confinement. See **WEAVER BIRD**. **ba-yate'** (bâ-yâ-tê'), n. [Ar. *bayât*.] = **BAGRE**. **ba-ya-deer'**. Var. of **BAYADERE**. || **ba'yan** (bâ'yân), n. [Tag.] A town or township; also, a country. *Phil. I.* **bay'ard-ly** (bâ'ârd-ly), a. Blind; stupid. *Obs.* — **bay'ard-ism** (-iz'm), n. *Obs.* **bay'boik**, n. A bolt with a barbed shank. **bay'bus'h**, n. The sweet gale. **bay-cu'ru** (bâ-kôo'roo), n. = **RAYCURE** ROOT. **bay'd** (bâd), *pret.* & p. n. of **Bay'er's acid** (bâ'êr-z). [After F.

île, senâte, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofd; éve, évent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ïd, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ïse, ûnite, ïrn, ïp, circûis, menû; || Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of † combined with. = equals.



market place, or assemblage of shops, or group of streets more or less covered and lined with shops or stalls where goods are exposed for sale. It is often divided into districts, each occupied by the artisans and vendors of one class of merchandise.

2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods, as at a fair; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc., commonly for a charitable object.

bdel'li-um (dél'li-um). [L. fr. Gr. βδέλλα; cf. Heb. b'dolakh bdellium (in sense 1)]. 1. A substance mentioned in the Bible (Gen. ii. 12, and Num. xi. 7), variously taken to be a gum or resin, a precious stone, or a pearl.

2. A gum resin obtained from various balsameous trees of the genus Balsamea, similar to myrrh and used for the same purposes. African bdellium is the product of B. africana; Indian bdellium, of B. mukul and B. gallocha, this variety being a frequent adulterant of myrrh.

bdel'loid (dél'loid). [Gr. βδέλλα leech + -oid.] Zool. Like or pertaining to a leech. — n. Any leech.

be (bè), v. i.; pret. was (wòz); p. p. BEEN (see BEEN, in vocabulary); p. pr. & vb. n. BEING. [ME. been, been, AS. bean to be, biom I am, akin to OHG. bim, pfm. G. bin, I am, Gael. & Ir. bu was, W. bod to be, Lith. bu-ti, O. Slav. by-ti, to be, L. fu-i I have been, fu-turus about to be, fo-re to about to be (and perh. to ferri to become), Gr. phivai to be born, to be, Skr. bhū to be, Cf. FURUS, PHYASIO.] This verb, which with its conjugational forms, is often called the substantive verb, is defective, and the parts lacking are supplied by verbs from other roots, those of is, was. Its various forms in the two inflectional moods are thus as follows: Indicative present, sing., 1st person, am; 2d, art. [you] are; 3d, is. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, are; formerly also be. "They that be with us are more than they that be with them." 2 Kings vi. 16. In the powers that be" and in archaic and dial. usage this pl. be still survives. Preterit, sing., 1st and 3d persons, was; 2d, wast. [you] originally, thou wert. In Shakespeare and later writers also wert. "Bird thou never wert." Shelley. Pl., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, were. Subjunctive present, sing., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, be; "But if it be a question of words and names" (Acts xviii. 15); 2d sing. also beest, esp. in 18th and 17th centuries: "If thou beest he." Milton. The indicative forms is and are, however, with p. pr. & vb. n. being, are now more commonly used. Preterit, sing., 1st, 2d, and 3d persons, were in the 17th and 18th centuries also was in sing., sometimes in pl.; were is now rare as 2d sing.; 2d sing. wert. Although subjunctive forms are now less used, were is obligatory in dependent clauses to predicate what is supposed to be contrary to fact, esp. in inverted clauses of condition; as, "I would n't, if I were you." She wishes she were home. "Were he my brother, he should not escape."

BE. In the archaic phrase I (he, etc.) were better (or best), the pronoun takes the place of an earlier dative, me, etc. the sense being it were better for me, now usually expressed I had better. (See HAVE.)

BE. In certain phrases of time, as Sunday week, the earlier form was Sunday was a week, signifying a date a week before the Sunday designated. See COME, v. i., Note.

1. To hold or obtain as true with respect to some condition, thing, or quality; to have or enter into a real relation with a specified object or idea.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Matt. v. 7. The quality of mercy is not strained.

In this broadest use, the verb to be serves as the simplest expression of the act of relating one term or idea to another. So taken it signifies: (1) that, within the range of thought assumed by any given discourse, the ideas related have real meaning, and (2) that they enter into a real relationship with one another. In a nonsensical proposition, as, "happiness is square," the verb is meaningless, because there is no thinkable relation which the verb can express. From this general necessity that the relationship affirmed be true (or thinkable as true) arises (3) the significance of be whereby it is equivalent to exist.

BE does not, however, mean exist, always in the same sense. The relation may be of a real or ideal, and of any of various types; as, for example: the relation of subject and attribute; as, gold is yellow; of name to what is named; as, this is John; of equivalence or identity; as, 2 and 2 are four; to be good is to be happy; etc. When the kind of existence affirmed is taken as real (cf. defs. 2, 3, and 4) its reality is usually implicitly defined by the context.

The existence referred to may be hypothetical, as in the phrases: so be, meaning if; or be as to be, meaning if it be the case, meaning that, or it may be relative, as in being that, meaning since it is so that; or it may be wholly indeterminate, as in in however it be. In every case the relationship expressed or referred to is tacitly recognized as possible. (Cf. COPULA, UNIVERSE OF DISCOURSE.)

In the cases where to be is used as an AUXILIARY with participles and infinitives, as limited or specified by the action of these verbal forms, it still carries its threefold significance (viz., real meaning of the terms, real relationship, and existence in the sense taken). With the infinitive, it has in certain uses idiomatically acquired added significances, such as: (1) necessity or obligation; as, I am to thank you for this; it is to seek; it is to be returned; we are to pay just debts (cf. HAVE, 4); (2) contingent futurity; as, they were to have come; are you to go? the battle is yet to fight; (3) propriety or fitness; as, they are to be depended upon. The verb be is regularly used in forming the PASSIVE VOICE of other verbs; as, John has been struck by James. With the present participle it enters into the formation of the DEFINITE TENSES, both active and passive; as, they are hastening; the house is building; the child is being trained. It is also used WITH THE PAST PARTICIPLES of many intransitive verbs, as those of motion and position, to express a state of the subject; as, "Ye have come too late — but ye are come." "The minstrel boy to the war is gone." But have is now more commonly used as the auxiliary, though expressing a sense of completed action rather than of resulting state. Have, or had, been, followed by to or a noun denoting movement, is used with a like distinction for have or had gone; as, I have been to Paris; he had been the rounds; have you been to Franchard?

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BE. In certain phrases of time, as Sunday week, the earlier form was Sunday was a week, signifying a date a week before the Sunday designated. See COME, v. i., Note.

2. To exist; to partake of reality; to have place as a fact among facts; specifically, to exist as a living being; to live.

To be contents his natural desire. Pope. To be, or not to be: that is the question. Shak.

3. To exist with reference to an event, or in respect to time; specifically, to come to pass; to come into existence; to happen; as, the bride to be. b To continue to exist; to last; as, this state of affairs cannot be forever.

4. To exist with reference to a certain place or condition; to hold a relation determined by place or condition; as, to be here; to be at ease; were you at the station? "Where are the snows of yester-year?" D. G. Rossetti (Villon).

5. To signify; to mean; — either as representing or symbolizing, or as amounting or answering to, as implying or necessitating; as, it was almost the death of me; often, in an indefinite query, to signify; as, what is it to you? The field is the world. Matt. xiii. 38.

The seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven churches. Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by? Lam. i. 12.

6. To belong or pertain; to befall; — usually with to or unto; as, Woe be unto you! Woe is me! Cf. WORTH, v. i. To thine and Albany's issue be this perpetual. Shak.

7. To stand good for expense, in a treat or the like. Obs. or Dial.

Syn. — BE, EXIST, SUBSIST. BE (here compared in its absolute use only) applies to whatever has any place in the realm of fact; EXIST, to that which has substantive or actual being; SUBSIST, to that which continues to exist; as, "Whatever is, is right" (Pope); "Our relation . . . exists — it's a reality" (H. James); "Firm we subsist, yet possibly to swerve" (Milton). BE, as here compared, carries no implication beyond the possession of reality; as, "To be, contents his natural desire" (Pope). With EXIST are often associated certain accompaniments or limitations of being, in time, place, or circumstances; as, the danger exists only in imagination, vast quantities of water exist as vapor. SUBSIST (see LIVING) frequently connotes dependence, either in mode or duration of existence; as, "The unemphatic condition by which all mortal frailty must subsist" (Milton); "Those secret distributions without which the body cannot subsist in its vigor" (Addison). EXIST, although sometimes seemingly a mere copula (as, there exists no reason for alarm), always retains some implication of substantive being or actuality.

BE. Various phrases which sometimes occur with be as the first word will be found under the main nouns, adjectives, or the like, of the phrases.

to be at, to be engaged in with design; to design; wish. — to be for. A to be a match for. Obs. b To be bound, or destined, for. c To be in favor of or to act for. — to be off or away. a To start and depart; go immediately or quickly; as, the racers were off at the shot. b To be abandoned, as an agreement or purpose; as, the bet was off. Colloq. — be it so, assume or let it be so; — implying a supposition or permission. Shak. — if so be, in case. — to be up to. A to be equal to, or prepared for; as, he is up to the business, or the emergency. Colloq. b To be engaged in; to purpose, with the idea of doing ill or mischief; as, I don't know what he's up to. Colloq. c To devote upon or fall to as a duty or burden; as, it is up to you. Slang.

be- (bè-). [AS. be, and in accented form bi, akin to OS. be and bi, OHG. bi, pi, and pi, MEG. be and bi, G. be and bei, Goth. bi, and perh. Gr. aphi about (cf. AS. bescon to look about). Cf. vt. AMB-.] A prefix of verbs forming: 1. Derivative verbs denoting around, on all sides, to and fro, throughout; as, in bebrush, to brush all over; beseam, to sear all over or around; betinged, tinged throughout.

2. Intensive verbs denoting thoroughness, completeness, utterance, often with a derogatory implication of excess or ridicule; as, in bedare, to dare completely, to defy; bescorn, to scorn thoroughly or utterly; beshiver, to shiver to pieces.

3. Formerly, derivative verbs denoting off, away; as, in be-leave, to take away; bedead, to deprive of; benim, to take away (from).

4. Transitive verbs by the addition of a prepositional relation of for, to, at, on, by, over, against, etc.; as, in beride, to ride upon; beshout, to shout at; besigh, to sigh for; besmile, to smile on; becry, to cry at or against.

5. Causative verbs from adjectives and nouns with the force of to make or cause to be, sometimes weakened to name, to style, to dub; as, in begrave, to make grave; begrim, to make grim; becoward, to make or to call a coward; bebrother, to call brother; berascal, to call a rascal.

6. Transitive verbs from nouns in an instrumental relation with the force of to affect with or by means of, to cover with, to provide with; as, in bechalk, to cover with chalk; bebanner, to provide or cover with banner; bewitch, to affect with witchcraft; beguile, to affect or overcome by guile.

7. Transitive verbs from nouns, with the sense of privation; as, in belimb, to deprive of the limbs; behead, to take off the head.

BE. Many words formed with be- may have, or admit of being understood in, two or more of the above senses, and this has in some cases been indicated by reference to more than one of the subdivisions.

BE. The reference See BE- is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in be-, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the prefix and root.

beach (bèch), n. [Of uncertain origin.] 1. Pebbles, collectively; shingle.

2. The shore of the sea or of a lake washed by the waves, esp. the sandy or pebbly part borne up by the waves and left between the lines of high and low water; the strand.

Syn. — See SHORE.

beach, v. t. & i.; BEACHED (bècht); BEACH'ING. To run or drive (a boat) upon a beach; to strand; as, to beach a ship.

beach bird. Any of various species of the plover, snipe, and allied families, which frequent beaches, as the knot, dunlin, and esp. the sanderling.

beach comb. 1. A long, curling wave rolling in from the ocean. See 1st COMBER C. Amer.

Civil Service. [It.] B. D. Abbr. Bachelor of Divinity. B. d. Abbr. Bookkeeping. Brought down. [bound.] Bd. Abbr. Board; board; bond; Bd.-lot' da (dè-loi'dà), n. pl. [NL. See BDELOID.] Zool. An order of Rotifera which both swim freely by means of the cilia of the distal end and creep after the manner of a leech. The tail is telescopic and forked distally. Bd.-lot' de-a (dè-loi'dè-a), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. = HIRUDINEA. — bd.-lot' de-an (dè-an), a. & n. bd.-lot' e-ter (dè-l'è-ter), n. [Gr. βδέλλα leech + -eter, n. pl.

2. A loafer or vagrant along the seacoast; esp., an unclassified white man living as a loafer in any of the islands of the Pacific.

3. New Zealand. a A black-sander. b One who collects, by legal or, usually, illegal means, for his own use or benefit, the flotsam and jetsam cast up by the sea.

beached (bècht), p. p. & a. 1. Having a beach. Shak. 2. Driven or drawn up on a beach.

beach flea. Any of numerous species of amphipod Crustacea, of the family Orchestidae, living on sea beaches, and leaping like fleas.

beach goldenrod. A handsome goldenrod (Solidago sempervirens) growing near the seacoast in the eastern United States.

beach grass. A coarse grass (Ammophila arenaria), growing on the sandy shores of lakes and seas, and binding the sand by its interlacing rootstocks. It is often planted as a sand binder, esp. in Australia. Also called marram grass.

beach heather. A small cistaceae plant (Hudsonia tomentosa) growing on beaches in Canada and the north-eastern United States.

beachman (bèch'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mèn). A man who works for his living on the beach, or, on the African coast, by acting as a traders' interpreter.

beachmas'ter (-màs'tèr), n. Nav. An officer appointed to superintend the landing of troops and munitions of war.

beach pea. A wild pea (Lathyrus maritimus) with long tough roots, and purple flowers, found along seashores of the north temperate zone. It is valuable as a sand binder.

beach plum. A shrub (Prunus maritima) with shining leaves, found along the seacoast of the United States; also, its crimson globose drupe.

beach wagon. A light open wagon with two or more seats.

beach'y (bèch'y), a. Having a beach or beaches; formed by a beach or beaches; pebbly; shingly. The beachy girdle of the ocean. Shak.

bea'con (bè'kôn), n. [ME. beken, AS. béacan, bēcan; akin to OS. bōkan, Fries. baken, bekene, sign, signal, D. baak, OHG. bouhham, G. bake; of unknown origin. Cf. beckon, buoy.] 1. An ensign. Obs. 2. A signal, esp. a signal fire on a pole, building, or other eminence, to notify of the approach of an enemy, or to give any notice, commonly of warning.

No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar. Modest doubt is called The beacon of the wise. Shak. 3. Her. A fire basket or cresset, usually depicted inflamed, set up on a pole against which leans a ladder.

4. A watchtower or station for signaling; — in England, applied to certain hills near the shore; as, Dunkery Beacon. 5. A division of a wapentake; or prob., a district within view of a beacon, or assigned the furnishing of one. Obs. 6. A signal or mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners, or for surveying purposes; also, an unattended light-bearing structure.

bea'con, v. t.; BEA'CONED (-k'nd); BEA'CON-ING. 1. To raise or display as a beacon. Obs. 2. To give light to, as a beacon; to light up; to illumine. That beacons the darkness of heaven. Campbell. 3. To furnish or mark with a beacon or beacons.

bea'con, v. i. Not to gain the distance beacons. Tennison. Something eminently human beacons from his eye. Stevenson. Then Adventure beacons from far off, and his heart leapt to greet the light. Maurice Hewlett.

bea'con-age (-ā), n. Charges levied for the maintenance of beacons; also, beacons, collectively.

beacon fire. A signal fire.

bead (bèd), n. [ME. 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. πείθειν to persuade, L. fidere to trust. See BID, in to bid beads; BUD-.] 1. Prayer; a prayer; later, esp. as told off on a rosary. Obs. 2. A little perforated ball to be strung on a thread, and used (1) in a rosary for counting prayers, as by Roman Catholics and Mohammedans; whence, to tell beads, to be at one's beads, to bid beads, etc., to be at prayer; (2) for ornament.

3. Any small globular body; as: a One of the bubbles formed by effervescence in beer, some wines, etc.; hence, collectively, the foam or head formed by such bubbles. b A drop of sweat or other liquid. "Cold beads of midnight dew." Wordsworth. c A small knob of metal on a firearm near the muzzle, used for a front sight in aiming (whence, to draw a bead, to take aim). d Chem. A glassy drop of flux, as borax or microcosmic salt, used as a solvent and color test for several mineral earths and oxides, as of iron, manganese, etc., before the blowpipe; as, the borax bead, the iron bead, etc. e Assaying. The globe of precious metal obtained by the cupellation process.

4. Arch. a A small salient molding of rounded surface, the section being usually an arc of a circle. It may be continuous, or broken into short beadlike embossments, whence the name; — often called an astragal, esp. when cut into rounded embossments and projecting above the level of the adjoining surface. b Any of various pieces or members, as a parting strip, usually having a section somewhat like such a molding. See MOLDING, Illust. 5. Hence, a similarly rounded or cordlike projecting band, as the roll at the headband of a book, a projecting band round a metal box, etc.

6. A beading plane, or the iron guide inserted in the sole of such a plane.

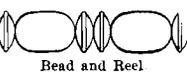
bead and butt, Carp., framing in which the panels are flush, having beads stuck on or run upon the two edges with the Quirk Beads; C. Bead grain. — b. and flush, bead-flush work. — and Butt; E. Double-b. and quirk, a bead set off by one or two quirked Bead.

Bead Moldings. A Cock Bead; B, D or run upon the two edges with the Quirk Beads; C, Bead grain. — b. and flush, bead-flush work. — and Butt; E. Double-b. and quirk, a bead set off by one or two quirked Bead.

[NL.] Syn. of EPYPTRETIÆ. bdel-lot'o-my (dèl-lòt'-ò-mi), n. [Gr. βδέλλα leech + -omy.] Med. The operation of cutting a sucking leech to increase its capacity of drawing blood. bd. Abbr. Bundle. bds. Bundles. bds. Abbr. (Bound in) boards. B. D. S. Abbr. Bachelor of Dental Surgery. be. + BE, nuy. be. Obs. or dial. var. of BY. Be. Chem. [Without period, Be] Beryllium. BE. Abbr. Baum. B. E. or b. e. Abbr. Bachelor of Engineering; bill of exchange.

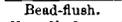
B/E. Bill of exchange. bea. + BEA. beach, v. t. [OF. bechier, bequier. See BEAK.] Falcony. To give a beakful of food to, as a young bird; specif., to give a little food to, as an appetizer. Obs. beach clam. The sea clam (Spisula solisissima). beach crab. Any of various crabs living on sea beaches, esp. the sprite crab. beach rest. A chair back to use in sitting on the beach. beach robin. The robin snipe. beach + BEAK. beach, v. t. [OF. bechier, bequier. See BEAK.] Falcony. To give a beakful of food to, as a young bird; specif., to give a little food to, as an appetizer. Obs. beach clam. The sea clam (Spisula solisissima). beach crab. Any of various crabs living on sea beaches, esp. the sprite crab. beach rest. A chair back to use in sitting on the beach. beach robin. The robin snipe. beach + BEAK.

quirks. — **bead and reel**, a round convex molding with disks alternating, singly or in pairs, with oblong beads or "olives."
 — **b. butt and square**, like **bead and butt**, but with the panels flush on the beaded face only.
bead (bēd), *v. t.*; **BEAD/ED**; **BEAD/ING**. To ornament or provide with beads or beading; to make beadlike or into beads; to form beads upon.
 With beaded bubbles winking at the brim. *Keats.*
 This beaded forehead, and this quailing flesh. *S. Phillips.*



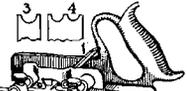
Bead and Reel

bead, *v. i.* To form beads or beadlike bubbles.
bead/ed (bēd'ēd; -'d; 7), *p. p. & p. a.*, fr. **BEAD**, *v. t.*
beaded hair. *Med.* = **MONILITRICH**.
bead/er (-ēr), *n.* A tool or machine for making a bead, as about a tin box or on the end of a fire tube for a boiler.
bead/-flush, *a.* Designating a panel or paneling work in which the panel is surrounded by a bead, usually worked in the edges of the frame, so that the panel, bead, and frame are flush at their front faces.
bead furnace. A furnace in which small cylinders of glass are rounded into beads. They are heated to softening and revolved in a drum.



Bead-flush.

bead/house, **bead/house** (bēd'hous'), *n.* [*ME. bede praiser* + *E. house*. See **BEAD**, *n.*] An almshouse for poor people who are to pray daily for their benefactors.
bead/ing, *n.* 1. Action of one that beads.
 2. Material or a part or a piece consisting of a bead or beads; a bead; beads collectively; *specif.*: a kind of molding or rounded projecting band. See **BEAD**, 4 & 5. b The beads or bead-forming quality of certain liquors; as, the *beading* of a brand of whisky. c A kind of lace edging usually made of loops; also, a kind of openwork trimming through which ribbon is run. d Work done with beads of glass, etc., on fabrics, leather, etc.
 e *Med.* A formation of nodules on the ribs at the junction of the costal cartilages and the ribs, occurring in rickets; the rachitic rosary.



Bead-rose.

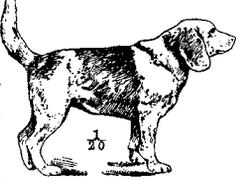
beading plane. A plane for cutting a bead molding.
bead/le (bēd'lē), *n.* [*ME. bedel*, Reading Plane. 1 Cutter; 2 *OF. bedel*, *F. bedeau*, fr. *OHG.* Guide, or Fence; 3, 4 *Single bitil*, *ptil*, *G. pedell*, fr. the *v.* and *Double Beading Tools*. seen in *G. bitten* to ask, *AS. biddan* (see **BEAD**); in *ME.* confused with *AS. bydel*, the same word as *OHG. butil*, *G. bütel*, fr. *OHG. biolan* to bid, *G. bielen* = *AS. beadān* to offer (see **BD**).] 1. A herald. *Obs.*
 2. A messenger or crier, as a court crier or usher, summoner or servant, under bailiff, warrant officer, etc. *Obs.*
 3. An apparitor whose office it is to walk before dignitaries; a mace bearer; *specif.*: a an officer in a university, who precedes processions of officers and students. *Eng.* In this sense the archaic spellings *bedel* (Oxford) and *bedell* (Cambridge) are preserved. b The apparitor of a trade guild.
 4. 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.

bead/le-dom (-dīm), *n.* The characteristics of beadles as a class; hence, red-tapism; and touch officialism.
bead mold or **mould**. Any of various mold fungi, as *Penicillium*, etc., having acrospores in necklike chains.
bead proof. A degree of strength of alcoholic liquor as determined: a Formerly, by the floating or sinking of glass globules of different specific gravities thrown into it. b Supposedly, by bubbles remaining for some time on its surface after shaking.

bead/roll (bēd'rōl'), *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* A catalogue of persons for whose souls' rest a certain number of prayers are to be said or counted off on the beads of a chaplet.
 2. Any catalogue; a series.
 On Fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be filed. *Spenser.*
 3. A rosary.
 4. *Bookbinding*. A brass roll used in gilding, with dots or beads cut in its edge.

bead/-rū/by (bēd'ru/by), *n.* A small two-leaved convallariaceous plant (*Unifolium canadense*) of the United States and British America, having spicate white flowers and ruby-red berries.
bead slick. A molder's tool for slicking a bead molding.
beads/man, **bedes/man** (bēdz'mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). 1. A man who prays, esp. for another.
 2. One paid or pensioned to pray for his benefactor.
 3. A poor man supported in a beadhouse and required to pray for the soul of its founder; an almsman. *Eng.*
 4. A public almsman; *specif.*: a licensed beggar who received on the king's birthday certain alms including a blue gown to be worn as a badge. *Scot.*
 One of that privileged class which are called in Scotland the King's *Bedesmen*, or, vulgarly, Bluegowns. *Scott.*
 5. A petitioner. *Archaic.*

bead snake. A small poisonous coral snake of North America (*Elops fulvius*), banded with yellow, red, and black.
bead tool. A tool with a concave edge for cutting a bead.
bead/work (bēd'wŭrk'), *n.* 1. Ornamental work in beads.
 2. *Joinery*. Beading.
bead/y (bēd'ī), *a.* 1. Resembling beads; small, round, and glistening. "Beady eyes." *Thackeray.*
 2. Covered or ornamented with or as with beads.
 3. Characterized by beads; as, *beady liquor*.



Beagle.

bead/gle (bē'glē), *n.* [*ME. begle*, of uncertain origin.] 1. A small, short-legged, smooth-coated hound, head edged = **BEADING**, 2c.
bea/del. Var. of **BEADLE**.
bead fern. Any of various species of *Dicranopteris*. *Australia.*
bead frame. An abacus.
bead grass. A common American grass (*Paspalum setaceum*), the spike of which resembles a chain of beads. [*hook. Obs.*]
bead/hook, *n.* A sort of boat.
bead/iness (bēd'īnēs), *n.* See **NESS**; **BEADY**, *a.*
bea/di. *Beagle*. *Ref. Sp.*
bea/die-hood, *n.* See **HOOD**.
bea/die-ism (-īz'm), *n.* See **ISM**.

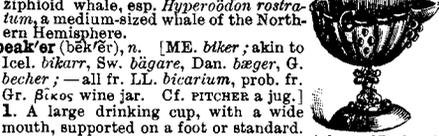
bea/dle (ry), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a beadle.
bea/die-ship, *n.* See **SHIP**.
bead/let, *n.* See **LET**, *dim.*
bead/man. Var. of **BEADSMAN**.
bead/tow, *n.* = **BEADROLL**, 2c.
beads/wom'an (bēdz'wōm'ān), *n.* *pl.* *of* **BEADSMAN**.
bead tree. a The China tree. b The necklace tree.
bead/ism (bēd'īz'm). North. Eng. dial. form of **BEADHOUSE**.
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twelve to fifteen inches high, with pendulous ears. It is used in hunting hares and other small game.
 2. *Fig.*: A spy or detective; a constable.
beak (bēk), *n.* [*ME. bek*, *F. bec*, fr. Celtic; cf. *Gael. & Ir. bac, bacc*, hook, *W. bach*.] 1. a The bill or nib of a bird; also, the bill of some other animals, as the turtles. See **BILL**, *Illustr.* b The long projecting sucking mouth of some insects, and other invertebrates, as in the Hemiptera. c The umbo of a bivalve shell. d The prolongation of certain univalve shells containing the canal.
 2. Anything projecting or ending in a point, like a beak; as: a A promontory of land. b The tapering tube of a retort. c The spout of a vessel. d The horn of an anvil. e *Carp.* The crooked end of the holdfast of a carpenter's bench. f One of the jaws of a forceps. g *Nav.* A beam, shod or armed at the end with a metal head or point, projecting from the prow of an ancient galley, to pierce the vessel of an enemy; a beakhead. h *Nav.* That part of a ship, before the foremast, which is fastened to the stem, and supported by the main keel. i *Arch.* A continuous slight projection ending in an arched or narrow fillet; that part of a drip from which the water is thrown off. See **Drip**, 2, *Illustr.* j *Bot.* Any process somewhat like the beak of a bird, terminating the fruit or other parts of a plant. k *Far.* A toe clip. See **CLIP**, *n.*, *Far.*
 3. A magistrate, esp. a stipendiary magistrate. *Slang, Eng.* You'll bail me, ... if I have to make my bow to the beak, won't you? *G. Meredith.*
 4. A gas burner with a round hole, 3/8 in. in diameter.
Syn. **BEAK**, **BILL**. In ordinary (not ornithological) usage, **BEAK** is applied almost exclusively to birds of prey, and is associated with striking or tearing, or with prominence in size or shape; as, an eagle's, vulture's, hawk's beak; cf. the beak of a ship, "each beaked promontory" (*Millon*). **BILL** is the common term, applied to all other birds or fowls; as, a humming bird's, robin's, duck's bill; cf. "bitling and cooing."

Although the kite soar with unbloody beak. *Shak.*
 In his bill
 An olive leaf he [the dove] brings. *Milton.*
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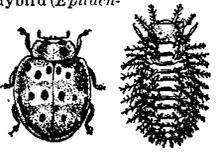
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beak wattle. Carunculous fleshy formations at the base of both mandibles of carrier pigeons.
beal (bēl), *n.* [*See BOIL* a tumor.] A small inflammatory tumor; a pustule. — *Obs.* or *Dial.*
beal, v. i. & t. To gather matter; to swell and come to a head, as a pimple; to suppurate. *Obs.* or *Dial.*
be/-all, *n.* The whole; all that is to be. "The be-all and the end-all here." *Shak.*
Beal'tine (bēl'tīnē; bāl'; -tīn), *n.* [*Ir. bealtine*.] The Celtic festival of the first of May, celebrating the return of vegetation. Cf. **LUGNASSAD**, **SAMHAIN**.
beam (bēm), *n.* [*AS. beam* beam, post, tree, ray of light; akin to *OFries. bām* tree, *OS. bēm*, *D. boom*, *OHG. boum*, *poum*, *G. baum*, *Icel. bádmr*, *Goth. bagms*

large aromatic seeds of *Z. coccineum* are used by the Arabs in place of pepper.

bean/feast (bén'fést'), *n.* A dinner given annually by employers to work people. *Eng.* — **bean/feast'er** (fés'tér), *n.* **bean goose** One of the common European species of wild geese (*Anser ibabalis*).

bean ladybird. A spotted ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) which feeds on the leaves of the bean plant. **bean leaf beetle.** A reddish or yellowish beetle (*Ceratomya trifurcata*), usually with black markings, which in the adult stage feeds on the leaves of beans and peas. It is troublesome in the southern United States. **bean louse.** Any of several species of aphids injurious to beans, as *Aphis gossypii* and *Aphis rumicis*. See also DOLPHIN FLY.



Bean Ladybird (*Epilachna corrupta*) and Larva. x 2.

bean mildew. A disease of beans and peas caused by parasitic fungi of two species (*Peronospora viciae* and *P. trifoliorum*). It appears as a dense felted mass on the leaves and young pods. Called also *pea mildew*.

bean ore. A siliceous iron ore occurring in globular forms made up of concentric layers.

bean pod. The legume or fruit of any kind of bean. **bean tree.** *a.* A handsome fabaceous tree of Australia (*Castanospermum australe*) having bright yellow flowers and large pods containing three or four chestnutlike seeds, often roasted and eaten as the natives; also called *Mor-ton Bay chestnut*. The timber is known in trade as *black bean*. *b.* Any of several other trees of the same family, as the laburnum, the coral tree, etc. *c.* Any of various trees of other families having fruit more or less resembling a bean pod, as the catalpa.

bean trefoil. A fabaceous shrub (*Anagyris foetida*) of southern Europe, with trifoliate leaves and yellow flowers. See *ANAGRIS*.

bean weevil. Any of several small weevils which deposit their eggs in the pods of beans and peas. The larva burrows in and feeds on the seed. The common American species (*Bruchus obtectus*) is the worst enemy of the bean grower, as it continues to breed in dried stock as well as in growing pods. Other injurious species are *Bruchus rufimanus* of Europe, and *Speromachus pectoralis* of Mexico, etc.

bear (bâr), *v. t.*; *pret.* bore (bôr), formerly bare (bâr); *p. p.* born (bôrn), borne (bôrn) (see Note, below); *BEAR'ING*. [*ME.* *beren*, *AS.* *beran*; akin to *D.* *beran* to bring forth, *G.* *gebären*, *Goth.* *bairnan* to bear or carry, *Ice.* *bera*, *Sw.* *bära*, *Dan.* *bære*, *OHG.* *beran*, *peran*, *L.* *ferre*, *Gr.* *φέρειν*, *OSlav.* *brati* to take, carry, *OIr.* *berim* I bear, *Skr.* *bhṛ* to bear. Cf. *FERTILE*.] *1.* To support and move; to carry; to convey.

1. I'll bear your logs the while. *Shak.*

2. To render or give; to bring forward; to give as if by bringing or carrying; as, to bear testimony. *Pope.*

3. To conduct; to bring; — said of persons. *Obs.* *Shak.*

4. To manage, wield, or direct. "Thus must thou thy body bear." *Shak.* Hence: To behave; to conduct.

5. To possess and use, as a function or power; to exercise. *Every man should bear rule in his own house. Esther i. 22.*

6. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear; to show, esp. as a characteristic feature; as, to bear a sword, badge, name.

7. To possess mentally; to carry or hold in the mind; to entertain; to harbor. *Dryden.*

8. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, bearing a part in the conversation; to have as a property or relation. *His mind bears a singular analogy to his body. Macaulay.*

9. To gain or win. *Obs.* *Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. Bacon.*

10. To support or sustain; to hold up. *The shafts do indeed bear as much as they are ever imagined to bear. Riskin.*

11. To sustain, or be answerable for, as blame, expense, responsibility, etc. *He shall bear their iniquities. Is. liii. 11.*

12. 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.*

13. To endure; to tolerate; to undergo; to suffer. *The murmur of this lake to bear. Shelley.*

14. To exalt or plume (one's self); — with *on*. *Obs.*

15. To sustain, or have on (written or inscribed, or as a mark or impression); as, the tablet bears this inscription.

16. To attribute or charge; — with *upon*. *Obs.* *Christ was . . . scourged, and false borne upon. Wycliffe.*

17. To press; to thrust; to drive. *Clan Alpine's best are backward borne. Scott.*

18. To bring forth or produce; to yield; as, to bear apples; to bear children; to bear interest.

19. Backgammon. To remove (a piece) from the board.

20. In the passive form of this verb, the best modern usage restricts the past participle *bore* to the sense of *given birth to*, when not followed by *by* (the mother). In the active form, *borne* alone is used as the past participle. *Syn.* — Uphold, support, sustain, maintain; undergo, suffer, tolerate, abide, put up with, submit to. — *BEAR, ENDURE, STAND, BROOK* agree in the idea of sustaining something trying or painful. *BEAR* may refer to either small or great, temporary or permanent, discomforts or ills; as, water as hot as one can bear it; to bear the brunt of battle, "the bearing well of all calamities" (*Milton*). *ENDURE* refers chiefly to great or lasting hardships or evils, borne without yielding or giving in; as, "to endure exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain" (*Milton*); "If they could

not bring us to enjoy life, they would at least teach us to endure it" (*Goldsmith*). *STAND* (frequently in negative constructions) is more colloquial, and implies bearing or putting up with something without flinching; as, he cannot stand teasing, "She did not mind death, but she could not stand pinching" (*Barham*). *BROOK*, more rather literary and in negative constructions only, implies a certain self-assertion against insult, opposition, limitation, or restraint; as, "He is fierce, and cannot brook hard language" (*Shak*). — *To bear a hand* is to help; to give assistance; to lend a hand. — *To bear a rein* upon, to drive or hold up back with a bearing rein. — *To be arms*, to serve as a soldier. — *To be date*, to have its date named on the face of it; — said of a writing. — *To be down*. *a.* To force into a lower place; to carry down; to depress or sink. "His nose, . . . large as were the others, bore them down into insignificance." *Maryat*. *b.* To overthrow or crush by force; as, *to bear down an enemy*. *c.* To maintain forcibly. *Obs.* — *To be in, Mining*, to hole; to drive. — *To be in hand*. *a.* To maintain; to affirm against. *Obs. or R.*

The continued irony with which *Socrates bears* them all in hand and soothes the great man after disconcerting him. *Encyc. Brit.* *b.* To keep (one) up in expectation, usually by promises never to be realized; to delude by pretenses. *Obs.* "How you were borne in hand, how crossed." *Shak.* — *To be in mind*, to keep in memory. — *To be low sail*, to comport one's self humbly. *Obs.* — *To be off*. *a.* To restrain; to keep from approach; to drive apart. *b. Naut.* To remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against anything; as, *to bear off a boat*. *c.* To gain; to carry off, as a prize. — *To be one hard*, to owe one a grudge. *Obs.* "Cæsar doth bear me hard." *Shak.* — *To be out*. *a.* To maintain and support; to defend to the last. "Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing." *South*. *b.* To corroborate; to confirm. "Nature will not bear you out." *Emerson*. *c.* To render endurable. "Let summer bear it out." *Shak.* — *To be the bag*, to have control of the money. — *To be up*. *a.* To support; to keep from falling or sinking. "Religious hope bears up the mind under sufferings." *Addison*.

The schoolboy, with his satchel in his hand, Whistling aloud to bear his courage up. *Robert Blair.*

b. To check (a horse's head) up with the bearing rein.

bear (bâr), *v. i.* *1.* To carry burdens; to suffer, as in carrying a burden. "Man is born to bear." *Pope.*

2. To withstand a strain, esp. in a structure; as, the timber will not bear. *Fig.* To withstand a test; to hold good.

3. To endure with patience; to be patient. *I cannot, cannot bear. Dryden.*

4. To presume; — with *on*. *Obs.*

5. To have a certain meaning, intent, or effect; to purport. *Her sentence bore, that she should stand a certain time upon the platform. Hawthorne.*

Instruments of seizure are valid if they bear to have been subscribed by one notary. *Erskine's Principles.*

6. To press; — with *on* or *upon*, or *against*. "These men bear hard on the suspected party. *Addison*.

7. To take effect; to have influence or force; as, to bring matters to bear.

8. To relate or refer; — with *on* or *upon*; as, how does this bear on the question?

9. To be situated, as to the point of compass, with respect to something else; as, the land bears N. by E.; to have (a certain or the proper) bearing or direction, as a ship or gun.

10. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful.

This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*

b. To bear against, or to approach for attack or seizure; as, a lion bears against his prey. *Obs.* — *To be away, Naut.*, to change the course of a vessel, esp. to leeward. — *To be back*, to retreat. "Bearing back from the blows of their sable antagonist." *Scott.* — *To be down on or upon*. *a.* To press grievously or adversely, as with injury or blame.

The moment they know I'm a backslider, they're going to bear down on me pretty soon. *Hornet's Standard.*

b. Naut. To approach from the windward, or, in steam vessels, from either side; as, the fleet bore down upon the enemy. — *To be in with, Naut.*, to run or tend toward; as, a ship bears in with the land. — *To be off, Naut.*, to steer away, as from land. — *To be up*. *a.* To be supported; to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink; as, *to bear up under afflictions*.

b. To keep pace (with). *Fain he would bear up with his neighbors in that. Milton.* *c. Naut.* To put the helm up (or to windward) and so change the vessel's course to leeward; to bear away. — *To be up for, Naut.*, to sail for (a place), esp. to leeward. — *To be upon, Mil.*, to be pointed or situated so as to affect; to be pointed directly against, or so as to hit (the object); as, to bring or plant guns so as to bear upon a fort or a ship; the artillery bore upon the center. — *To be up to*, to tend or move toward; as, *to bear up to one another*. — *To be with*, to endure; to be indulgent to one's forbear to resent, or to punish.

bear (bâr), [*ME.* *bere*, *AS.* *bera*; akin to *D.* *bera*, *OHG.* *bera*, *perô*, *G.* *bär*, *Ice.* *Sw.* *björn*, and possibly to *L.* *fera* wild beast, *ferus* fierce. Cf. *FIRE*.] *1.* Any species of the family Ursidae, large, heavy Carnivora with plantigrade feet, long shaggy hair, and rudimentary tail. Bears feed largely on fruit and insects as well as on flesh, and though slow and clumsy in their ordinary movements can move very fast for a short distance, especially on rough or steep ground. All except the heaviest can climb trees. The European brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), the white polar bear (*U. or Thalarctos maritimus*), the grizzly bear (*U. horribilis*), the American black bear (*U. americanus*), and its variety the cinnamon bear, the Syrian bear (*Ursus syriacus*), and the sloth bear, are among the notable species. They are widely distributed in cold temperate regions, as well as warm climates. None are found in Africa, and but one species in South America. In Australia the koala is called bear.



Bear of Palestine (*Ursus syriacus*).

bear straw. The dried stems of the bean plant.

bear's-b-l. Bearable. *Ref. Sp.*

bear's-b. *1.* Endurance; patience in suffering. *Archaic.*

2. Mech. A bearing. *Obs. or R.*

bear baiting. The sport of baiting bears with dogs.

bear's-bane. Wolfbane.

bear's-blind (bâr'blind'), *n.* = *BEARBLIND*. [*The panda*, bear cat. *a.* = *BINTURONG*. *b.*

2. An animal likened to a bear; as, the woolly bear; ant bear; water bear.

3. [Cap.] Astron. See *URSA MAJOR, URSA MINOR*.

4. A brutal, coarse, uncouth, or morose person.

5. You are a great bear — to abuse my relations. *Sheridan.* *6. Stock Exchange.* A Formerly, stock which, though not in possession, one has contracted to deliver at a future date, expecting to buy it in, meanwhile, at a lower price. *b.* A person who sells stocks or securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market. *Bear* in this sense, orig. *bearskin jobber*, was probably first used in allusion to the proverb, "To sell the bear's skin before one has caught the bear." The *bears* and *bulls* of the Stock Exchange, whose interest it is, the one to depress, and the other to raise, prices, are now said to be so called in allusion to the bear's habit of pulling down, and the bull's of tossing up.

6. In technical senses: *a. Mach.* A portable punching machine. *b. Naut.* A block covered with coarse matting; — used to rub the deck. Also, a kind of door matting. *c. Metal.* = *SALAMANDER*.

bear (bâr), *v. t.* *1. Stock Exchange.* To endeavor to depress the price of, or prices in; as, to bear a railroad stock; to bear the market. See *BEAR, n.*, 5.

2. Mech. To punch (holes) with a bear. See *BEAR, n.*, 6 *a.*

bear'a-ble (bâr'a-bl'), *a.* Capable of being borne or endured; tolerable. — **bear'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **bear'a-bly**, *adv.*

bear animalcule. One of the Tardigrada; a water bear.

bear'berry (bâr-î), *n.* *a.* A trailing Ericaceae plant (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) having tonic, astringent foliage, and glossy red berries, of which bears are said to be fond.

b. The large cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*). *c.* A holly of the southern United States (*Ilex decidua*). *d.* The cascara buckthorn.

bear'bine (bâr'bin), *n.* [*bear* = *bere* barley + *vine*.] *a.* Any of various European species of *Convolvulus*, as *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella*; — so called from their occurrence in barley or other grain fields. *Eng.* *b.* The black bindweed (*Polygonum convolvulus*).

bear brush. A coriaceous shrub of the western United States (*Garrya fremontii*), also known as *California fever bush*. It has oblong leaves, shining above and gray beneath, and bears a black berry.

bear caterpillar. A woolly bear.

beard (bêrd), [*ME.* *beard*, *berd*, *AS.* *beard*; akin to *Fries.* *berd*, *D.* *baard*, *G.* *bart*, *Lith.* *barzdâ*, *OSlav.* *brada*, *Pol.* *broda*, *Russ.* *boroda*, *L.* *barba*, *W.* *barf*. Cf. *1st BARF*.]

1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults; — often used as excluding the *mustache*. Cf. *WHISKER*.

2. Any of certain appendages likened to the beard of man, as: *a.* The long hairs about the face in animals, as in the goat. *b.* The cluster of fine hairlike feathers at the base of the bill in some birds. *c.* The appendages to the jaw in some Cetacea, or the barbels about the mouth of some fishes. *d.* The hyssus of certain bivalves, as mussels. *e.* The gills of some bivalves, as the oyster. *f.* The hairs of the labial palpi of moths and butterflies. *g. Bot.* Bristlike, often barbed, hairs or awns; as, the *beard* of grain.

3. Any of various points or projections: *a.* A barb or point projecting backward or outward, as on an arrow to prevent it from being easily drawn out, on a crochet needle to pull the thread through, etc. *b.* That part of the under side of a horse's lower jaw which is above the chin, and bears the curb of a bridle. *c. Carpentry.* The sharp edge of a board. *d. Organ Building.* A crosspiece fastened just below the upper lip of a fine pipe. *e.* A spring piece on the back of a lock bolt to prevent its rattling. *f. Print.* That part of a type which is between the shoulder of the shank and the face. *g. Mining.* A working or passage cut across the grain of the coal. *Dial. Eng.*

4. An imposition; a trick. *Chaucer.*

5. One's beard, to one's face; in open defiance.

beard, *v. t.*; *BEARD'ED*; *BEARD'ING*. *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 face; to set at defiance. *And dar'st thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall? Scott.*

3. a. To deprive (a shellfish) of the gills. *b.* Formerly, to cut off the bad portions of (a fleece). *c. Carpentry.* To bevel or round the edges of (timber) to a required angle or curve.

4. To furnish with a beard.

beard'ed (bêrd'ed), *-d*; *7*, *a.* Having a beard.

bearded argall. = *AOUDAD*, *-b. darnel*. See *DARNEL*. — *b.* eagle, the lammergeier. — *b. fescue*. See *GRASS*, *Table II*. — *b. griffin*, the lammergeier. — *b. lizard*, the Jew lizard. — *b. pink*, the swamp pink. — *b. pincock*, the reedling. — *b. seal*, a large seal (*Erythraeus barbatus*) of the Arctic seas. — *b. timon*, the reedling. — *b. tortoise*, the matamoras.

5. v. b. *1.* *beard*, the lammergeier. — *2.* *wheat*, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are provided with prominent awns. — *b. wheat grass*, a kind of wheat grass (*Agropyron caninum*) having rough awns on the flowering glumes. It is sometimes used for early pasturage.

beard grass *a.* Any grass of the genus *Polygogon*, esp. *P. monspeliensis*; — so called on account of the densely bearded aspect of the spike. *b.* Any of several common species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius*.

beard'ie (bêrd'î), *n.* [*FROM BEARD, n.*] *a.* The common loach (*Nemachilus barbatus*) of Europe. *Scot.* *b.* An Australian gadoid fish (*Lotella callarias*).

beard'ing, *n.* *1.* A beardlike growth.

2. Shipbuilding. *a.* The rounding or shaping of a timber, as one of the deadwoods, so as to fit the body of a vessel. *b.* The forward edge of the rudder or the corresponding edge of the sternpost.

beard'less, *a.* Without a beard; hence, not having arrived at puberty or manhood; youthful. — **beard'less-ness**, *n.* beardless wheat, any variety of wheat in which the outer glumes are without prominent awns.

beard moss. A grayish pendulous lichen (*Usnea barbata*) growing on trees.

beard'tongue (bêrd'tûng'), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Pentstemon*; — from the bearded, tongue-shaped sterile stamen.

beard'coat (bâr'kôot'), *Var. of BERGOTT.* [*bore*.]

bear corn. The American heliobear'ed joint. *n.* A grass (*Panicum barbatarum*) strongly bearded at the nodes or joints.

beard'er, *n.* One who beards.

bearding line. *Shipbuilding.* The curved line to which a timber is cut to fit a vessel's body.

bearding piece. *Shipbuilding.* = *BEARDING, 2b.*

beard'ing, *n.* A bearded man, as opposed to a *shavener* or *prent*; a layman. *Obs. & R.*

beard dog. A dog used in baiting or hunting bears.

Bear Driver. *Astron.* = *BOÛTES*.

beard tree. The hazel. *Eng.*

beard'y (bêrd'y), *a.* Bearded.

bear'er (bār'ēr), n. 1. One that bears, holds, sustains, or carries. "Bearers of burdens." 2 Chron. ii. 18. "The bearer of unhappy news." Dryden. Specif.:

- 2. One who assists in carrying a body to the grave; a pall-bearer. Milton.
3. A palanquin carrier; also, a house servant charged with the care of his master's clothes, furniture, etc. 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; specif., the person in possession of a check payable to bearer, whether so drawn or having become so by being last indorsed in blank.
6. Her. A supporter. Scot.
7. One of various mechanical supporting pieces; specif.: a. Print. A strip of raglet or other furniture to bear off the impression from a blank or exposed place in a form of type or on a press; also, a type, or type-high piece of metal, placed in a blank part or around a page or form to protect the type in making a plate, or to support the plate when it is shaved. b. One of the supporting crossbars beneath the grate bars of a furnace, esp. in the furnace of a steam boiler. c. Arch. & Engin. Any small member, esp. one of a series, used primarily to support another member or structure, as one of the short pieces of quartering supporting the winders of winding stairs, or one of several small beams carrying a gutter. d. The metal support for the joint soldered to the middle of a watch case.

bearer company or corps. Mil. That division of the organized medical service of an army which establishes a dressing station in the field, and hunts up and carries the wounded to it.

bearer securities. Securities not registered, the full title to which is transferred by mere delivery.

bear garden. A place where bears are kept for diversion or fighting. b. Fig., any place where riotous conduct is common or permitted. M. Arnold.

bear grass. Any of several species of Yucca, esp. Yucca filamentosa and glauca; also, either of the two somewhat similar plants Quamias esculenta and Dasylirion texanum. These plants all have grasslike foliage. Southern & Western U. S.

bear herd' (bār'hfird'), n. A man who tends a bear.

bear hound' (-hound'), n. A hound for hunting bears.

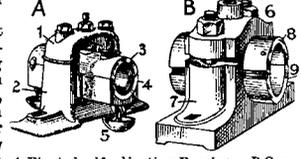
bearing (bār'ing), n. 1. Act or process of one that bears. 2. The manner in which one bears or conducts one's self; mien; behavior; carriage.

3. Her. Any single emblem or charge in an escutcheon or coat of arms; — commonly in the pl. A carriage covered with armorial bearings. Thackeray.

4. Patient endurance; suffering without complaint.

5. An object, surface, or point that supports; supporting power; point of support.

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 A pivoted self-adjusting bearing. B. Com. Improperly, the n. pedestal bearing. 1, 6 Cap; 2, 7 Base; unsupported span; 3, 4 Brasses with Babbit-metal Lining; 5 as, the beam has twenty feet of bearing between its supports.



7. Mach. a A shaft journal. Rare. b A part in which a journal, gudgeon, pivot, pin, or the like turns or revolves. The bearing is often an adjustable cast-iron block (a bearing block) consisting of the base, which is secured to a machine frame, bracket, etc., by holding-down bolts, and the cap, which fits over and secures in position the brass or bronze steps or bushing in which the shaft journal, etc., runs. Cf. BALL BEARING, ROLLER BEARING.

8. Purport; meaning; intended significance; aspect.

9. a The situation of one point or object, with respect to another, or its direction from another, esp. with respect to the points of the compass; in pl., relative positions or directions, as by reference to landmarks or to the compass. b Hence, fig., relation; connection.

10. Naut. a The direction of an object from a ship; — called true, magnetic, or compass bearing when its direction is referred to the geographical pole, the magnetic pole, or the compass needle respectively; and relative bearing when referred to the fore-and-aft line of the ship. Beginning ahead relative bearings are: dead ahead; in points of the compass (1, 2, or 3) on the (port or starboard) bow; broad of the bow; in points (3, 2, or 1) forward of the beam; abeam (or right abeam); in points (1, 2, or 3) abaft the beam; broad of the quarter; in points (3, 2, or 1) on the quarter; and astern. b pl. The widest part of a vessel below the planksheer. c pl. The line of flotation of a vessel when properly trimmed with cargo or ballast.

11. Music. a = BEARING NOTE. b The variance from its true pitch of a note tuned to conform to temperament. Obs. 12. The power or time of producing or giving birth or of yielding fruit; as, a tree in full bearing; a tree past bearing. Also, that which is borne; a crop. [His mother] in travail of his bearing. R. of Gloucester.

13. Mining. = STRIKE.

Syn. — Manner, demeanor, port; behavior, conduct; direction, relation, tendency, influence. SEE DEPARTMENT. To bring one to his bearings, to bring one to his senses. — To lose one's bearings, to become bewildered.

bearing cloth. A cloth with which a child is covered when carried to be baptized. Shak.

bearing door. Coal Mining. A main door in a pit to regulate the ventilation. Eng.

bearing feeler. Mach. An automatic device, operated by the melting of a piece of fusible metal, for calling attention to the overheating of a journal bearing.

bear. + BEER, BERE, BIER, BIR.
bear bar. = BEARER, 7 b.
bear'ers, n. A. A. Bearish. [moss.]
bearing gear. The gear, usually of twisted with, by which the swingletree of a plow or the crossbar of a wagon pole was formerly fastened to the horses' collars for support. Obs.
bearing neck. A shaft journal.
bearing robe. A garment used as a bearing cloth — once a common present to the child from its sponsors.

bear'ish-ness, n. See NESS.
bear'-lead' (bār'lēd'), v. t. To act as bear leader to. Kipling.
bear'ly, a. Bearish. [moss.]
bear moss. Common haircap moss.
bear' + BAIERN, BERNE, BURN.
bear'nais', le (lē bār'nā'). [F.] Henry IV. of France, who was a native of Bearm.
bear'nais' sauce (bār'nāz'). [F.] A thick sauce made of vinegar, chopped onion, oil or butter, egg yolks, and seasoning, served with meats or fish.

bearing metal. Mach. Metal for bearings, usually brass, bronze, or some antifriction metal.

bearing note. One of the notes first tuned and taken as the basis in tuning others; — used of a piano or other tempered instrument.

bearing rein. A short rein looped over the check hook or the hames, to keep the horse's head up; a checkrein. See HARNESS, Illust.

bearing ring. In a balloon, the braced wooden ring attached to the suspension ropes at the bottom, functionally analogous to the keel of a ship.

bear'ish (bār'ish), a. 1. Partaking of the qualities of a bear; hence, rough or harsh in temper or manners; gruff. 2. Stock Exchange. Inclined to bear the market; tending to fall in price.

bear leader. One who leads about a performing bear for money; hence, facetiously, one who takes charge of a young man on his travels.

bear oak. A shrubby oak of the northeastern United States (Quercus punctata), usually in dense thickets, rarely becoming a small tree. It is related to the blackjack, which it resembles somewhat in foliage, but the bark is gray.

bear's-breech' (bārz'brēch'), n. A species of Acanthus (A. mollis) having rough-pubescent leaves. b Incorrectly, the English cow parsnip (Heraclium sphondylium).

bear's-ear', n. An alpine primrose (Primula auricula) having fragrant yellow flowers and basal woolly leaves, supposedly resembling a bear's ears. Also called auricula.

bear's-foot', n. A species of hellebore (Helleborus foetidus), with digitate leaves. It has an offensive smell and acrid taste, and is a powerful emetic, cathartic, and antihelmintic. b The lady's-mantle (Alchemilla vulgaris).

bear's-head', n. An edible mushroom fungus (Hydnium caput-medusae) growing on trees in irregular masses; — so named in allusion to the shaggy appearance caused by groups of spines at the ends of the branches.

bear'skin' (bār'skīn'), n. 1. The skin of a bear. 2. A coarse, shaggy woolen cloth for overcoats. 3. cap made of bearskin, esp. one worn by soldiers.

The towering bearskins which mark a battalion of the English Guards. Kinglake.

bear's-paw' (bārz'-), n. A large East Indian bivalve (Hippopus maculatus), often used as an ornament.

bear-trap' (dam. Engin. A kind of movable dam, in one form consisting of two leaves resting against each other at the top when raised and folding down one over the other when lowered, for deepening shallow parts in a river.

bear'ward' (bār'wōrd'), n. [bear + ward a keeper.] A bear keeper.

beast (bēst), n. [ME. best, bestle, OF. beste, F. bête, fr. (assumed) LL. bestia for L. bestia.] 1. Any living creature; an animal; — including man, insects, etc. Obs. Chaucer.

2. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; esp., one of the larger animals that may be used for labor, food, or sport; as, a beast of burden. Hence, specif.: a Among farmers, cattle in general, or, esp. in England, fattening cattle. b A horse.

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 person.

5. [cap.] Specif., the blasphemous "Beast" with seven heads and ten horns of the Apocalypse (chap. xiii. & xvii.); Antichrist. Beyond its general symbolizing of Rome as the antichristian power, the historical signification of the Beast has been variously understood. Its number 666 is commonly interpreted as made up from the numerical values of Hebrew letters spelling Nero Cæsar, the omission of final v of Nero giving the variant 616, which has also been taken as made up from the number values of Greek letters spelling Caligula. Other interpretations of 666 apply it to the Roman empire, to Chaos, or make it symbolical in falling short of the holy number seven. SEE NUMBER.

6. A game at cards similar to loo. Obs. 7. A penalty at beast, ombre, quadrille, etc.

Syn. — SEE ANIMAL.

beast of burden, an animal employed in carrying burdens. — b. of chase, a wild creature that is hunted. — b. of prey, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. — b. royal, the lion; Leo. Obs. Chaucer.

beast, v. t. 1. To make or treat as a beast. Obs. 2. Card Playing. To beat or penalize at beast, ombre, etc.; — only in the passive.

beast fable. A short story in which the characters are animals (sometimes with men) represented as acting from motives, or with designs, similar to man's. Such stories may be meant merely to amuse, to explain an animal's habits or peculiarities, or to point a moral applicable to human conduct. Only the last kind is in strictest sense a beast fable, which is thus a type of the more general category, the beast tale. Such stories are universal among primitive peoples, and form the basis of much of the fabulous literature of the civilized world (cf. BESTIARY, REYNARD).

beast'ly (-ly), a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or having the form, nature, or habits of, a beast; bestial. Thos. Usk. Bestial 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. Collog. Syn. — Bestial, brutish, irrational, sensual, degrading.

beat (bēat; bāt), n. Also beet, bait. [Cf. bait food.] A small sheaf or bundle of flax or hemp. Eng.

beat, n. [Origin unknown.] Rough sod or matted growth of vegetation pared off from moorland or fallow land and burned for a fertilizer before plowing. Eng.

beat, v. t. To pare off the beat of. Dial. Eng.

beat' (bēt), v. t.; pret. BEAT; p. p. BEAT, BEAT'EN (bēt'n); p. pr. & vb. n. BEAT'ING. [ME. beaten, beān, AS. beātan; akin to Icel. bauta, OHG. bōzan. Cf. BUTT to strike, BURTON.] 1. To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon, often with the effect of impelling, pulverizing, working, thrashing, mixing, etc., implied; as, to beat eggs and sugar; to beat a drum.

They did beat the gold into thin plates. Ex. xxxix. 8.

beat' (bēt), 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. Fencing. A smart tap delivered on the opponent's blade.

4. Music. a The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the time units, or divisions of time, and the ictus; a division of the measure so marked, or the ictus or accent. Beat may be used at the same time with regard both to duration and to degree of stress; as, "Prolong the first beat of the measure, and shorten the weaker beat." In the rhythm of music the beat is the unit. SEE RHYTHM, TIME.

b A grace resembling a short trill, commonly understood as identical with the mordent, but sometimes identified with the battement, sometimes with the acciaccatura.

5. In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. A clock is in beat or out of beat, according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals.

6. Acoustics & Music. A sudden swelling or reinforcement of a sound recurring at regular intervals and produced by the interference of sound waves of slightly different

2. To tread, as a path. Pass awful blows, and beat my painful way. Blackmore.

3. To punish by blows; to thrash.

4. a To dash against or strike, as water, sun, wind, or other physical agent. A frozen continent . . . beat with perpetual storms. Milton. b To strive or urge against (water or weather). The tossed navies beat the heaving main. Pope.

5. To overcome in a battle, contest, strife, race, game, etc.; to vanquish or conquer; to surpass. He beat them in a bloody battle. Prescott.

6. To measure or mark off by strokes; as, to beat time; to beat half seconds.

7. To try to lower, or better the terms of, by haggling. Obs. 8. To overlay, inlay, emboss, or embroider with gold, silver, or the like; — usually in p. p. Obs. or Archaic.

9. Print. To ink with beater.

10. To scour or range over in hunting, accompanied with the noise made by striking bushes, etc., to rouse the game. To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. Prior.

11. Fig.: 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.

12. Mil. To give the signal for by beat of drum or other instrument; to sound by beat of drum; as, to beat an alarm, a charge, a retreat; to beat the general, the reveille, the tattoo; the drums beat the tattoo.

13. To cheat; to defraud; — often with out. Collog. Syn. — Strike, pound, bang, buffet, maul, drub, thump, baste, thwack, thrash, pommel, cudgel, belabor; conquer, defeat, vanquish, overcome.

to beat down. a To lower the spirits of; to defeat. Until his friend's arrival, Tom was thoroughly beaten down and wretched. T. Hughes. b To haggle with (any one) to secure a lower price; also, to force down by haggling. Collog. — to b. into, to teach or instill by repetition. — to b. money, to coin money. Obs. Raleigh. — to b. off, to repel or drive back. — to b. out of a thing, to cause to relinquish it, or give it up. "Nor can anything beat their posterity out of it to this day." South.

to beat the air, wind, or (formerly) water, to strike wide of the mark, to no purpose, or against no opponent. — to b. the bounds, to trace out by perambulation the bounds of a parish, striking with a rod certain points in passing, by way of calling to witness. This is still done, as formerly, by bands of persons as a means of preserving the traditional memory of parish boundaries. Eng. — to b. the Dutch, to be very surprising or astonishing. Collog., U. S. — to b. the wing, to flutter; to move with fluttering agitation. — to b. to a mummy, to heat to a senseless mass; to beat soundly. — to b. up. a To attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb; as, to beat up an enemy's quarters. b Eng. — to remove (a depression or mark) from the face of a plate by striking it back.

beat (bēt), 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 come or act with violence; to dash or fall with force; to strike anything as rain, wind, and waves do. See rolling tempests vainly beat below. Dryden. They "beats" 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. 3. To move with pulsation or throbbing. A thousand hearts beat happily. Byron. 4. To be in agitation or doubt. Poetic. To still my beating mind. Shak. 5. Music & Acoustics. To sound rhythmically, or with more or less rapid alternations of greater and less intensity, so as to produce a pulsating effect; — said of the ictus or accent of music or of instruments, tones, or vibrations, not perfectly in unison. SEE BEAT, n., 4 & 6. The magic music in his heart. Beasts quick and quicker. Tennyson.

6. Naut. To make progress to windward by sailing in a zigzag line by tacking or wearing. 7. Hunting. a To run or make headway, esp. up a stream; — said of the animal pursued; as, a stag is said to beat up and down, that is, to run first one way and then another. b To range or scour for game. 8. To make a sound when struck; as, the drums beat. 9. Mil. To make a succession of strokes on a drum; as, the drummers beat to call soldiers to their quarters. 10. To win the victory; as, which team beat? Collog. 11. To undergo a process of beating, as eggs. Syn. — SEE THROB.

to beat about, to try to find; to search by various means or ways. Addison. — to b. about the bush, to approach a thing in a roundabout manner; — a metaphor taken from hunting. — to b. up for recruits, to go diligently about in order to get helpers or participants in an enterprise.

beat (bēt), 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. Fencing. A smart tap delivered on the opponent's blade. 4. Music. a The rise or fall of the hand, baton, foot, etc., marking the time units, or divisions of time, and the ictus; a division of the measure so marked, or the ictus or accent. Beat may be used at the same time with regard both to duration and to degree of stress; as, "Prolong the first beat of the measure, and shorten the weaker beat." In the rhythm of music the beat is the unit. SEE RHYTHM, TIME. b A grace resembling a short trill, commonly understood as identical with the mordent, but sometimes identified with the battement, sometimes with the acciaccatura. 5. In a watch or clock, the stroke or sound made by the action of the escapement. A clock is in beat or out of beat, according as the stroke is at equal or unequal intervals. 6. Acoustics & Music. A sudden swelling or reinforcement of a sound recurring at regular intervals and produced by the interference of sound waves of slightly different

periods of vibration, as when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together; also, the pulsation or throbbing so produced. See BEAT, v. i., 5. Hence, the phenomenon analogous to this in other wave motions, as of light.

7. A round or course frequently gone over; an apportioned or habitual range or resort; as, a watchman's beat.

8. In Mississippi, a subdivision of the county.

9. Naut. An act of beating to windward. b One of the reaches in the zigzag course so traversed; a tack. Rare.

10. One who habitually fails to make return for what he gets; an unprincipled sponger on others; — often emphasized by dead; as, a dead beat. Slang.

11. One that beats, or surpasses, another or others; as, the beat of him. Colloq.

I expect the world don't contain the beat of that. Haliburton.

12. Act of one that beats a person or thing; as: a Newspaper Cont. Act of obtaining and publishing a piece of news by a newspaper before its competitors; also, the news itself.

It's a beat on the whole country. Scribner's Mag.

b Hunting. Act of scouring a tract of land to rouse or drive out game; also, those so engaged, collectively.

Bears coming out of holes in the rocks at the last moment, when the beat is close to them. Engage of Sport.

13. Paper Making. The third operation in preparing the pulp, consisting of its reduction in the beating engine.

14. The facing or bearing part of a valve.

15. The natural grain on the surface of a board.

beat of drum, Mil., a succession of strokes varied according to its particular purpose, as to regulate a march, to call soldiers to arms or to quarters, to direct an attack, etc.

beat (bēt), p. a. [Prop. p. p.] Weary; fatigued; exhausted; baffled. Colloq.

Quite beat, and very much vexed and disappointed. Dickens.

beat'en (bēt'n), p. a. 1. Wrought, or worked upon, by beating; as: a Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use. "A broad and beaten way." Milton. b Hammered thin or fine, or into a certain shape; as, beaten gold; beaten, or repoussé, work. c Whipped into a mixture or to a certain consistency; as, beaten cream. d Overlaid, inlaid, or embossed, with metal applied or prepared by beating; as, beaten velvet.

2. Vanquished; conquered; baffled.

3. Exhausted; tired out.

4. Become common or trite; as, a beaten phrase. Obs.

5. Tried; practiced. Obs. Beau. & Fl.

beaten biscuit. = MARYLAND BISCUIT.

beat'er (bēt'ēr), n. One that beats. Specif.: a Basket Making. A heavy iron for beating the work into compactness. b A scutcher for cotton, flax, or hemp. c The jack of a knitting machine. d A hatter's mallet. e A tool for packing stemming on a charge of powder in a blast hole. f Weaving. The lathe or batten of a loom for driving the weft into the shed. g Hunting. One who beats up the game. h Paper Manuf. A pulping machine.

beater press. A baling machine which beats the materials into bales, or a machine for packing the materials by beating, before applying the pressure.

be-a-tif'ic (bē-ā-tif'ik) a. [Cf. F. *beatifique*, L. *beatificus*.]

be-a-tif'ic-al (-i-kāl) See BEATIFY. Having the power to impart or complete blissful enjoyment; — making blessed; blissful. — be-a-tif'ic-al-ly, adv.

beatific vision, the immediate sight of God in the glory of heaven, as enjoyed by the blessed dead.

be-at'i-fi-ca'tion (bē-ā-ti-fī-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. *beatification*.] Act of beatifying, or state of being beatified, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See CANONIZATION.

be-at'i-fy (bē-ā-ti-fī) v. t.; BE-AT'I-FIED (-fid); BE-AT'I-FY-ING. [*L. beatificare; beatus* (fr. *beare* to bless) + *facere* to make: cf. F. *beatifier*.] 1. To pronounce or regard as happy, or supremely blessed, or as conferring happiness. The common conceits and phrases that beatify wealth. Harrov.

2. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. "Beatified spirits." Dryden.

3. R. C. Ch. To ascertain and declare, by a public process and decree, that a deceased person is one of "the blessed," or has attained the second degree of sanctity, entitling him to public religious honor. Beatifying is usually a stage in the process of canonization. It is now a prerogative of the Pope, and is conducted through an elaborate process of inquiry in 13 or 14 stages covering many years.

beat'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BEAT. Specif.: 1. vb. n. The action of one that beats; specif.: a Acoustics & Music. Pulsative sound. See BEAT, n., 6. b Naut. Sailing against the wind by zigzag tacks; working to windward. c A process of rendering flax and hemp pliable for dressing. d The process of hammering gold or silver into leaf. e Bookbinding. The process of flattening beveled or unevenly pressed book leaves by hammering.

2. p. pr. Breeding; as, "a woman beating with child." Obs. or Dial.

Or shall hear of a wedding fresh a beating. Lyly.

beating bracket, Weaving, a movable bar for closing up the wool threads; the loom batten. — b. engine, Paper Manuf., a pulping machine. — b. machine, a machine for opening and beating bale cotton to clean it and leave it loose. — b. orders, Mil., in the British army, instructions or orders to recruiting parties before leaving regimental headquarters, obtained by commanding officers from the Secretary of State for War. — b. up, Weaving, act or process of driving the weft into its proper position in a fabric.

be-at'i-tude (bē-ā-ti-tūd), n. [*L. beatitudo*: cf. F. *beatitudo*.] See BEATIFY. 1. Felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; blessedness.

chiefly in pl. See BATTALIA PIE.

be-a-ti-ful (bē-ā-ti-fūl) a. [*L. beatus* (are) the peacemakers.

beat'ful. Beaten. Ref. Sp.

beat'ful'er (bō'kūch'ēr), n. A small flat curl worn on the temple by women. Humorous.

beat'clerk, beat'clerc (bō'klārk), n. [*F. beau fine* + *clerc* (clerk).] Scholar; man of learning; — esp. as a surname of Henry I. (1068-1135) of England.

Beau de Ro-chas' cycle (bō'dē rō-shās' sī-cl) = OTTO CYCLE.

Beau' Feild'ing (bō'fīd'ing). Robert Feilding (c. 1651-1712), also called "Handsome Feilding," an English gallant and rake of the Restoration period.

Under the name of Orlando the Fair he is described by Steele in two Tatler papers (50 and 51).

beat'fet (bē'tfēt), beat'fet, n.

2. Any of the eight or nine declarations (called the *Beatitudes*) made in the Sermon on the Mount (as recorded in Matt. v. 3-12), with regard to the blessedness of those who are distinguished by certain specified virtues, or, less usually, of those recorded in Luke vi. 20-22 in what is sometimes known as the Sermon on the Plain. Others of Christ's declarations of blessedness, as that in Matt. xi. 6, have also been called *beatitudes*.

3. R. C. Ch. Beatification. Milman.

Syn. — See HAPPINESS.

Be-a-trice (bē-ā-trīs), n. [*L. beatrix* she that makes happy, fr. *L. beare* to make happy: cf. *It. Beatrice*, *F. Béatrice*, *Béatrix*.] 1. Lit., she that makes happy; — fem. prop. name. *L. Beatrix* (L. bē-ā-trīks; E. bē-ā-trīks), *F. Béatrice* (bē-ā-trēs), *Béatrix* (trēs); *It. Beatrice* (bē-ā-trēs-chā); *Sp. & Pg. Beatriz* (Sp. bē-ā-trēs-ch; Pg. trēs'h); *G. & D. Beatrix* (bē-ā-trēks).

2. (bē-ā-trīs; *It. bē-ā-trēs-chā*) A Florentine lady of the noble family of Portinari, immortalized by Dante. The theme of his "Vita Nuova" (New Life) is his highly idealized love for her, begun at nine years of age. After her early death in 1290, as the wife of Simone de Bardi, Dante's love for her assumed a spiritual and mystical form, and he makes her the central figure of his "Divine Comedy," in which she symbolizes divine knowledge, or theology. It is she who sends Vergil to guide Dante through Hell and Purgatory, and who herself conducts him through Paradise.

3. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a witty young lady who rails at love, but by a trick is made to fall in love with Benedick. See REMEDY.

be-a-trix (bē-ā-trīks) (bē-ā-trīks), an Arabian antelope (*Oryx beatrix*), considerably smaller than the African species of oryx. See ORYX, *Illustr.*

beat tone. *Acous.* A tone of the same frequency as the beats; a differential tone. See COMBINATIONAL TONE.

beau (bō), n.; pl. F. BEAUX (E. pron. bōz), E. BEAUS (bōz). [*F.* a top, fr. *beau* fine, beautiful, fr. *L. bellus* pretty, fine. See BELLE, BEAUTY.] 1. A man who takes great care to conform in dress, etc., to the latest fashion; a dandy. Dandy has been voted vulgar, and beau is now the word. Beaucofield.

2. A man who escorts, or pays attentions to, a lady; an escort; a lover.

beau (bō), v. t.; BEAUED (bōd); BEAUI'NG. To act as a beau to; to escort (a lady). Colloq.

beau (bō; in ME. *perh.* bū, like *beauty*), a. [*ME. beau, beu*. See BEAU, n.] Pair; good; — esp. in address. Obs.

Beau' Brum'mell (bō'brūm'el). George Bryan Brummell (1778-1840), a famous society leader, and an intimate of the Prince Regent, afterward George IV., with whom he finally quarreled. He died an imbecile pauper.

beau'fort (bō'fōrt; bō'f), n. The ordinary cutaway coat, usually buttoning only at the top. Eng.

Beau'fort's scale (bō'fōrt's). A scale devised by Sir F. Beaufort, B. N., in 1805, in which the strength of the wind is indicated by numbers from 0 to 12. The corresponding terms are: calm, light breeze, gentle breeze, moderate breeze, fresh breeze, strong breeze, moderate gale, fresh gale, strong gale, whole gale, storm, hurricane. See WIND SCALE.

beau'ide'al (bō'ī-dē'al). [*F. le beau* the beautiful, *beau* + *ide'al*, adj., ideal.] Lit., (the) ideally beautiful; a conception or image of consummate beauty, moral or physical, formed in the mind, free from all the deformities, defects, and blemishes seen in actual existence; an ideal or faultless standard or model.

beau'mon'ta-gue (bō'mōn'tā-gū), n. A cement used in making joints, filling cracks, etc. For iron, the principal constituents are iron borings and sal ammoniac; for wood, white lead or litharge, whiting, and linseed oil.

Beau'mon'ti-a (bō'mōn'tī-ā; tī-ā), n. [NL, after Elie de Beaumont, a Frenchman.] Bot. A genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs, containing several East Indian species. *B. grandiflora* yields a pure white fiber or "vegetable silk," consisting of the hairs clothing its seeds.

beau'sant' (bō'sānt'), n. [*F. beauçant*, *baucant*.] The black-and-white standard of the Knights Templars. Also, their battle cry.

beau'te-ous (bō'tē-ūs), a. Full of beauty; beautiful to see. — beau'te-ous-ly, adv. — beau'te-ous-ness, n.

beau'ti-ful (bō'ti-fūl), a. Having the qualities which constitute beauty; full of beauty; exciting pleasure in the higher faculties of sense perception, or analogously in the mind.

I cannot but feel, with him, considerable doubt whether the word *beautiful* connotes the same property when we speak of a beautiful color, a beautiful face, a beautiful scene, a beautiful character, and a beautiful poem. J. S. Mill.

Syn. — Handsome, lovely, fair, pretty; elegant, charming, graceful. See COMELY.

Beau'tif'ic Par'ticide, Beatrice Cenci (1577-99), who in a conspiracy with her brothers and sisters and stepmother murdered her inhumanly brutal father, an Italian nobleman. For this she was hanged. — The B. Ropemaker [*F. La Belle Cordière*], Louise Labé (1526-66), the French poet; — a sobriquet given to her because she was the wife of a wealthy ropemaker, Ennemond Perrin.

— beau'ti-ful-ly, adv. — beau'ti-ful-ness, n.

beau'ti-ful, n. That which is beautiful; esp., with the, the abstract or ideal essence or principle of that which appeals to aesthetic tastes and instincts; the general nature which characterizes all beautiful things. See BEAUTY.

beau'ti-ty (-fī), v. t. & i.; BEAU'TI-PIED (-fid); BEAU'TI-FY-ING. [*beauty* + *-fy*.] To make, or to become, beautiful; to add beauty to; to adorn; deck; grace; embellish.

The arts that beautify and polish life. Burke.

Syn. — Adorn, grace, ornament, decorate, deck.

Erron. (but formerly common) form of BUFFT, cupboard.

beau'fet'er (bō'fēt'ēr), n. [*Cf. F. buffetier*.] One in charge of a buffet. [*J. G. Lockhart*.]

beau'fin (bō'fīn; bī'fīn), var. of BEEFIN.

beau'gar'con' (bō'gār'sōn'), [*F.*] Lit., a handsome fellow; a society exquisite; a beau.

beau'gr'e-g'ory (bō'grē'g'ō-rī), The cockney pilot, a. Like a beau; characteristic of a beau; foppish.

Beau'jo-lais' (bō'jō-lēs'), n. [*From Beaujolais*, an old French district.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY.

beau'li-ah (bō'li-ā), var. of BAULIAH.

beau'ty + BEAUTY. [BAUMÉ.]

Beaums' Incorrect var. of BEAUMONDS'.

beau'monds' (bō'mōnd'), [*F. beau fine* + *monde* world.] The fashionable world.

beau'mon'tage (bō'mōn'tāj), n. = BEAUMONTAGE.

beau'mont' root (bō'mōnt), The Culver's root.

Beau Nash (nāsh), Richard Nash (1674-1761), an English society leader, also called "King of Bath," where he was master of ceremonies.

Beaune (bōn), n. Wine made at Beaune. See BURGUNDY.

beau'pere', n. [*F. beau père*; *beau* fair + *père* father.] Obs.

1. A father; — used esp. as a term of address to a priest.

2. A companion; a comrade.

beau'pers (prob. bō'z, as in *beauty*), beau'pers, n. [*Perh. fr. Beauvais*, a town near Nantes, in France.] A fabric, prof. of linen, used for flags. Obs.

beau'pleas'er (bō'plēs'ēr), n.

beau'ty (bō'tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). [*ME. beaute, beute, OF. beaute, beute, belle, F. beauté, fr. an assumed LL. bellitas, fr. L. bellus* pretty. Cf. BELLE.] 1. An assemblage of graces or properties, or some one of them, satisfying the eye, the ear, the intellect, the aesthetic faculty, or the moral sense; also, the abstract quality characteristic of such properties; the beautiful. In aesthetics, *beauty* broadly comprises the sublime, tragic, comic, etc., as well as the sensuous qualities which characterize *beauty* in the narrower sense. Historically, *beauty* has been interpreted; by Socrates, as being essentially moral and useful; by Plato, as characterized by measure and symmetry and as constituted by the presence of the ideal beautiful; by Plotinus, as being the supremacy of the higher over the lower, of form over matter; by Cicero, as distinguished from the useful, and as comprising as distinct types dignity and charm or grace; by the Scholastics, as a relation to a mind perceiving proportion, and resting in its contemplation. In modern thought there have been three classes of interpretation; *beauty* has been conceived: (1) as due to some intrinsic characteristic of things themselves; for example, harmony in diversity; (2) as an objectification of the mind's idealizations; for example, as pleasure objectified; (3) as due to the character of bodily and mental reactions, as to the zest of the perceptive activity or to liveliness of associations aroused; and often as connected with some biological benefit, for example, sexual selection, play activities, etc. Cf. SUBLIME.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder. Locke.

The old definition of *beauty*, in the Roman school, was, "multitude in unity;" and there is no doubt that such is the principle of *beauty*. Coleridge.

Beauty results from adaptation to our faculties, and a perfect state of health, physical, moral, and intellectual. C. E. Norton.

2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence; anything beautiful; as, the beauties of nature.

3. A beautiful person or thing, 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 and the Beast, an ancient favorite tale told, among others, by Straparola (16th century) in his "Facchious Nights," and in the form of a nursery tale by Mme. Le Prince de Beaumont, a French writer (1711-80). *Beauty* saved her father's life by going to live with an ugly but benevolent monster, who, upon her promising to marry him, became a handsome prince.

beau'ty sleep. Sleep before midnight; — reputed to be the most refreshing. Colloq.

beau'ty spot. A patch or spot put on the face to heighten the beauty of the complexion, by contrast; — formerly affected by women of fashion; hence, a nevus or mole, which makes a dark spot on the skin.

Beau'vais' car'pet (bō'vā's). A kind of fine hand-made carpet manufactured formerly at Beauvais, France, but now at the Gobelins establishment in Paris.

Beau'vais' tape'stry. A French tapestry for panels and furniture, made at Beauvais since 1664. The subjects are flowers, fruit, landscapes, and pastoral scenes.

bea'ver (bē-āv'ēr), n. [*ME. bever*, AS. *beofor*; akin to D. *beaver*, OHG. *bībar*, G. *bīber*, Icel. *björur*, Lith. *bjūras*, Russ. *bobr*, L. *fibra* and Skr. *bābhru* large ichneumon; also as an adj., brown, the animal being probably named from its color.] See BROWN.] 1. An amphibious rodent, of the genus *Castor*. It has palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges, or "houses," and dams across streams. — It is valued for its fur, and for yielding the material called *castor*. (See CASTOR.) The European species is *Castor fiber*; the closely related American form is *C. canadensis*.

2. The fur of the beaver.

3. A hat, formerly made of the fur of the beaver, but now usually of silk in imitation. A brown beaver slouched over his eyes. Prescott.

4. Beaver cloth, a heavy felted woolen cloth, with one face shorn smooth, used chiefly for making overcoats.

5. Organ Building. One of the thin wooden pieces on the upper side of a sound board to guide the register slides commanding the openings between wind chest and pipes.

bea'ver, n. [*ME. baviere*, fr. F. *bavière*, fr. *bave* slaver, drivell, foam, OF., also, prattle, drivell, perh. orig. an imitative word. *Bavière*, according to Cotgrave, is the bib put before a (slaving) child.] That piece of armor which protected the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the visor above. It was movable, forming a part of the helmet, or was fixed to the breastplate. Later, as in Shakespeare's time, the visor.

Hm. Then saw you not his face? Hor. O, yes, my lord; he wore his beaver up. Shak.

beau'vered (bō'verd), a. Furnished with, or wearing, a beaver. "His beavered brow." Pope.

beaver finish. *Woolen Manuf.* Origin, a finish resembling beaver fur; hence, a finish in which the raised fibers are laid in one direction.

beaver kill fly. *Angling*. An artificial fly with lead.

beau'ti-fi-ca'tion (bō'ti-fī-kā'shūn), n. A beautifying, or beautified state. Rare.

beau'ti-ful'er (-fū'ēr), n. One who beautifies.

beau'ty, v. t. To beautify. Archaic. [*DOM.*]

beau'ty-dom (-dōm), n. See BEAUTY-OFF-OF-THE-NIGHT, n.

beau'ty-of-the-night, n. The name of Peru, or four o'clock.

beau'ty-shap, n. See SHIP.

beau'ty-whip. A liquid cosmetic.

beau'vrage. A BEVERAGE.

beaux (bōz), n., pl. of BEAU, and BEAUX (in *bel esprit*).

beaux'te (bō'z'tē), var. of BAUXITE.

beau'yeux' (bō'yūz'), [*F.*] Beautiful or handsome eyes; attractive looks; fair face.

bea'ver. Dial. var. of BEVER.

beaver-eater. The wolverene.

bea-ver-kin, n. A small beaver (bat).



Beaver (*Castor fiber*).



Helmet with Visor.

gray wings, white silk body wound with brown hair, gray tail, and brown legs.

beaver rat. An aquatic web-footed rodent of Australia and Tasmania (*Hydromys chrysoaster*, or allied species).

beaver-y (bē-vēr-ī), *n.* *pl.* BEAVERIES (-īz). A place in which beavers live or are kept.

be-bee/rine (bē-bē-rīn; -rēn; 184), *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, C₁₈H₂₄O₂N, obtained from the bark of the beeberry and other plants. It is a tonic, antiperiodic, and febrifuge, and is used as a substitute for quinine.

be-bee/rū (-rū), *n.* [Native name.] A tropical South American lacustrine tree (*Nectandra rodiaei*). Its bark yields beeberry; its wood is known as greenheart.

be/bung (bā-bōng), *n.* [G., lit., a trembling.] *Music.* A tremolo effect, such as that produced on the piano by vibratory repetition of a note with sustained use of the pedal.

be-calm' (bē-kām'), *v. t.*; BE-CALMED' (-kām'd); BE-CALM-ING. 1. To render calm or quiet; to calm; to still; to appease; to tranquilize.
Soft whispering airs . . . becalm the mind. *Philips.*
2. *Naut.* To keep from motion, or stop the progress of, by lack of wind; as, the fleet was becalmed.

bec'ard (bēk'ārd), *n.* [Cf. *F.* beak.] Any of several South American clamatorial birds with large bills, esp. those of the genus *Tityra*.

be-cause' (bē-kōz'), *adv.* & *conj.* [ME. *bycause*; *by + cause*.] 1. By or for the cause that; for the reason that; since; — formerly often with *that*, sometimes preceded by *for*.
For because that Saturn is of so late stirring. *Sir J. Mandeville.*
2. In order that; to the end that. *Obs.*
And the multitude rebuked them, because they should hold their peace.
Syn. — BECAUSE, FOR, SINCE, AS, INASMUCH AS. BECAUSE assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly; as, I hid myself, because [i. e., for the express reason that, or, as caused to do so by the fact that] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, because [i. e., owing to the specific fact that] there is no other road; cf., he must have passed this way, because [i. e., as is directly proved by the fact that] his footprints are here. FOR, in modern usage, is a particle of less immediate reference than *because*; it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent, and proceeds to adduce for it some ground, reason, evidence, proof, explanation, or justification; as, I hid myself, for [i. e., as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid; he must have passed this way, for [i. e., as you may readily see] here are his footprints; I like him, for [i. e., I ask in justification of the fact] who can help it? SINCE (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because*; as, assigns a reason even more casually than *since*; each of them frequently begins its sentence; as, *Since* (or *as*) I was afraid, I hid myself; I will come, *since* you ask me; as I knew him to be out of town, I did not call. INASMUCH AS assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion; as, *Inasmuch as* [i. e., in view of, or considering, the fact that] I was afraid, I hid myself; I am ready to accept your proposal, *inasmuch as* [i. e., seeing that] I believe it is the best you can offer. See THEREFORE.

because of. A by reason of; on account of. "Because of these things cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience." *Eph. 2. 6.* b For the sake of. Also, negatively, for fear of. *Obs.* — b. to, in order to. *Obs.*

bee-caa-li'oo (bēk'ā-tē-kō), *n.*; *pl.* -cos (-kōz). [It., fr. *beccare* to peck + *fico* fig.] Any of various song birds, esp. the garden warbler, esteemed by Italians as a delicacy, esp. in the fall when the birds have fed on figs, grapes, etc.

bee-chi's test (bēk'chēz'). [After E. *Bechi's* Italian chemist.] *Chem.* A qualitative test for cottonseed oil, based on the fact that this oil imparts a maroon color to an alcoholic solution of iron nitrate.

bee'cha-mel' (bē-shā-mēl'), *n.* [F. *béchéme*, after Louis de Béchéme, steward of Louis XIV.] *Cookery.* A rich white sauce, of butter, flour, white stock, seasoning, and cream.

be-chance' (bē-chāns'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* To befall to chance; God knows what hath bechanced them. *Shak.*

bee'che de mer' (bēsh' dē mār'). [F., lit., a sea spade; an alteration of Pg. *beicho* do mar sea slug.] A trepang.

Bech-u-a-nas (bēch'ōō-nāz), *n. pl.* A division of the Bantus, dwelling between the Orange and Zambezi rivers, supposed to be the most ancient Bantu population of South Africa. They are divided into totemic clans; they are intelligent and progressive. See BANTU.

beck (bēk), *n.* [ME. *bek*, AS. *becc* (or perh. Icel. *bekkr*);

akin to Icel. *bekkr* brook, OHG. *pah*, G. *bach*.] A small brook, esp. one with a stony bed; also, the valley in which a brook flows. *Eng.*

The brooks, the becks, the rills. *Drayton.*

beck (bēk), *v. t.*; BECKED (bēkt); BECK-ING. [Contr. of *beck-on*.] 1. To nod; to signal with the head or hand. *Archaic.*
2. To show recognition or respect by a slight bow or curtsy. *Chiefly Scot.*

beck, v. t. 1. 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.
2. To express by a beck. *Rare.*

beck, n. 1. 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.*
2. A gesture of salutation or respect; a bow, curtsy, or nod. *Chiefly Scot.*
I was ashamed of . . . their becks and bows. *Scott.*

beck'et (bēk'ēt; -it), *n.* [Of D. *bek* beak, and E. *beak*.] *Naut.* A simple device for holding something in place, esp. a small grommet, or a loop of rope with a knot at one end to catch in an eye at the other; sometimes, a ring of rope or metal, a bracket, a pocket, a handle of rope, or a hook.

beck'et, v. t.; BECK'ET-ED; BECK'ET-ING. To secure by becket; to provide with becketts.

beck'et bend. *Naut.* A sheet bend. See KNOT, 1.

Beckmann re-ar-rang-ment (bēk'mān). [After Ernst O. Beckmann, German chemist.] *Org. Chem.* A rearrangement by which a ketoxime changes into an amide derivative, probably with the formation of intermediate compounds. Thus, the oxime of benzophenone, (C₆H₅)₂C=NOH, treated with phosphorus pentachloride and water, passes over into benzoic anilide, C₆H₅CONHC₆H₅.

beck'on (bēk'ōn), *v. t.*; BECK'ONED' (-'nd); BECK'ON-ING. [ME. *becken*, *becken*, AS. *bycennan*, *bēccānan*, fr. *beacen* sign. See BEACON; cf. *beck* to nod.] To make a sign to another, by a motion of the hand or finger, or by nodding, or the like, as a summons or signal, or as a hint or intimation. *Stud and beckoned at the doorway.* *Longfellow.*

beck'on, v. t. To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon, as by a motion of the hand.
His distant friends he beckons near. *Dryden.*
It beckons you to go away with it. *Shak.*

beck'on, n. A signaling gesture; a beck. "At the first beckon." *Bolingbroke.* "A beckon of farewell." *Bunyan.*

Beck's scale (bēks). A hydrometer scale on which the zero point corresponds to sp. gr. 1.00, and the 30° point to sp. gr. 0.85. From these points the scale is extended both ways, all the degrees being of equal length.

be-cloud' (bē-k'lōud'), *v. t. To obscure; to dim; to cloud. *If thou becloud the sunshine of thine eye.* *Quarles.**

be-com'e' (bē-kōm'), *v. t.*; pret. BE-CAME' (-kām'); *p. p.* BE-COME'; *pp. & vb. n.* BE-COM-ING (-kūm'ing). [ME. *becumen*, *becumen*, AS. *becuman* to come, to happen; akin to D. *bekomen*, OHG. *bigeman*, Goth. *bigiman* to come upon, G. *bekommen* to get, suit. See BE; COME.] 1. To come; get (to a place); go. *Obs.*
But, madam, where is Warwick then become? *Shak.*
2. To come to pass; befall; come into being. *Obs.* or *R.*
3. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition by a change from another state, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character.
The Lord God . . . breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul. *Gen. 2. 7.*
That error now which is become my crime. *Milton.*
4. To be fitting or proper. *Obs.*
to become of, to be the state or place of; to be the fate of; to be the end of.
What is then become of so huge a multitude? *Raleigh.*

be-com'e', v. t. To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous with; to befit; to accord with, as in character; specif., of an accessory, appendage, or the like (esp. an article of dress), to accord with so as to adorn, grace, or cause to appear well.
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 thereby actually to become the dress. *Coleridge.*

be-com-ing, n. 1. A befitting; that which is becoming or appropriate. *Obs.*
2. Any form of beginning or ceasing, for example, change which leads to some distinct stage or condition in a series.

be-com-ing (bē-kōm'ing), *p. a.* Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; befitting.
A low and becoming tone. *Thackeray.*
Formerly sometimes followed by *of*.
Such discourses as are becoming of them. *Dryden.*
Syn. — Seemly, comely, decorous, decent, proper.

— be-com-ing-ly, adv. — **be-com-ing-ness, n.**

Bequerrel ray' (bēk'rēl' rā'). *Zoology.* Radiations first discovered by the French physicist Henri Becquerel in working with uranium and its compounds. They consist of a mixture of α , β , and γ rays. See ALPHA RAYS, BETA RAYS, and GAMMA RAYS. See also RADIUM.

bed (bēd), *n.* [AS. *bēd*, Goth. akin to OS. *bed*, D. *bed*, Icel. *bedr*, Dan. *bed*, Sw. *bedd*, Gk. *badi*, OHG. *bedti*, G. *bett*, *betle*, *bed*, *bet* a plat of ground; all of uncertain origin.] 1. An article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch. *Specif.* : A flat sack or mattress filled with some soft material, in distinction from the bedstead on which it is placed (as, a feather bed), or this with the bedclothes added. In a general sense, any thing or place used for sleeping or reclining on or in, as a quantity of hay or twigs.
And made for him [a horse] a leafy bed. *Byron.*
In bed he slept not for my urging it. *Shak.*
2. *Specif.* : Marriage bed; hence, marriage.
George, the eldest son of his second bed. *Clarendon.*
3. A plat or level piece of ground in a garden, often a little raised above the adjoining ground.
4. A mass or heap of anything arranged like, or lying in the general form of, 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. & Mining.* A layer or seam; a stratum; as, a bed of coal, iron, etc.
7. *Ordnance.* = MORTAR BED.
8. *Masonry.* a A horizontal surface of a stone in position; 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.
9. *Mech.* a A foundation for a machine; as, the bed of an engine. b A rigid part in a machine on which something is supported and to which the working parts are usually secured. c The inclined face of a plane against which the plane iron bears. d The lower die of a punching machine.
10. The superficial earthwork, or ballast, of a railroad.
11. *Print.* The part of the press on which the form is laid.
12. *Naut.* The cradle of a ship on the stocks.
13. *Bookbinding.* A water solution of gum tragacanth used as a couch in the process of marbling book edges.
14. *Masonry.* = BED JOINT.

bed of justice. *French Hist.* See LIT DE JUSTICE. — b. of Procrustes. See PROCRASTES. — b. of Ware, a famous bed capable of being lengthened or shortened, formerly preserved at the Saracen's Head in St. Paul's, England, and now at the Rye House, *Shak.* — from bed and board. = A MENSA ET TORO.

bed, v. t. BE-D'D; BE-D'DING. [AS. *beddian*.] 1. To go to bed; to cohabit.
If he be married, and bed with his wife. *Wiseman.*
2. *Mech.* To lie on or as on a bed; to lie flat against another part; as, countersunk rivets bed well against a flat plate.
3. To form a compact cluster or bedlike layer.
bed, v. t. 1. To place in a bed; to put to bed; to lodge for the night.
2. To make partaker of one's bed; to cohabit with. *Obsol.*
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her. *Shak.*
3. To furnish with a bed or bedding; — often with *up, down*; as, to bed down a horse.
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. *Wardsworth.*
6. *Masonry.* To dress or prepare the bearing surfaces, or beds, of (a stone).
7. To lay flat, as one surface plate to or against another in testing either or both; to lay in order; to place in a layer or in a recumbent position. "Bedded hair." *Shak.*

be-dab'ble (bē-dāb'l), *v. t.* To dabble; to sprinkle or wet.

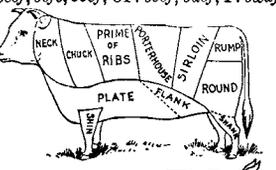
having a swallowlike flight and insectivorous habits. One species (Merops apivaster) is European and has occurred in England. b An African bird (genus Rhinopomastus) related to the hoopoe.



Bee Eater (Merops apivaster).

bee escape. *Apiculture.* A device adapted to permit the escape of bees from a place but prevent their return, as from a compartment of a hive or from a beehouse.

beef (bēf), n. [ME. *beef*, *befe*, *beef*, OF. *boef*, *buof*, F. *bœuf*, fr. L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox; akin to Gr. *βovς*, Skr. *gō* cow, and E. *cow*. See *cow*, the animal.] 1. pl. *beefves* (bēvz), or, esp. in U. S., *BEERS*. An animal of the genus *Bos*, esp. the domestic species, *B. taurus*, including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state; esp., an ox or cow fattened for food. 2. The flesh of an ox or cow, or of any adult bovine animal, when slaughtered for food. Illust. = Brisket. "Great meals of beef and iron and steel." Shak. 3. Applied colloq. to human flesh: brown.



Cuts of Beef. 1 Chicago retail method; 2 Another common method. (B'k't entered for food. Illust. = Brisket.)

beef cattle. Cattle of those breeds adapted and raised for producing beef, which differ from dairy cattle in their heavy rectangular body, broad level back well covered with flesh, thick short neck, etc.

beef eater (ēv'ēr), n. [*beef* + *eater*; prob. one who eats another's beef, as his servant. Cf. AS. *hlāfēta* servant, properly a loaf eater.] 1. One who eats beef; hence, a large, fleshy person. 2. One of the yeomen of the royal guard, in England, who since the accession of Henry VII., in 1485, have formed part of the monarch's train on certain state occasions, dressed in medieval uniforms. Also, one of the warders of the Tower of London, who wear a similar antique uniform. 3. Either of two small dull-colored starling-like birds of the genus *Buphaga*, both confined to Africa. They alight on the backs of cattle and large wild animals, to feed on the bots and other insects infesting them. Cf. RHINOCEROS BIRD.



Beefeater, 2.

bee feeder. *Apiculture.* A small trough or similar arrangement for feeding sirup or honey to bees.

beef extract. An extract of the soluble constituents of beef, or beef blood. It contains creatine and other purine bases, lactic and butyric acids, salts, esp. potassium phosphate and magnesium phosphate, and substances which give it flavor. See BEEF TEA.

bee fly. Any of numerous flies constituting the family Bombyliidae, many of which superficially resemble bees in their appearance and flight.



Bee Fly, nat. size.

beefsteak (bēf'stāk'), n. 1. A steak of beef; a slice of beef, esp. one cut from the hind quarter, suitable for broiling or frying. 2. The beefsteak fungus.

beefsteak fungus. A boletaceous fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), growing on dead trees in bright red shelving masses, and esteemed as a table delicacy. Called also *beef tongue*, *oak tongue*, *chestnut tongue*.

beefsteak plant. Any of several plants having red or purple foliage; as: a The beefsteak saxifrage. b A menthaceous plant (*Perrilla frutescens nankinensis*) cultivated for its handsome, crisped foliage. c The wood betony. d Any species of *Begonia*; — called also *beefsteak geranium*.

beefsteak saxifrage. An eastern Asiatic saxifrage (*Saxifraga sarmatensis*) with numerous creeping stolons, round leaves, and racemes of small red and white flowers. It is an old garden favorite, and is known also as *strawberry geranium*, *mother-of-thousands*, etc.

beef, v. t. 1. To fatten or kill (a beef animal) for food. *Can't.* 2. *Med.* To apply raw beef to.

beef-apple. = BULL APPLE.

beef-brained. Obs. = BEEF-WITTED.

beef dodger. A kind of biscuit of beef and maize. *Local, U. S.*

beef ham. Beef cured as a ham is, by salting, smoking, etc.

beef-head. n. A beef-witted fellow; a blockhead. [*FIN.*]

beef-in (bēf'In). Var. of BEEF-IN-LEAS. See *NESS*.

beef-in, beef-in. n. A bullock for slaughter. [*DIAL. Eng.*]

Beefington. *MI-RO.* (bēf'In-ŋŋ). A character in the "Rovers, or the Double Arrangement," in the poetry of the "Anti-Jacobin" movement in English noblemen exiled by John Bull before he signed Magna Charta.

beef-ish. a. *Beefy.* Rare.

beef-flower. n. The bee orchis.

beef measles. a. See *MEASLES*.

beef-specter. a. A disease occurring in the Philippines, believed to be caused by eating the flesh of cattle infected with the larvae of tapeworms. [*STEAK PLANT d.*]

beefsteak geranium. = BEEFSTEAK SAXIFRAGE.

beef-st'et tree. The buffalo berry.

beef tongue. The beefsteak

beef tea. A beverage prepared by extracting finely cut lean beef with hot water, or by dissolving the commercial beef extract in boiling water. It is mildly stimulating, though but slightly nourishing. See *BEEF EXTRACT*.

beef-wit-ted (bēf'wīt'ēd; -ŋd; 151), a. Stupid; dull. — *beef-wit-ted* *ness*, n.

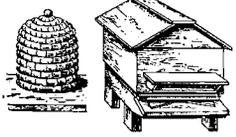
beefwood (-wōd'), n. A any of several Australian trees of the genus *Casuarina*, or their hard red wood, used for cabinet work. b Either of three proteaceous trees, *Stenocarpus salignus* and *Grevillea striata* of New South Wales and *Sirmuella integrifolia* of Queensland. c In the West Indies, the nycaginaceous tree *Pisonia obtusata*.

beef'y (-ŋ), a. Having much beef; of the nature of beef; resembling beef; fleshy; brawny; stolid.

bee gum. A hollow gum tree in which wild bees hive or from which bees are made; hence, a beehive, orig. one made from such a tree. *Southern & Western U. S.*

bee-head (bēf'hēd'), n. A crazy or light-headed person. — *bee-head'ed* (-ēd; -ŋd; 151), a.

bee-hive (bē'hiv'), n. A hive for bees. A common and typical form of *beehive* was a dome-shaped inverted basket, whence certain conical Irish and Scotch architectural remains of a period between the 7th and 12th centuries are called *beehive houses*, and certain Greek tombs of the Mycenaean period are called *beehive tombs*.



Beehives.

beehive coke. Coke made in a beehive oven. See *COKE OVEN*.

bee-keeping (bē'kēp'ing), n. The process or art of raising and caring for bees. — *bee-keep'er* (-ēr), n.

bee killer. Any large robber fly of the family Asilidae, some species of which occasionally kill bees, though useful as destroyers of many injurious insects.

bee larkspur. A kind of larkspur (*Delphinium elatum*) having a flower somewhat resembling a bee.

bee line. The shortest line from one place to another, like that of a bee to its hive when laden with honey; an air line. "A *bee line* for the brig." *Kane*.

bee louse. A minute wingless dipterous insect (*Braula caeca*), parasitic on hive bees, chiefly in southern Europe.



Bee Louse. a Adult; b Larva.

Be-el-zebub (bē-ēl'zē-būb), n. [L. fr. Gr. *Βεεζζβουβ*, *Βεεζζβουβ*; cf. Heb. *ba'al-zabab* lord of flies.] 1. In the Bible, the sovereign of the evil spirits or prince of the devils; hence, the Devil or a devil. Cf. *BAAL*. 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," the fallen angel next to Satan in power and crime. 3. A South American howling monkey (*Alouatta beelzebub*).

bee martin. The kingbird, which occasionally eats bees.

bee milk. *Apiculture.* The special food on which the bees feed larvae to produce queen bees; royal jelly.

bee moth. A moth (*Galleria mellonella*) whose larva feeds on the wax of honeycombs, esp. those of the common black bees, sometimes destroying the colony of bees. The female creeps in and lays her eggs in the hive at night, and the larva also feeds at night when the bees are inactive.

beon (bēn; 277; see note below). [*ME. beon*, *ben*, *bin*, p. p. of *beon*, *beon*, to be. See *BE*.] The past participle of *BE*. In old authors it is also the pr. pl. indic. & inf. of *BE*. Assembled *beon* a senate grave and stout. *Fairfax*.

The accepted and usual pronunciation in the U. S. is *bēn*; in England, *bēn* is the customary pronunciation, often becoming *bē* when unaccented. The pronunciation *bēn* is now heard to some extent in the U. S., esp. in the East, probably in imitation of the English.

bee-na marriage (bē'nā), [Ar. *bānah* distinct, separate.] Marriage in which the husband enters the household, clan, or tribe of the wife, and has no recognized authority over her or their children. Such marriage appears primarily in matriarchal societies. See *MARRIAGE*; cf. *BAAL MARRIAGE*.

bee orolis. A European orchid (*Arachnis apifera*) whose flowers bear a resemblance to bees, flies, or other insects.

bee plant. Any plant much frequented by bees for honey; specif.: a The heavy-scented caparidaceous herb *Cleome serrulata*, with copious pink flowers. b The figwort *Scrophularia californica*, of the Pacific slope.

beer (bēr), n. [*ME. beer*, *ber*, AS. *bēor*; akin to Fries. *bier*, OHG. *bior*, D. & G. *bier*, and possibly to Icel. *bygg* barley. Cf. *bigg* barley.] 1. A brewed liquor made with malted grain (commonly barley malt), with or without other starchy material, and with hops or other substance to give a bitter flavor. See *BREWING*. *Beck beer*, *lager beer*, *schenk beer*, and *weiss beer* are well-known varieties (see these terms). Local peculiarities of manufacture have given rise to many types, such as *Budweiser*, *Pilsener*, and *Wurzbürger beer*, which are now made in various places. Ale, porter, and stout are included under *beer* in the broad sense. In Great Britain and the United States *beer* frequently signifies the lighter kinds and *ale* the heavier kinds of malt liquors. See *ALE*.

beams + *BEME*.

bee-mol', + *REMOL*.

bee-mouthed, the (bē'mouth'ed; -mouth'ed). Plato; — so called because, according to legend, bees once settled on his lips when a child, thus presaging his honeyed eloquence.

been (bēn), n. [*Ind. bēn*.] *Misc.* The vine. *India*.

been, + *BE*, *BEAN*, *BEIN*; obs. pl. of *BEAN*.

been, Dial. var. of *BEEN*.

beend, + *BEND*.

beene, + *BEEN*.

beenge, + *BEING*.

beent (bēnt), a. [*be* + *ent*.] Having the form of being; — a word used to translate German *seyend*, in the Hegelian sense.

beer, v. i. To drink, or tippie in, beer. *Colloq.*

beer (bēr; bēer).

beer (bēr; bēer). [*be* + *er*.] One who is; specif., the existent; God.

beer, + *BIER*, *BIRR*.

beer, + *BEER*, *BIR*.

2. Any of various fermented but undistilled liquors, esp. a fermented extract of the roots or other parts of certain plants, as spruce, ginger, sassafras, sorghum, etc.

beer and skittles, fig., easy living; self-gratification. *Colloq.* "The life of a country man in New Zealand is not all *beer and skittles*," it is better to use such a phrase in connection with the ministerial calling. *Weekly News (Auckland)*. — in *beer*, more or less intoxicated with beer. *Colloq.*

beer (bēr), n. [*Cf. BIER*.] *Weaving.* One of the groups, usually consisting of 40 threads, into which the threads of the warp are divided, or the corresponding group of dents, or splits, usually 20, on the reed; — called in Scotland a *porter*.

beer fall. *Brewing.* An apparatus consisting of a series of artificially cooled pipes down over or through which the wort is made to flow in order to cool it.

beer garden. A garden where beer and other liquors are sold and served at tables.

beer money. An allowance of a penny per day to non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the British army, established in 1800 in place of an issue of beer or spirits. It continued till 1873. b A similar allowance to servants. *Eng.*

beer pump. A pump for drawing up beer from casks, esp. one for raising beer from the cellar to the bar.

beery (bēr'), a. Of or resembling beer; affected by, or due to, beer; maudlin. His face had the *beery*, bruised appearance of a continual drinker's. *Stevenson*.

bee smoker. *Apiculture.* An arrangement for blowing smoke to subdue bees so that they may be handled.

bee space. *Apiculture.* A space (a little less than one quarter of an inch) that will admit of the passage of a bee.

beestings, beestings (bēst'ingz), n. pl. [*ME. bestyng*, AS. *bysting*, fr. *byst*, *bēost*; akin to D. *biest*, OHG. *bīost*, G. *bīest*; of unknown origin.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

beeswax (bēz'wāks), n. The wax secreted by bees, and of which the honeycomb is constructed. See *WAX*, 1.

beeswax, v. t. To treat with beeswax; to wax.

beeswing (-wīng), a. Similar or likened in shape to a bee's wing; as, a *beeswing* fan.

beeswing, n. A film of shining scales of tartar formed in port and some other wines after long keeping; also, wine in which this appears. — *beeswinged* (-wīngd'), a.

beet (bēt), n. [*AS. bēte*, fr. L. *bēta*.] 1. A biennial plant of the genus *Beta*, esp. of the garden species *B. vulgaris*. It produces large thick leaves the first year and stores up nourishment in the root for the following season in developing flowers and seed. See *BETA*. 2. The large esculent root of this species, long cultivated as a garden vegetable, and also employed for feeding stock. Its chief commercial use is in the manufacture of beet sugar, for which purpose the beet root should contain over 12 per cent of sugar. See *BET*, root, *Note*.

beet army worm. An army worm (*Laphygma erigona*) in which the caterpillar and sugar beets in the southwestern United States, eating the foliage and crown of the plant.

beetle (bētl'), n. [*ME. betel*, AS. *bīetel*, *bīetel*, *bīetel*, mallet, hammer, fr. *bēatan* to beat. See *BEAT*, v. t.] 1. A heavy hammering or ramming instrument, usually with a wooden head, used for driving wedges, ramming pavements, etc. 2. Specif.: A wooden pestle or bat for beating linen, mashing potatoes, or other domestic uses. 3. A machine in which fabrics are finished by being hammered over rollers, as in cotton mills.

beetle, + *BEETLE*, + *BEETLING* (-tīng). 1. To beat, drive, or ram with a beetle. 2. To finish by subjecting to a hammering process in a beetle or beetle machine; as, to *beetle* cotton goods.

beetle, n. [*ME. bityl*, *bittile*, AS. *bītila*, fr. *bītan* to bite. See *BITE*, v. t.] 1. Any insect of the order Coleoptera, having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded. See *COLEOPTERA*. 2. In popular language, any of various insects more or less resembling Coleoptera, esp. those of large size and dark color, as the cockroach.

beetle, v. t

bitel, adj., sharp, projecting, n., a beetle (insect).] Having prominent, overhanging brows; hence, lowering or sullen.

bee/le-head' (bē'tl-hēd'), n. [*beadle* a mallet + *head*.] 1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead. *Scott*. 2. The black-bellied plover.

bee/le-head'ed, a. Stupid; blockheaded.

bee/le-stock' (-stōk'), n. The handle of a beetle.

beet pulp. The pulp, or bagasse, remaining after the extraction of sugar from the sugar beet.

bee tree. 1. A hollow tree in which bees have a nest. 2. The basswood or American linden, the flowers of which are rich in honey.

beet/root' (bēt'root'), n., or **beet root**. 1. The root of the beet.

Beetroot. In British usage the root is always called *beetroot* (one word); in the United States *beet* is used for the whole plant or its root, in the same way as *turnip* and *carrot*.

2. The pigweed *Amaranthus retrofractus*. *Southwestern U. S.*

beet rot. A disease or rot of the beetroot, caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphaeria labifera*.

beet rust. A disease of the leaves of beets due to a parasitic fungus (*Uromyces betae*). It causes yellowish spots and renders the tops unfit for use. Also, the fungus itself.

beet tops. The foliage and leafstalks of the beet developed the first season from seed, and eaten like spinach.

beet webworm. A webworm (*Loxostege sticticalis*) injurious to the beet, introduced into the Pacific Coast States.

beeva (bēv), n. [Formed from *bees*, pl. of *bee*.] A beehive; a beehive.

bee/way' (bē'wā'), n. *Apiculture*. A space or opening for the passage of bees, esp. between section boxes.

bee wolf. The larva of the bee fly. See **BEEZLE**.

be-fall' (bē-fāl'), v. t.; *pret.* **BE-FELL'** (-fēl'); *p. p.* **BE-FALL'EN** (-fēl'n); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BE-FALL'ING**. [*AS. be-fellan*; *be- + fallan* to fall.] 1. To fall; —esp. in a figurative sense. *Obs.* 2. To fall due; to pertain; —often with *to* or an indirect object. 3. To come to pass; to happen; —now commonly with an indirect object, but sometimes, archaically, with *to*. I have revealed . . . the discord which befell. *Milton*. I beseech your grace that I may know The worst that may befall me. *Shak.* 4. To become. *Obs.* "What hath befallen of them." *Shak.*

Be-fa-na, La (lä bē-fā'nā), or **St. Befana**. [*It.*, corrupt. fr. Gr. *Ἐπιφάνια* the Epiphany.] In Italy, a common personification of the Epiphany. She is a sort of Italian *Santa Claus*, believed by the children to fill their stockings on Twelfth Night with toys, sweetmeats, etc. *Befana* means also an Epiphany present. The tradition and custom refer to the gifts of the Magi to the child Jesus.

be-fit' (bē-fit'), v. t.; *BE-FIT'*ED; **BE-FIT'**TING. 1. To be suitable to; to suit; to become. *Milton*. That name best befits thee. *Obs.* 2. To fit out (with). *Obs.*

be-fit'ting, *p. a.* Suitable; proper; becoming; fitting. — **be-fit'ting-ly**, adv. — **be-fit'ting-ness**, n.

be-fog' (bē-fōg'), v. t.; *BE-FOGGED'* (-fōgd'); *BE-FOG'ING* (-fōg'). To involve in fog; hence, to confuse; to mystify.

be-foot' (bē-foot'), v. t.; *BE-FOOT'*ED; *BE-FOOT'*ING. [*ME. befooten*; *be- + fot*.] 1. To fool; to delude or lead into error; to infatuate; to deceive. This story . . . contrived to befool credulous men. *Fuller*. 2. To treat as a fool; to call (one) fool. 3. To squander; to fool away. *Rare*. 4. To cause to behave like a fool; to make foolish. "Some befooling drug." *G. Eliot*.

be-fore' (bē-fōr'), adv. [*ME. before, beforen, biforen, AS. beforan*; *be- + foran* before. See **BE-**; **FOR-**.] 1. On the fore part; in front, or in the forward direction. The battle was before and behind. *2 Chron.* xiii. 14. 2. In advance. "I come before to tell you." *Shak.* 3. In time past; previously; already. You tell me, mother, what I knew before. *Dryden*. 4. Earlier; sooner; until what. When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before. *Shak.*

be-fore', *prep.* 1. In front of; preceding in space; ahead of; as, to stand before the fire; before the house. Sometimes with causal action implied; as, "Down goes all before them." *Shak.* His angel, who shall go Before them in a cloud and pillar of fire. *Milton*. 2. Preceding in time; earlier than; previously to; as, brave men were living before Agamemnon. *Byron*. 3. In 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. 5. In presence or sight of; face to face with; facing. Abraham bowed down himself before the people. *Gen.* xxiii. 12. 6. Under the cognizance or jurisdiction of the Lord; as, be-fore the cognizance or jurisdiction of the Lord; as, 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*. before the beam, *Naut.*, in an arc of the horizon included between a line that crosses the ship at right angles to the keel and that point of the compass toward which the ship heads. — *b. the mast, Naut.*, as a common sailor, — because the sailors live in the fore-castle, forward of the foremast.

— before the wind, *Naut.*, in the direction of the wind and aided by its impulse; having the wind aft.

be-fore' (bē-fōr'), *conj.* 1. Previous to the time when; — sometimes with the additional idea of purpose; in order that; Before Abraham was, I am. *John* viii. 58. Before this treatise can become of use. *Swift*. Formerly before, in this sense, was followed by *that*. "Before that Philip called thee, I saw thee." *John* i. 48. 2. Sooner than; rather than; as, he will starve before he will steal.

be-fore/hand' (-hānd'), *adv.* [*before + hand*.] 1. In anticipation; in advance, as by way of forethought. Take no thought beforehand what way shall speak. *Mark* xiii. 11. 2. Previously; aforesaid. *Obs.* to be beforehand with, to anticipate or forestall. Agricola . . . resolves to be beforehand with the danger. *Milton*. The last cited author has been beforehand with me. *Addison*.

be-fore/hand', a. In comfortable circumstances as regards property; beforehand. Rich and much beforehand. *Bacon*.

be-fore/time' (-tīm'), *adv.* Formerly; aforesaid.

be-for/tune' (bē-fōr'tūn'), v. t. To befall. *Poetic*.

be-foul' (bē-fōul'), v. t.; *BE-FOUL'*ED; *BE-FOUL'*ING. [*See FOUL*, a.] 1. To make foul; to soil. 2. To entangle or run against so as to impede motion. — **be-foul'er** (-fōl'), n. — **be-foul'ment** (-mēt'), n.

be-friend' (bē-frend'), v. t.; *BE-FRIEND'*ED; *BE-FRIEND'*ING. To act as a friend to; to favor; to aid, benefit, or countenance. "By the darkness befriended." *Longfellow*. — **be-friend'er** (-fēnd'), n. — **be-friend'ment** (-mēt'), n. *Rare*.

be-fud/dle (bē-fūd'dl'), v. t.; *BE-FUD'DLE'* (-ld); *BE-FUD'DLING* (-līng). To becloud and confuse, as with liquor.

beg (bēg; Turk. bā), n. [*Turk. Cf. BEV, BEGM*.] A title of honor in Turkey and in some other parts of the East. See **BEV**.

beg (bēg), v. t.; *BEGGED* (bēgd); *BEG'ING*. [*ME. beggen, perh. fr. AS. bedecian* (akin to Goth. *bidagan* beggar), *bidan* to ask (cf. *mid*, v. t.); or cf. *behard*, *beguin*.] 1. To ask for as a charity, esp. habitually or from house to house. Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begg'ing bread. *Ps.* xxxvii. 25. 2. To ask earnestly for; to entreat or supplicate for; to beseech; — sometimes implying deferential and respectful, rather than earnest, asking; as, I beg your pardon; I beg leave to disagree with you. I do beg your good will in this case. *Shak.* [Joseph] begged the body of Jesus. *Matt.* xxvii. 58. 3. To make petition; 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. Hence: to beg one for a fool, to take him for a fool. Else some will beg thee, in the court of wards. *Harrington*.

Syn. — *IMPLOR*, *solicit*, *petition*, *pray*. — **BEG**, **BESEECH**, **ENTREAT**, **IMPLORE**, **SUPPLICATE**, **IMPORTUNE** agree in the idea of urgent asking. To **BEG** (see **ASK**) is to ask earnestly, as a favor; **BESEECH** implies still greater solicitude or earnestness; as, "On my knees beg that you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food" (*Shak.*); "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice" (*Rom.* xii. 1). To **ENTREAT** is urgently to solicit or petition; as, "Praying us with much entreaty that we would receive the gift" (*2 Cor.* viii. 4). **IMPLORE** implies either increased fervor of entreaty, or greater humility, or both; as, "I very frankly, I confess his reasons, imploring your highness' pardon, and set forth a deep penitence" (*Shak.*). **SUPPLICATE** expresses extreme, sometimes even desperate, urgency of entreaty, and implies still greater humility; as, "I have attempted, one by one, the lords, either at home, or through the high street passing, with supplication prone and father's tears, to accept of ransom for my son" (*Milton*). To **IMPORTUNE** is to solicit persistently, often with the implication of wearisome pertinacity; as, "there with my cries importune Heaven" (*Milton*). See **LONG DESIRE**, **CONJURE**, **PRAYER**.

to beg off, to obtain release for, through entreaty. — I beg to, is an elliptical expression for I beg leave to, as, I beg to inform you. — to beg the question. See **PETITIO PRINCIPII**. — **beg the question**. *Logic*. = **PETITIO PRINCIPII**.

beg, v. i. 1. To ask alms or charity, esp. to ask habitually by the wayside or from house to house; to live by asking alms. I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. *Luke* xvi. 3. 2. To make petition; to entreat; to supplicate; as, to beg off, or obtain release by entreaty. 3. *Seven-up*. To ask for a point, or three additional cards and a new trump; — said of the eldest hand. **be-gem'** (bē-jēm'), v. t.; *BE-GEMMED'* (-jēmd'); *BE-GEM'MING*. To adorn with gems, or as with gems. Begemmed with dewdrops. *Scott*. Those lonely realms bright garden isles begem. *Shelley*.

be-got' (bē-gōt'), v. t.; *pret.* **BE-GOT'** (-gōt'), *Archaic* **BE-GAT'** (-gāt'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BE-GOTT'EN** (-gōt'n), **BE-GOT'**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BE-GOTT'ING**. [*ME. bigiten, bigelen*, to get, *bet*, *get*, *AS. be-gan* to get; *be- + gilan*. See **GET**, v. t.] 1. To get; acquire. *Obs.* 2. To procreate as a father or sire; to generate. Yet they a beauteous offspring shall beget. *Milton*. 3. To get (with child). *Obs.* 4. To produce as an effect; to cause to exist. Love is begot by fancy. *Granville*.

beg/gar (bēg'ēr), n. [*ME. beggere, beggare, begger*. See **BEG**.] 1. One who begs; one who makes it his business to ask alms. *Beggars* should be no choosers. *J. Heywood*. *Beggars*, like *évou* (strangers), were [in ancient Greece] peculiarly under divine protection. *Liddell & Scott*. 2. One who asks or entreates earnestly, or with humility; a petitioner. 3. One dependent on others for support; an indigent person; — a contemptuous or sarcastic use. 4. A mendicant friar or a Begiard. *Obs.* 5. A rogue, wretch, or low fellow. Also playfully; as, "a good-hearted little beggar." the *Beggars*. See **GURUX**. — *Beggars of the Sea*, the fleet of roving Dutch cruisers that preyed upon Spanish commerce during the revolt of the Netherlands in the 16th century. **beg/gar**, v. t.; *BE/GAR'ED* (-ērd); *BE/GAR'ING*. 1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Milton*. 2. To cause to seem very poor and inadequate. *It beggared* all description. *Shak.*

beg/gar-lice', or **beg/gar's-lice'**, n. The prickly or adhesive fruits of species of *Lappula*, *Meibomia*, and *Galium*, which cling readily to clothing; also, the plant itself.

beg/gar-ly (-lī), a. 1. Resembling a beggar; suitable for a beggar; extremely indigent; mean; contemptible. "A bankrupt, beggarly fellow." *South*. "A beggarly fellowship." *Swift*. "Beggary elements." *Gal.* iv. 9. 2. Relating or belonging to beggars; as, "my beggarly sympathies." *Lowell*. *Rare*. *Beggarly* sins, that is, those sins which idleness and beggary usually betray men to; such as lying, flattery, stealing, and dissimulation. *Jer. Taylor*.

beg/gar-ly, *adv.* In an indigent, mean, or despicable manner; in the manner of a beggar.

beg/gar-my-neighbor or **-neighbor**, n. A game of cards, in which the object is to gain all the opponent's cards.

beg/gar's lace. A simple pillow-made lace resembling torchon, formerly made in France. Called also *queuse lace*.

beg/gar-ticks, or **beg/gar's-ticks**, n. a The achenes of species of *Bidens*, or bur marigold (which see); also, the plant itself. b = **BEGGAR-LICE**.

beg/gar-wood' (-wōd'), n. A any of various plants that grow in waste ground, as knotweed, and species of dodder, spurry, and tickseed. b The fabaceous plant *Meibomia tortuosa*, cultivated for forage in the southern United States.

beg/gar-y (bēg'ēr-y), n.; *pl.* **-GARIES** (-īz). [*ME. beggerie*. See **BEGGAR**, n.] 1. Act of begging; state or quality of being a beggar; mendicancy; penury. Also, fig., meanness. 2. Beggars collectively; a dwelling or resort of beggars. The fetid beggaries of Bethnal. *Lamb*. 3. Beggarly appearance; bareness. *Rare*. The freedom and the beggary of the old studio. *Thackeray*. 4. The common fumitory. **Syn.** — *Mendicancy*, *indigence*, *want*, *penury*.

Beg/gi-a-to'a (bē'jī-ā-tō'ā), n. [*NL*, after the Italian botanist *Beggiato*.] *Bot.* A genus of bacteria consisting of motile filaments without a distinct sheath. Some species, as *B. alba*, possess the power of reducing sulphur compounds, and are hence called *sulphur bacteria*. Cf. **THIOBACTERA**.

Beg/hard (bēg'ārd; bē-gārd'), n. [*F. béguard, béguard*; cf. *LL. Beghardus, Beghardus, Begardus*; fr. *béguine* (or its source) — *ard*. See **BEGUINE**.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of an association of religious laymen living under the same general regulations as the Beguines. Both associations are traced to Lambert le Bègue, a priest of Liège in the 12th century, and both names are nicknames. Both associations were persecuted as heretics, and undoubtedly there were heretics among them. The Beghards were suppressed, but the Beguines survive. See **BEGUINE**.

be-gin' (bē-gīn'), v. t.; *pret.* **BE-GAN'** (-gān'); *p. p.* **BE-GUN'** (-gūn'); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BE-GIN'NING**. [*AS. beginnan* (akin to *OS. biginnan*, D. & G. *beginnen*, *OHG. biginnan*, Goth. *du-ginnan*, Sw. *begynna*, Dan. *begynde*); *be- + an* assumed *ginnan*, of uncertain origin. Cf. **GIN** to begin.] 1. To do the first act or the first part of an action; to enter upon or commence some course or operation; to set about some action; to take the first step; to start. When I begin, I will also make an end. *1 Sam.* iii. 12. 2. To come into existence; to take rise; to commence. Vast chain of being; which from God began. *Pope*. **Syn.** — **BEGIN**, **COMMENCE** are identical in meaning. *Begin* is preferred, except in more formal use. See **INITIATE**. Things never began with Mr. Borthrop Trumbull; they always commenced. *G. Eliot*.

be-gin', v. i. 1. To enter on; to set about; to start; to commence. Ye nymphs of Solyma I 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*. to begin the board, to sit at the head at table. *Obs. Chaucer*.

be-gin'ner (-ēr), n. 1. One who begins anything; specific, a young or inexperienced practitioner or student; a tyro. 2. That which leads off. *Obs.*

be-gin'ning (-īng), n. 1. Act of doing that which begins anything; commencement of an action or state; entrance into being or upon a course; a first act, effort, or state.

"wickedness," and secondarily "destruction." Usually in the Old Testament it is used with another word, as daughter, thing, man, son, etc., and rendered literally as "Belial," as "sons of Belial," as if a proper name, in both the Authorized and Revised Versions, the margin in the latter giving variant renderings such as "base fellows," "wicked woman," "wicked men," etc. In the later Jewish literature and in the New Testament the name became identified with Satan as meaning the spirit of evil or lawlessness.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15. 2. In Milton's "Paradise Lost," one of the fallen angels, a son, or man, of Belial, a worthless, wicked, or thoroughly depraved person; a base fellow.

Now the sons of Eli were sons of Belial [R. V. margin, wicked men]; they knew not the Lord. 1 Sam. ii. 12.

The sons of Belial had a glorious time. Dryden. "It is slander . . . whose breath

Rides on the posting winds and doth belie All corners of the world. Shak.

be-lie' (bè-lî'), v. t. To lie or be situated near (to); pertain; belong. Obs.

be-lie' (bè-lî'), v. t.; BE-LIED' (bè-liəd'); BE-LY'ING (-lî'ng). [ME. bliēn, bliēzen, A.S. belēgan; be- + lēgan to lie. See LIE, v. 1.] To tell lies about; to calumniate; slander; defame; — often with in, formerly with to or of.

Thou dost oëlie him, Percy, thou dost belie him. Shak.

2. To allege or assert falsely. Obs.

3. To give a false representation or account of; to put a false appearance upon; to misrepresent.

Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts. Shak.

4. To counterfeit; to mimic. Obs. Dryden.

5. To charge with falsehood; give the lie to. Obs. Jer. v. 12.

6. To give the lie to in conduct; to be false or unfaithful to. Her life as a nation will not belie her great gifts as a country. G. Duff.

7. To show or prove to be false; to falsify. Their trembling hearts belie their boastful tongues. Dryden.

Syn. — See MISREPRESENT.

be-lief' (bè-liēf'), n. [ME. bileafe, bileve; cf. A.S. gelfafa. See BELIEVE.] 1. A state or habit of mind in which trust, confidence, or reliance is placed in some person or thing; trust; confidence; faith.

2. Theol. A persuasion of the truths of religion; faith; specif., R. C. Ch., assent to a revealed truth on the authority of God, who revealed it.

3. Conviction or feeling of the truth of some proposition or the reality of some being or phenomenon, esp. such conviction when it comes after doubt as to the truth or reality of the thing believed in; reflective assurance.

Belief admits of all degrees, from the slightest suspicion to the fullest assurance. Reil. The perception of truth or falsehood; which I apprehend to be exactly the meaning of an act of belief, as distinguished from simple conception. U. S. Mill.

We ought first to notice that the use of the word belief in our language is changing; formerly it denoted something taken as definite and certain on the basis of some external authority; now it has grown rather to denote credit given to a statement on a more or less sufficient balancing of probabilities. Karl Pearson.

4. Immediate assurance or feeling of the reality of something; as, belief in sensation; belief in one's own activity. In its inner sense, belief, or the sense of reality, is a sort of feeling more allied to the emotions than anything in faith in God"; as, "One in whom persuasion and belief had ripened into faith." (Wordsworth). A PERSUASION is an assured opinion; as, "It was the avowed opinion and persuasion of Calimachus . . . that Homer was very imperfectly understood even in his day" (Cowper). PERSUASION (see INDUCE) sometimes implies that this assurance is induced by one's feelings or wishes, rather than by argument or evidence; conviction, on the other hand, is a fixed and settled belief; as, "His belief is likely to have been persuasion rather than conviction" (Carlyle). See TRUST, CREDENCE, OPINION, IDEA; cf. CONFIDENCE.

be-liev-a-ble (bè-liēv'ā-b'l'), a. See -ABLE; BELIEVE. — be-liev-a-ble-ness, be-liev-a-ble-ty' (bî-lî'v'ī-tî'), n.

be-lieve' (bè-liēv'), v. t.; BE-LIEVED' (-liēvd'); BE-LIEV'ING. [ME. bileven (with be- for as. ge-), fr. A.S. gelfān, gelfān; akin to D. geloven, OHG. gilouban, G. glauben, OS. giloubian, Goth. galubujan, and Goth. libus deār. See LIEF, a., LEAVE, n.] 1. To have faith or confidence; — with in and on, formerly with into, unto, and, rarely, of.

2. To have a firm persuasion, esp. of the truths of religion; to exercise belief or faith.

Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief. Mark ix. 24. With the heart man believeth unto righteousness. Rom. x. 10.

3. To think; judge. I will not believe so meanly of you. Fielding.

4. To give belief or credence; trust; — with to. Obs. Wycliffe. To believe in. a To have faith in; — with upon; to trust in. "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." John xiv. 1. b To believe that a thing is beneficial, genuine, or good; as, to believe in total abstinence.

c To believe that a thing has or will have real existence or

occurrence; — as, to believe in the resurrection of the dead. — to b. on, to accept implicitly as an object of religious trust or obedience; to have faith in; to believe in.

be-love' (bè-lōv'), v. t. 1. To exercise belief in; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another; to be persuaded of the truth of, upon evidence furnished by reasons, arguments, and deductions of the mind, or by circumstances other than personal knowledge; to regard, accept, or hold as true; to place confidence in; to think; to consider; as, to believe a person, a statement, or a doctrine.

Our Conqueror (whom I now King Agrippa, believed on the prophets? Acts xxvi. 27. Often followed by a dependent clause.

I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. Acts viii. 37. 2. To have faith in the existence of; to believe in. Obs. "Shall we believe a God?" Berkeley.

be-lover' (bè-lōv'ēr'), n. One who believes; specif.: a One who believes in religious doctrines; esp., a Christian. b Eccl. Hist. Any lay full member of the early church, in distinction from a catechumen and a clergyman.

be-like' (bè-lîk'), adv. (be- (for by) + like.) Probably; perhaps. Obs. or Archaic. Kipling. — be-like'y, adv. Belike, boy, then you are in love. Shak.

be-lin'da (bè-lî'n'dā), n. 1. A feminine Christian name.

2. The heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock," whose real name was Arabella Fernor. Her anger at the cutting off of a lock of her hair by Lord Petre in a frolic was the occasion of the poem.

3. The heroine of Maria Edgeworth's novel "Belinda."

Be-lis (bè-lîs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. Βέλος arrow, dart; — named from the shape.] Bot. A genus of pinaceous trees consisting of a single species, B. lanceolata, native of China, frequently cultivated under the name Cunninghamia sinensis. It grows to be a tall tree.

Be-lit' (bè-lî't'), or Bel-itis (bè-lî'tîs), n. [Babylonian, fem. of Bel.] Babylon.-Assyr. Myth. The wife of Bel, one of the most ancient of Babylonian goddesses. In the Assyrian pantheon, as the divine "lady," she was by various kings identified with different goddesses, as Ishtar and the consort of Ashur.

be-little' (bè-lî-tl'), v. t.; BE-LITT'LED' (-lîd'); BE-LITT'LING. To make little or less, or to appear so; to speak of in a depreciatory or contemptuous way; to dwarf. Jefferson.

bell (bèl), n. & v. [Cf. D. bel a bubble.] Bubble. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.

bell, n. [AS. belle, akin to D. bel, and perh. to AS. bellan to bellow. Cf. 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.

Bells are usually made of the alloy bell metal. The common heraldic bell is the hawk's (globular) bell; the ordinary bell is distinguished as a church bell.

Bells, which are to be regarded as curved plates never whole, as a whole, but, when they give their fundamental note, in four equal parts which are separated by nodal lines. Bells are also capable of vibrating in 6, 8, 10, or 12 parts, producing thus a corresponding series of overtones. The note of a bell is higher in proportion as the surface is smaller and the substance thicker.

2. Specif.: a A bell, as of a clock, rung to tell the hours; also (usually in pl.), the stroke of such a bell, esp. on shipboard. b The time so indicated, Naut., a half hour. On shipboard 4, 8, and 12 o'clock are marked by 8 bells, 4, 30, 8, 30, and 12, 30 o'clock by 1 bell, 5, 9, and 1 o'clock by 2 bells, and so on until 8 bells, which marks the end of the (ordinary) watch. On British and Japanese ships during the dogwatches (see DOGWATCH) the bells are 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 8.

3. A hollow perforated sphere of metal containing a loose ball which causes it to sound when moved.

4. Anything in the form of a bell; as: a The cup or corolla of a flower. "In a cowlspil's bell I lie." Shak. b [Perh. a different word.] The strobile of the hop plant. See HOP, n. c Arch. That part of the capital of a column included between the abacus and neck molding, esp. the nearly bell-shaped naked core assumed to exist within the leafage of a capital. d The flaring mouth of a trumpet or other wind instrument. e The body of a helmet. f Metal. See bell and hopper, below. g A place, in early times often a bell-shaped hut, for storing the arms and accoutrements of a native regiment in British India. h See MOOSE a.

bell and hopper, Metal, the apparatus (consisting of a large hopper, or cup, closed by a bell, or cone, pulled up from below by the apex or point) at the top of a blast furnace, through which the charge may be introduced without the escape of the gases. U. S. — b, book, and candle, the accompaniments of a certain form of excommunication. (See to curse by bell, book, and candle, below.) Hence, the terrors of excommunication; the punitive or repressive powers or re-

sources of the church; also, humorously, religious forms or ritual accessories. Shak. — bell of arms. Mil. = BELL, a. g. — to bear or carry away the b., to win the prize at a race in which the prize was a bell; hence, to be superior in something. Fuller. — to bear the b., to be the first or leader; — in allusion to the bellwether of a flock, or the leading animal of a team or drove, when wearing a bell. — to curse, excommunicate, etc., by or with b., book, and candle, to curse, excommunicate, etc., according to a solemn form of excommunication used in the medieval church, which closed with the words "Do to the book, quench the candle, ring the bell." — to deserve, give, lose (or the like) the b., to deserve, give, lose (or the like) the prize in a contest.

bell (bèl), v. t.; BELLED (bèld); BELLING. 1. To put a bell upon; to provide with a bell.

2. To make bell-mouthed, or flaring; as, to bell a tube.

to bell the cat, to do a daring or risky deed; — an allusion to the fable of the mice who resolved in convention to protect themselves from the cat's stealthy approaches by hanging a bell upon her neck, but found none bold enough to do it. Hence, Scot., to dare to contend (with); to grapple (with).

No difficulty in finding a man to bell the cat. T. Hughes

bell, v. t. To take the form of a bell; specif., to develop bells or corollas; to blossom; as, hops bell.

bell, v. t. & t. [AS. bellan. See BELLOW.] To bellow, as the deer in rutting time; to make a bellowing sound; to roar.

As loud as bellevh wind in hell. Chaucer.

The wild buck bells from ferny brake. Scott.

bell, n. The noise of one that bells; a bellow; a roar.

bel-la-don-na (bè-lā-dōn'ā), n. [It., lit., fine lady; bella, fem. of bello beautiful (L. bellus) + donna lady (L. domina). Cf. BELDAM.] 1. A European solanaceous plant (Atropa belladonna) with reddish bell-shaped flowers and shining black berries. The whole plant is very poisonous, and the root and leaves are used as a mild narcotic and anodyne, and a powerful mydriatic. Its properties are largely due to the alkaloid atropine which it contains. Called also deadly nightshade.

2. The belladonna lily.

belladonna lily. A bulbous plant (Amaryllis belladonna) having fragrant rose-colored lilylike flowers; also, its flower. See AMARYLLIS.

bel-la-don-nine (-lî; -nî; 184), n. Chem. A poisonous alkaloid, Belladonna (Atropa belladonna). C₁₇H₂₁O₃N, obtained as a resinous, yellow mass from belladonna root. It is isomeric (probably stereoisomeric) with atropamine.

bell animalcule. Any of many bell-shaped, stalked, ciliated infusorians of Vorticella and allied genera common in fresh water. See VORTICELLA.

bell arch. An arch, of rare form, having on each side an ogee curve, therefore resembling the cross section of a bell.

bel-lar-mine (bè-lār'mî; -mên), n. A stone-ware jug of a pattern originated in the neighborhood of Cologne, Germany, in the 16th century. It has a bearded face or mask supposed to represent Cardinal Bellarmine, a leader in the Roman Catholic counter-reformation; — called also graybeard, longbeard.

Bel-la'trix (bè-lā'trîks), n. [L., a female warrior.] Astron. A bright star in Orion, the nearest to Aldebaran of the four forming the rectangle; Gamma (γ) Orionis. It is a typical helium star.

bell bird. Any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell; esp.: a The campanero (Chasmorhynchus niveus) of South America, which has snow-white plumage, and a fleshy caruncle on the head that was formerly supposed to be erected as the bird uttered its note. b Manorhina melanura of Australia, and Anthonis melanura of New Zealand, both of the honeyeucker family. c Oreoclea griseata, a West Australian shrike.

bell canopy. An open structure intended to protect a large bell from rain, etc.

bell cot or cote. A small or subsidiary construction, frequently corbelled out from the walls of a structure, and used to contain and support one or more bells.

bell crank. A lever whose two arms form a right angle, or nearly a right angle, having its fulcrum at the apex of the angle. — bell-cranked, (-krānt'), a. Rare.

bell deck. The floor of a belfry made water-tight to serve as a roof to the rooms below.

belle (bèl), a. [F. belle, fem. of bel, beau. See Bell Crank. BEAU.] Handsome; beautiful. Obs., exc. in Fr. phrases.

belle, n. [F. See BELLE, a.] 1. [cap.] Lit., beautiful; — fem. prop. name.

2. A beautiful girl or woman; esp., a girl or woman whose personal charms make her attractive in society; a reigning "beauty."

belled (bèld), a. Furnished or hung with bells; specif., having bell-shaped flowers, as the hyacinth or the gentian.

Bel-look' war' (bè-lōk' wār'). A porcelain-like kind of decoration.

bell canopy. A bell gable. b An open, roofed structure for a bell.

bell carriage. A bell cage, or its stock and wheel, or the stock alone loosely used.

bell chuck. See CHUCK, n. 4.

bell-cozy, + BALCONY. bell'e amie' (bèl'ā'mî'), [F.] Fair or fine woman friend; hence, a mistress.

bell'e cor-dère', La (lā bèl'fūl' RŌPEMAKER, TRE. [bell as in bluebell] + bind, bind-er.) The greater or lesser bind-vest. Dial. Eng.

bell'bind'er (bèl'bînd'ēr), bell'bîne, n. [bell as in bluebell] + bind, bind-er.) The greater or lesser bind-vest. Dial. Eng.

bell'bot'tle, n. = BLUEBELL. bell boy. A boy who answers, or attends at the call of, a bell.

bell buoy. See BUOY.

bell cage. Arch. An ember frame constructed to support one or more large bells.

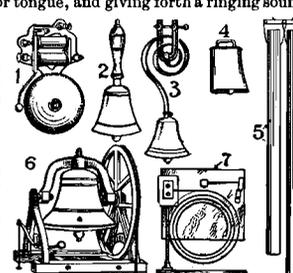
bell'hood, n. See HOOD.

Belle Isle' cress (bèl'îs'), The Bermuda cress.

belle-mère' (bèl'mêr'), n. [F.] Mother-in-law.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōld; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnte, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; = equals.

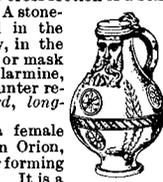
Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with.



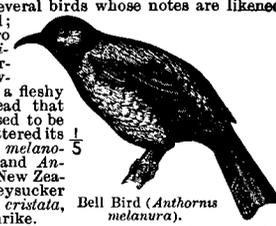
1 Electric Bell; 2 Hand Bell; 3 Jingle Bell; 4 Cow Bell; 5 Tubular Bell for clock chimes; 6 Factory Bell; 7 Coil Gong for clocks.



Belladonna



Bell animalcule



Bell Bird (Anthonis melanura)



Bell Crank



Bell and Hopper

fr. Per. ba-nām-i in the name of.) *Hindu Law.* In the name of (another). — **a.** Made, held, done, or the like, be-nami; — used to designate a transaction, contract, property, or the like, done, held, made, etc., under a name that is fictitious or is that of a third party (called a **benamidar**) who holds as ostensible owner for the principal or beneficial owner.

bench (bēnch; 140), *n.* [*ME. bench, benke, AS. bene*; akin to *Sw. bänk, Dan. bænk, Icel. bekk, OS., D., & G. bank.* Cf. *BANK.*] **1.** A long seat, differing from a stool in its length. *Mossy benches* supplied the place of chairs. *Scott.*

2. A thwart or seat in a boat.

3. The seat where the judges sit in court; the seat of justice; hence, the office or dignity of a judge. To pluck down justice from your awful bench. *Shak.*

4. The persons who sit as judges, collectively; also, the place where justice is administered; a court; as, the opinion of the full bench; the common bench; the King's (or Queen's) Bench. See **KING'S BENCH.**

5. A seat where a number of officials sit together in the exercise of their duties; hence, the officials themselves, or the character or dignity pertaining to their office; as, the bishops' bench in the House of Lords. I do not allude to the whole of the Treasury bench. *J. Bright.*

6. Something like, or likened to, a bench (in sense 1); as, a bench of keys on an organ. *Chaucer.*

7. A footstool. *Obs.*

8. A long worktable; as, a carpenter's bench.

9. *Mach.* Any of various machines, developments of the simple work bench with drawplates, for drawing wires, tubes, or the like.

10. A platform or series of raised boxes, etc., on which animals, as dogs, are exhibited; hence, a public exhibition of animals, esp. dogs.

11. A nearly horizontal surface raised and narrow like the top of a settee, or a conformation having such a surface, as a ledge formed by a jutting portion of a building, a level layer worked separately in a mine, a natural terrace, etc.

12. *Gas Works.* A group of retorts in an oven or furnace; also, the complete oven or furnace containing a set or group of retorts for generating illuminating gas.

13. *Hort.* A raised platform in a greenhouse or conservatory, the top of which is boxed in to contain soil to a given depth, in which plants are grown.

bench (bēnch), *v. t.*; **bench** (bēnch); **bench**'ing. **1.** To furnish with a bench or benches. *Dryden.*

2. To seat on a bench, esp. a bench of justice or honor. Whom I . . . have bench'd and reared to worship. *Shak.*

3. To exhibit (animals, esp. dogs) in a bench show; to arrange the bench for (a dog or other animal show). *Shak.*

bench, *v. i.* **1.** To sit on a seat of justice. *Shak.*

2. To form benches or terraces. *Rare.*

bench'er (bēn'chēr; 140), *n.* One who sits on a bench; hence, specif.: **a.** An oarsman. **b.** One who frequents the benches of a tavern. **c.** One who sits on an official bench, as a judge, magistrate, senator, alderman, etc. *Obs. or Archaic.* **d.** *Eng. Law.* One of the senior and governing members of an Inn of Court. See *Inns of Court*, under **INN.**

bench hardening. The hardening of wire by drawing after annealing. — **bench'hard'ened** (-hār'dēnd), *a.*

bench hook. *Carp.* Any of various stops to hold work on the bench.

bench'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BENCH**. *Specif.:* *vb. n.* Benches collectively, as in a mine.

bench mark. A mark affixed to a permanent object in tidal observations, or along a line of survey, to furnish a datum level.

bench plane. Any plane, as a jack plane or a smoothing plane, used by a carpenter or other in bench work.

bench screw. A long screw used to close the vise jaw of an ordinary carpenter's bench vise.

bench show. An exhibition of animals, esp. dogs, in competition for prizes on the basis of physical formation and condition. Cf. **FIELD TRIAL.**

bench stop. A stop to hold work on a bench.

bench table. *Arch.* A projecting course at the base of a building, or round a pillar, sufficient to form a seat.

bench warrant. *Law.* A warrant issued by a presiding judge or by a court against a person guilty of some contempt, or indicted for some crime; — so called in distinction from a justice's warrant.

bench'y (bēn'chī; 140), *a.* *Mining.* Occurring in benches, or tending to split horizontally, as a bed of coal or stone.

band (bānd; 140), *n.* [*AS. bēnda* to bend, *fr. bēnd* a band, *bond, fr. bindan* to bind. See **BIND**, *v. t.*, and cf. **3d & 4th BEND**.] **1.** To constrain or strain to tension by a band or string; — formerly used of the bow, arbalest, catapult, etc., but now used only of the bow and understood in sense 5 (below), because of the resulting curve. **2.** Hence: To cock (an arquebus, pistol, etc.). *Obs.* **3.** Fig.: To strain, brace, or bring into a tense condition; — usually with *up*. *Obs. or Archaic.* I am settled, and bend up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shak.*

4. *Naut.* To fasten, as one rope to another, a sail to its yard or stay, or a cable to the ring of an anchor.

5. To strain or move (something possessing some rigidity) out of a straight line; to crook by straining; to make crooked; to curve; to bow; to make ready for use by drawing into a curve; as, to *band* a bow; to *band* the knee; also, by extension, to change the curvature of in any direction by constraint; as, to *band* a crooked bar straight.

6. To cause to bow, stoop, or yield; to render submissive; to subdue. "Except she *band* her humor." *Shak.*

7. To turn toward some certain point; to deflect; to turn; to direct by turning or deflecting, as one's steps; to incline, to dispose; also, formerly, to make liable, prone, or ready. "Bend thine ear to supplication." *Milton.* Towards Coventry *band* we our course. *Shak.* Bending her eyes . . . upon her parent. *Scott.*

band (bānd), *v. t.* [*AS. bēnda* to bend, *fr. bēnd* a band, *bond, fr. bindan* to bind. See **BIND**, *v. t.*, and cf. **3d & 4th BEND**.] **1.** To constrain or strain to tension by a band or string; — formerly used of the bow, arbalest, catapult, etc., but now used only of the bow and understood in sense 5 (below), because of the resulting curve. **2.** Hence: To cock (an arquebus, pistol, etc.). *Obs.* **3.** Fig.: To strain, brace, or bring into a tense condition; — usually with *up*. *Obs. or Archaic.* I am settled, and bend up Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shak.*

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8. To apply closely or with interest; to direct. To bend his mind to any public business. *Sir W. Temple.* But when to mischief mortals bend their will. *Pope.*

9. To drink; to guzzle. *Scott.*

to bend the brow, *orig.*, to arch the eyebrows; now, to knit the brow, as in deep thought or in anger; to scowl; frown. *Caution.* — **To bend the head**, to incline or lower the head or face by bending the neck; to bow the head.

bend (bēnd), *v. i.* **1.** To be moved or strained out of a straight line or away from a given line; to crook or be curving; to bow. The green earth's end Where the bowed welkin slow doth bend. *Milton.*

2. To curve over from an upright or vertical line or position. There is a cliff, whose high and bending head Looks fearfully in the confined deep. *Shak.*

3. *Specif.*, of persons, to incline the body; to stoop.

4. To bend the body in token of submission or of reverence, as in prayer; to bow; to give way; to yield; to submit; to give way. While each to his great Father bends. *Coleridge.* Yet fairest dames and bearded men . . . Bowed with joy to his behest. *Emerson.*

5. Of the head or face, to be inclined or lowered by a bending of the neck. *Thackeray.*

6. To have a direction or inclination away from the straight line or any given line; to trend. The island . . . bending from him full west. *Hakluyt.*

7. To incline or lean; also, to be directed; to tend. *Obs.* To whom our vows and wishes bend. *Milton.*

8. To apply one's self closely or vigorously; as, to bend to the oars, that is, to row hard.

9. To direct one's self; take one's course; turn. *Archaic.* "My best train . . . who for Bohemia bend." *Shak.*

10. **a.** To spring; bound. *Scott.* **b.** To drink; to guzzle. *Scott.*

bend, n. [*See BEND, v. t.*; cf. **BENT**, *n.*] **1.** Act of bending; a turn or deflection from a straight line or from the proper direction or normal position; state of being bent; as, a graceful *bend* of the body. A wave just on the bend, and about to break over. *Hawthorne.*

2. Turn of mind; bent; inclination. *Obs.* Farewell, poor swain; thou art not for my bend. *Fletcher.*

3. A bending, or bent part of anything, as of a river or road; a curve; crook; bow.

4. *Specif.* **a.** *pl. Naut.* The thickest and strongest planks in the sides of a ship, more generally called *wales*. Also, the frames or ribs. **b.** A piece of curved pipe, as a flat coil or an elbow. **c.** In a carding machine of the roller and clearer type, the semicircular frame on which the rollers are borne in brackets; also, loosely, in a carding machine of the revolving flat type, the curved surface or plate which sustains the endless chain of flats and on which it slides.

5. A leap. *Obs. Scol.* **b.** A long draft of liquor. *Scott.*

6. *pl. Med.* Caisson disease. *Colloq.*

bend, n. [*AS. bēnd*. See **BAND**; cf. the preceding noun.] **1.** A band, clamp, or fetter; variously, moral restraint, confinement at childbirth, etc. *Obs.*

2. *Naut.* A knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object. See **KNOT**.

3. A band, or thin, flat strip, or stripe, as a ribbon, strap, ligament; specif.: a decorative scroll or ribbon. *Obs.*

4. [*OF. bēnde, bande, F. bande.* See **BAND**.] *Her.* One of the honorable ordinaries consisting of a band one fifth of the field in breadth (one third if charged) extending diagonally across the field from dexter chief to sinister base.

5. *Leather Trade.* The half of a butt, or hide trimmed of the thinner parts, containing best quality of sole leather, called *bend leather*. See **BUTT**, *HIDE*, *ILLUSTR.*

6. *Mining.* Hard, indurated clay; bind.

in bend, *Her.*, placed across the field bendwise.

bend'er (bēn'dēr), *n.* **1.** One that bends; specif.: **a.** An instrument used for bending, as a pair of pliers. **b.** A flexor muscle. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.* **c.** A drinker; guzzler. *Obs. Scol. D. A. Leg. Slang, U. S.*

2. A sixpence. *Slang, Eng.*

3. A drunken spree; a spree. *Slang, U. S.*

4. A fine or very large specimen of its kind; a whopper. *Slang or Dial. Eng.* "It's a *bender* of a night." *Kipling.*

bend'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BEND**, *v.* — **bend'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bending moment, *Mech.*, the moment tending to bend a beam, etc. At any particular section it is equal to the algebraic sum of the moments of all the forces on either side of the section. Cf. **MOMENT OF RESISTANCE**.

Bendis (bēn'dīs), *n.* [*Gr. Bēvōis*.] *Class. Relig.* A Thracian goddess, probably a counterpart of Cybele. By the Greeks, who adopted her worship, she was generally identified with *Artemis*.

bend'let (bēnd'let), *n.* [*bend* + *-let*; cf. *bandlet*.] *Her.* A diminutive of the bend, one half its width.

bend sinister. *Her.* An ordinary like a bend but drawn from the sinister chief to the dexter base; — a mark of bastardy.

bend'wise (-wīz), *adv.* *Her.* In the direction of bend; diagonally.

bend'y (bēn'dī), *a.* [*OF. bēndē, F. bandé*.] *Her.* Divided into an even number (usually six) of bends; — said of a shield or its charge.

bendy wavy, *Her.* bendy with wavy lines.

bendy tree. [*Of East Indian origin.*] An ornamental tree (*Theophrastia papilionacea*) native of tropical Asia and Polynesia, and introduced into the West Indies; — called also *portia tree*. Its flowers yield a dye, and its seeds (*portia seeds*) an oil. The wood and bast fiber are also of value.

be-neath (bē-nēth; bē-nēth; 277), *adv.* [*ME. benethe, bineothen, AS. beneoðan, benyðan; be- + neodan, nyðan, downward, beneath, akin to E. neither.* See **NEITHER**.] **1.** In a lower place than some other place; below. Pure water in a font beneath. *Southey.*

2. *Specif.:* **a.** On earth; below. *Obs. or Archaic.* Ye are from beneath; I am from above. *Tyndale.*

b. Beneath the earth; in hell or Hades.

3. Directly below something; under a covering; underneath; specif.: underground. His roots shall be dried up beneath. *Job xviii. 16.*

4. Lower in rank, dignity, quality, or the like. *Archaic.* Thou shalt be above only and not beneath. *Coverdale.*

be-neath (bē-nēth; -nēth; 277), *prep.* **1.** Lower than in place; below; specif.: directly under; overhung or covered by (something directly above); under; underneath; hence, at the foot of. "Beneath the mount." *Ex. xxxii. 19.* Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies. *Pope.*

2. Under, in relation to something that is superior, or that exerts pressure, burdens, influences, controls, etc. Our country sinks beneath the yoke. *Shak.*

3. Lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence, or the like; below; as, brutes are beneath man; man is beneath angels. Hence: Unworthy of; unbecoming or lowering to. He will do nothing that is beneath his high station. *Atterbury.*

Syn. — See **BELOW**.

be-neath', a. Lower. *Non-use.* "This beneath world." *Shak.*

ben'e-dic'ti-ō (bēn'ē-dīk'tī-ō; -dī'f-tī), *interj.* [*L.*, (imperative pl.) bless ye.] An exclamation: **1.** Of desire: Bless you! "Grace go with you, *Benedicite!*" *Shak.*

2. Of surprise, remonstrance, etc., or merely expletive. The good love, a *benedicite*. How mighty and how great a lord is he! *Chaucer.*

ben'e-dic'ti-ō, *n.* **1.** Invocation of a blessing, as at table. **2.** A blessing; deliverance or freedom from ill. *Obs.*

3. [*cap.*] The canticle, in the Book of Common Prayer, beginning "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord!" or, in Latin, "*Benedicite, omnia opera Domini*," taken from "The Song of The Three Holy Children" in the Apocrypha. It is an alternative in the morning service for the *Te Deum*, being used esp. during Lent.

Ben'e-dick (bēn'ē-dīk), *n.* [*See BENEDECTUS*.] **1.** In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a young lord of Padua, a confirmed bachelor, who marries Beatrice, after a courtship which is a contest of wit and raillery. **2.** [*l. c.*] = **BENEDECT**.

ben'e-dict (-dīkt), *n.* [*See BENEDECT*.] A married man, usually a man newly married, esp. one long a bachelor.

Ben'e-dic'ti-ō (-dīk'tī-ō), *a.* Of or pertaining to St. **Benedict** or the monks of his order.

Ben'e-dic'ti-ō, *n.* [*Cf. F. benédiction.*] **1.** A member of the order of monks established by St. Benedict of Nursia (now Norcia) first at Subiaco, later, about 529, at Monte Cassino. The order was introduced into England about 600 and into the United States in 1846. From their black clothing they are sometimes called *Black Monks*. The order was originally open to both laymen and clergy, and in its rule the community idea is prominent, with labor and obedience as the chief principles of conduct. **2.** [*l. c.*] A liqueur somewhat like chartreuse, made at Fécamp, France, originally by Benedictines, as is said.

ben'e-dic'ti-ō (-dīk'tī-ō), *n.* [*L. benedictio; cf. F. benédiction.* See **BENEDIX**.] **1.** Act of blessing; a blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness. So saying, he arose; whom Adam thus Followed with benediction. *Milton.*

Specif.: **a.** The form of instituting an abbot or abbes. **b.** The short prayer with which public worship is closed. **c.** The blessing or grace before or after meals. **d.** *R. C. Ch.* The rite of solemnly blessing and often (as in case of bells, vestments, etc.) formally dedicating to God; specif. [*cap.*], the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. **2.** Realized blessedness; happiness; state of grace. *Syn.* — See **BLESSING**.

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Ben'e-dic'tus (-dīk'tūs), *n.* [*L.*, blessed.] **1.** A the short canticle (*Ps. cxviii. 26; Matt. xxi. 9*) called distinctively "*Benedictus qui veni*" (in nomine Domini), usually following the *Sanctus* in the Roman Catholic Mass. **b.** Its English version, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," etc. **c.** A musical setting of it, forming, in the Mass, a separate movement. **2.** A the song of Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (*Luke i. 68*), beginning, in the Latin version, *Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel*, and, in English, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel." **b.** A musical setting of this song.

ben'e-fac'ti-ō (-fāk'tī-ō), *n.* [*L. benefactio, fr. benefacere* to do good to one; *bene* well + *facere* to do. See **BENEFIT**.] **1.** Act of benefiting; lit., a doing good. *Johnson.* **2.** A benefit conferred; lit., a charitable donation. *Syn.* — Gift, present, donation, gratuity, boon, alms.

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bene bowse. For **BEN BOWSE**.

Bened. *Abbr.* **BENEDICT**.

ben'e-dict (bēn'ē-dīkt), *a.* [*L. benedictus*, *p. p.*; See **BENEDIX**; cf. *benedictio*, *n.*] Blessed; benign; specif. *Naut.* mild. *Obs.*

Ben'e-dict, n. [*L. benedictus*.] *Lit.*, blessed; — masc. prop. name. *L. Ben'e-dic'tus*; *F. Benoit* (bē-nwā); *It. Benedetto* (bē-nē-dē'tō); *Sp. Benito* (bē-nē-dē'tō); *Fr. Benédicte* (bē-nē-dē'tī); *Gr. Benédikta* (bē-nē-dīk'tā). [*ISL.*] *Ben'edict* (bē-nē-dīk't). See **ben'e-dic'ti-ō**, *n.* [*Of or pert. to benediction.*] **ben'e-dic'ti-ō**, *n.* [*L. benedictio*.] **ben'e-dic'ti-ō-ry**, *n.* A benediction. **ben'e-dight** (bē-nē-dīkt), *a.* [*L. benedictus*.] Blessed. *Obs. or R.* [*L.*] Well-being. **ben'e-fac'ti-ō**, *v. t.* To endow with a benefaction. *Rare.*

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bow; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in **GRAMM.**

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

G. canadense. See HERB BENNETT, AVERNS. b In the writings of early herbalists, the hemlock and the wild valerian. **Bennet-ti-tales** (bĕn'ēt-i-tā'lez), n. pl. [NL, after John J. Bennett, English botanist.] Bot. An order of fossil plants coordinate with the living Cycadales. They differ from Cycadales in having the reproductive organs on the body of the trunk, embedded in a thick external covering, called the *armor*, consisting of the bases of the leafstalks surrounded by a dense mat of ramenta, or fine hairs.

bent (bĕnt), pret. & p. p. of BEND, v. Used as p. a.: 1. Changed by the act of bending; constrained so as to be no longer straight; crooked; as, a bent pin; a bent lever. 2. Made ready for action by bending; hence, formerly, braced for action, as a weapon; leveled; set. 3. Strongly inclined toward something, so as to be resolved, determined, bound, set, etc.; — said of the mind, character, disposition, desires, etc., and now used with *on*, *upon*, *that*, and formerly or archaically with *to*, *against*, etc.; as, to be bent on going to college; he is bent on mischief.

He does not know the way into the heavens, and is merely bent that I should admire his skill to rise like a fowl or a flying fish.

Nobody bent on psychological precision would speak of ideas as either conscious or intelligent. James Ward.

bent, n. [See BEND, n. & v.] 1. The state of being curved, crooked, or inclined from a straight line; flexure; curvature; as, the bent of a bow. Obs. or E. Wilkins.

2. A curved or bent part or piece; specif., a bow. Obs.

3. Turn or inclination in a particular direction; tendency; flexion; course. "Bents and turns of the matter." Locke.

4. A leaning or bias; proclivity; tendency of mind; inclination; disposition; purpose; aim. Shak.

With a native bent did good pursue. Dryden.

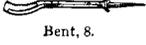
5. Carp. A transverse frame of a framed structure.

6. Tension; force of acting; energy; impetus. Archaic. The full bent and stress of the soul. Norris.

7. Specif., extent of tension or flexure that a bow is capable of; hence, power of endurance; capacity; — now used only in the phrase "to the top of one's bent," or the like. They fool me to the top of my bent. Shak.

8. A carpenter's or wood carver's gouge or V tool which is abruptly curved in the length.

9. Arch. A framed section pieced together on the ground and afterwards raised to its final (vertical) position.



Bent, 8.

Syn.—Turn, inclination, leaning, tendency, disposition, predisposition, prepossession, penchant, prejudice. — BENT, BIAS, PROCLIVITY, PROPENSITY, PRONENESS agree in the idea of a strong, often innate, tendency or disposition.

BENT, the widest term, denotes a fixed tendency of the mind or character in a given direction; **BIAS** applies particularly to the judgment, through which it is regarded as acting with permanent force upon the character; as, a bent toward mathematics, reflection; the bias of early education, of class prejudice. **Bent** is more frequently native, bias oftenner acquired; as, "the proper bent of his genius" (*Spectator*); "the bias of thought . . . given by a training in the Roman law" (*H. Maine*); a fixed proclivity denotes a tendency of more compelling force than bent; **PROPENSITY** usually adds to proclivity the implication of fondness or appetite; both proclivity and propensity are frequently used of a faulty or excessive tendency; as, a proclivity to steal; "such vehement propensities as drove Romeo, Antony, Coriolanus, to their doom" (*A. C. Bradley*).

PRONENESS suggests evil as the end toward which inclination tends; as, *prone to self-indulgence*. See **PREDILECTION**, **TURN**, **TENDENCY**, **VIOL**, **VIOL**.

The bent of his mind, which was at all times much to metaphysical theory, had there been fixed in this direction. Wordsworth.

Though it be difficult to resist the mechanic impulse and bias of our own temper, it is yet possible. T. Gray.

Proclivity to sin, through a being given up to hardness of heart.

There is a propensity belonging to common house cats that is very remarkable; I mean their violent fondness for fish. Gilbert White.

And this declining proneness unto naught, Is 'em that sin that we are born withal. Sir J. Davies.

bent, n. [AS. *beonet*; akin to OHG. *pinuz*, G. *binte*, rush, beat grass; of unknown origin.] 1. A reedlike grass; a stalk of stiff, coarse grass; a grasslike reed; — also used collectively in *sing*. His spear a bent, both stiff and strong. Dryden.

2. A any of numerous stiff, wiry grasses, as beach grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*), etc.; specif., in America, any species of *Agrostis*. Also called bent grass. b Any of various cyperaceous or juncaceous plants of similar habit, as *Carex arenaria*, *Juncus squarrosus*, etc. Eng. c A race of barley in which the ripe ears bend down nearly parallel with the stem. d The Scotch heather; — so called because it grows on bents. e The seedling stalk or head of the plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*). Eng.

3. Any field or broken ground; uncultivated pasture, as a common; a moor; a heath. Obs. or Archaic. Wright. Bowmen bickered upon the bent. Chevy Chase.

4. [Cf. BENT, a curve.] A hillside; slope; declivity. Chaucer.

to flee, or take, to the bent, to flee to the open country or moors, as to escape from danger or creditors. Scott.

benthal (bĕn'thāl), a. [See BENTHOS.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the benthos, or bottom of the sea.

Bentham-ism (bĕn'thām-iz'm), n. That phase of the doctrine of utilitarianism taught by Jeremy Bentham; the doctrine that the morality of actions is estimated and determined by their utility; also, the theory that the sensibility to pleasure and the recoil from pain are the only motives which influence human desires and actions, and that these

are the sufficient explanation of ethical and jural conceptions. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was Bentham's criterion of moral goodness. — **Bentham-ic** (bĕn'thām'ik), a. — **Bentham-ite** (bĕn'thām'it), n.

benthos (bĕn'thōs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *bēthos* depth of the sea.] The bottom of the sea, esp. of the deep oceans; hence, *Biol.*, the fauna and flora of the sea bottom; — opposed to *plankton*. — **benthol-ic** (bĕn'thōl'ik), a.

bentling (bĕn'tlĭng), n. 1. Seeking, or eating, bents, or plantain seeds. Obs. or Rare, except in the phrase *bentling*, or *bent-ling*, time, the time when pigeons are forced to feed on bents.

Bare bending times . . . may come. Dryden

2. A bent, or seeding stalk of a plantain. Eng. **bent-wood**, a. Made of parts bent and not framed into the required shape; — said specif. of a kind of furniture, often called *Austrian* or *Vienna furniture*, because largely imported from Vienna in Austria.

bentyl (bĕn'tĭl), a. 1. Of the nature of a bent, or coarse grass stalk; or of pertaining to bent or bent grass. Holland.

2. Abounding in bents or bent grass.

be-numb' (bĕ-nūm'b'), v. t. BE-NUMBER' (-nūm'd'); BE-NUMBERING. [ME. *binomen*, p. p. of *binimen* to take away, AS. *beniman*; *be* + *niman* to take. See NUMB, a.] To make torpid; to deprive of sensation or sensibility; to stupefy; to deaden; as, a hand or foot benumbed by cold. "The creeping death benumbed her senses first." Dryden.

be-numbered (-nūm'd'), p. a. Made torpid; numbed; stupefied; deadened. — **be-numberedness**, n.

ben-zac'o-tin (bĕn-zăk'ō'tĭn), n. [*benzo-* + *aceto-* + *-in*.] A crystalline substance used as a sedative. Chemically, it is acetamido-ethylsalicylic acid.

benzal (bĕn-zāl), n. [*benzo-* + *aldehyde*.] Chem. The bivalent radical $C_6H_5CH_2$, of which benzoic aldehyde may be regarded as the oxide; called also *benzylidene*.

benzal chloride. A colorless liquid, $C_6H_5CHCl_2$, manufactured from the toluene of coal tar, and used in the production of artificial dyes.

benzal-de-hyde (bĕn-zāl-dĕ'hĭd), n. [*benzo-* + *aldehyde*.] Chem. Benzoic aldehyde.

benzal-dox-ime (bĕn-zāl-dŏk'sĭm; -sĭm), n. [*benzaldehyde* + *oxime*.] Org. Chem. Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds, $C_6H_5CH=N-OH$, oximes of benzaldehyde. The existence of two compounds of this formula is explained by assuming a difference in spatial arrangement (see ANTI-**d**; **SYN**-).

"Anti-" form: C_6H_5CH "Syn" form: C_6H_5CH

benzo-mide (bĕn-zō'mĭd; -mĭd; 184), n. [*benzoic* + *amide*.] Chem. The amide of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5CONH_2$, a white crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoyl chloride and by other methods.

benzo-in (bĕn-zō'in), n. Chem. Any of a class of carbinoles derived from triphenyl methane, in which two benzene nuclei are hydroxylated. They are generally red-colored, with metallic luster.

benz-one (bĕn-zōn; bĕn-zĕn'), n. [From BENZOIN.] Chem. A volatile and inflammable hydrocarbon, C_6H_6 , formed by distilling benzoic acid with lime, and by the action of heat on various organic substances. It is a colorless liquid of strong odor, boiling at 80° C., and burning with a luminous flame. It is obtained commercially from the destructive distillation of coal, and is used as an illuminant in gas, as a solvent for fats and resins, as a material in the manufacture of dyes, etc. In chemistry it is important as the type of a large number of substances called the aromatic compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

The early name was *benzine*, given by Mitscherlich; this was superseded by *Liebig's name*, *benzol*, which is still retained in common use in German, and occurs in English to a certain extent. According to the best usage, however, the form *benzene*, suggested by Hofmann, is applied to the compound, the name *benzol* being applied only to a commercial mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons.

benzene nucleus or ring. Chem. A ring of six carbon atoms believed to exist in all the so-called "aromatic" compounds. (See BENZENE.) The six atoms are acted in some way, not well understood, which gives distinctive properties to compounds containing the ring. In the case of benzene, the simplest aromatic compound, six hydrogen atoms are attached to the ring (see *Illustr.*); substitution of one or more of these by other atoms or groups gives the various benzene derivatives. The ring being symmetrical, there is but one variety of each mono-substitution product. Of every di-substitution product there are three possible varieties, in which the carbon atoms in union with the substituting atoms or groups are, respectively, adjacent, separated by another carbon atom, or opposite, in the ring. These three positions are known respectively as the ortho (*o*), meta (*m*), and para (*p*) positions. Tri-substitution products all of whose groups are alike are called *vicinal* or *consecutive* (or *ortho*), when all three groups are adjacent, *asymmetrical* or *irregular* (a) when two are adjacent, and *symmetrical* (b) when all three are separated. For convenience in designating derivatives in general, the six carbon atoms of benzene are numbered from 1 to 6 in order around the ring. Thus, *m*-dinitrobenzene or 1,3-dinitrobenzene is understood to mean benzene in which two hydrogen atoms in the meta relation have been replaced by two nitro groups.

benzene series. Chem. A series of liquid and solid hydrocarbons containing the benzene nucleus, of which benzene is the simplest member. Several occur in coal tar.

benz-i-dine (bĕn-zĭ-dĭn; -dĕn; 184), n. [From BENZINE.] It resembles teak.

ben'ten, n. See SEVEN GODS OF HAPPUENS, under **SEVEN**.

ben'tinck boom. [After John A. Bentinck, English sailor.] A boom used to stretch the force of the breeze in some small square-rigged vessels. Rare.

ben'tincks (bĕn'tĭnks), n. pl. Naut. Triangular courses, — superseded by storm staysails. Obs.

ben'tinck assid. E. x. t. A shrewd to assist in supporting the lower masts. Obs. (BENTY).

ben'tiness, n. Obs. (-NESS).

ben'tland. = 3d BENT, n. 3.

ben'ton, n. [From Fort Benton, Montana, seat of a subdivision of the Colorado series in the western United States.]

ben'ton-va' (bĕn'tŏn-vă'tŏ), [It.] Well found or invented.

ben't-star, n. Beach grass.

be-num' Bennum. Ref. Sp. be-num'm'ent (bĕ-nūm'mĕnt).

See MEN.

be-num'd' Benumbed. Ref. Sp. be-num'e' (-nŭm'ē).

be-nure, n. = BONAIR. Obs.

be-nurely, adv. Obs.

benurite, n. = BONAIRITY. Obs.

ben-ve-nu' or **ben-ve-nu'** (bĕn-vĕ-nŭv' (-nŭv' tŏ), [It.] Welcome.

ben-vo-lu' (bĕn-vŏ-lŭ' (-vŏ-lŭ' tŏ), n. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, "the moody and quarrelsome nephew of Montague and friend of Romeo."

ben'ward (bĕn'wĕrd), adv. Inward (in a house). See BEN.

ben'ward, n. See BEN.

Org. Chem. A basic substance, $(C_6H_5NH_2)_2$, prepared by a series of reactions from nitrobenzene, and crystallizing in silvery scales. It is much used in preparing the benzidine colors or dyes (see CONGO GROUP).

ben'zill (bĕn-zĭl'), n. [From BENZOIN.] Chem. A yellowish crystalline substance, $C_6H_5COCOCH_3$, formed from benzoin by the action of oxidizing agents, and consisting of a doubled benzoyl radical.

ben-zil'ic (bĕn-zĭl'ĭk), a. Org. Chem. Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline acid, $(C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CO_2H$, obtained by warming benzil with alcohol and caustic potash. It is a diphenyl derivative of glycolic acid.

ben-zine (bĕn-zĭn; -zĕn; 184), n. 1. See BENZENE, Note. Rare.

2. A volatile inflammable liquid derived from petroleum and used, on account of its solvent power, in cleaning, dyeing, painting, etc. See PETROLIUM, Table. b An inflammable liquid obtained in the distillation of coal tar, and used as a solvent for resins, as a cleaning agent, etc. It contains xylenes, cumene, and other hydrocarbons.

ben-zo-benz- Org. Chem. Combining forms denoting relation to benzene, or the presence of the benzene nucleus.

ben-zo-ate (bĕn-zō-ăt'), n. A salt or ester of benzoic acid.

ben-zo-at-ed (bĕn-zō-ăt'ĕd), p. a. Mixed or treated with benzoic acid. = BENZOATED.

ben-zo-gly-ox'a-line (-glĭ-ŏks'ă-lĭn; -lĕn; 184), n. Also **lin**. Chem. Any of a class of compounds containing the glyoxaline ring in union with the benzene ring, the simplest member having the formula $C_6H_5N_2$; — called also *benzimidazole*.

ben-zo-ic (bĕn-zō'ĭk), a. Pert. to, or obtained from, benzoin. **benzoic acid**, $C_6H_5CO_2H$, an acid crystallizing in the form of light, white, satiny flakes. It occurs in benzoin and other resins and in cranberries, and (combined) in the urine of herbivorous animals; but commercially it is prepared chiefly from toluene. It finds considerable use in medicine and in color manufacture. Called also *flowers of benzoin*. — b. *aldehyde*, the aldehyde, C_6H_5CHO , intermediate in composition between benzyl alcohol and benzoic acid; oil of bitter almonds. It is a thin colorless liquid, used in making dyes and other organic substances.

ben-zo-in (bĕn-zō'in; -zōin), n. [Cf. *F. benjoin*, Sp. *benjuí*, Pg. *benjoim*; all fr. *Arab.* *ban-jaw* incense from Sumatra (named Java in Arabic), the first syllable being lost. Cf. BENJAMIN.] 1. A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Malacca, Sumatra, and Java, and possibly from other species of *Styrax*. It has a fragrant odor and aromatic taste, and is used in making benzoic acid, as a stimulant and expectorant, and as a perfume and incense. Called also *gum benzoin*, *benjamin*, and *gum benjamin*.

2. [cap.] Bot. A small genus of aromatic lacustrous shrubs or rarely trees, native of eastern North America and eastern Asia. *B. benzoin* and *B. melissifolium* are the two North American species, the former being known as the *spicebush*, *spicewood*, or *benjamin bush*. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

3. Chem. A white crystalline substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$, obtained from oil of bitter almonds and some other sources.

ben-zo-in-at-ed (bĕn-zō-in-ăt'ĕd), p. a. Pharm. Containing or impregnated with benzoin; as, *benzoinated lard*.

ben-zol (bĕn-zōl; bĕn-zōl'), n. Also **ben-zole**. [*benzo-* + *2d -ol*.] Chem. A benzene. See BENZENE, Note. b A mixture of hydrocarbons of the benzene series, obtained in the refinement of coal tar. It is used as a solvent and cleaning agent, in color manufacture, etc. The two principal varieties are known as (1) "ninety per cent benzol," which actually contains about 70 per cent benzene, 24 per cent toluene, and 6 per cent xylene, carbon disulphide, and other substances; (2) "fifty per cent benzol," containing relatively more toluene and xylene, and almost no carbon disulphide.

ben-zo-lat-ed (-lăt'ĕd), p. a. Pharm. Mixed, treated, or combined with benzol or benzene, or some derivative thereof.

ben-zo-naph-thol (-năp'thŏl; -thŏl'), n. Also **ben-zo-naph-tol**. [*benzo-* + *naphthol*.] Chem. A white crystalline powder used as an intestinal antiseptic; the benzene-naphthol benzoate.

ben-zo-phen-ol (-fĕn'ŏn), n. [*benzo-* + *phenol* + *2d -one*.] Chem. A crystalline ketone, $C_6H_5COC_6H_5$, produced by the distillation of calcium benzoate and in other ways. It is known in two modifications, stable and unstable (labile).

ben-zo-sol (bĕn-zō-sŏl; -sŏl'), n. Pharm. Guaiacol benzoate, used as an intestinal antiseptic and as a substitute for creosote in phtisis. It is a colorless crystalline powder.

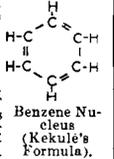
ben-zo-thi-a-zole (-thĭ'ă-zŏl'), n. [*benzo-* + *thiazole*.] Org. Chem. Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the thiazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_6H_7NS .

ben-zo-thi-o-phene (-ŏ'tĕn), n. [*benzo-* + *thiophene*.] Org. Chem. A compound, $C_6H_4CH_2CHS$, containing a benzene ring and a thiophene ring in union; — called also *thionaphthene*. It is a solid melting at 31° C., with an odor like naphthalene, and has a large number of derivatives.

ben-zo-tri-chlo-ride (-trĭ-khŏl'ĭd; -rĭ; 184), n. [*benzo-* + *trichloride*.] Chem. A highly refracting liquid, $C_6H_5COCl_3$, obtained by the action of chlorine on toluene. It is used in the manufacture of dyes and other substances.

ben-zox'a-zole (-bĕn-zŏks'ă-zŏl'), n. [*benzo-* + *oxazole*.] Chem. Any of a class of feeble bases containing the benzene ring in union with the oxazole ring, the simplest member having the formula C_6H_7NO . Some are used as dyes.

ben-zo-yl (bĕn-zō-ĭl'), n. [*benzo-* + *-yl*.] Chem. A univalent radical, C_6H_5CO , known only in combination. It is called the radical of benzoic acid, that acid being the hydroxide, C_6H_5COOH , of the radical. Benzoyl chloride, C_6H_5COCl , and benzaldehyde or benzoyl hydride, C_6H_5CHO , are also well-known compounds. The series of *benzoyl* compounds was the first of its kind to be clearly un-



Benzene Nucleus (Kekule's Formula).

Ben-net-ti-t'es (bĕn'ēt-i-tĕz), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of fossil gymnospermous plants, forming the family Bennettitaceae, and differing from Cycadales only in having the seeds and parts of the fruit preserved. See CYCADOIDEA.

Ben-ō-ni (bĕn'ŏn'), n. [Heb. *Ben-Oni*.] Lit., son of my sorrow. See BENJAMIN.

ben-thor' (bĕn'thŏr'), n. *prop.* To the north; north of. Obs. or Scot. **be-note'**, v. t. See BE-; NOTE, to annotate.

be-not'ing, v. t. See BE-; NOTE, to annotate.

ben'nick, n. [Cf. E. dial. *benny*.] A minnow. Local. Eng.

ben'net. See BENT.

ben'net-weed', n. Slender fox-tail grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*).

food, foot, out, oil, chair, go, sing, ink, then, thin, nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMMA. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

-shire, n. A domestic hog of a breed that originated in Berkshire, England, but is now the most popular breed in many parts of the world. Berkshires are large, fatten rapidly, and are generally black with white markings on the face and often on the body.

berlin (bûr'lin; bûr'lin; 277), n. 1. [cap. (pron. bûr'lin); G. bûr-în]. The capital of Prussia. 2. A four-wheeled carriage with a separate sheltered seat behind the body, invented in the 17th century, in Berlin.

3. Short for BERLIN GLOVE, BERLIN WARE, BERLIN WOOL, etc. Berlin black, a black varnish, drying with almost a dead surface; — used for coating the better kinds of ironware. — **B. blue**. Prussian blue. — **B. canvas**, a kind of embroidery canvas with square meshes, used esp. in worsted work. — **B. Congress**. = CONGRESS OF BERLIN. — **B. decree**. See CONTINENTAL SYSTEM. — **B. glove**, a knitted glove made of Berlin wool. — **B. green**, Prussian green. — **B. iron**, a very fusible variety of cast iron, from which figures and other delicate articles are manufactured. These are often stained or lacquered in imitation of bronze. — **B. pancake**, a kind of doughnut with jam in the center. *Colloq., Eng.* — **B. porcelain**, a hard resistant variety of porcelain. — **B. shop**, a shop for the sale of embroidery and embroidery materials, such as Berlin canvas, Berlin wool, etc. — **B. ware**, Berlin porcelain ware. — **B. warehouse**. = BERLIN SHOP. — **B. wool**, fine worsted for fancy work. — **B. work**, embroidery done on Berlin canvas, esp. in cross-stitch.

berm (bûrm), n. [F. *berme*, of G. or D. origin; cf. D. *berme*] *berme*, G. *brame*, *brâme*, border, akin to E. *brim*.] A narrow, approximately level shelf, path, or edge, as at the bottom or top of a slope, or along a bank; a bench; *specif., Fort.*, such as ledge between the foot of a parapet and the top of the scarp. See FORMICATION, *Illustr.*

Ber-mu'da (bûr-mû'dâ; 277), n. 1. One of a group of small islands, east of Cape Hatteras. 2. A kind of rolled tobacco or cigar. *Obs.* 3. *pl.* Certain obscure and intricate alleys in London used for cheap lodgings or concealment. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Obs. Cant.*

Bermuda arrowroot. See ARROWROOT. — **B. catfish**. = COELHO. — **B. chub**, the chopa blanca (*Xyphocheilus secalaris*). — **B. cedar**, a juniper (*Juniperus bermudiana*) native of Bermuda and the Bahamas. It has a tough, hard wood. — **B. cress**, a yellow-flowered cress (*Barbarea prœcox*), cultivated to some extent as a salad vegetable. — **B. grass**, a kind of grass (*Cappriola dactylon*) of trailing and stoloniferous habit, esteemed for pasture in the southern United States, in Hindustan (where it is called *doob*), etc. It is a native of southern Europe, but is now widespread in warm countries. Called also *cutch grass*, *Bahama grass*, in Bermuda, *devil grass*. — **B. lily**, the large white lily (*Lilium longiflorum eximium*) extensively cultivated in Bermuda, and sold under the name *L. harrisi*. See EASTER LILY b. — **B. mulberry**. = FRENCH MULBERRY.

Ber-nar-dine (bûr'nâr-dîn), a. Of or pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, or the branch of the Cistercian monks instituted (1115) by him. — *n.* A Bernardine monk.

Bern-ese (bûr-nêz'; -nêr'), n. *sing. & pl.* A native or natives of Bern, Switzerland. — *a. Pert.* to Bern, Switzerland, or the Bernese.

ber-ni-ole (bûr'nî-ôl'), n., or **bernicle goose**. [See BARNACLE.] A European goose (*Branta leucopsis*) breeding in the far north, related to, but larger than, the brant. It occasionally strays to America.

Ber-noou-li-an (bûr-nôol'yân), a. Of, pertaining to, or named from, members of the Bernoulli family, distinguished for their mathematical ability. The most illustrious were James (1654-1705) and John (1667-1748).

Bernoullian numbers. = BERNOULLI'S NUMBERS.

Ber-noou-ll'i's function (bûr'nôol'yân'), *Math.* A function defined by the relation $\phi^{m(x+1)} - \phi^m(x) = mx^{m-1}$.

Bernoullian numbers. *Math.* The important series of coefficients of the expansion of $\frac{x^{2n}}{2n}$ viz., $B_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_2 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_3 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_4 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_5 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_6 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_7 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_8 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_9 = \frac{1}{42}$, $B_{10} = \frac{1}{42}$.

Bernoulli's theorem. *Math.* A proposition in the theory

of probability, which states that in a sufficiently large number of trials the ratio of the number of occurrences to the total number of trials may be made to differ from the probability of the event's happening in any one trial by less than any assignable quantity.

berried (bûr'îd), a. Furnished with berries; consisting of a berry; as, a berried shrub.

berried lobster, a female lobster bearing its eggs attached to the limbs, or swimmerets, under the abdomen.

berry (bûr'î), n.; *pl.* BERRIES (-îz). [ME. *berie*, AS. *berie*, *berige*; akin to D. *bes*, G. *beere*, OS. and OHG. *berî*, Icel. *ber*, Sw. *bär*, Goth. *basi*.] 1. *Bot.* Any simple fruit having a pulpy or fleshy pericarp, as the currant, grape, cranberry, or banana.

2. In general, any pulpy fruit of small size, irrespective of its structure; as, the strawberry, raspberry, checkerberry, haggberry, hip of the rose, etc. *Specif., Scot. and North. Eng.*, the gooseberry.

3. The dry seed or kernel of certain plants, as the coffee berry, the berry of grain, etc.

4. One of the eggs of a fish or lobster.

5. *Zool.* The black knob on the bill of the mute swan.

berry-bearing poplar, the necklace poplar. — *in berry*, containing ova or spawn.

berry, *v. t.*; BERRIED (-îd); BERRY-ING. 1 To bear or produce berries. 2 To gather berries; to go berrying.

berry comb. *Bot.* The ripened cone or strobile of certain coniferous plants, as the juniper, in which the scales are fleshy and fused together.

ber-seem (bûr-sêm), n. [Ar. *bershim* clover.] An Egyptian clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) extensively cultivated as a forage plant and soil-renewing crop in the alkaline soils of the Nile valley, and now introduced into the southwestern United States. It is more succulent than other clovers or than alfalfa. Called also *Egyptian clover*.

ber-serk (bûr-sûrk), n. [Icel. *berserk*; *pl.* *berserkr*. Cf. *berserk-er* (-er).] *BEAR*, the animal; *SARK*.] In Norse tradition and folklore, one of a class of wild warriors or champions of the heathen age. They were supposed to be capable of assuming animal shapes, esp. those of the bear and of the wolf (cf. WEREWOLF), and wore the skins of these animals. When in these shapes, a rage or frenzy came upon them, they howled like wolves or growled like bears, foamed at the mouth, and were believed to have enormous strength and to be invulnerable to fire and iron.

berth (bûrth), n. [From the root of *bear* to produce, like *birth* nativity. See BIRTH.] 1. *Naut.* A convenient sea room; sufficient room to maneuver under way or to swing at anchor; — esp. in phrases, and often fig.; as, to give a wide berth to. 2. A room in which a member of the officers or ship's company mess and reside. *Rare.* 3. The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf.

2. An allotted place; an appointment; situation or billet; as, he has a good berth.

3. A place in a ship to sleep in; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin, stateroom, or railway car, to sleep in.

berth, *v. t.*; BERTHED (bûrtht); BERTHING. 1 To give an anchorage to, or a place to lie at; to place in a berth; as, she was berthed alongside the Adelaide.

2 To allot or furnish a berth or berths to, on shipboard; hence, to provide with a situation or place.

berth, *v. i.* To come to a berth; — said of a ship.

berth, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *byrð* side of a vessel. *Oxf. E. D.*] To cover with boards; to board over; — chiefly in shipbuilding.

Bertha (bûrthâ), n. [F. *Berthe* or G. *Bertha* (or a Latinized *Bertha*), OHG. *Peratha*. Cf. *PERCHTA*.] 1. Lit., bright; — fem. prop. name. F. *Berthe* (bûrt); It. & Sp. *Berta* (bûrtâ); G. & D. *Bertha* (bûrtâ). — *Dim.* *Berty*.

2. *Teut. Myth.* = PERCHTA.

3. [l. c.] A kind of cape or collar, sometimes of lace. It is often used for dress trimming and attached to the edge of a low-necked waist.

berthier-ite (bûrthî-êr-î), n. [After *Berthier*, a French naturalist.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and iron, of a dark steel-gray color. Sp. gr. 4.0.

berthing, n. [See BERTH to board.] *Naut.* The planking outside of a vessel above the sheer strake; less strictly, the upright planking of the sides and partitions.

Berthol-let-ta (bûrthôl-êsh'â-dâ), n. [NL. after C. L. Berthollet, French chemist.] *Bot.* A genus of tall South American lecythidaceous trees having flowers with 6 petals and a 2-parted de-

bernos. Var. of BURNOSSE.

berston. + BRIMSTONE.

ber-ta (bûr'tâ), n. [See BE.]

Be-ro-dach-ba'-dan (bê-rô-dâk-bâ'â-dân), *Bib.*

Be-ro'-o (bê-rô'-ô), n. [L., fr. Gr. *βέρων*, name of a nymph.] *Zool.*

Be-ro'-o (bê-rô'-ô), *Bib.*

Be-ro'-thah (bê-rô'-thâ), *D. Bib.*

Be-ro'-thah (bê-rô'-thâ), *Be-ro'-thah* (-thâ), *Bib.*

Be-ro'-thah (bê-rô'-thâ), *p. a.*

ciduous calyx, succeeded by hard-shelled capsules. There are 2 species, *B. excelsa* and *B. nobilis*. See BRAZIL NUT.

Ber'til-lon's system (bûr'tîl'yôn'), [After Alphonse Bertillon, French anthropologist.] A system for the identification of persons by a physical description based upon anthropometric measurements, notes of markings, deformities, color, impression of thumb lines, etc.

Ber'tram (bûr'trâm), n. [Cf. G. *Bertram*, F. *Bertrand*, OF. also *Bertran*, *Bertram*; fr. OHG. *Beretrhart*, *Beratrhraban*, fr. OHG. *beratr* bright and *hraban*, *hram*, raven. See BRIGHT, RAVEN.] 1. Lit., bright raven; — masc. prop. name. F. *Bertrand* (bûr'trân); It. *Bertrando* (bûr'trân-dô); Sp. *Bertran* (bêl'trân); Pg. *Bertrão* (bêr'trôn); G. *Bertram* (bêr'trâm), *Bertrand* (bêr'trânt). — *Dim.* *Berti*.

2. In Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," the haughty and dissolute young Count of Roussillon, forced by the king to marry Helena, who finally wins his devotion.

ber'tran-ite (bûr'trân-îd), n. [After F. *Bertrand*, who first described it.] *Min.* A beryllium silicate, H₂Be₃Si₂O₁₀, occurring in hard, colorless or pale yellow, prismatic crystals. H. 6-7. Sp. gr. 2.59-2.60.

Be-ryl'i-dæ (bê-rîs'î-dê), n. *pl.* [NL., fr. BERYL.] *Zool.* A family of spiny-rayed fishes having a narrow compressed body and thoracic ventral fins. They are usually black or bright scarlet, and are found chiefly in rather deep water. It is the type of a group, *Beryx*.

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ber-yl (bûr'îl), n. [F. *beryl*, OF. *beril*, L. *beryllus*, Gr. *βήρυλλος*, prob. fr. Skr. *vaidûrya*. Cf. BRILLIANT.] *Min.* A silicate of beryllium and aluminum, Be₃Al₂(SiO₃)₆, of great hardness, and, when transparent, of much beauty. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, commonly green or bluish green, but also yellow, pink, or white. Aquamarine and emerald are varieties. H., 7.5-8. Sp. gr., 2.63-2.80.

ber-yl-i-a (bê-rîl'y-â), n. [See BERYLLUM.] *Chem.* Oxide of beryllium, BeO, prepared as a white, loose powder.

ber-yl'i-um (-ûm), n. [NL., fr. *beryl*.] A chemical element (called also *glucinum*) occurring only in combination in a few comparatively rare minerals, as beryl, chrysoberyl, and phenacite. At. wt., 91. Symbol, *Be*; no period. As separated from its compounds by electrolytic reduction it is a hard, silver-white metal having a sp. gr. of 1.93 and melting at about 1400° C. (2550° F.). It has a limited use in alloys. Chemically, beryllium is bivalent and belongs to the magnesium group. Its compounds do not color the testing flame and are in general colorless or white.

ber-yl-oid (bûr'îl-oid), n. [Beryl + -oid.] *Cryst.* A form consisting of a double twelve-sided pyramid; — so called because exhibited by crystals of beryl.

be-ryl'i-to-ite (bê-rîl'y-tô-îd), n. *Min.* Sodium beryllium phosphate, NaBe₂PO₄, occurring in light-colored, topaz-like, orthorhombic crystals. H., 5.5-6. Sp. gr., 2.85.

ber-zê-li-an-ite (bêr-zê'lî-ân-îd), n. [After the chemist Berzelius.] *Min.* Copper selenide, Cu₂Se, having a silver-white color when freshly broken. Sp. gr., 6.7.

Bes (bêz), n. [Egyptian *besa*, name of an animal of the cat kind, the god wearing the skin of the animal.] *Egypt. Myth.* A god of varied attributes, but chiefly a deity averting the evils of omens and witchcraft, and god of pleasure. Though his worship is of extreme antiquity, it is only in the Saracenic period that he becomes prominent, developing eventually into a polythe-

vessel that next below the lower gun deck.

Ber-tha (bûr'tâ), n. [F. = BERTHA, n. 3. (with a berth), berthed (bûrtht), a. Provided with berth, n. 3. (with a berth).] *Min.* A rifle with a box magazine holding four cartridges used by the French cavalry, and to some extent by the French navy.

berth-ing, n. = BERTH, sea room.

Ber'tin's col'umnas (bêr'tînz'), *Min.* = COLUMNS OF BERTIN.

ber'tram (bûr'trâm), n. [Corrupted fr. L. *pyrethrum*. See PELLITORY, a. A pellitory of Spain, b. Feverfew.]

ber-ru'f, *p. a.* See BE-6.

be-run, *v. t.* [AS. *beriman* to wet, bedew. See RUN.] To run about; to flow over. *Obs.*

ber-wick, *Var.* OF BEREWICK.

ber-y + BURY.

ber-y-line (bêr'y-lîn), a. Like a beryl, esp. in color.

ber-y-ness, + BURNNESS.

Ber'y-z (bêr'y'z), n. [NL.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the Berytidae. See BERYTIDÆ, *Illustr.*

ber-zê-lî-ite (bêr-zê'lî-îd), n. [After the chemist Berzelius.] *Min.* A bright yellow arsenate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese. Sp. gr., 4.03.

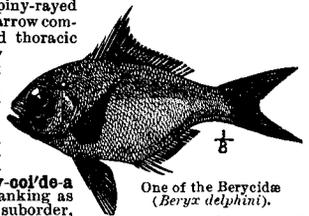
ber-zê-lî-um (-ûm), n. [NL., after J. J. Berzelius, Swedish chemist.] A supposed chemical element of atomic weight about

212, obtained (in combination by fractionating thoria) [Bib. Be-zel'î-â (bêr-zê'lî-â), *Bib.* *Be-sa*. *Obs.* pres. ind. and imperative of BE.

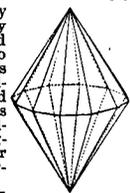
be-sa, *v. t.* See WEIGHT.

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One of the Berycidae (Beryx delphinus).



Beryllium.



Bes.

latic or pantheistic god whose image was used as a charm by the Gnostics. In some myths he plays the important rôle in creation, separating heaven and earth from their primordial union.

bé-scrén' (bê-skrén'), *v. t.* To cover with a screen, or as with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*

bé-séech' (bê-séech'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-séought'** (-sô't'), *Obs.* or *R.* **bé-séechen'** (-sêcht'), *p. p.* & *vb.* **bé-séechen'**. [*ME. bisechen, bischen* (akin to *G. besuchen* to visit); *be + sechen, sechen*, to seek. See **SEEK**.] 1. To seek for; to try to get. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

2. To ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; implore. *Shak.*

3. To ask earnestly for; to solicit; beg; crave. *Shak.*

bé-seem' (bê-sém'), *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-seemed'** (-sém'd'). [*be + seem*.] 1. To seem; appear. *Obs.* "As be-seemed best." *Spenser.*

2. To appear or seem (*well, ill, best*, etc.) for (one) to do or to have; hence, specif., to befit; to be proper; become; — used with an object construed as a dative, rarely with an objective after *to*; also, absol., to be seemly or fitting. *Clarendon.*

What form of speech or behavior becometh us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*

bé-seem'ing, *n.* 1. Appearance; look; garb. *Obs.*

2. Comeliness. *Baret.*

bé-seem'ing, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable. *Archaic.* — **bé-seem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **bé-seem'ing-ness**, *n.*

bé-set' (bê-sët'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-sett'** (-sët't'), *p. p.* & *vb.* **bé-sett'en'**. [*AS. besettan* (akin to *OHG. bisatzjan, G. besetzen, D. besetzen*); *be + settan* to set. See **SET**.] 1. To set or sturd (anything) with ornaments or prominent objects. A robe of azure *beset* with drops of gold. *Spenser.*

The garden is *beset* with all manner of sweet shrubs. *Eccl'yn.*

2. To set upon on all sides; to assail; perplex; harass. "Adam, sore *beset*, replied." *Milton.*

[I] drew to defend him, when he was *beset*. *Shak.*

Incommodities which *beset* old age. *Burke.*

3. To hem in; surround; besiege; blockade. *Shak.*

We'll follow him that's fled; The thickets *beset* his cannot scape. *Addison.*

4. To bestow; to set; employ; allot; arrange. *Obs.*

5. To befit; become; set off (well). *Obs.*

bé-side' (bê-sid'), *adv.* — **bé-side'**, *n.* 1. Beside, *besides*; *be + by + side*. Cf. **BESIDES**; see **SIDE**, *n.* 1. By the side; near by. *Obs.* or *Archaic.*

2. In addition. = **BESIDES**, *adv.*, 2.

3. On one side; aside; by. *Obs.*

bé-side', *prep.* 1. At or by the side of; on one side of; near by; hence, fig., compared with. "Beside him hung his bow." *Milton.*

He leadeth me *beside* the still waters. *Ps. xxiii. 2.*

bé-side', *n.* 1. The Latin our language is imperfect. *Douglas.*

2. Over and above. = **BESIDES**, *prep.*, 2.

3. Wise and learned men *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records. *Addison.*

4. To one side of; by; aside from; out of. *Obs.*, except in certain figurative uses; as, *beside* the question. *Shak.*

To put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shak.*

Syn. — **BESIDE**, **BESIDES**. In present usage, *beside* is employed with no prepositions, as preposition only, the adverbial sense being taken by *besides*. *Besides* is also used as a preposition (in the senses "in addition to," "other than"), but chiefly as an adverb. See **BESIDES**, *EXCEPT*.

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beside one's self, out of one's wits or senses; mad; crazy. *Paul*, thou art *beside thyself*. *Acts. xxvi. 24.*

— **b. the mark, or point**, aside from the point aimed at; amiss; irrelevant or irrelevantly.

bé-sides' (bê-sid'), *adv.* [*ME. Same as beside*, *adv.*; the ending -s is an adverbial one, prop. a genitive sign.] 1. By the side. = **BESIDE**, *adv.*, 1. *Obs.*

2. Over and above; in addition; other than what has been mentioned; moreover; *also*. *Shak.*

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*? *Gen. xix. 12.*

The air, *besides*, was fresh and stirring. *Stevenson.*

3. To one side; by. *Obs.*

Syn. — **BESIDES**, **MOREOVER**. Of the two words, *moreover* is the more formal and emphatic. See **EXCEPT**.

bé-sides', *prep.* 1. At or by the side of. = **BESIDE**, *prep.*, 1. 2. Over and above; in addition to; other than; else than. See **Syn.** under **BESIDE**.

Besides your cheer, you shall have sport. *Shak.*

Labeinus reached it, but few *besides* him. *J. A. Froude.*

3. = **BESIDE**, 3. *Obs.*

bé-siege' (bê-sjé'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-sieged'** (-sijéd'), *BE-SIEG'ING* (-sijé'ing). [*ME. besiegen*; *be + siegen* to siege. See **SIEGE**.] To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to lay siege to; beleague; beset. *Shak.*

Fill Paris was *besieged*, famished, and lost. *Shak.*

When our walls are *besieged* at night by a subject which has occupied us during the day. *G. F. Stout.*

Syn. — **ENVIROUN**, **HEM IN**, **INVEST**, **ENCOMPASS**.

bé-smear' (bê-smér'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-smear'd'** (-smér'd'), *BE-SMEAR'ING*. [*AS. besmerwan*.] To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub; soil. — **bé-smear'er** (-ér), *n.* *Besmeared* with precious ball. *Spenser.*

bé-smirch' (bê-smírch'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-smirch'd'** (-smírch'd'), *BE-SMIRCH'ING*. To smirch or soil; to discolor; obscure. Hence: To dishonor; to sully. *Shak.*

bé-smut' (bê-smút'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-smut'ted'** (-smút'téd'), *BE-SMUT'TING*. To blacken or foul with emut or soot.

bé-snow' (bê-snô'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-snow'd'** (-snô'd'), *BE-SNOW'ING*. [*ME. bisneven*, *AS. besniwan*; *be + sniwan* to snow.] To cover or whiten with or as with snow.

bé'som' (bê-sôm'), *n.* [*ME. besme, besum*, *AS. besma*; akin to *D. bezem*, *OHG. pesamo*, *G. besen*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom; anything which sweeps away or destroys. *Archaic or Fig.*

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction. *Isa. xiv. 23.*

2. *Bot. A. The broom. b. The heath. Dial. Eng.*

3. (*Scot. pron. bízám*) A sloven; drab; prostitute. *Contemptuous. Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bé-sot' (bê-sôt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-sot'ten'** (-sôt'tén'), *BE-SOT'TING*. To make sottish, dull, or stupid; to stupefy; inebriate. *Shak.*

Fools *besotted* with their crimes. *Hudibras.*

bé-sot'ted', *p. a.* Made sottish, senseless, or inebriated; muddled with drunkenness or infatuation. "Besotted devotion." *Scott.* — **bé-sot'ted-ly**, *adv.* — **bé-sot'ted-ness**, *n.*

bé-spangle' (bê-spán'g'l'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-spang'led'** (-g'led'), *BE-SPANG'LING* (-g'ling). To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant or glittering. *Cooper.*

The grass . . . is *bespangled* with dewdrops. *Cooper.*

bé-spatter' (bê-spát'tér'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-spatter'd'** (-spát'tér'd'), *BE-SPAT'TERING*. 1. To soil by spattering; to sprinkle, esp. with dirty water, mud, or anything which will spot or stain. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach. *Swift.*

Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

3. To scatter, or spatter about.

bé-speak' (bê-spék'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-spoke'** (-spók'), *Archaic* **BE-SPAKE'** (-spák'), *p. p.* **bé-spoke'**, *BE-SPOKE'* (-spók'en'), *p. p.* & *vb.* **BE-SPEAKING**. [*ME. bispeken*, *AS. besprecan*, to speak to, accuse; *be + sprecan* to speak. See **SPEAK**.] 1. To speak against or about; to discuss. *Obs.*

2. To speak or arrange for beforehand; to order, engage, or stipulate for, against a future time; as, to *bespeak* goods. To gratify his avarice was to *bespeak* his favor. *Scott.*

3. To show beforehand; to foretell to indicate. *Shak.*

[They] *bespoke* dangers . . . in order to see the allies. *Swift.*

4. To betoken; to show; to indicate, as by 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.*

5. To speak to; to address. *Archaic.*

He thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

bé-split' (bê-splít'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-split't'** (-splít't'), *BE-SPLIT'TING*. To daub or soil with spittle.

bé-spot' (bê-spôt'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-spot'ted'** (-spôt'téd'), *BE-SPOT'TING*. To mark with or as with spots. — **bé-spot'ted-ness**, *n.*

bé-spread' (bê-spréd'), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-spread'd'** (-spréd'd'), *BE-SPREAD'ING*. To spread or cover over.

bé-sprent' (bê-sprént'), *p. p.* [*ME. bespreynt*, *p. p.* of *besprengen, bisprengen*, to besprinkle, *AS. besprengan*, akin to *D. & G. besprengen*; *be + sprengan* to sprinkle. See **SPRINKLE**.] Sprinkled over; strewn.

The floor with tassels of fir was *besprent*. *Longfellow.*

bé-sprin'kle (-sprín'kl'), *v. t.* To sprinkle over. — **bé-sprin'kler** (-sprín'klér), *n.*

Béssel's day, or **star numbers** (bê-sél'iz), *n.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, F. W. Bessel (1784-1846), a distinguished German astronomer and mathematician.

Besselian day, or **star numbers** = **BESSEL'S DAY NUMBERS**. — **Besselian astronomical data**, mathematical-astronomical data employed by Bessel, and now given in the Nautical Almanac, for facilitating precise prediction of a solar eclipse at any place on the earth. — **B. function** (of *n*th order), *Math.*, the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $e^x(x + \frac{1}{2})$, being

$$J_n = \frac{x^n}{2^n \Gamma(n)} \left\{ 1 - \frac{x^2}{2^2(n+1)} + \frac{x^4}{2^4(n+1)(n+2)} \dots \right\}$$

Bessel's day, or **star numbers** (bê-sél'iz), *n.* *Archaic & Navig.* Four numbers, *A, B, C, D*, the same for all stars, at any given date, by which four other numbers, *a, b, c, d* (or *a', b', c', d'*), the same for all dates but varying from star to star, are multiplied to find apparent change in right ascension (and declination) for any date from any date (usually the beginning of the year). The logarithms of *A, B, C, D*, are given in the Nautical Almanac.

Bessel's equation. *Math.* The equation $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = (n^2 - x^2)y$, the solution of which gives rise to Bessel's functions, of great importance in physics.

Bessel's functions. [*See BESSELIAN, a.*] *Math.* A class of transcendental functions occurring in physics and astronomical investigations. Also called *cylindrical harmonics*.

Bes'se-mer (bê-sê-mér), *n.* Bessemer steel.

Bessemer copper. Copper refined by the Bessemer process.

Bessemer iron or **pig**. A cast iron containing not more than 1 per cent phosphorus, suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel by the acid process.

Bes'se-mer-ize (-íz), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **bé-sé-mer'ized'** (-íz'ed'), *BE-SÉ-MER'IZING* (-íz'ing). To treat with a blast of air, as in the Bessemer process.

Bessemer process. A process of making steel from cast iron by burning out carbon and other impurities through the agency of a blast of air which is forced through the molten metal; — so called from Sir Henry Bessemer, an English engineer, who invented it. Also, the process of refining copper matte by burning out the sulphur in a similar way. In steel making the blowing is usually continued till all the carbon is removed, and the desired proportion is restored, together with manganese, by adding ferromanganese or spiegeleisen. The metal is then poured into a large ladle, from which the ingot molds are filled. The Bessemer process is either *acid* or *basic* according to the nature of the refractory lining of the converter, or vessel in which the blowing is conducted. See **IRON**, **BASIC PROCESS**.

Bessemer steel. Steel made by the Bessemer process.

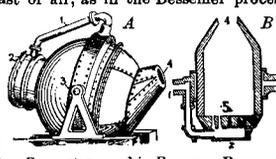
Bes'se-r-a (bê-sê-rá), *n.* [*NL*, after W. S. J. G. Besser, Russian botanist.] A genus of small bulbous liliaceous plants of Mexico, consisting of a single species, *B. elegans*, commonly cultivated under the name of *Mexican coral drops*. It has umbels of pendulous scarlet flowers with a white corona and long purple stamens.

best (bést), *a.*; *superl. of good*. [*AS. best*, contr. fr. *bed-est, best*; akin to *Goth. batists*, *OHG. pezzist*, *G. best*, *D. best*, *Icel. bestr*, *Dan. best*, *Sw. bäst*. This word has no connection in origin with *good*. See **BETTER**.] 1. Having good qualities in the highest degree; specif.: a Most good in qualities, physical, mental, or moral; most kind, desirable, etc., most excellent; as, the *best* road; the *best* cloth; the *best* abilities; old friends are *best*. *Shak.*

2. Most productive of good; most beneficial; most advantageous, serviceable, etc.; as, what were *best* to do? It was thought *best* to employ his people then. *Ld. Berners.*

3. Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week.

4. *Iron Manuf.* Denoting a quality of wrought iron made from puddled bar and used for forgings, or of rolled iron plates. The qualities, taken in order from the poorest to



Converters used in Bessemer process. A Eccentric form in charging position. B Concentric form in blowing position. 1 Pipe; 2 Wind box; 3 Trunnion; 4 Mouth; 5 Tuyères.

Bibli-a Pau-pe-rum (bĭb'li-á pǎ'pě-rŭm). [L., lit., Bible of the poor.] A medieval picture book representing the chief events of man's salvation through Christ, and used as a substitute for the Bible. It was one of the first books printed after previous manuscripts by block book printing.

Bib'li-cal (bĭb'li-kǎl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or in accord with the Bible; as, *Biblical learning; Biblical authority.* — **Bib'li-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Biblical. See **BIBLICAL**. — **B. Hebrew**. See **HEBREW**, *n.* 2. — **B. psychology, Theol.**, the theory and doctrine of the condition and nature of man and the human soul. See **ANTHROPOLOGY, Theol.**; **SOUL**. — **B. theology**, theology based on the study of the Bible, independent of dogma or tradition.

Bib'li-cism (-sĭz'm), *n.* 1. Adherence to the letter of the Bible.

2. Learning or literature relating to the Bible. *Rare.*

Bib'li-cist (-sĭst), *n.* One versed in, or who adheres to, the letter of the Bible; specif., one of the medieval doctors (sometimes called *Biblical doctors*) who based their teachings upon the literal teachings of the Bible. Cf. **SCHOLASTIC**.

Bib'li-co- (bĭb'li-kō-), *a.* A combining form equiv. to *Biblical*, as in *Biblico-legal*.

Bib'li-o- (-ō-), *a.* A combining form from Greek βιβλίον, *book*.

Bib'li-o-clasm (bĭb'li-ō-k'laz'm), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλάω to break.] Destruction of books, esp. the Bible.

Bib'li-o-clast (-k'lást), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. κλάω to break.] A destroyer or mutilator of books.

Bib'li-og-nost (-ōg-nōst; -nōst), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. γνώστης one who knows.] One versed in knowledge about books and in bibliography. — **bib'li-og-nos'tic** (-nōst'ĭk), *a.*

Bib'li-og-ra-pher (bĭb'li-ōg'rǎ-fēr), *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογράφος, *β. βιβλίον* book + *γράφειν* to write.] 1. A scribe or copyist; a writer of books. *Obs.*

2. One who writes, or is versed in, bibliography.

Bib'li-o-graph'ic (-ō-gráf'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. *F. bibliographique.*]

Bib'li-o-graph'ic-al (-ĭ-kǎl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, bibliography. — **bib'li-o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bib'li-og-ra-phy (-ōg'rǎ-fĭ), *n.*; — **PHISES** (-fĭz) [Gr. βιβλιογραφία the writing of books; cf. *F. bibliographie.*] 1. The writing or transcription of books. *Obs.*

2. The history or description of books and manuscripts, with notices of the editions, the dates of printing, etc.

3. A list of the books relating to a given subject or author.

Bib'li-ol-a-ter (-ōlǎ-tēr), *n.* A person characterized by

bib'li-ol-a-trist (-trĭst), *a.* Bibliolatry.

Bib'li-ol-a-trous (-trŭs), *a.* Characterized by bibliolatry.

Bib'li-ol-a-try (-trĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *latry*.] Book worship, esp. of the Bible; — applied by Roman Catholic divines to the setting of the authority of the Bible over that of the Pope and the Church, and by Protestants to an excessive regard to the letter of the Bible.

Bib'li-ol-o-gist (-ōl-ō-jĭst), *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bib'li-ol-o-gy (-jĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *logy*.] 1. An account of books; book lore; bibliography.

2. The literature or doctrine of the Bible.

Bib'li-o-man'cy (bĭb'li-ō-mǎn'sĭ), *n.* [*biblio-* + *-mancy*.] Divination by books, esp. by passages of Scripture taken at random. See **SORTES VIRGILIANÆ**.

Bib'li-o-ma-ni-a (-mǎn'ĭ-á), *n.* [*biblio-* + *mania*; cf. *F. bibliomanie*.] A mania for acquiring books.

Bib'li-o-ma-ni-ac (-ák), *n.* One affected with bibliomania.

Bib'li-o-ma-ni-ac-al (-mǎn'ĭ-ák), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing, a bibliomaniac; also, given to bibliomania.

Bib'li-o-pe-gic (-pě-jĭk), *a.* [*biblio-* + Gr. πηγίνα to make fast.] Relating to the binding of books.

Bib'li-og-er-gist (bĭb'li-ōpě-jĭst), *n.* A bookbinder. — **bib'li-og-er-gis'tic** (-jĭst'ĭk), *a.*

Bib'li-og-er-gy (-ōpě-jĭ), *n.* Art of binding books.

Bib'li-ophil'e (bĭb'li-ō-fĭl; -fĭl), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. φίλος friend; cf. *F. bibliophile*.] A lover of books. — **bib'li-ophil'ic** (-fĭl'ĭk), *a.*

Bib'li-oph'i-lism (-ōf'ĭ-lĭz'm), *n.* Love of books. — **bib'li-oph'i-list** (-lĭst), *n.* — **bib'li-oph'i-lis'tic** (-lĭst'ĭk), *a.*

Bib'li-o-pole' (bĭb'li-ō-pōl'), *n.* [*L. bibliopola*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης; *βιβλίον* book + *πώλης* seller.] One who sells books, esp. rare or curious books.

Bib'li-o-pol'ic (-pōl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to booksellers

bib'li-o-pol'ic-al (-ĭ-kǎl), *a.* Of the sale of books. "Bibliopolio difficulties." *Carlyle*. — **bib'li-o-pol'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

Bib'li-og-er-gist (-ōpě-jĭz'm), *n.* The trade or art of selling books.

Bib'li-og-er-ly (-ĭ), *n.* The selling of books.

Bib'li-o-taph (bĭb'li-ō-táf), *n.* [*biblio-* + Gr. τάφος a burial.] One who hides away books, as in a tomb. — **bib'li-og-er-taph'ic** (-táf'ĭk), *a.*

Bib'li-o-thec (bĭb'li-ō-thĕk; -thĕk; 277), *n.* [See **BIBLIOTHECA**.] A library or librarian.

Bib'li-o-the-ca (bĭb'li-ō-thĕk'á), *n.* [L. See **BIBLIOTHECA**.] 1. A library.

2. The Bible. *Obs.*

Bib'li-o-the-cal (-thĕk'á), *a.* [L. *bibliothecalis*.] Belonging to a library. *Byrom*.

Bib'li-oth'e-ca-ry (-thĕk'á-rĭ), *n.* [L. *bibliothecarius*; cf. *F. bibliothécaire*.] A librarian; also, formerly, a library. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a bibliothecary.

Bib'li-o-theke (bĭb'li-ō-thĕk; bĭb'li-ō-thĕk; -ĕk), *n.* [L.

bibliotheca, Gr. βιβλιοθήκη; βιβλίον book + θήκη a case, box, fr. τίθειν to place; cf. *F. bibliothèque*.] *Bale*.

Bib'list (bĭb'ĭst; bĭb'ĭst; 277), *n.* 1. One who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

2. A Biblical scholar; a Bibliacist.

I. Taylor.

bib nozzle. A bent-down nozzle of a cock or faucet.

bib'u-lous (bĭb'ŭ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere* to drink. See **BIB**, *v. t.*] 1. Readily imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; as, *bibulous blotting paper*.

Porous to thought and *bibulous* of the sea of light. *Emerson*.

2. Inclined to drink; addicted to tipping.

3. Of or pertaining to drink or drinking.

bib valve. A form of bibcock with a reciprocatory slide in place of the usual rotary spigot.

bi-cam'er-al (bĭ-kám'ěr-ál), *a.* [*bi-* + *camera*.] Consisting of, or including, two chambers, or legislative branches.

bi-cam'er-ist (-ĭst), *n.* A believer in the system of government by a bicameral legislature.

bi-car'bon-ate (bĭ-kár'bŏn-át), *n.* [*bi-* + *carbonate*.] *Chem.* An acid carbonate. See **BI-**, 2.

bi-car'bu-ret'ed or **ret'ed** (bĭ-kár'bŭ-rĕt'ĕd), *a.* [*bi-* + *carbureted*.] *Chem.* Combined with two atoms or equivalents of carbon. *Obsol.*

bi-carbureted hydrogen, ethylene, Obsol.

bi-car'i-nate (bĭ-kár'ĭ-nát), *a.* [*bi-* + *carinate*.] Having two keel-like projections, as the upper pales of grasses.

bi-car'pal-la-ry (bĭ-kár'pĕ-lǎ-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *carpallary*.] *Bot.* Having two carpels; as, a *bicarpallary ovary*.

bice (bis), *n.* [F. *bis* dark gray, akin to It. *bigio* light gray, tawny.] 1. An azurelike shade of blue. *Lydgate*.

2. *Paint*. A blue or a green pigment, prepared from native carbonate of copper (azurite or malachite) or from smalt. Cf. **VERDITER**. Green bice is sometimes prepared from the blue, by adding yellow orpiment. *Obsol.*

bi-cent'e-nar-y (bĭ-sĕn'tĕ-nǎ-rĭ), *a.* [*bi-* + *centenary*.] Of or pertaining to two hundred, esp. two hundred years; as, a *bicentenary celebration*. — *n.* = **BICENTENNIAL**.

bi-cent'en-ni-al (bĭ-sĕn'tĕn'ĭ-ál), *a.* [*bi-* + *centennial*.] 1. Consisting of two hundred years.

2. Occurring every two hundred years.

bi-cent'en-ni-al, *n.* The two hundredth year or anniversary, or its celebration.

bi'ceps (bĭ'sĕps), *n.* [L., two-headed; *bis* twice + *caput* head. See **CAPITAL**.] *Anat.* A muscle having two heads or origins; esp.: a The *bi'ceps flexor cubiti* (fĕk'sŏr kŭ'bĭ-tĭ), called also *bi'ceps bra'chii* (brák'ĭ-ĭ) and *bi'ceps hu'meri* (hŭ'mĕrĭ), the large flexor muscle of the front of the upper arm. It arises by its short head from the coracoid process, by its long head from the upper margin of the glenoid cavity, and is inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. b The *bi'ceps flexor carpi* (fĕk'sŏr kǎr'ĭ), or *bi'ceps flex'o-ri* (fĕk'sŏ-rĭ-á), a muscle that arises by its long head from the ischial tuberosity, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur. It is inserted into the head of the fibula, and its tendon forms the outer hamstring.

bich'ir (bĭch'ěr; bĕ-shĕr'), *n.* A crossopterygian fish (*Polypterus bichir*) of the Nile (esp. its upper part) and certain other neighboring waters, where it is esteemed as food. See **POLYPTERUS**.

bi-chlo'ride (bĭ-kĭl'ōrĭd; -rĭd; 184), *n.* [*bi-* + *chloride*.] 1. *Chem.* = **DICHLORIDE**.

2. Bichloride of mercury, or mercuric chloride, HgCl₂. See **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**.

bi'chord (bĭ'kŏrd), *a.* [*bi-* + *chord*.] *Music*. Having two strings; specif., having two strings in unison for each note; — applied to the mandolin and other instruments.

bi-chro'mate (bĭ-křŏ-mát), *n.* [*bi-* + *chromate*.] *Chem.* A dichromate, or salt of dichromic acid; specif., potassium dichromate (which see).

bichromate cell. *Elec.* A zinc-carbon cell having as the exciting fluid an acid bichromate solution and provided with means of raising the zinc, or both zinc and carbon, from the fluid when not in use. E. M. F., about two volts. It is valuable for temporarily producing a strong current.

bi-chro-ma-tize (-mǎ-tĭz), *v. t.* To combine or treat with a bichromate, esp. with bichromate of potassium.

bichrome (bĭ'krŏm), *n.* *Com.* Potassium dichromate.

bi-cip'ital (bĭ-sĭp'ĭ-tǎl), *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*. See **BICERS**.] 1. *Anat.* Having two heads or origins, as certain muscles. b Pertaining to a biceps muscle.

2. *Bot.* Dividing into two parts at one extremity.

bicipital fascia, an aponeurosis given off from the tendon of the biceps of the arm, continuous with the deep fascia of the forearm. — *b. groove*, a furrow on the upper part of the humerus occupied by the long head of the biceps. — *b. ridges*, the lips of the bicipital groove. — *b. tuberosity*, the rough eminence on the anterior inner aspect of the neck of the radius, into which the tendon of the biceps is inserted.

bi-cir'cu-lar (bĭ-sŭr'kŭ-lǎr), *a.* [*bi-* + *circular*.] 1. Consisting of, or like, two circles.

2. *Math.* Designating a class of quartic curves which have as double points the circular points at infinity. Such a curve is the envelope of a circle whose center remains on a conic and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed cir-

cle. Similarly, the envelope of a sphere whose center remains on a conicoid and which is constantly orthogonal to a fixed sphere is a *bicircular surface of the fourth order*, bicircular coordinates. See under **COORDINATE**, *n.* — *b. quartics*. *Math.* = **ANALLAGMATIC CURVES**.

bick'er (bĭk'ěr), *n.* [See **BEAKER**.] A small vessel to hold a liquid, as a drinking cup or bowl, or a wooden vessel of staves and hoops for porridge, etc. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

bick'er, v. t.; **bick'ERED** (-ĕrd); **bick'ER-ING**. [ME. *bikeren*; perh. akin to E. *beak*.] 1. To skirmish; fight. *Obs.*

2. To contend in petulant altercation; to wrangle.

3. To move quickly and unsteadily, or with a rapidly repeated noise, as of clattering, brawling, shattering, pattering, etc.; to quiver; to be tremulous as a flame. Windmills *bickering* together in a fresh breeze over a woody country. *Stevenson*.

The fiery Sirius alters hue,
And *bickers* into red and emerald. *Tennyson*.

4. To make a quick short run; to sprint. *Scot. Burns*.

bick'ER, n. 1. Skirmishing; an encounter. *Obs.*

2. A scrimmage, fight, or brawl. *Scot.*

3. Contentious altercation; a wrangle; also, a noise, as in contention. *Robert of Brunne*.

My *bicker* is not with ye, but with your girl. *Paul L. Ford*.

4. A short race. *Scot.*

bick'ER-ING (-ĭng), *n.* [F. *bigorne*. See **BICORN**; cf. *BURNS*.] A kind of anvil. See **BEAKIRON**.

Bick'ford fuse or **fuse**, or **Bick'ford match** (bĭk'fŏrd), *a.* A fuse used in blasting, consisting of a long cylinder of explosive material inclosed in a varnished wrapping of rope or hose. It burns from 2 to 4 feet a minute.

Bi-col (bĭ-kŏl), *n.* One of a numerous Christian Malayan people occupying southeastern Luzon and adjacent islands. They were advanced in civilization even before the Spanish occupation. See **MALAYO-POLYNESIAN**.

bi-col-lat'er-al (bĭ-kŏl-lăt'ěr-ál), *a.* [*bi-* + *collateral*.] *Bot.* Alike on both sides. — **bi-col-lat'er-al-ly** (-ĭl'ĭ-ĭ), *adv.*

bicolateral bundle, Bot., a collateral bundle in which there are two phloem strands, as in the Cucurbitaceæ.

bi'col'or, **bi'col'our** (bĭ'kŭl'ŏr), *a.* [L. *bicolor*; *bi-* + *color*.] **bi'col'ored**, **bi'col'oured** (-ĕrd) *lor color*.] Of two colors.

bi-con'cave (bĭ-kŏn'kāv), *a.* [*bi-* + *concave*.] Concave on both sides; as, *biconcave vertebra*. — **bi-con-cav'ity** (bĭ'kŏn-kāv'ĭ-tĭ), *n.*

bi-con'ic (bĭ-kŏn'ĭk), *a.* [*bi-* + *conic*.] *Geom.* Similar in **bi-con'ic-al** (-ĭ-kǎl) *form* to two cones placed base to base. — **bi-con'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

bi-con'ju-gate (bĭ-kŏn'jŭ-găt), *a.* [*bi-* + *conjugate*, *a.*] *Bot.* Twice paired, as when each branch of a forking petiole bears a pair of leaflets; — called also *bipennate*.

bi-con'vex (bĭ-kŏn'vĕks), *a.* [*bi-* + *convex*.] Convex on both sides; as, a *biconvex lens*.

bi'corn (bĭ'kŏrn), *a.* [L. *bicornis*, *bis cornu* horn; cf. *F. bicorne*. Cf. **BICKERN**.] Two-horned; crescentlike.

bi'corne (bĭ'kŏrn), *n.* [F.] A two-horned animal. Specif. [*cap.*] in old French satirical poetry, a monster that has grown fat from eating patient husbands. Contrasted with *Chichevache*.

bi'cor-nute (bĭ'kŏrn-nŭt'; bĭ-kŏrn'nŭt'), *a.* [*bi-* + *L. cornu* horn, *bi'cor-nu-ate* (bĭ-kŏrn-nŭ-át) *nutus* horned, *cornuatus* like horn.] Having two horns or hornlike processes.

bi'cor-po-ral (bĭ-kŏr'pŏ-rál), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporal*.] Having two bodies.

bi-cor'po-rate (-răt), *a.* [*bi-* + *corporate*.] *Her.* Double-bodied, as a lion.

bi-cos'tate (bĭ-kŏs'tăt), *a.* [*bi-* + *costate*.] *Bot.* Having two principal ribs running longitudinally, as a leaf.

bi-cre'nate (bĭ-křĕ'năt), *a.* [*bi-* + *crenate*.] *Bot.* Twice crenated, as in the case of leaves with crenate crenatures.

bi'cro (bĭ'krŏ-), *a.* A prefix (formed on the analogy of *micro-* one millionth) signifying *one billionth* (0.000,000,001); as, *bicrofarad*, a unit equal to one billionth of a farad.

bi'cron (bĭ'krŏn), *n.* *Physics*. A unit equal to one billionth (0.000,000,001) of a meter. Symbol, μ .

bi-cur'sal (bĭ-kŭr'sál), *n.* [*bi-* + *L. cursus* course.] *Math.* Having two paths, one for each of two moving points; — said of a curve. Opposed to *unicursal*.

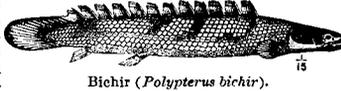
bi-cus'pid (bĭ-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See **BI-**; **CUSPIDATE**.] **bi-cus'pid-ate** (-pĭ-dăt) *ing* two points or prominences; ending in two points, as teeth, etc.

bicuspid valve, Anat., the mitral valve of the heart.

bi-cus'pid, n. *Human Anat.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth which intervene between the canines (cuspids) and the molars, on each side of each jaw; a pre-molar tooth. See **TOOTH**, *n.*, *11st*.

bi-cy-a-nide (bĭ-sĭ-á-nĭd; -nĭd; 184), *n.* *Chem.* A dicyanide.

bi-cy-cle (bĭ-sĭ'kĭl), *n.* [*bi-* + Gr. κύκλος circle, wheel; cf. *F. bicycle*.] 1. A light vehicle having two wheels one behind the other. It has a steering handle and a saddle seat or seats, and is propelled by the feet acting upon treadles connected with cranks or levers. In its early forms the driving wheel of the bicycle was very large, being either in front or in the rear, the small wheel serving



Bichir (*Polypterus bichir*).



Bicipitate.

2. Biol. a Of or pertaining to the right and left sides of a central area or organ, or of a central plane. b Possessing bilateral symmetry.

3. Bot. = BISYMMETRICAL.

bilateral surface, Math., a simple surface having two sides or faces (as one white, one black) on either of which a point is so confined that, to pass by continuous motion from any position on either face to the corresponding (opposite, co-incident) position on the other face, it must either pierce through the surface or cross the boundary as a segment of a sphere surface, a cylinder, etc. See UNILATERAL SURFACE. MÖBIUS'S SHEET. — b. **symmetry**, the condition of having the right and left sides of the body similar, and symmetrical with respect to a median dorsoventral anteroposterior plane (the *sagittal plane*). The majority of animals exhibit bilateral symmetry in their external form, but in their internal organs it is much less frequent. See also RADIAL SYMMETRY.

bil'ber-ry (bīl'ber-y), n.; pl. *BERRIES* (-īz). [Cf. Dan. *billeber* bilberry.] 1. The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), also its edible bluish black fruit. There is also the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shak.*

2. Any similar plant or its fruit; esp. in America, *Vaccinium myrtilloides*, *V. cespitosum*, or *V. uliginosum*.

bil'bo (bīl'bō), n.; pl. *BOES* (-bōz). 1. A rapier; a sword; — so named from Bilbao, in Spain. *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.

bil'bo-quet' (bīl'bō-kēt'), n. [F., earlier *billeboquet*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A line with attached pegs used by gardeners for making measurements. *Obs.*

2. The implement or game called cup and ball (which see).

3. Mil. A small eight-inch mortar. *Obs.*

bile (bil), n. [ME. *byle*, *bule*, *bele*, AS. *bile*, *byl*; akin to D. *buil*, G. *beule*, and Goth. *ufbauilun* to puff up. Cf. BOIL, a tumor.] A boil. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

bile (bil), 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 by emulsifying fats, promoting peristalsis and absorption, and preventing putrefactive changes. Its characteristic constituents are the bile salts and coloring matters (the bile pigments). As one of the four humors of early physiology the normal bile was commonly called *cholera*, a morbid form, called black bile or *melancholy*, being distinguished as another humor. See these terms.

2. *Fig.* Cholera; ill humor; as, to stir one's bile.

bile'stone' (bīl'stōn'), n. [*bile* + *stone*.] A gallstone, or biliary calculus. See BILIARY.

bilge (bilj), n. [Variant of *bulge*.] 1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. *Naut.* a That part of a ship's underwater body extending from the keel to the part having the sharpest curvature, generally about midway between the keel and the water line. b The space next the keelson in the bottom of a ship. c = BILGE WATER. *Rare.*

bilge, v. t. 1. *BILGED (bilj'd); *BILG'ING* (bīl'j'ing). 1. *Naut.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge; to rest on the bilge; — said of a vessel. 2. To bulge.*

bilge, v. i. 1. *Naut.* To fracture the bilge of, or stave in the bottom of (a ship or other vessel). 2. To cause to bulge.

bilge block. *Naut.* One of the blocks supporting the bilge of a vessel, at the turn of the bilge, while in a dry dock or under construction.

bilge keel. *Shipbuilding.* A keel secured for a distance along a ship about at the turn of the bilge on either side, to check rolling; — called also *bilge piece*.

bilge keelson. *Shipbuilding.* A keelson about at the turn of the bilge.

bilge pump. A pump to draw the bilge water from the hold of a ship.

bilge water. *Naut.* Water that collects in the bilge or bottom of a ship or other vessel. If it stands long it becomes very offensive in odor; it may be of commercial value because of containing leakage from the cargo.

bilge ways. a The timbers which support the cradle of a ship upon the ways, and slide upon the launching ways in launching the vessel. b In a dry dock, transverse timbers or supports on the bottom, on which the bilge blocks travel.

Bil-har'zi-a (bīl-hār'zī-ā), n. [NL., after Theodor Bilharz, a helminthologist.] *Zoöl.* A genus of trematode worms parasitic in blood. *B. hamatobia* is one of the most dangerous human parasites, esp. in Egypt and other parts of Africa. The worms infest chiefly the veins of the pelvic region and of the urinary organs, causing hematuria and other symptoms.

bil'ly (bīl'y), n. [Combining form from Latin *bilis*, bile.] **bil'ly-ry** (bīl'y-ri), n. [L. *bilis*; cf. F. *biliatre*.] *Physiol.* Pert. to or conveying bile; as, *biliary* acids or ducts. **biliary calculus, Med.**, a gallstone, or a concretion formed in the gall bladder or its duct.

bil'ly-thon (bīl'y-ā'shūn); *bil'y* (-y), n. *Physiol.* The production and excretion of bile.

bil'ly (bīl'y); *bil'y* (-y); 277). a. Of, from, or pert. to, bile. **bil'ly acid, Chem.**, biliary acid.

bil'ly-cyanin (bīl'y-sī-ā-nīn); *bil'y* (-y), n. [*bili* + Gr. *kyanos* dark blue.] *Physiol. Chem.* A blue pigment found in gallstones, an oxidation product of bilirubin; cholecyanin.

bil'ly'er-ous (bīl'y'er-ūs), a. [*bili* + *-ferous*.] Generating bile.

bil'ly-fus'oin (bīl'y-fūs'ōin); *bil'y* (-y), n. [*bili* + L. *fusus* dark.] *Physiol. Chem.* A brown pigment found in human gallstones and in old bile. It is a derivative of bilirubin.

bil'ly-imb'ing (bīl'y-īm'b'ing), n. [Malay *bilimbing*.] a The fruit of an East Indian oxalidaceous plant (*Averrhoa bilimbin*). It is very acid, and esteemed for a preservative or pickle. The juice is used as a remedy for skin diseases. Also, the plant itself. b The carambola.

bil'ly-mont (bīl'y-mēt), n. [See HABILLMENT.] *Obs.* An ornament, or an ornamental part, of a woman's dress; esp.: a. A headdress or a neck ornament such as was used in the 16th century. b More commonly *billment* lace. A kind of lace popular in the same period.

bil'ly-n'ear (bīl'y-n'ār), a. Of, pertaining to, or included by, two lines; as, *bilinear* coordinates; specif., *Math.*, designating a form or a transformation in which each of two sets of variables is involved only in the first degree. **bilinear coordinates.** See COORDINATE, n. — b. **transformation.** = LINEAR SUBSTITUTION. b.

bil'ly-gual (bīl'y-gwāl), a. [L. *bilinguis*; *bi* + *lingua* tongue, language.] 1. Containing, or consisting of, two languages; expressed in two languages; as, a *bilingual* inscription; a *bilingual* dictionary. 2. Having or using two languages; as, a *bilingual* population. — *bi-ling'ual-ism* (-īz'm), n. — *bi-ling'ual-ly*, adv.

bil'ly-guist (-gwīst), n. One versed in two languages.

bil'ly-ous (bīl'y-ūs), a. [L. *biliuosus*, fr. *bilis* bile; cf. F. *bilieux*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the bile. 2. Disordered in respect to the bile; troubled with an excess of bile; as, a *bilious* patient; dependent on, caused by, or characterized by, an excess of bile; as, *bilious* symptoms; *bilious* fever. 3. Choleric; passionate; ill-tempered. "A *bilious* old nabob." *Macaulay.*

These two men, of hard *bilious* natures both, rarely came into contact but they chafed each other's moods. *C. Brontë.*

bilions temperment. See TEMPERAMENT.

bilious-ly, adv. — **biliousness**, n.

bil'ly-rub'in (bīl'y-rūb'īn); *bil'y* (-y), n. [*bili* + L. *ruber* red.] *Physiol. Chem.* a Crystalline, reddish yellow pigment, C₂₃H₃₅O₆N₃, normally present in human bile, and in that from carnivorous and herbivorous animals. It closely resembles hematin, of which it is probably a derivative.

bil'ly-er'al (bīl'y'er-āl), a. [*bi* + *-lateral*.] Consisting of two letters. — n. A word, syllable, or root, consisting of two letters. — *bi-ly-er'al-ism* (-īz'm), n.

bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to *-ble*. See *-ABLE*.

bil'ly-ver'din (bīl'y-vēr'dīn); *bil'y* (-y), n. [*bili* + F. *verd*, *vert*, green. Cf. *verdure*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.

bil'ly (bīl'y), v. t.; *BILKED* (bīl'k); *BILK'ING*. [Origin unknown. Cf. BALK.] 1. To talk the crib of, or in, cribbage. 2. To evade payment of, as a debt or score. Then kill a constable, and drink five more. *Cowper.*

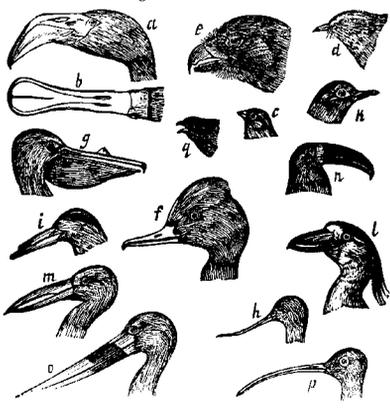
3. To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud by non-fulfillment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to give the slip to; as, to *bilk* a creditor.

bilk, n. 1. A thwarting of an adversary's crib in cribbage; a balk. 2. A cheat; a trick; a hoax. *Hudibras.*

3. Nonsense; vain words. *Obs.*

4. An untrustworthy, tricky person; a cheat.

bill (bil), n. [ME. *bile*, *bille*, AS. *bile* beak of a bird, proboscis. Cf. BILL a weapon.] 1. The beak or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny sheath covering the jaws. The form varies much according to the food and habits of the bird.



Bills of Birds. a Flamingo; b Spoonbill; c Finch; d Thrush; e Falcon; f Mercurianer; g Pelican; h Avocet; i Skinner; k Pigeon; l Boatbill; m Openbill; n Toucan; o Saddle-billed Stork; p Curlew; q Swift.

2. A similar beak in other animals, as the turtles. *Syn.* — See *BEAK*.

bill, v. i. 1. *BILLED* (bīl'd); *BILL'ING*. 1. To strike; peck. *Obs.* 2. To join bills, as doves; to caress in fondness. "As pigeons *bill*." *Shak.*

to bill and coo, to interchange caresses, as doves or demonstrative lovers.

bill (bīl), n. The bell, or boom, of the bittern. "The bittern's hollow *bill* was heard." *Wardsworth.*

bill, n. [ME. *bil*, AS. *bīll*, *bīl*; akin to OS. *bīl* sword, OHG. *bīll* pickax, G. *bille*. Cf. BILL beak.] 1. A kind of broadsword. *Obs.*

2. A military weapon used as late as the 17th century mainly by infantry, and far into the 18th by civic guards, consisting essentially of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade, usually with pikes at the back and top. (Cf. HALBERD.) *Black bills* and *brown bills* were probably so called from being colored with paint or varnish. Many a time, but for a sallet, my brainpan had been cleft with a brown *bill*. *Shak.*

3. One who wields a bill; a billman.

4. A pickax, or mattock. *Obs.*

5. A cutting instrument with a hook-shaped point, fitted with a handle, used in pruning, etc.; a bill-hook. When short, called a hand bill; when long, a hedge bill or scimitar.

6. *Naut.* The point of an anchor, at the end of the arm. *Bill, n., 5.*

bill, v. t. To work upon (as to dig, hoe, hack, or chop anything) with a bill.

bill, n. [ME. *bill*, *bille*, fr. LL. *billā* (or AF. *bille*), for L. *billā* anything rounded, LL, seal, stamp, letter, edict, roll; the *i* perh. due to the influence of F. *bille* a ball, pro. fr. G.; cf. MHG. *bickel*, D. *bikkel*, dice. Or the AF. and LL. words may be fr. F. *bille* a cylindrical piece of wood; the bill being named from its shape when rolled up. Cf. BILL papal edict, BILLET a paper, BILLET a piece of wood.] 1. A written document (orig. under seal); a memorandum; note. *Obs.* Specif., a. A bill of the Pope. b. A leaflet containing a menace, slander, or lampoon. c. A deed. d. A medical prescription. 2. A document containing a petition or prayer; also, sometimes, an oral supplication or request. 3. a. Orig., a petition to the sovereign praying the enactment of some act or statute usually set forth with the petition. b. Hence, a form or draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment; a proposed or projected law. The petitionary form is still used in private bills in Great Britain. See STATUTE. 4. *Law.* A declaration in writing stating some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a breach of law by some person; — now chiefly in, or as short for, various phrases, as *bill of complaint*, *bill of indictment*, *true bill*, etc. In equity the bill (called *bill in equity*) was the process by which an action or proceeding was instituted, and included a prayer for relief. It is characterized according to the nature of the relief demanded, as *bill of peace*, *bill of interpleader*, *bill of discovery*, etc. 5. 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.*

6. a Short for BILL OF EXCHANGE. b A promissory note; — in this sense still used in the United States of bank notes, treasury notes, and silver certificates; as, a ten-dollar *bill*. 7. 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*. 8. Any paper containing a statement of particulars; as, a *bill* of quantities, containing specifications of materials and labor required for the erection of a building; a weekly *bill* of mortality; a *bill* of fare; a *bill* for a font of type. *bill in aid of an execution. Law.* See CREDITOR'S BILL. — b. of adventure, *Com.*, a writing setting forth that the goods shipped are at the owner's risk. — b. of attainder, *Law*, a bill, or statute, attainting a person. See ATTAINDER, 1. — b. of costs. *Law.* See COST, n., 5. — b. of credit. *Com.* A letter of credit. b. U. S. *Constitutional Law.* A bill issued by a State, involving the faith and credit of the State, and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State. "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit." U. S. Const., Art. I, sec. 10. — b. of debt, or b. obligatory, a promissory note acknowledging and promising payment of a debt. — b. of divorce, in the Jewish law, a writing given by the husband to the wife, by which the marriage relation was dissolved. *Jer.* III, 8. — b. of entry, a written account of goods entered at the customhouse, whether imported or intended for exportation. — b. of exceptions, *Law*, a statement of exceptions to the rulings or decision of a judge in the trial of a cause, made for the purpose of a writ of error or an appeal to a superior court. — b. of exchange, *Com.*, an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay at some fixed or determinable time to some person designated a certain sum of money therein named. As defined by statute in Great Britain and her colonies and in the majority of the United States, an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer. A *bill of exchange* is the same as a *draft*; but the latter word is often specific, used of domestic bills. Cf. DRAWER, DRAWEE, ACCEPTOR, PAYEE, NEGOTIABLE. — b. of fare, a written or printed enumeration of the dishes in a restaurant, etc., to be served at a meal, or of the dishes (with prices annexed) which may be ordered; a menu; fig., a program. — b. of health, a duly authenticated certificate of the state of health as to infectious diseases of a ship's company and of a port, given to the ship's master at the time of leaving the port. The *bill* is said to be *clean* when entire absence of infection is certified, *fast* when the presence of infection is certified, and *suspected* or *touched* when stating that there were rumors of infection. — b. of indictment. See INDICTMENT, n., 2. — b. of lading, a written account of goods shipped by any person, signed by the agent of the owner of the vessel, or by

peaceable Malay or Indonesian people of central Mindanao.	Bil'had , n. <i>Bib.</i>	billeggen , + BELAY.	Bil'ha , or Bil'hah (bīl'hā). <i>Bib.</i>	bil'ly-hu'min , n. [<i>bili</i> + <i>humīn</i> .] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> A residue left after extracting gallstones with chloroform, alcohol, and ether.
bil'lar'ial-ism (-īz'm). [<i>bili</i> + <i>lar'ial</i> (-īz'm).] In India, a digger or excavator; also, a camp follower or servant.	bil'dars (bīl'dār'), n.; pl. <i>BILDARS</i> (-dār'z). [Hind. & Per. <i>bildār</i> a spade wielder.] In India, a digger or excavator; also, a camp follower or servant.	bil'le . <i>Obs.</i> pret. of <i>BELUQUE</i> .	Bil'han (bīl'hān). <i>Bib.</i>	bil'ly-pur'purin , n. [<i>bili</i> + <i>pur'purin</i> .] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> A crystalline, tribasic, ketonic acid obtained by the oxidation of chrysoic acid.
bil'lar'ial-ly , adv. of BILAT-ER-AL.	bil'dars (bīl'dār'). <i>Bib.</i>	bil'levy . <i>Obs.</i> p. p. of <i>BELIE</i> .	Bil'har'zi-ō'is (bīl-hār'zī-ō'is). n. [NL., fr. <i>Bilharzia</i> (which see).] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> Designating a crystalline, tribasic, ketonic acid obtained by the oxidation of chrysoic acid.	bil'ly-ner'vine , n. [<i>bili</i> + <i>ner'vine</i> .] <i>Chem.</i> Chin.
bil'laye . <i>Obs.</i> pret. of <i>BELIE</i> .	bil'ga (bīl'gā). <i>Bib.</i>	bil'ly-log . <i>Naut.</i> See WAY, n.	bil'ly-er'al (bīl'y'er-āl). n. [<i>bi</i> + L. <i>lateral</i> .] Consisting of two letters.	bil'ly-er'al-ism (-īz'm), n.
bil'berry-ing , n. Picking or gathering bilberries.	bil'gā-boards = LIMBER BOARDS.	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .
bil'ch (bīl'ch), n. Sect. 1. A lumpy, lumpy person or animal. 2. A little, insignificant person; a brat; also, a monster.	bil'gā-boards = LIMBER BOARDS.	bil'ly-ver'din (bīl'y-vēr'dīn); <i>bil'y</i> (-y), n. [<i>bili</i> + F. <i>verd</i> , <i>vert</i> , green. Cf. <i>verdure</i> .] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.	bil'ly-ver'din (bīl'y-vēr'dīn); <i>bil'y</i> (-y), n. [<i>bili</i> + F. <i>verd</i> , <i>vert</i> , green. Cf. <i>verdure</i> .] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.	bil'ly-ver'din (bīl'y-vēr'dīn); <i>bil'y</i> (-y), n. [<i>bili</i> + F. <i>verd</i> , <i>vert</i> , green. Cf. <i>verdure</i> .] <i>Physiol. Chem.</i> A green pigment present in the bile, formed from bilirubin by oxidation.
bil'cock' , n. The European water rail.	bil'gā-boards = LIMBER BOARDS.	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .
bil'd + BIELD, BUILD.	bil'gā-boards = LIMBER BOARDS.	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .
bil'd . Billed. <i>Ref. Sp.</i>	bil'gā-boards = LIMBER BOARDS.	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .	bil'ly-ty (-bīl'y-tī). A noun termination corresponding to <i>-ble</i> . See <i>-ABLE</i> .

bi-na-ry (bi'ná-rí), a. [L. binarius, fr. bini two by two, two at a time, fr. root of bis twice; akin to E. two.] Compounded or consisting of two things or parts; characterized by two things.

binary arithmetic, that in which numbers are expressed according to the binary scale, or in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used, in lieu of ten; the cipher multiplying everything by two, as in common arithmetic by ten. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four, etc. — b. color, a color made by mixing two primary colors; a secondary color. — b. compound, Chem., a compound of two elements, of an element and a radical that acts as an element, or of two such radicals. — b. coordinate, See COORDINATE, n. — b. form, a Math. See FORM. b Music, a form consisting of two sections or divisions, as in a sonata. — b. heat engine, Thermodyn., a heat engine working through two successive ranges of temperature with two fluids, the more volatile fluid working through the lower range. — b. logarithm, a system of logarithms devised by Euler to facilitate musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, instead of 10, as in the common logarithms, and the modulus is 1.442695 instead of 0.43429448. — b. measure, Music, measure divisible by two or four; common time. — b. nomenclature, = BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE. — b. proposition, Logic, a proposition of second adjacent. — b. salt, Old Chem., a salt of an oxyacid conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a haloid salt), viz., a metal or metal-like group and a negative radical. — b. scale, Arithm., the scale used in binary arithmetic. — b. star, Astron., a double star whose members revolve round their common center of gravity. — b. theory, Chem., the theory that all chemical compounds consist of two constituents of opposite and unlike qualities; the dualistic theory; — opposed to unitary theory.

bi-na-ry, n.; -ries (-ríz). That which is constituted of two figures, things, or parts; two; specif., Astron., a binary star. bi'nate (bi'nát), a. [L. bini two by two.] Bot. Double; growing in pairs or couples. — bi'nate-ly, adv.

bin-a-ral (bin-á-rál), a. [bin + aural.] Having or relating to two ears; involving the use of both ears.

bind (bind), v. t.; pret. BOUND (bound); obs. pret. sing. BOUND, BOND, BUNDED; obs. pret. pl. & p. p. BUNDEN, BUNDEN, BONDEN; p. p. BOUNDEN; obs. p. p. IBOUND, IBOUNDEN, BOUNDEN, BOUNDEN, BOUNDEN, BOUNDEN, etc.; p. pr. & vb. n. BINDING. [AS. bindan, past tense band, bundon, p. p. bunden; akin to D. & G. binden, Dan. binde, Sw. & Icel. binda, Goth. bindan, Skr. bandh (for bhandh) to bind.] 1. To tie, or confine with a cord, band, ligature, chain, etc.; to make fast with a band or bond; as, to bind grain in burlies; to bind a prisoner. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand. Deut. vi. 8. 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. 3. Specif., to cause to cohere; to give consistency to by means of an agent, as by an egg in a food mixture. 4. To cover as with a bandage; to bandage or dress; — sometimes with up; as, to bind up a wound. 5. 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. Bound with triumphant garlands will I come. Shak. 6. To prevent or restrain from customary or natural action; as, certain drugs bind the bowels. 7. To protect or strengthen by a band or binding, often ornamental; as, to bind the edge of a carpet or garment. 8. To sew or fasten together and inclose in a cover; as, to bind a pamphlet; to bind a book. 9. Fig.: To oblige, restrain, or hold, by authority, law, duty, promise, vow, affection, or other moral tie; as, to bind the conscience; to be bound by affection. Who made our laws to bind us, not himself. Milton. 10. Law. a To bring (any one) under definite legal obligations, as the obligation of a bond or covenant. b To place under legal obligation to serve; to indenture; as, to bind an apprentice; — sometimes with out; as, bound out to service. 11. Fencing. To control (an adversary's blade) by continuous pressure. See BIND, n., 5. Syn. — Fetter, fasten; restrain, restrict. See TIE. To bind over, to put under bonds to do something, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, etc. — to b. to, to contract; as, to bind one's self to a wife. — to b. up in, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; to absorb in. bind, v. i. 1. To tie anything. Burns. "They that reap must sheaf and bind." Shak. 2. 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; in an obs. spec. sense, to pledge one's self. Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not bind. Sir M. Hale. He would voluntarily bind for it. Hogg. 5. Falconry. To close with, or fasten upon, quarry while in the air; — said of a hawk.

bind, n. 1. That which binds or ties; act or place of binding; state of being bound. 2. Bot. a = BINE. b = BINDWEED. 3. Mining. Indurated clay, esp. when mixed with iron oxide. 4. Music. A tie, slur, or brace; specif., the value stroke for grouped quavers and other tailed notes with pennants. In printer's cant these are distinguished as quick, rapid, or steep when having a rise or fall of one em in two; slow or stopping when having a rise or fall of ½ em in two.

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5. Fencing. An attack in which the aggressor's blade by continuous pressure controls that of his adversary. 6. A unit of measurement for salmon or eels; as, a bind of eels contains ten sticks, or 250 eels. Eng. The barrel bind of salmon should . . . contain the assize and measure of fourteen gallons. Sc. Act Jas. III. 7. Measure; capacity; — as in "I'm at my bind," I've got my full measure (of drink). Scot. Our lady's binds, confinement at childbirth. Obs. bind'er (bind'ér), n. 1. One whose binds; as, a binder of sheaves; — one whose trade is to bind; as, a binder of books. 2. Anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; specif.: a A beam, girder, or frame, intended to bind together the parts of any structure. b Masonry. A bond-stone; a header. c Agric. A band, as of straw, for binding sheaves of grain. d A cover or other device for holding together loose papers, pamphlets, music sheets, etc. e The sheet of tobacco that binds the filler in a cigar, next to the wrapper. f Obstetrics. A broad bandage applied around the abdomen after delivery. g Woolgrowing. One of the fibers connecting the staples so as to form a piece or fleece of wool. 3. Anything which causes cohesion in loosely assembled substances, as cement in a wall, crushed stone in a macadam road, fire clay in a graphite crucible, etc. 4. Any mechanical device for applying a band or binding; also, one that restrains or controls by binding; specif.: a Agric. An attachment to a reaper for tying the grain in sheaves; also, a machine that both reaps and binds. b An attachment to a sewing machine for putting on bindings. c Weaving. A lever in a shuttle box which prevents the rebound of the shuttle. d Logging. A springy pole used for tightening a chain binding together a load of logs. binder frame. Mach. A hanging frame with adjustable bearings for inclining the axis of the supported shafting. binder's board (bind'érz), a. A smooth, hard, and tough pasteboard much used for sides by bookbinders. binder's title. The title printed on the outside of the cover of a book, by the binder. bind'er-y (bind'ér-í), n.; pl. -ERIES (-íz). A place where books, etc., are bound; a bookbinder's establishment. bind'heim-ite (bind'hím-ít), n. [After J. J. Bindheim, German chemist.] Min. An amorphous antimonate of lead, produced from the alteration of other ores, as jamesonite. bind'ing (bind'íng), p. a. That binds or serves to bind. Syn. — Obligatory, restraining, restrictive; stringent, astringent, styptic. bind'ing, n. 1. Act or process of one that binds. 2. One that binds, as a piece of timber, metal, cloth, cement, or other substance; specif.: a The fastening of the sections of a book, esp. this fastening with the cover. b Tape, braid, ribbon, or other stuff, used to strengthen or decorate the edge of a garment, blanket, or other fabric. c A band of masonry so laid as to fasten together or strengthen adjoining parts. d Naut. The iron ring surrounding a deadeye; pl., the transoms, knees, beams, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the parts of a vessel. e Cookery. An ingredient, as flour, eggs, starch, etc., added to give coherence or consistency; a thickening; liaison. 3. State of being bound. 4. That which is bound; bundle; bunch. Obs. Wycliffe. binding course. Masonry. A row of as bricks set across an inner and an outer course to bind them together. binding post. Elec. A metallic post attached to electrical apparatus for convenience in making connections. binding rafter. A longitudinal timber, as a purlin, between the plate and ridge of a roof, to support rafters. binding screw. A set screw used to bind parts together, esp. one for making a connection in an electrical circuit. binding twine. A coarse slack-twisted twine or thin rope used in harvesting machines to bind the grain after cutting. bind rail. Agric. A tie or beam for securing the heads of piles, and serving as a foundation for a superstructure. bind'weed (bind'wéd'), n. A plant of the genus Convolvulus; as, greater bindweed (C. sepium); lesser bindweed (C. arvensis), etc.; — so called from their twining habit. For black bindweed, rough bindweed, etc., see the adjectives. The fragile bindweed bells and broody rings. Tennyson. bine (bin), n. [Var. of BIND; cf. WOODBINE.] Any twining stem, or flexible shoot; specif.: a The stem of hop and its varieties. b The woodbine. c The bindweed. bi-ner'vate (bi-nér'vát), a. [bi + nerveat.] Two-nerved. bing (bing), n. [Cf. Icel. bingr, Sw. bingé.] 1. A heap or pile, as of ore, stones, earth, grain, wood. Obs. or Dial. "Potato bings." Burns. "A bing of corn." Surrey. 2. a Mining. (1) Eight hundredweight of lead ore. (2) The best quality of lead ore. Eng. b The kiln of a smelter. Obs. c = BIN, a receptacle. Obs. or Dial.

bin-na-ole, bin'o-ole (bin'á-k'ól), n. [Prob. fr. D. binnen within, inner, and kil channel (see KILL).] A subdivision of the main stream of a river, as a mill pond, a mill race, or a secondary channel. Local, U. S. bin'ny (bin'í), n.; pl. BINNIES (-íz). A large barbel (Barbus binnii) of the Nile. It is esteemed for food. bin'o-ole (bin'á-k'ól), n. [F. binocle, L. bini two at a time + oculus eye.] Optics. A binocular telescope; a double-barreled field glass or opera glass. bin-oc'u-lar (bin'ók'ú-lár; bi-nók'ú-; 277), a. [Cf. F. binoculaire. See BINOCULAR.] 1. Having two eyes. Obs. 2. Pertaining to both eyes; employing both eyes at once; as, binocular vision. Also, adapted to the use of both eyes; as, a binocular microscope or telescope. binocular parallax, the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unmoved. It is the same as the angle (sometimes called the optic angle) between the optic axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point. — bin-oc'u-lar'í-ty (-íz'í-tí), n. — bin-oc'u-lar'ly, adv. bin-oc'u-lar, n. A binocular glass, whether opera glass, telescope, or microscope. bi-nod'al (bi-nód'ál), a. [bi + nodal.] Consisting of, or having, two nodes; as, a binodal stem of a plant; a binodal quartic, a curve of the fourth order with two double points. bi'node (bi'nód'), n. [bi + node.] Math. A point on a surface at which there are two tangent planes. bi-no'mí-al (bi-nóm'í-ál), a. Consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; as, a binomial root. binomial coefficient, the coefficient of any term resulting from the expansion of the binomial (x + y)^n. — b. equation, Math., an equation having two terms, as ax^m = by^n. — b. nomenclature, Biol., the system of nomenclature in which each species receives two names, the first being that of the genus to which it belongs, the second that of the species itself. This system, which is now the accepted one for animals and plants, was first standardized by Linnaeus, though binary names had been used occasionally by pre-Linnaean writers. Also called binary nomenclature. See NOMENCLATURE. — b. theorem, Alg., the theorem propounded by Sir Isaac Newton by means of which a binomial n^p may be raised to any power without performing the multiplications. According to it,

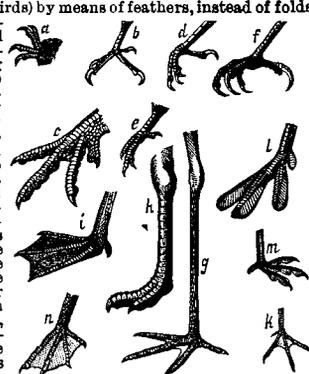
(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + 1.2 x^{n-2}y^2 + n(n-1) / 1.2.3 x^{n-3}y^3 + . . .

The development, when convergent, is valid for any value of n.

bi-no'mí-al, n. [L. bi + nomen name: cf. F. binôme, LL. binomius (or fr. bi + Gr. νόμος distribution?). Cf. MONOMIAL.] 1. Alg. An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-), as a + b or 7 - 3. 2. Biol. A name consisting of two terms, as Ranunculus acris. See BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE. bi-no'mí-al-ism (-íz'm), n. Biol. The theory or use of the binomial system of nomenclature. See under BINOMIAL. bi-normal (bi-nór'mál), n. Math. With relation to a twisted curve, the normal perpendicular to the osculating plane. bin-ox'a-late (bin'ók'sá-lát; bi-nók'-), n. [bin + oxalate.] Chem. An acid oxalate formed from oxalic acid by the replacement of half the acid hydrogen; as, potassium binoxalate, KHC2O4. bi-nu'cle-ar (bi-nú'klé-ár), a. [bi + nuclear, nucleate.] bi-nu'cle-ate (-nú'klé-át) } Having two nuclei. bi-nu'cle-ate (-át'éd) }

bio (bío), n. A combining form from Greek βίος, life, used to indicate relation to, or connection with, life, vital phenomena, or living organisms; as, bioblast, biodynamics, etc. bio-blast (bío-blást), n. [bio + blast.] Biol. A biophore. Beale. B A bioplast; a cell. Obs. — bío-blast'io (-blást'í-ó), a. Obs. bio-oc'el-late (bío-ók'él-lát), a. [bi + ocellate.] Having two ocelli. bio-chem'is-try (bío-kém'ís-trí), n. [bio + chemistry.] The chemistry of living organisms; biological chemistry. — bio-chem'ic (kém'ík), bio-chem'í-cal (-í-kál), a. — bio-chem'ist, n. bio-dy-nam'ics (bío-dí-nám'íks; -dí-), n. [bio + dynamics.] The branch of physiology which treats of the active vital phenomena of organisms; — opposed to biostatistics. — bio-dy-nam'ic (-ík), bio-dy-nam'í-cal (-í-kál), a. bio-gen (bío-jén), n. [bio + -gen.] Biol. A supposed ultimate protoplasmic unit of which cells are built up. See BIOPHORE. b The substance of the supposed spiritual body. bio-gen'e-sis (jén'é-sís), n. [bio + genesis.] Biol. bio-ge'ne-y (bío-jé-né-í), a. The doctrine that the genesis or production of living organisms can take place only through the agency of living germs or parents; — opposed to abiogenesis. b The history of the evolution of organisms. See ONTOGENY, PHYLOGENY. — bio-ge-net'ic (-jén'é-tík), bio-ge-net'í-cal (-í-kál), a. — bio-ge-net'í-cal-ly, adv. bio-ge-og'ra-phy (jé-óg'rá-fí), n. [bio + geography.] The branch of biology which deals with the geographical distribution of animals and plants. It includes both zoogeography and phyto-geography. — bio-ge-og'raph'ic (jé-óg'rá-fík), a. — bio-ge-og'raph'í-cal-ly (-í-kál-í), adv. bio-graph (bío-gráf), n. [bio + graph.] 1. An animated picture machine for screen projection; a cinematograph. 2. [Cf. BIOGRAPHY.] A biographical sketch. Rare. bio-gra-pher (bío-grá-fér), n. One who writes biography. bio-graph'ic (bío-gráf'ík), a. 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Dealing with an author's biography and writings. bio-cent'ric (bío-sén'trík), a. [bio + centric.] Centering in life; taking life as a central fact. bio-chem'ics, n. Biochemistry.

flight (in flying birds) by means of feathers, instead of folds of skin or membranes, as in all other flying animals. Existing birds have the jaws or bill covered with a horny or leathery sheath, but no teeth; and in most cases the breast bone has a deep ridge or keel for the attachment of the pectoral muscles which move the wings. There are often extensive air cavities under the skin and in certain bones, which communicate with the lungs. The class AVES, which includes all birds, is divided into the following primary subdivisions: 1. Archimorphites. Includes the extinct *Archaeopteryx*. Subclass II. Neornithes. Division A. Ratitae. Birds with a keelless sternum, incapable of flight. Includes the ostriches, rheas, emus, cassowaries, the genus *Apteryx* and related extinct forms. Division B. Odontocoe. Extinct, toothed swimming birds, *Hesperornis* and related forms. Sternum keelless. Division C. Carinatae. Birds with a keeled sternum. Includes all living birds except the above-mentioned Ratitae.



3. Specific, among sportsmen, a game bird. 4. A saucer of pottery or other material made to be thrown from a spring trap, and used as a substitute for a live bird in trap shooting; a clay pigeon. 5. A person or thing of peculiar character, whether in respect to excellence, oddity, incapacity, offensiveness, etc. (Cf. RARA AVIS.) Colloq. or slang.

DRY-DADLE began chumming with a bird in mahogany tops, and, as usual, fishing of the next three counties. I dressey he did. T. Hughes.

BIRD is used in many combinations, phrases, proverbs, and figurative senses, based originally upon real or supposed habits or characteristics of birds, as: in sense 5 above, in *fail bird*; in *bird-witted*, flighty, lacking the faculty of attention; the *bird in one's bosom*, one's secret or secret thought, one's conscience; a *bird of one's own brain*, one's own idea; "a little bird tells me," etc.

A *bird in the hand*, a present or possessed advantage or good. — *b. of freedom*, the bald eagle, which is represented on the coat of arms and coins of the United States. — *b. of Jove*, the eagle. — *b. of Juno*, the peacock. — *b. of Minerva*, the owl. — *b. of night*, the owl. *Shak.* — *b. of paradise*. (1) Any of a number of very beautiful oscine birds of the family Paridae, and subfamily Paridae, inhabiting New Guinea and the adjacent islands, notable for the brilliant colors, elegant plumes, and often remarkably developed tail feathers of the adult males. The females and young are without plumes and are plainly colored. Among the best-known and most beautiful species are: the *great emerald* (*Paradisaea grandis*) and the *lesser emerald* (*P. minor*), which are killed in large numbers for their plumes for millinery purposes; the *red* (*P. sanguinea*); the *king* (*Cincinurus regius*); the *superb* (*Lophorhina superba*); the *King Bird of Paradise* (*Cincinurus regius*); (4) *magnificent* (*Diphyllodes magnificus*); and the *six-shafted* (*Paradisaea six-shafted*). The subfamily Epimachinae of the same family (Paridae) also includes beautiful species, as the *twelve-wired* (*Selenodius ignotus*), with six long recurved feathers on each side ending in slender filaments. (2) In New South Wales, the lyre bird; — so called by the early settlers. See LYRE BIRD. *b. [cap.] Astron.* = *APUS*. 2. — *b. of-paradise flower*, an ornamental musaceous plant (*Strelitzia reginae*), often cultivated for its peculiarly shaped orange and purple flowers. See STRELITZIA. — *b. of passage*, a migratory bird. — *b. of prey*, any carnivorous bird of the groups Raptors and Striges, including the hawks, eagles, etc., and the owls. — *b. of Washington*, the American eagle. — *b. of wonder*, the phoenix. — *birds of a feather*, those of like character.

Birds of a feather flock together. W. Thompson.

bird stings, *Card Playing*, a variety of commerce. **bird** (*búrd*), *v. t.* To catch or shoot birds. **bird bolt**. A short blunt bolt, or arrow, for killing birds without piercing them. Hence: Anything which smites without penetrating. *Shak.*

bird cactus. A succulent, cactuslike, euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*) of tropical America, valued for its bright red, oddly shaped inflorescences. **bird bell**. One of the rattle-bark-roots (*Nabulus altissimus*). **bird bolt** (*búrd bólt*), *n.* Corp. of BURBOT. **bird dog**. The dog-roose. **bird clap net**. A kind of scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.* **bird duffer**. One who artificial colors or otherwise disguises live birds or birds' skins to promote their sale. **birds** + BURD. **birden** + BURDEN. **bird'er**, *n.* 1. A birdcatcher; a fowler. *Obs.* 2. A breeder of birds. 3. A wild cat. *Local, Eng.* **bird fancier**. See FANCIER. **bird fly** = *BIRD TICK*. **bird-foot**, *n.* = *BIRD'S-FOOT*. **bird-gaze**, *n.* Auspice; augury from birds. = *BIRD-GAZER* (*gáz'er*), *n.* **bird glue**. Birdlime. **bird grass**. Knotgrass. **bird hood, *n.* See HOOD. **bird's kin**, *n.* A young bird. **bird's lip** + BURDEN.**

bird cage, or **bird-cage**, *n.* 1. A cage for confining birds. 2. *Sporting*. The paddock in which horses are generally saddled at a racecourse. *British.*

bird call (*búrd/kál*), *n.* The note or cry of a bird, or a sound made in imitation of it; also, any instrument, as a whistle, used in imitating a birdcall.

bird catching (*-kách/ing*), *n.* Art, act, or occupation of catching birds. — **bird-catcher** (*-tsh*), *n.*

bird cherry. A European cherry tree (*Prunus padus*) or its small black fruit. **b** A similar shrub or tree of the United States (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) or its fruit.

bird-egg, *n.* A milk vessel (*Plucca longifolia*) of the western United States, having an ovoid inflated pod.

bird-eyed (*-id*), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; hence, quick-sighted; catching a glance as one goes.

bird grape. A wild grape (*Vitis musoniana*) of Florida and the Bahamas, closely related to the muscadine or bullace.

birdie (*búrd'í*), *n.* A little bird; — a pet name. *Tennyson.* **birding**, *n.* Birdcatching or fowling. *Shak.*

birdlime (*-lim*), *n.* [*bird* + *lime* viscous substance.] An extremely adhesive viscid substance, usually made from the bark of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), but also from other plants, as the European mistletoe, breadfruit, etc.; — so called because a twig smeared with it will hold small birds that light upon it. Hence: Anything that insnares.

What a strong birdlime is a benefit! All generous birds are taken with it. *Cassius (tr.).*

birdlime, *v. t.* To smear with or as with birdlime; to catch with birdlime; to ensnare.

bird louse. Any of numerous wingless insects of the order Mallophaga, mostly parasitic on birds, a few on mammals. Their mouths are adapted to biting, not sucking, as in true lice, and they feed on the hair or feathers of the host.

bird mite. Any of numerous small mites parasitic upon birds, esp. *Dermanyssus avium*, infesting cage birds, and *D. gallinæ*, infesting poultry; — called also *bird tick*.

bird pepper. A kind of capsicum (*Capsicum baccatum*), whose small, conical, coral-red fruit is among the most pungent of all red peppers.

bird plant. A Mexican campanulaceous herb (*Heterotoma lobeloides*) having yellow flowers, which suggest the form of a bird; — called also *canary-bird flower*.

bird's-bill (*búrd's-bíl*), *n.* A European fabaceous herb (*Trigonella ornithorhynchus*) having trifoliate leaves and beak-shaped pods.

bird seed (*búrd'séed*), *n.* 1. Canary seed, hemp, millet, or other small seed used for feeding cage birds. 2. The common groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*).

bird's-eggs. 1. The eggs of a bird. 2. (*Butter bird's-eggs*) Bladder campion. *Dial. Eng.*

bird's-eye (*búrd's-í*), *a.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute, or entering into details; as, a *bird's-eye view*. 2. Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye diaper*; *bird's-eye maple*.

bird's-eye, *n.* 1. A Primrose (*Primula farinosa*) having pale lilac flowers with a yellow eye. **b** Any of numerous other plants having small, bright-colored flowers, as in England the germander speedwell, the pheasant's-eye, the herb Robert, etc., and in the western United States various species of *Gilia* and *Nemophila*.

2. A fine-cut smoking tobacco prepared from leaves from which the midribs have not been removed, thus leaving cuttings fancifully resembling the eyes of birds. *Eng.*

bird's-eye maple. A variety of the wood of the rock maple (*Acer rubrum*) the wavy grain causes eyelike markings. It is prized for cabinet work. Also called *curly maple*.

bird's-eye rot. A disease of the grape caused by the parasitic fungus *Sphaeloma ampelinum*. See ANTHRACNOSE.

bird's-foot, *bird-foot*, *n.* Any of numerous plants having leaves or flowers resembling the foot of a bird; — commonly used attributively (see below). Specific, any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, having bent and jointed pods.

bird's-foot fern. The European fern *Cheilanthes radiata*.

bird's-foot trefoil. A European plant of the genus *Lotus*, esp. *L. corniculatus*. It has clawlike pods. Also called *babies' slippers*. **b** The related plant *Trigonella ornithopodioides*.

bird's-foot violet. A common violet (*Viola pedata*) of the eastern United States, with pedate leaves and large, pansy-like, pale blue or purple flowers. The so-called *pansy violet* is a form of this species.

bird's nest, or **bird's-nest**, *n.* 1. The nest in which a bird lays eggs and hatches her young. 2. *Cookery*. The edible bird's nest used in making soups. See *ILLUSTR.*, under EDIBLE. 3. *Naut.* Same as CROW'S NEST.

4. A The wild carrot; — from its concave fruiting umbels. **b** Any of several other plants in which there is a resemblance to a bird's nest; — commonly used attributively, as in *bird's-nest cactus*, *bird's-nest fern*, etc. (See below.) 5. A bird's-nest pudding.

bird's nest of the cerebellum, *Anat.*, either of the two fossae each side of the uvula, in which the amygdalæ lie.

bird's-nest, *v. i.* To hunt for, or take, birds' nests or their contents. — **bird's-nesting**, *n.*

bird's-nest cactus. Nipple cactus (*Cactus missouriensis*). **bird's-nest fern**. The Australian fern *Asplenium nidus*, the fronds of which form a large nestlike tuft.

bird's-nest fungus. Any fungus of the order Nidulariales, in which the lid sporiferous cavities resemble small nests. See NIDULARIA.

bird's-nest moss. A Mexican species of *Selaginella* (*S. lepidophylla*) possessing strong hygroscopic properties. When dry it curls into a tight ball, but when moistened thoroughly the fronds expand and turn green.

bird's-nest orchis. A European orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) having closely matted roots.

bird's-nest plant. A Indian pipe. **b** = *BIRD'S NEST*, 4a. **bird's-nest pudding**. A baked batter pudding containing apples or similar fruit. **a** A jelly containing egg-shaped molds of cornstarch, custard, or blancmange.

bird tick. A any of certain dipterous insects of the family Hippoboscidae (which see) parasitic on birds. **b** = *BIRD MITE*.

bird-wit'ed, *a.* Flighty; not having the faculty of sustained attention. *Bacon.*

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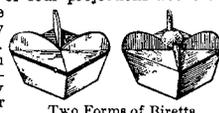
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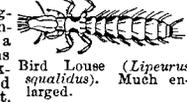
bird-wit'ed, *a.* Flighty; not having the faculty of sustained attention. *Bacon.*



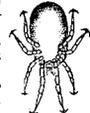
Bird Tick (*Olfersia americana*). x 2.



Two Forms of Biretta.



Bird Louse (*Lipeurus squallidus*). Much enlarged.



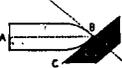
Bird Mite (*Dermanyssus avium*). Much enlarged.



King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinurus regius*).

ále, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofd; ève, èvent, ènd, recènt, makèr; íce, íll; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, òfft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, meniù; || Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

tangent to the projectile at the point. The soft cap on an arm-piercing projectile diminishes this angle. — biting dragon, the tarraigon. — b. louse. See LOUSE.



biting in. Etching. The process of eating into metallic plates by means of an acid. See ENGRAVING.

biting angle. [NL.] Zool. The angle of venomous snakes including the African puff adder. See PUFF ADDER.

bit to (bē'tō), n., or bito tree. [Etym. uncertain.] A small scrubby tree (Agelaius segyptiacum) growing in dry regions of tropical Africa and Asia. It has a hard yellowish white wood; the bark yields a fish poison; the ripe fruit is edible, and when green it is an anthelmintic; the fermented juice is used as a beverage; the seeds yield a medicinal oil called zachun. See AGALID.

bit-tri. A prefix consisting of bi- and tri-, and denoting that the characteristic denoted by the last element may occur either two or three times; as: bit-tri-par'tite (-pār'tīt), divided into two or three parts; bit-tri-plin-nat'it (-pl-nāt'īt); bit-tri-sep'tate (-sēp'tāt), etc.

bit-stock (bīt'stōk'), n. A stock for rotating a bit; a brace. See BRACE, II.

bit (bīt), n. [Cf. F. bite, Ital. bita, a beam.] 1. Naut. A vertical piece of heavy timber or an iron casting firmly fastened to the deck of a vessel and used for securing hawsers or cables, ropes, etc. Bits are usually placed in pairs.

2. [Prob. of different origin.] Mech. Either of a pair of chilled iron blocks used with a tilting hammer and placed one under, and one over, a piece of steel, to give it a good surface while being hammered.

bit, v. t. Naut. To put round the bits; as, to bit the cable, in order to fasten it or so as to slacken it gradually, which is called veering.

bit'er (bīt'ēr), n. [See BITT.] Naut. A turn of the cable round the bits.

bit'er (bīt'ēr), a.; BIT'ER-ER; BIT'ER-EST. [AS. bitter; akin to Goth. bairr, Icel. bíttr, Dan., Sw., D., & G. bitter, OS. bittar, fr. root of E. bite. See BITT, v. t.] 1. Having or designating a peculiar, characteristically disagreeable taste, like that of wormwood or an infusion of hops; as, a bitter medicine; bitter as aloes.

2. Painful; distressful; grievous; sore; as, a bitter feeling; a bitter soul; a bitter lot.

Nor can I utter all our bitter grief. Shak. The Egyptians . . . made their lives bitter with hard bondage.

3. Causing pain or smart; as, a bitter cold day, a bitter hurt; hence, calamitous; poignant; galling. "A bitter message of hopeless grief."

It is an evil thing and bitter, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God. Jer. li. 19.

How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes! Shak.

4. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

5. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

6. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

7. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

8. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

9. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

10. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

11. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

12. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

13. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

14. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

15. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

16. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

17. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

18. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

19. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

20. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

21. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

22. Expressing grief or pain; as, bitter tears.

And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry. Gen. xxxv. 34.

23. Characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty; harsh; stern; also, characterized by animosity; virulent; caustic; as, bitter reproach.

Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Col. iii. 19.

Also, the fungus itself. — bitter salt, Epsom salts. — b. spar, dolomite. It contains magnesia, the soluble salts of which are bitter. — b. thistle, the blessed thistle. — b. trefold, the buckbean. — b. vetch, any of several European vetches of the genus Lathyrus, as L. sativus, or of Vicia, as V. orobus. They are good forage plants, but the seeds contain a bitter poisonous alkaloid, wasserst, the nutmeg hickory. — willow, the purple willow, b. intergreen, the pissaise-w. — to the b. end. [Perh. from or confused with bitter end of a cable.] To the last extremity, however calamitous.

bit'er (bīt'ēr), n. 1. That which is bitter; bitter quality. 2. A sensation of taste, the quality of which is normally given by quinine or aloes. The sensation is characteristically disagreeable, when pure, except where the stimulus is of low intensity. See TASTE.

Bitter, unfortunately, does not contrast with any other taste, and hence cannot be eliminated by compensation. E. B. Titchener.

3. BITTERS, a drink. Rare.

4. Bitter beer. Eng.

bit'er, v. t. & i.; BIT'ERED (-ērd); BIT'ER-ING. [AS. bit'erian.] To make, or become, bitter; as, to bitter ale.

bit'er-bark' (-bārk'), n. A any of several Australian trees having bitter bark, esp. Abornia constricta, Pelalostigma quadriloculare, and Tabernaemontana orientalis. b In the United States, the Georgia bark and the cascara buckthorn, having bark with similar properties.

bit'er-blain' (-blān'), n. A scrophulariaceous herb (Lindernia diffusa) of tropical America, reputed a febrifuge.

bit'er-bloom' (-blōom'), n. The American century.

bit'ter end. [See BITT, v. t.] Naut. The inboard end of a cable.

bit'er-ling (bīt'ēr-līng), n. [G.] A European cyprinoid fish (Rhodina amarus).

bit'ern (bīt'ēr'n), n. [ME. bitouire, before, boture, botor, fr. F. butor; of unknown origin.] Any member of a subfamily (Botaurinae) of the heron family, including species of small and medium size, frequenting bogs and reedy swamps, usually nesting on the ground and more or less nocturnal in their habits. The typical bitterns are notable for their soft streaked and speckled plumage and for the peculiar sounds they utter. The common European species is Botaurus stellaris; that of America, B. lentiginosus, is often called stake driver from the sound of its notes. The least bittern (Ardetta exilis) of America and the little bittern (A. minima) of Europe are among the smallest herons. See STAKE DRIVER, SUN BITTERN.

bit'ern, n. [From BITTER, a.] 1. The bitter mother liquor that remains in salt works after the salt has crystallized out. From it are obtained magnesium chloride and sulphate, sodium sulphate, and bromides and iodides.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, etc., used in adulterating beer.

bit'er-ness (bīt'ēr-nēs), n. [AS. biternys; biter bitter + -ness.] Quality or state of being bitter.

The bit that curbs with bitterness. Percival.

Thou art in the gall of bitterness. Acts vii. 23.

bit'er-nut' (-nūt'), n. A species of hickory (Hicoria minima) of the eastern half of the United States. It is a slender tree, having rough bark, and leaves with seven or nine leaflets. The thin-shelled nut is very bitter. Also called bitter hickory, swamp hickory, bitter pignut, etc.

bit'er-root' (-rōot'), n. A portulacaceous plant (Lewisia rediviva) with fleshy, farinaceous roots and handsome pink flowers, growing in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, etc. It gives the name to the Bitterroot mountains and river. b The bigroot (Micranthus fabacea). c Dogbane.

bit'ers (-ērs), n. pl. 1. A liquor, generally spirituous, in which a bitter herb, leaf, or root is steeped. Medically, bitterns are mild tonic or aromatic stimulants, employed chiefly to increase the appetite and improve digestion.

2. = 2d BITTERN, 1.

bit'er-sweet' (-swēt'; 87), a. Mingling bitter and sweet. Bittersweet hunger of desire. Hamlin Garland.

bit'er-sweet', n. 1. Anything which is bittersweet.

2. A kind of apple. Obs.

3. A climbing solanaceous plant (Solanum dulcamara) with purple flowers and oval coral-red berries. The whole plant is poisonous, and has a taste at first sweetish and then bitter. The branches yield officinal dulcamara. b An American Celastraceae climbing shrub (Celastrus scandens), whose yellow capsules open late in autumn, and disclose the red aril.

bit'er-wood' (wēd'), n. Any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as: a Ragweed. b Horseweed. c The sneezeweed Helianthus tenuifolium.

bit'ul' (-ul'), n. A bear oak. See FUL.

bit'er-wood' (bīt'ēr-wōōd'), n. a A West Indian simarouba tree (Eschschion excelsum), from the wood of which Jamaica quassia is obtained. b The paradise tree (Simarouba glauca).

bit'er-wort' (-wōrt'), n. The yellow gentian (Gentiana lutea) of Europe.

bit't-head' (bīt'hēd'), n. Naut. The upper end of a bit.

bit'-n-lith'ic (bīt'n-lith'ik), a. [bitumen + lithic.] Designating a kind of paving the main body of which consists of broken stone cemented together with bitumen or asphalt. — n. Bitulithic pavement.

bit'-n-mas'tic (māst'ik), a. Pertaining to or designating a kind of bituminous paint or cement; — a trade-mark name.

bit'-n-men (bīt'n-mēn); bit'g; 277), n. [L. bitumen; cf. F. bitume. Cf. BITON.] Orig., mineral pitch, or asphalt (see ASPHALT). By extension, any of a number of inflammable mineral substances consisting mainly of hydrocarbons, and including the hard, solid, brittle varieties called asphalt, the semisolid maltha and mineral tars, the oily petroleum, and even the light, volatile naphthas.

bitumen of Judea. = JEW'S BITCH.

bitumen process. Photog. Any process in which advantage is taken of the fact that prepared bitumen is rendered insoluble by exposure to light, as in photolithography.

bit'-n-mi-nize (bīt'n-mī-nīz), v. t.; bit'-n-mi-nized (-nīzd); bit'-n-mi-nize (-nīz'ing). To prepare or treat with bitumen. — bit'-n-mi-ni-za'tion (-nī-zā'shūn; -nī-zā't'), n.

bit'-n-mi-nous (-nīs), a. [L. bituminosus; cf. F. bitumineux.] Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

bituminous coal, coal that yields, when heated, considerable volatile bituminous matter; soft coal. See COAL. — b. limestone, a mineral, brown or black, emitting an unpleasant smell when rubbed. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap. — b. shale, a shale impregnated with bitumen, often found with coal. — b. macadam, bitulithic pavement.

bit'typ'ic (bīt'tīp'ik), a. [bit + typic.] Biol. Consisting of two species; — said of a genus.

bit-u'rate (bīt'ūrāt), n. [bit + urate.] Chem. An acid salt of uric acid. See URIC ACID.

bit'u-ret (bīt'ūrēt), n. [bit + urea.] Chem. A crystalline substance, C₂H₄O₂N₂·H₂O formed by heating urea. It is intermediate between urea and cyanuric acid.

biuret reaction. Organic Chem. A reaction that occurs when biuret or certain other substances, as the albumins and peptones, are treated in solution with caustic alkali and copper sulphate, and gives a red or violet color.

bi'valence (bī'vā'lēns; bī'vā'lēns), n. Quality or state of being bivalent. — bi'valence (-sī; bī'vā'lēns) being bivalent.

bi'val'ent (bī'vāl'ēnt; bī'vā'lēnt; 277), a. [bi + L. valens, p. pr. See VALENCE.] 1. Chem. Having a valence of two. See VALENCE.

2. Biol. Double; — said esp. of chromosomes which consist of two chromosomes united (usually end to end).

bi'valve (bī'vālv), n. [bi + valve; cf. F. bivalve.] Any mollusk of the class Lamellibranchia (syn. Pelecypoda) distinguished by the shell consisting of a right valve and a left valve connected by a dorsal hinge. The oysters, clams, and mussels are examples.

bi'valve, a. 1. Zool. Having a shell composed of two valves or parts which open and shut, as the oyster.

2. Bot. Having two valves, as a capsule or a diatom.

bi'va'ri-ant (bī'vār'i-ānt), a. [bi + variant.] Phys. Chem. Having two variable factors.

bi'vec'tor (bī'vēkt'ōr; -tēr), n. [bi + vector.] Math. A quantity of the form $p + p_1\sqrt{-1}$, p and p_1 being vectors.

bi'v'ous (bī'v'ūs), a. [L. bivius; bi + via way.] Having or leading two ways.

bi'vit'tate (bī'vīt'tāt), a. [bi + vititate.] 1. Bot. Having two vittae, or oil tubes, as the fruit in the family Apiaceae.

2. Zool. Having two longitudinal stripes.

bi'v'ouac (bī'vōwāk; bī'vōōk; 277), n. [F. bivouac, bivac, prob. fr. G. bewache, or bewacht; bei by, near — wachen to watch, wache watch, guard. See BE; WACH.] 1. Mil. a The watch of a whole army by night, when in danger of surprise or attack. b An encampment for a very short sojourn under improvised shelter or none.

2. A night's encampment without shelter; a camping out.

bi'v'ouac, v. t.; bi'v'ouacked (-wākt; -ōōk't); bi'v'ouacking. 1. Mil. a To watch at night, as an army. Obs. b To encamp, as for the night, without tents or housing.

2. To encamp for the night in the open air.

bi'week'ly (bī'wēk'li), a. [bi + weekly.] Occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly; also, semi-weekly. — n. A biweekly publication. — bi'week'ly, adv.

bi'x'a (bī'x'ā), n. [NL., fr. bicha, a native name.] Bot. A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees having cordate leaves and large yellow flowers. The only species, B. orellana, the achoka, has been transported to nearly all tropical countries. See BIXIN, ANNATTO, OBELIN.

bi'x'in (bī'x'īn), n. [From BIXA.] Chem. A coloring principle, C₁₅H₁₀O₄, occurring together with orrellin in annatto. It is amorphous, resinous, and of cinnamon-red color.

bi'zar're' (bī'zār'rē), a. [F., fr. Sp. bizarro gallant, brave, liberal, prob. of Basque origin; cf. Basque bizarra beard, whence the meaning manly, brave.] Characterized by un-

lies. It arises from the transverse processes of two or more upper dorsal vertebrae, and is inserted in the superior curved line of the occipital.

bi'ven'tral, a. [bi + ventral.] Anat. Digestive. — biventral lobe = DIGESTIVE LOBE.

biv'erage = BEVERAGE.

bi'verb' (bī'vērb), n. [bi + L. verbum word.] A name made up of two words.

bi'ver'bal, a. [bi + verbal.] Pert. to two words; punning.

bi'v'ul-an (bī'vūl-ān), n. [bi + vulva.] Zool. The two posterior rays or ambulacral areas of a five-rayed echinoderm, opposed to the tri-um. — bi'v'ul-a, a.

bi'vo'cal, n. [bi + vocal.] A diphthong. — Oxf. E. D. bi'vo'cal-ized, a. Intervocalic.

bi'v'ol'tine (bī'vōl'tīn), a. [F. bivoltin, fr. (see BIT + L. volta time.)] Producing twice a year; — said of certain silkworms.

bi'vo-lu'mi-nous, a. Of two volumes.

bi'zantine. Var. of BYZANTINE.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bow; yet; zh = s in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

natural, extravagant, or sensational contrasts; fantastical; as, *bizarre* coloration; a *bizarre* costume.

bi-zar'ri (bi-zar'ri), n. 1. That which is bizarre; — with *the*. 2. *Hort.* A strain of carnation having flowers in which a pure white or yellow ground is flaked or striped with two or three colors; also, a plant or flower of this type.

Bi-zen' ware (bi-zen' ware), n. Fine, hard, unglazed pottery, usually grayish white, made in Bizen, Japan. Fantastic and grotesque figures in this ware are of especial excellence.

bi-zy-go-mat'ic (bi-zy-go-mat'ic), a. [*bi* + *zygomat'ic*.] *Cranial*. Joining the most widely separated points of the two zygomatic processes; designating the width of the face across the cheek bones.

bliz-zar'ri'a (bliz-zar'ri'a), n. [*It. bizzarri* oddity. See *BIZARRE*.] A peculiar form of orange, intermediate between the citron and bitter orange, and possibly a graft hybrid. It was originally produced in Italy.

blab (blab), v. t.; **BLABBER** (blabber); **BLAB'BERING**. [*CF. ME. blaberen*, or *Dan. blabbe*, *G. plappern*; prob. of imitative origin. *CF. also BLUBBER*, v.] 1. To chatter; babble; talk to no advantage.

A foolish mouth blabbeth out . . . foolishness. *Coverdale* (*Prov. xv. 2*). 2. To utter or tell unnecessarily, or thoughtlessly; to publish (secrets or trifles) without reserve or discretion.

And yonder a vile physician blabbing The case of his patient. *Tennyson*.

blab, v. i. To talk thoughtlessly; tattle; tell tales. Although I promised to keep his secret, I must blab, it was Sir George Dashwood with me.

blab, n. [*ME. blabbe*.] 1. One who blabs; a babler; tell-tale. "Avoided as a blab." *Milton*.

For who will open himself to a blab or a babler? *Bacon*. 2. Chatter; idle talk; babbling; tale-telling.

blab'ber (blab'ber), n. A tattler; a tell-tale.

black (blak), a.; **BLACK'ER**; **BLACK'EST**. [*ME. blak*, *AS. blæc*; akin to *Ice. blakkr* dark, *Sw. bläck* ink, *Dan. blæk*, *OHG. blach*, *LG. & D. blaken* to burn with a black smoke.] 1. Destitute of light, or incapable of reflecting it; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest or a very dark color, the opposite of *white*; characterized by such a color; as, *black* cloth; *black* as ebony.

O night, with hue so black! *Shak.*

2. Enveloped or shrouded in darkness; very dark or gloomy; as, a *black* night; the heavens *black* with clouds.

3. In reference to pigmentation: Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; pertaining or belonging to a race characterized by dark pigmentation; — said: a Of Negroes, Negritos, and native Australians; as, the *black* races; *black* law (a law referring to colored people); *Black* Belt (see below). The *black* blood that I now knew to circulate in my veins. *Stevenson*.

b Of dark-skinned or swarthy non-European peoples; as, a *black* Moor; "the *black* [Hindu] officers." c Of dark-complexioned Europeans; brunet. *Nov. Rar.*

4. Stained or soiled with dirt; unclean; foul.

5. Characterized by black uniform or garb.

6. Dismal, gloomy, or forbidding, like darkness; cruel; mournful; baneful; calamitous. "This day's *black* fate." *Shak.*

7. Expressing menace or discontent; threatening; sullen; foreboding; as, to regard one with *black* looks.

8. Destitute of moral light or goodness; atrociously wicked; less emphatically, disgraceful; dishonorable; indicating disgrace or dishonor, or culpability.

That hit the Strong Man hard, for the last appointment to the Foreign Office had been by *black* favor, and he knew it. *Kipling*.

9. Evil or baneful as a result of sorcery or magic; connected with dark or forbidden practices; as, *black* art, *black* magic, *black* mass. The obs. or obsolete expressions, to *any* black is his (her) eye (eyebrow, nose) — that is, to accuse; to blame — probably originated in connection with belief in the "evil eye," and from the use of hair and nail parings in sorcery.

Syn. — Dark, murky, pitchy, inky, somber, dusky, gloomy, swart, Cimmerian, ebony, atrocious.

The phrases beginning with *black*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary*.

black, n. 1. The darkest color, ideally that represented by total absence of light or resulting from total absorption of all light rays; in practice, the completest possible negation of white; or, freely, an extremely dark shade of gray, or of some other color.

Black is the badge of hell. The hue of dungeons, and the suit of night. *Shak*

2. A black pigment or dye.

3. a A black garment or dress; as, she wears *black*. b pl. *Black* mourning garments; funeral drapery. *Obs.*

That was the full time they used to wear *blacks* for the death of their fathers. *Sir T. North*.

4. The pupil of the eye. *Obs.*

5. A stain; a spot; a smooch.

6. A Negro, Negrito, or native Australian; loosely, a dark-skinned person or a member or descendant of a dark-skinned race.

7. pl. *Eng. Hist.* Disorderly persons, esp. poachers operating in bands, who, disguised by blackened faces, committed many outrages in the 18th century, and against whom the *Black Act* was specially directed.

8. *Print.* a An unintended mark upon a printed sheet due to the raising up of a space, lead, furniture, etc., in printing. b A kind of ink, prepared from grape residue, used in copperplate printing. c = *BLACK LETTER*.

9. *Games & Sports.* a The player of the dark pieces, as in chess or draughts; also, these pieces collectively. b A shot which hits the black part of a target, as in archery.

10. The black larva of the turnip sawfly.

11. [*cop.*] pl. *It. Hist.* The Nerii. See *BIANCHI*.

bl'zar're (bl'zar're), n. [*F.*] Bizarre quality or thing. **blac'cha** (blac'cha), n. 133, 298. Var. of *VISCACHA*. **blze**. Var. of *BISE*, the wind. **blzel**. Var. of *BEZEL*. **blz-toth'lah** (blz-toth'lah), or **blz-toth'jah** (blz-toth'jah). *Bib.* **blze** + *BZZLE*. [*BRISULAH*.] **blz-me'l'lah** (blz-me'l'lah). Var. of *blz-na'ga*. Var. of *BISNAGA*. **blz'tha** (blz'tha). *Bib.* **blze**. Var. of *BZZZ*. *Scot.* **blz'kite** (blz'kite). *Min.* A variety of coalite from the Bjelke mine in Sweden. **bk**. *Abbr.* Blackwardation; bank; book. **bk**. *Abbr.* Banking.

blak. See under *B* in vocab. **blkr**. *Abbr.* *Biblog.* Black letter. **blkt**. *Abbr.* Basket. **bl**. *Abbr.* Bait; barrel; black. **B. L.** *Abbr.* Bachelor of Laws; also [*L. C.*] bill of lading; breech loader; breech loading. **B. L.** *Abbr.* Bill of lading. **blae**. *Obs.* or dial. var. of *BLAE*. **blaad** + *BLADE*. **blak** + *BLACK*. [*blauw* will-de-beest (blou'vliet) + *beest*.] (*D.* *blauw* blue + *wit*white). The brindled gnu. *South Africa*. **blaw'bok** (blaw'bok). Var. of *BLACKBOK*. *South Africa*. **blaw'w**. [*CF. BLAW*.] A swelling. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

black (blak), *adv.* 1. Sullenly; threateningly; maliciously; so as to produce blackness.

2. Exceedingly; wholly; completely. *Scot.*

black, v. t.; **BLACKED** (blakkt); **BLACK'ING**. [*See BLACK, a.*; *cf. BLACKEN*.] 1. To make black; to soil; sully.

Sins which black thy soul. *J. Fletcher*. 2. To make black and shining, as boots or a stove, by applying blacking.

3. To poach. (*See BLACK, n. 7.*) *Obs.*

to black down. *Naut.*, to treat (a ship's rigging) with a mixture of tar and tar oil.

black acre. *Law*. In legal documents, any particular piece of ground arbitrarily so called, as for purposes of reference.

Black Act. *Eng. Law*. The act of 9 George I. c. 22 (1722), making capital offenses of certain acts of poaching, mauling, etc., committed by the so-called "blacks" or others. It was repealed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 27 (1830), milder penalties being imposed by 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 30. Other acts inflicting heavy penalties for malicious injuries to cattle and machinery have been called *black acts*.

Black Agnes (ag'nes; -nèz). Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and March, born 1312, noted for her successful defense of Dunbar Castle in 1337 against an attack by the Earl of Salisbury; — so called because of her swarthy complexion.

black alder, a The alder buckthorn. b The winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*).

black'a-moor (blak'a-moor; 201), n. [*black* + *Moor*.] A black; esp., an African black; an Ethiopian; a negro or negress.

black and blue, or, *attributively used*, **black-and-blue**, a. Showing both black and blue coloration; specif., of the flesh, having the dark discoloration of a bruise due to rupture of blood vessels and effusion of blood in the tissues.

black and tan, or, *attributively used*, **black-and-tan**, a. Black-tipped or spotted with tan color or reddish brown; — used specif. in describing certain breeds of dogs.

black-and-tan terrier, one of a breed of small smooth-haired terriers of delicate and graceful build, usually weighing from 7 to 22 pounds, chiefly black in color, with tan over the eyes and on the jaws and on parts of the legs.

black and white, or, *attributively used*, **black-and-white**, a. Showing both black and white coloration.

black-and-white coat, the American cider (*Somateria dreseri*). — b. *creper*. See *CREPER*. — b. *work*. *Housebuilding*, timber framework filled in between with rough masonry or coarse plastering.

black and white, a Writing or print; as, I must have that statement in *black and white*. b *Art*. Drawing or printing in black and white or in monochrome, sepia, or the like.

black angel fish. A large dark-colored angel fish (*Pomacanthus arcuatus*) of the West Indies.

black antimony. *Chem.* Black sulphide of antimony, Sb₂S₃, used in pyrotechnics, etc.

black apple. The fruit of the sapotaceous tree *Sideroxylon australe*. It resembles a very large plum, but has a coarse, insipid flavor. Called also *brush apple*, *native plum*, and *wild plum*. *Australia*.

black art. 1. The art practiced by conjurers and witches; necromancy; conjuration; black magic. This name is probably due to the Late Latin *nigromantia* for *necromantia*, as if the first part of the word came from *L. niger* black instead of from Greek *νεκρός* a dead person.

2. Burglary. *Obs.* *Thieves' Cant*.

black ash. 1. a A North American ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) having dark brown heavy wood; — called also *hoop ash* and *basket ash*. b In Australia, a species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. stellulata*). c Incorrectly, the box elder.

2. See *LEBLANC PROCESS*.

black'-a-vised (blak'a-vised; -vîz'), a. [*F. vis*face.] *Dark-visaged*; swart. "A *black-a-vised* westland carle." *Scott*.

black'-backed (-bækt; -bækt'), a. Having the back black or marked with black. — *black-backed gull*, any of several gulls having when adult the back and upper surface of the wings of a very dark slate color, as the great *black-backed gull* (*Larus marinus*) and lesser *black-backed gull* (*L. fuscus*), both European, the former occurring also on the Atlantic coast of America.

black'ball (-bôl'), n. 1. A composition for blacking shoes; also, one for taking impressions of engraved work. 2. A ball of black color, esp. one used as a negative in voting; — in this sense usually two words.

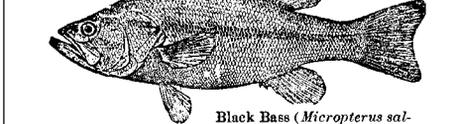
black'ball', v. t.; **BLACK'BAILED** (-bôld'); **BLACK'BALL'ING**. 1. To vote against by putting a black ball into a ballot box; to reject or exclude, as by voting against with black balls; to ostracize.

He was *blackballed* at two clubs in succession. *Thackeray*.

2. To blacken (leather, shoes, etc.) with blacking.

black'band (-bænd'), n. *Mining*. An earthy carbonate of iron containing considerable carbonaceous matter. It is valuable as an iron ore.

black bass. 1. Either of two widely distributed and highly prized fresh-water game fishes of eastern North America, the large-mouthed, or straw, bass (*Micropterus*



Black Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*). (*4*)

salmoides) and the small-mouthed bass (*M. dolomieu*). The large-mouthed species has the wider range, extending south to Texas and to Florida, where it sometimes grows to a weight of twelve pounds. The small-mouthed does not exceed five pounds in weight. It has been introduced into many regions where it is not native. Both species vary in color, and have numerous local names.

2. The black sea bass. See *BLACKSEIN*, 2 b.

black bean. The seed of the *Castanopernum australe*; also, the tree or its timber. See *BEAN TREE*, a.

blab, v. t. To swell. *Obs.* **blab'ber**, v. t. *CF. BLAB* swell; *ing.* Swollen or protruding (lips or cheeks). **blab'ber**, v. i. [*CF. BLAB*.] To utter inarticulate sounds; also, to blab; to babble. *Obs.* — **blab'berer**. *Obs.* **blab'bing**, *pp. & vb. n.* of *BLAB*. **blabbed**. *Blabbed*. *Ref. Sp.* **blabber** + *BLABBER*. **blac** + *BLACK*. **blach'ong** (blach'ong). Var. of *BLACKONG*. **Black'acre**, *Widow* (blak'kær). A perverse, bustling, masculine, pettifogging, and litigious character in *W. S. Van Dyke's* comedy of "The Plain Dealer."

black alkali. See *ALKALI SOIL*. **black-lyre**, n. A kind of black cloth. See *LYRE*, a town. *Obs.* **black amber**. An old and popular name for jet. **black-and-yellow warbler**. The magnolia warbler. [*CEL.*] **black archangeal**. See *ARCHANGEL*. **Black Assize**. *Eng. Hist.* The assize held at Oxford in July, 1577, which was followed by a virulent epidemic of jail fever. **black'-a-s'aged** (blak'a-s'iz-rid), a. = *BLACK-ADVISED*. **black'back', n.** a = *BLACK-BACKED GULL*. b The Menominee whitefish (*Coregonus quadricarinatus*). [*Sp.*] **black'ball'd**. *Blackball'd*. *Ref.*

black bear. The common American bear (*Ursus americanus*).

black beetle. The common large cockroach (*Stylocyba orientalis*) of temperate regions. See *COCKROACH*, *Illustr.*

black'-bel'ied (blak'bèl'îd), a. Having the belly black or marked with black.

black-bellied plover, a large plover (*Squatrola squatarola*) breeding in the Arctic regions of both continents but migrating to Africa and South America. Its throat and under parts are jet black in the breeding plumage. It is one of the finest game birds of its family occurring in the United States as a migrant, and, though very wary, has been greatly diminished in numbers.



Black-bellied Plover (*Squatrola squatarola*) in summer plumage.

Black Belt. A belt or region of the southern United States in which the percentage of colored population is greatest, stretching from South Carolina across Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi to Louisiana.

black'ber-ry (blak'ber-î), n.; pl. *ries* (-îz). [*ME. blak-berrie*, *AS. blac* berry; *blac* black + *berrie* berry.] 1. The fruit of any of numerous species of *Rubus* belonging to the section *Eubatus*. It is berrylike in appearance, but is composed of a number of small drupes (the fruit proper) crowded upon a fleshy and juicy torus, or receptacle, the drupes being always black or very dark purple when ripe.

2. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

3. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

4. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

5. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

6. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

7. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

8. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

9. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

10. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

11. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

12. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

13. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

14. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

15. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

16. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

17. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

18. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

19. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

20. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

21. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

22. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

23. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

24. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

25. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

26. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

27. Any of the spe. Blackberry (*Rubus nigrobaccus*). 1 Flower; 2 Leaf; 3 Fruit. (*8*)

head black, and the neck, rump, and under parts orange brown, becoming yellow on the belly and under the wings. — **black-headed gull**, any of certain gulls, mostly of rather small size, which have the head black and the under parts usually of a rosy tint in the breeding plumage. The common European species is *Larus ridibundus*. The laughing gull (*L. atricilla*) is a well-known American form.

black/heart' (blăk'hărt'), n. a A heart cherry having a dark flesh and skin, as the Black Tartarian. b Any of several species of *Polygonum* having black seeds. c The European whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

black'-heart'ed, a. Having a wicked, malignant disposition; morally bad. — **black'-heart'ed-ness**, n.

black heat. A heat, just below a dull red heat, at which iron or steel turns black.

black hemlock. A hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) of western North America. It attains a large size; its valuable timber is harder than that of the eastern hemlock.

black hole. A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a military lock-up or guardroom; — commonly with allusion to the Black Hole, a cell 14 ft. 10 in. by 18 ft. in a fort at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were thrust by the nabab Siraj-ud-daula on the night of June 20, 1756. The heat and lack of air killed 123 of them before morning.

black horshond. An ill-smelling European herb of the mint family (*Balota nigra*), with ovate, rugose leaves and whorls of dark purple flowers; — called also *fetid*, *stinking*, and *bastard*, *horshond*.

black horse. A fish of the Mississippi valley (*Cybeleptus elongatus*), of the sucker family; the Missouri sucker.

black ice. Compact transparent ice on a pond or the like.

black'ing, n. 1. Any preparation for making things black; esp.: a One for giving a black luster to boots and shoes, or to stoves. b *Founding*. A carbon facing for molds, as charred wood, coal, or graphite, ground to a powder. 2. The act or process of making black.

black ipocac. A tropical American rubiaceoous shrub (*Psychotria emetica*); also, its powerfully emetic root.

black ironwood. A rhymaceoous shrub or small tree (*Krugiodendron ferrugineum*) of South Florida and the West Indies, having hard, dark wood. b An oleaceous tree of South Africa (*Olea laurifolia*) yielding useful timber.

black'jack' (blăk'jăk'), n., or **black jack**. 1. A capacious vessel for beer, ale, etc., orig. of tar-coated leather, now usually of japanned metal. 2. A jerkin or buck of black leather. 3. Caramel or burnt sugar, used to color wines, spirits, etc. 4. A pirate flag; the black flag. 5. A small leather-covered club or billy weighted at the head and having an elastic shaft. 6. *Mining*. Sphalerite, or zinc blende; also, sometimes, dark hornblende.

7. Bot. a A common oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the eastern United States, often forming dense thickets in poor soil. The bark is black, and the wood hard, but of little value. b = **TURKEY OAK**.

8. Zool. a The mustard beetle. *Eng.* b The larva of the turnip sawfly. *Eng.* c A scapud duck.

black knot. 1. A fast, or hard, knot. 2. A disease of plum and cherry trees, characterized by black excrescences on the branches due to the fungus *Plowrightia morbosa*; also, the fungus itself. It is the most serious of the diseases attacking these fruits, often killing the trees. A remedy is pruning and burning. 3. The plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

black latten. Brass in milled sheets used by braziers, and for driving into wire.

black lead (lêd). 1. Graphite or plumbago; — so called from its leadlike appearance and streak. 2. A lead (graphite) pencil, or markings made with it.

black'lead' (lêd'), v. t. To apply black lead to, as the surface of a mold; also, to draw or write in black lead.

black'leg' (blăk'lêg'), n. 1. *Veter.* = **BLACK QUARTER**. 2. A swindler; esp., a dishonest gambler. *Colloq.* 3. A strike breaker; — so called in opprobrium.

black letter. a A style of letter or of type characterized by black face and angular outlines, which was imitated by the early printers from a current form of manuscript letter. It still prevails in Germany, and in English-speaking countries is in occasional use, as *Old English* and *Gothic*. See *TYPE*, any heavy-faced type.

black'-let'ter, a. 1. Written or printed in black letter. 2. Devoted to old books; hence, out of date. 3. Of or pert. to, or marked by, black letters; — said esp. of days (black on the calendar) not saints' days. Hence, unlucky; inauspicious; unfortunate. Cf. **RED-LETTER**, a.

black lily. Either of two bulbous liliaceous plants (*Fritillaria biflora* and *F. camschatcensis*), natives of the Pacific coast of North America, having the perianth dark purple.

black list. A list of persons thought deserving of censure, punishment, or adverse discrimination; esp., a list of persons stigmatized as bad debtors (as insolvent persons) or untrustworthy (as discharged employees), made for the protection of tradesmen or employers.

black'list' (blăk'lîst'), v. t. To put in a black list; esp., to put in a tradesman's or employers' black list. If you blacklist us, we will boycott you. *John Swinton*.

black halibore. The Christmas rose.

black hickory. a The mocker-nut. b The pignut.

Black Host. The Host in the Black Mass. [WICKERS.]

Black Hussars = **BLACK BRUNS**.

black'ies (blăk'iz'), n., pl. of **BLACKY** (hemp).

black Indian hemp. Canadian black'ing-in' paste. Paste made of glue or gelatin, molasses, and lampblack, used in the production of plates in a gelatin process of photo-engraving.

black iron liquor = **IRON LIQUOR**.

black'ish, a. See **ISH**.

black'ish, a. Blackish.

black'it, a. Blackened. *Scot.*

black ivory. Negro slaves. *Commercial slang*.

Black Jack. John A. Logan, a Union major general in the American Civil War; — affectionately so called by his men, alluding to his swarthiness.

blackjack pine = **JACK PINE**.

black jessiah. See **BLACK GROUPER**.

Black Jura. *Geol.* The German Lias. See **GEOLOGY**.

Black Knight. See **FINEART**.

Black No. 1. See **BLACK**.

black lady. The Lombardy black larch.

black larch. The tamarack.

black laurel. The loblolly bay.

black'ly (blăk'li), *adv.* In a black manner; darkly, in color; gloomily; threateningly; atrociously. "Deeds so blackly grim and horrid." *Fellham*.

black'mail' (măil'), n. [*black* + *mail* rent, tribute.] 1. A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or other thing, anciently exacted in the north of England and south of Scotland by freebooting chiefs for protection from pillage. Payment or receipt of it was made a felony by 43 Eliz. c. 13 (1601).

2. Payment of money exacted by means of intimidation; also, extortion of money from a person by threats of public accusation, exposure, or censure.

3. *Eng. Law*. Black rent, paid in corn, flesh, or the lowest coin, as opposed to *white rent*, paid in silver.

black'mail', v. t.; or **BLACK'MAILED'** (măild'); **BLACK'MAIL'ING**. To extort money from by intimidation, esp. by threats of exposure to public accusation, censure, or disgrace; to exact blackmail from; as, to *blackmail* a merchant by threatening to expose alleged or actual fraud.

black'mal'er (êr), n. One who blackmails.

black mangrove. a A verbenaceous tree (*Avicennia nitida*) of the South Florida coast and the West Indies, usually occurring in dense, mangrove-like thickets. It has numerous short apogonetic roots. b A somewhat similar Australian verbenaceous plant (*Agavecaea rugosa*).

black maple. A sugar maple (*Acer saccharum nigrum*) distinguished by black bark and dark pubescent foliage.

black Maria. The close wagon in which prisoners are carried to or from jail. *Colloq.*

black mass. 1. *Ecol.* A mass for the dead, in which the priest's vestments are black. 2. [*cap.*] A travesty of the Christian Mass ascribed to the reputed worshippers of Satan. See **SATANISM**.

black measles. 1. *Med.* A dangerous form of measles characterized by hemorrhage to the skin. 2. A disease of the grape in California caused by the parasitic fungus *Plasmiodiophora californica*.

black'meat' (blăk'mêt'), n. The larvae, or veligers, of various mollusks of the genus *Rissoa*, sometimes found at the surface of the sea in vast numbers.

black medic. A trailing fabaceous herb (*Medicago lupulina*), closely allied to the hop clover, which it resembles in the head of small yellow flowers, but from which it differs in having curved pods. It is a native of Europe and Asia, but is rapidly becoming a cosmopolitan weed.

Black Monday. 1. Easter Monday; — so called from its severity in 1360, when many of Edward III.'s soldiers died before Paris from the cold. 2. The first Monday after the holidays; — so called by English schoolboys.

Black Monday massacre, a massacre of English settlers in Ireland on March 30, 1209.

black mulberry. a A European mulberry (*Morus nigra*) with dark foliage and fruit. b The red mulberry (*M. rubra*).

black oak. 1. Any of several American oaks having dark bark or foliage, especially the black-jack. 2. The red oak. 3. The scarlet oak. 4. The yellow oak. 5. Either of the two western American oaks *Quercus emoryi* and *Q. californica*.

2. In Australia, the she-oak.

black oak grass. An oat grass of the eastern United States (*Stipa avenacea*), having the third scale of the spikelet black.

black olive. A West Indian combretaceous tree (*Buceras bucerus*), with dark-colored, very durable wood. The fruit is an oblique one-seeded drupe.

black ox. The *Folklore*. Misfortune; ill luck; also, in the black or has trod on (one's) toes, old age.

black oxide of iron. Magnetic oxide of iron, Fe₃O₄.

black oxide of manganese. Manganese dioxide.

black pea. A European bitter vetch (*Lathyrus niger*) the foliage of which turns black in drying.

black pepper. A pungent condiment consisting of the fruit of an East Indian plant (*Piper nigrum*). Its husk when dry is black. See **PEPPER**. Also, the plant.

black perch. a A common surf fish (*Embiotoca jacksoni*) of the Pacific coast. b The black sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*). c The small-mouthed black bass. *Local*, U. S. d The flasher (*Lobotes surinamensis*).

black pigment. A kind of lampblack obtained by burning common coal tar, chiefly used for printers' ink.

black pine. 1. Any of several American pines having dark-colored bark; as, the lodgepole pine, the Jeffrey pine, the pitch pine, the loblolly pine; the jack pine. 2. The Corsican pine of Europe (*Pinus laricio*).

3. In Australia and New Zealand, any of various coniferous trees; as, a The red pine (*Callitris calcarata*). b The camphorwood (*Callitris robusta*). c Either of two species of *Podocarpus* (*P. ferruginea* and *P. spicata*).

black'poll' (pôl'), n. A North American warbler (*Dendroica striata*), having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage.

black poplar. a A European poplar (*Populus nigra*) of which the wood is a variety. b **LOMBARDY POPLAR**. b The swamp cottonwood or its timber. U. S.

black'pot' (blăk'pôt'), n. 1. A beer or ale mug (cf. **BLACKJACK**, 1.); fig., a toper. *Obs.* 2. Coarse crockery exposed while burning to dense smoke which permeates its pores and answers for glazing. 3. A sausage made of fat and blood.

black mallard. The black duck. *Local*, U. S.

Black Man. The Devil.

black manganese. Pyrolutite.

black ma-pa-u (mă'pă-oo; mă'pau'), n. The evergreen tree *Pittosporum tenuifolium*. *New Zealand*.

black'mark', v. t. To put a black mark against the name of, as a token of disfavor, condemnation, etc. Cf. **BLACKLIST**.

black'mark'er, n.

black martin. The common European swift. See **SWIFT**.

black mercury. The poison ivy.

black millet. African millet.

black mint. The cultivated pepper-plant (*Mentha piperita vulgaris*).

black mitch'am (mîch'âm), = **BLACK MINT**. [*Ironk*.]

Black Monk. A Benedictine.

black'mon' (môn'), **black'mon'** (môn'), **black'mon'** (môn'). *Vari.* of **BLACKMOOR**.

black moss = **LONG MOSS**.

black'mouth', n. A foul-speaking or slanderous person; — **black'mouth'ed'** (m-ou-th'ed'; -mou-th'ed').

black mustard. See **MUSTARD**.

black mustard oil. See **MUSTARD OIL**.

black'n', n. [*black* + *neb* nose.] 1. The carrion crow, or other black-billed bird. *Scot.* 2. A sympathizer with the

black powder. Ordinary gunpowder, as distinguished from brown or cocoa powder and smokeless powders.

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Edward III. of England; — alluding either to the color of his armor, or, more probably, to the terror of his arms.

black pudding. A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, etc., thickened with meal; a blood pudding.

black quarter. *Veter.* An infectious disease of young cattle caused by the bacillus of blackleg and characterized by high fever and formation of more or less extensive cracking swelling under the skin. Death results in nearly all cases. Called also *blackleg*, *symptomatic anthrax*.

black race. The Ethiopian race; — loosely so called. See **MAN**.

black rat. A species of rat (*Mus rattus*), infesting houses. It is now rare, having been driven out by the brown rat.

black rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*) formerly common in the prairie regions of the central United States. It frequents low ground.

Black Republican. A member of the Republican party considered as favoring the cause of the negroes; — first applied in Civil War times by proslavery men. U. S.

Black Rod, *abbr.* for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*: a The usher to the Chapter of the Garter, who carries a black rod. He is of the king's chamber, and also usher to the House of Lords. *Eng.* b An usher in the legislature of British colonies.

black'root' (blăk'rôot'), n. a The Culver's root. b The colicroot. c A perennial asteraceous plant of the southern United States (*Chaenobos undulatus*) having large black tuberlike rootstocks, sometimes used medicinally.

black rot. a A disease of cultivated plants due to fungi or bacteria, and resulting in discoloration and decay. The black rot of the sweet potato is caused by *Phytophthora blight*; of the tomato, by a species of *Mycosporium*; of the grape, by *Guignardia biduella*; of the cabbage and allied plants, by one of the bacteria (*Pseudomonas campestris*). b Any organism producing this disease.

Black Rubric. The declaration in the Book of Common Prayer in 1661 respecting kneeling at the administration of the Lord's Supper. It was a revision of the declaration enjoining kneeling contained in the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI., 1552.

black rust. a A form of a disease of wheat and other cereals and grasses caused by the parasitic fungus *Puccinia graminis*; also, the fungus itself. See **WHEAT RUST**. b Any similar fungal disease causing discoloration.

black sage. a A tropical American boraginaceous shrub (*Cordia cylindristachya*) with sagelike leaves. b A woolly-leaved menthaeoous plant (*Trichostema lanatum*), native of southern California and Mexico.

black sally. [*black* + *sally* = *sallow*.] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus stellulata*) with rough, dark-colored bark near the butt. It yields a red kino. See **KINO**.

black'sand'er, n. One who washes the black sand of the sea beach for gold; a beach comber. *New Zealand*.

black sanicle. A European apiaceous herb (*Astrantia major*), whose aromatic root is used as an alterative.

black scale. A destructive scale (*Lecanium oleæ*) infesting olive, orange, and other trees. See **LECANIUM**, *Illust.*

black shafting. *Met.* Shafting made of bars of ordinary rolled iron cylinders, the use of which is only where the couplings, journal bearings, etc., come.

black sheep. One in a family or company who is unlike the rest, and makes trouble.

black sloe. A wild plum (*Prunus umbellata*) of the southern United States. It bears a profusion of white flowers, succeeded by small sour fruits.

black'smith' (blăk'smith'), n. [*black* (in ref. to the color of the metal) + *smith*. Cf. **WHITESMITH**.] 1. A smith who works in iron with a forge. 2. A blackish Pacific coast fish (*Chromis punctipinnis*).

black snake, or **black'snake'** (snăk'), n. 1. Any of several snakes of a black or very dark color; esp.: a In the United States, *Gambusia constrictor*, the blue racer, which reaches a length of six feet or more, and the somewhat larger pilot snake (which see). Both are widely distributed and common, and quite harmless. b In Jamaica, *Oxyophis ater*, also harmless. *Pseudochis porphyriacus*, *Hoplocephalus superbus*, and *Notechis scutatus*, venomous snakes widely distributed in Australia (the latter two also in Tasmania), are also called *black snake*.

2. A distinct winged constrictor, usually of a whorled or leather, very heavy near the butt (to which a small handle is sometimes joined) and tapering to a slender end which terminates in a leaf-shaped piece as a snapper. It is used esp. in driving long teams of oxen, mules, or horses.

black solder. An alloy of copper, zinc, and a little tin.

Black Spanish. One of an old and well-known Mediterranean breed of domestic fowls with glossy black plumage, blue legs and feet, bright red comb and wattles, and white face. They are remarkable as egg layers.

black spleenwort. A European maidenhair spleenwort (*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*) used as an astringent.

black spruce. A spruce (*Picea mariana*) of the northeastern United States and Canada, extending southward in the Alleghenies. It is a slender tree with spreading branches, deep green and very dense foliage, and oval persistent cones. The wood is soft and light. See **SPRUCE**.

black spurge. A trailing weed of North America (*Euphorbia maculata*), with dark green blotched leaves.

played at by any player who has pocketed another ball.

black pope. The head or general of the Jesuits, or Society of Jesus; — so called from the habit of the order and the great power its generals had during the papacy of Pius IX.

black poppy. A black-seeded variety of the opium poppy.

Black Priest of St. Paul's. See **ALBERT OF GIERSTEIN**.

black purlanae. Black spurge.

black rail. See **RAIL**.

black rain. Rain blackened by gathering, in its fall, particles of smoke, black fungus spores, or atmospheric dust.

black rascal. See **BLACKCAP**.

black rent = **BLACKMAIL**.

Black Republic. Haiti, whose citizens are mostly negroes.

black rhinoceros. The smaller species of African rhinoceros.

Black River limestone. [From the *Black River*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician series, esp. in New York.

black rockfish. The priest fish.

Black Rod of Scotland. A relic reputed to have been a part of the true cross. It was brought to Scotland in the 11th century by Margaret, wife of King Malcolm, and was taken by the English at the battle of Neville's

Cross (146). At the time of the Reformation it disappeared.

black ruff. A great winter rush. b The piasaba.

black salter. The winter asparagus.

black salt. A crude form of sodium or potassium carbonate.

black salt'er, n. [WORT.]

black sampion. The purple coneflower. *Southern U. S.*

black sand. *Founding*. Sand which, though repeatedly used, has been burnt, eliminating clay, etc., and has become mixed with coal dust or charcoal.

Black Saturday. In Scottish history, to Scotland in the 1661, notable for legislation favoring episcopacy.

black sea bass. a The common sea bass (*Centropristes striatus*). b The *C. v. f. h.* (*Stereolepis*) of California.

Black River. [From the *Black River*, New York.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Middle Ordovician series, esp. in New York.

black'seed', n. a The black medic. b *Smut* grass.

black sickness. See **RALA AZAR**.

black silver. *Min.* Stephanite.

black skimmer. See **SKIMMER**.

black smit'ing, n. The craft or employment of a blacksmith.

black snakeroot. a The black cohosh. b The snickle.

black snipe. The buckleyberry (*Oxybuccia resinosa*). U. S.

black soap. Knapweed.

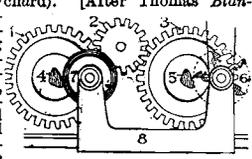
black spot = **APPLE CANKER**.

black squall. A squall attended with dark, heavy clouds.
black strap (blak'stráp'), n. 1. A mixture of spirituous liquor (usually rum) and molasses.
 2. Any common wine of the Mediterranean. *Sailors' Cant.*
black-tailed, a. Having a black tail.
black-tailed deer. A deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) of British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, etc. It is in many characters intermediate between the mule deer and Virginia deer. *b* The mule deer. — *b. godwit.* See *godwit*.
black tern. Any of several very small, short-tailed terns with largely dark gray or black plumage, which breed in marshes. They constitute the genus *Hydrochelidon*. *H. nigra* is the common European species, represented in America by a variety (*H. nigra surinamensis*).
black thorn (blák'thörn'), n. 1. A European amygdalaceous tree or shrub (*Prunus spinosa*), with stiff thorny branches, small white flowers, and small yellow or reddish astringent fruits. The hard wood is often used for canes, etc.; the fruit, called *sloe* or *sloe plum*, is used to flavor gin.
 2. Either of the hawthorns *Crataegus douglasii* and *C. tomentosa*. *U. S.*
black tin. *Mining.* Tin ore (cassiterite) when ready for smelting. It is a black powder, like fine sand.
black tongue (-túng'), n. *Med.* a. A dark discoloration of the tongue from accumulated impurities. *b* *Veter.* A form of anthrax affecting cattle and horses, characterized by dark ulcerations of the tongue.
black tracker. An aboriginal Australian employed by the government for tracking criminals.
 A *black tracker* of the native police can pursue a trace at full gallop. *Luncheon.*
black varnish tree. An anacardiaceous tree of Burma (*Melanorrhoea usitata*), which yields a black varnish.
black vomit. *Med.* A copious vomiting of dark-colored matter. It is one of the most fatal symptoms in yellow fever, the fever itself being often called the black vomit.
black vulture. An American vulture (*Cathartus urubus*) found from the southern United States to Argentina. It is smaller than the turkey buzzard and heavier in flight.
black walnut. A tall North American timber tree (*Juglans nigra*) with chocolate-brown wood, which is hard, strong, and heavy, formerly much used for furniture and implements. The meat of its nuts is oily and bitterish.
black warrior. A large dark-colored hawk (*Buteo borealis harlani*) of the southern United States.
black wash, or black wash ('wosh'), n. 1. *Med.* A lotion of calomel and lime water, used on syphilitic sores.
 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.*
3. Founding. A wash, consisting of blacking and other ingredients and water, used for coating the surfaces of molds to prevent their being burned by the molten metal.
black wash, v. t. To color with a black liquid; also fig., to calumniate. (Cf. *whitewash*.)
Black Watch. Formerly, a body of Scottish Highlanders formed early in the 18th century for maintaining order, and later (1738) made a line regiment (the 42d Foot); now, a territorial regiment (district 42) officially known as *The Royal Highlanders*, of which the old 42d Foot forms the first battalion; — from the color of their uniforms.
black wattle. In Australia, any of a number of species of *Acacia*. See *WATTLE*.
black willow. An American willow tree (*Salix nigra*) with dark bark and linear leaves, growing along streams and on lake shores throughout the United States and southern Canada. *b* Any several other willows with dark bark, as *S. lasiocarpa*, *S. leucogata*, and *S. nuttallii*.
black witch. A thei (*Crotophaga uni*). *b* A large handsome noctuid moth (*Erebus odorata*) of the West Indies, occasionally found in the United States.
black wolf. A black variety of the European wolf common in the Pyrenees, or of the American gray wolf.
black wood (blák'wúod'), n. Any of several hardwood trees or their dark-colored wood: *a* In the East Indies, the fabaceous tree *Amerimnon talipotum* (also called *bili* and *East Indian rosewood*), having a useful dark purple wood. *b* In the West Indies, the black mangrove. *c* In Australia, the lightwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*).
black work ('wúrk'), n. 1. Blacksmith's work.
 2. Forgings, rolled work, etc., which have not undergone a process that gives a bright finish, as filing or machining.
black'y (blák'y'), n.; pl. -ies (-íz). A black creature, as a black man, or negro, a blackbird, a rook, etc.
 "I wonder if the old blackies [rooks] do talk," said Tom, looking up at them.
black'y, a. Somewhat black; blackish.
blad (blád; blád), n. [Perh. imitative.] A slap; a blow; also, a squall with rain. *Scot.*
blad'er (blád'ér), n. [ME. *bladder*, *bledde*, AS. *blædre*, *blæddre*; akin to Icel. *bládra*, Sw. *blåddra*, Dan. *blære*, D. *blaar*, OHG. *blāra* the bladder in the body of animals, G. *blatter* blister, pustule; all fr. the same root as AS. *blāwan*, E. *blow*, to puff. See *blow* to puff.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A membranous sac in animals that serves as the receptacle of some fluid or contains gas; as, the urinary bladder; the gall bladder; often specif., the urinary bladder. See URINARY BLADDER, GALL BLADDER, AIR BLADDER.
 2. Hence, fig., anything inflated, empty, or unsound.
 "To swim with bladders of philosophy." *Rochester.*

3. A vesicle or blister, esp. if filled with air or watery fluid.
4. Bot. A distended membranaceous pericarp.
blad'er (blád'ér), v. t. & i.; BLAD'DERED (-éd); BLAD'DERING. 1. To swell out like a bladder with air; to inflate. *Obs.*
 2. To put up in bladders; as, *bladder* lard.
bladder campion. A sileneous plant (*Silene vulgaris*), having white flowers with a much inflated calyx; *behen*.
bladder fern. Any fern of the genus *Filix*; — so called from the bladderlike indusium. See *FILIX*.
bladder kelp. A The bladder wrack. *b* Any Pacific-coast seaweed of the genus *Nereocystis* (which see).
bladder ketmie or *ketmia.* A malvaceous garden plant (*Alibiscus trinum*) having ephepheral yellow flowers with a purple center.
bladder nut. *a* The bladderlike seed pod of any shrub of the genus *Staphylea*. *b* The tree itself. See *STAPHYLEA*.
bladder plum. A plum in which the stone or seed is aborted, leaving an interior cavity with dried flesh; also, the disease itself. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Exosascus pruni*) which develops within the tissues of young branches. The remedy is pruning and spraying. Also called *plum bladder*, *pocket bladder*, *plum pocket*, and *fool*.
bladder pod. Any plant of the European apiaceous genus *Physospermum*, the seeds of which are somewhat inflated and have large oil tubes.
bladder senna. Any fabaceous shrub of the genus *Colutea*, esp. *C. arborescens*, a European species occasionally cultivated for its yellow flowers and bladdery pod.
bladder worm. The bladderlike larval stage of a tape-worm; a cysticerous or cesturid; a hydatid.
bladder-wort (blád'ér-wúrt'), n. Any plant of the genus *Utricularia*, orig., any aquatic species. See *UTRICULARIA*.
bladder wrack. *a* The common black rockweed of the sea-coast (*Fucus vesiculosus*), used in preparing kelp and as a manure. *b* The related plant *Ascophyllum nodosum*.
bladder-y (-y), a. Having bladders; resembling a bladder.
blade (blád), n. [ME. *blade*, *blad*, AS. *blad* leaf, blade (of an ear); akin to Icel. *bláð*, Dan. & Sw. *blad*, D. *blad* leaf, OHG. *blat*, G. *blatt*, and perh. to L. *folium*, Gr. *φύλλον*. Prob. fr. same root as AS. *blōwan*, E. *blow*, to blossom. See *blow* to blossom.] 1. A leaf of a plant, esp. of an herb; specif., chiefly *Dial.*, a broad, flat leaf, as of cabbage.
 First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. *Mark* iv. 28.
 2. *Bot.* The flat or expanded portion of a leaf; the lamina, as distinct from the petiole; — applied esp. to grasses, in which the leaf consists of *blade* and *sheath*.
 3. The cutting part of an instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife or a sword.
 4. Fig., a sword; also, one who bears an edged weapon.
 And by his side he bare a rusty blade. *Chaucer.*
 5. An object or part of an object having a resemblance to the blade of a leaf, sword, etc.; as, the *blade* of an oar; the *blades* of a forceps. *Specif.*: *a* A float of a paddle wheel. *b* One of the arms of a screw propeller. *c* A fluke of a whale's tail. *d* *Phon.* The flat part of the tongue immediately behind the tip, or point; — usually applied to the upper surface only, *lower blade* being used to indicate the lower surface. *H. Sweet.* *e* *Naut.* The part of an anchor's arm behind the palm. See *ANCHOR*. *f* A spindle, or the upper part of a spindle, on which yarn is wound. *g* The long arm of a T-jaw. *h* A shaft or pole. *Obs.* *i* *Arch.* One of the principal rafters of a roof. *j* A piece of mace. *k* *pl.* 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. *l* *Poultry.* The rear part of a single comb of a fowl, usually extending beyond the crown of the head.
 6. A sharp-witted, dashing, wild, or reckless fellow.
 He saw a turnkey in a trice
 Fetter a troublesome blade. *Coleridge.*
blade, v. t.; BLAD'DED (blád'éd; -íd; T, 151); BLAD'DING (-Ing).
 1. To furnish with a blade.
 2. To remove blades from; as, to *blade* kail. *Dial.*
blade, v. i. 1. 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.*
 2. To fight with swords; — with indefinite object *it*. *Obs.*
bladed, a. *Phon.* Of certain speech sounds, formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, as *s* and *z*.
 Cf. *POINT*; *BLADE-POINT*.
blade/bone ('bón'), n. The scapula; shoulder blade.
blad'ed (blád'éd; -íd), a. 1. Having a blade or blades.
 Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shak.*
 2. Divested of blades; as, *bladed* corn. *Dial.*
 3. *Min.* Composed of plates shaped like knife blades.
 4. *Her.* Having blades or leaves of a specified tincture.
blade'-point', a. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with the aid of the blade of the tongue, the tip being raised; as, *sh* in *she* is a *blade-point* consonant.

blae (blā; blā), a. [Icel. *blār*, akin to AS. *blāw*. Cf. *BLUÉ*.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* Dark blue or bluish gray; lead-colored; of the color of the skin when bruised; livid; hence: *a* Of the weather, bleak; sunless.
 The scald, in the blue mist wandering. *W. B. Scott.*
b Of linen or cotton cloth, unbleached. *Ireland.*
blae, n. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* 1. Blae linen.
 2. *Mining.* A soft shale or slate of a bluish color.
Blag'den's law (blág'dénz). [After Sir Charles Blagden (1748-1820), English physician.] *Physics & Chem.* The law (of limited application) that the lowering of the freezing point is proportional to the amount of the dissolved substance.
blain (blān), n. [ME. *blein*, *bleyn*, AS. *blēgan*; akin to Dan. *blegn*, D. *blein*.] 1. An inflammatory swelling or sore; a bulla, pustule, or blister.
 Blisters and blains must all his flesh emboss. *Milton.*
 2. A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of a horse, against the windpipe, tending to cause suffocation.
blam'a-ble (blám'a-bl'), a. [F. *blámable*.] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible. — *blam'a-ble-ness, n.* — *blam'a-bly* (-blī), *adv.*
blame (blām), v. t.; BLAMED (blāmd); BLAM'ING (blām'ing). [ME. *blamen*, F. *blāmer*, OF. *blasmer*, fr. L. *blasphemare* to blaspheme, LL. also to blame, fr. Gr. *βλασφημῆναι* to speak ill, to slander, to blaspheme; fr. *βλασφημία* evil speaking, perh. for *βλασφημία*; *βλασφημία* injury (fr. *βλάπτειν* to injure) + *φήμη* a saying, fr. *φάμαι* to say. Cf. *BLASPHEMY*; see *FAME*.] 1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach; to fix responsibility upon; also, *Obs.*, to rebuke; to chide.
 We have none to blame but ourselves. *Tillotson.*
 Go, girl, I cannot blame thee now to weep. *Shak.*
 2. To bring reproach upon; to blamish. *Obs.*
 She . . . blam'd 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.*
Syn. — See *CENSURE*.
blame, n. [ME. *blame*, fr. F. *blāme*, OF. *blasme*, fr. *blāmer*, OF. *blasmer*, to blame. See *BLAME, v.*] 1. Expression of disapprobation; imputation of fault; censure.
 Let me bear the blame forever. *Gen.* xliii. 9.
 2. An accusation. *Obs.*
 3. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; culpability; fault; crime; sin.
 Holy and without blame before him in love. *Eph.* i. 4.
 4. Hurt; injury. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
Syn. — *Reprehension*, *condemnation*, *reproach*.
blame'ful (blám'fúł), a. 1. Faulty; meriting blame; culpable; blameworthy.
 2. Attributing blame or fault; fault-finding; censorious.
 — *blame'ful-ly, adv.* — *blame'ful-ness, n.*
blame'less, a. Free from blame or fault.
 We will be blameless of this thine oath. *Josh.* ii. 17.
 — *blame'less-ly, adv.* — *blame'less-ness, n.*
blame/wor'thy (-wúrt'hī), a. Deserving blame; culpable; reprehensible. — *blame/wor'thi-ness, n.*
blanch (blānch; 140), v. t.; BLANCH'ED (blānch'éd); BLANCH'ING. [ME. *blanchen*, *blanchen*, 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. *Specif.*: *a* To bleach by excluding the light, as the stalks or leaves of plants by earthing them up or wrapping them up. *b* *Confectionery & Cookery.* To make white by removing the skin of, as by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten or scald, as meat, by plunging into boiling water and afterwards into cold. *c* To give a white luster to (silver, before stamping, in the process of coining), with acids, etc. *d* To cover (sheet iron) with a coating of tin.
 2. To give a favorable appearance to; whitewash.
 Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things. *Tillotson.*
Syn. — See *WHITEN*.
blanching liquor, a solution of bleaching powder.
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, a. [F. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc* white. See *BLANK, a.*] 1. White; pale. *Obs.*
 2. *Eng. Law.* Designating a white rent, or one paid in silver. See *BLACKMAIL, n.*, 3. *b* *Scots Law.* *Specif.*, designating a nominal or very small duty paid as a quitrent, or the holding or tenure held by payment of such rent.
 3. *Her.* Argent.
Blanch Lion or Lyon. *Her.* See *PERSUASIVE*.
blanch, n. 1. A white cosmetic. *Obs.*
 2. A white spot, as of diseased skin. *Obs.*
 3. *Mining.* Ore mixed with other minerals.
 4. *Eng. & Scots Law.* A white rent; — called also *blanch farm* or *tenure*. *b* *Scots Law.* *Blanch* holding or tenure.
blanch, v. t. & i. [See *BLANCH, v.*] 1. To cheat, deceive. *Obs.*
 Books will speak plain, when counselors *blanch*. *Bacon.*
 2. To avoid, as from fear; to evade; to pass by. *Obs.*
 Ifs and adds 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.*
 3. To cause to turn aside or back; as, to *blanch* a deer.

Blanchard lathe (blān'chārd). [After Thomas Blanchard, American inventor.] Mech. A kind of wood-turning lathe for turning noncircular and irregular forms, as fellows, gunstocks, lasts, spokes, etc., after a given pattern. The pattern and work rotate on parallel spindles in the same direction with the same speed, and the work is shaped by a rapidly rotating cutter whose position is varied by the pattern acting as a cam upon a follower wheel traversing slowly along the pattern.



Blanchard Lathe. 1, 2, 3 Gear Wheels working Motion to Pattern 4 and Work 5; 7 Wheel guided by Pattern and controlling, by connection 8, the revolving Cutter 6.

blanch'er (blān'chēr), n. One that blanches or whitens; esp., one that anneals and cleanses money. blanch'er, n. One that blanches, or turns aside. Obs. blanc-mang'er (blā-mānz'hēr; -mānz'hēr; 277), n. [F. blanc-manger, lit., white food; blanc white + manger to eat.] A dessert made from gelatinous or starchy substances and milk, usually sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold. Sometimes chocolate, fruit juice, etc., are added. bland (blānd), a. [L. blandus, of unknown origin.] 1. Smooth and soothing in manner; gentle; suave; as, a bland temper; bland persuasion. "The smile that was childlike and bland." Bret Harte.

Blest from his birth with all bland impulses, Which gently in his noble bosom wake All kindly passions and all pure desires. Shelley. 2. Having soft and soothing qualities; not drastic or irritating; not stimulating; as, a bland oil; a bland diet. "Like the bountiful season bland." Tennyson.

Syn.—See SUAVE. BLAND-ALISON ACT. U. S. The act of Feb. 28, 1878 (20 Stat. 25). It made the silver dollar of 412 grains Troy to be legal tender, and required monthly purchase and coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 of silver. Congressmen Richard P. Bland of Missouri and Senator Wm. B. Allison of Iowa were its authors. The part requiring the monthly purchase of silver was repealed by act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289).

BLAND-FOR-DIA (blānd-fōr'dī-ā), n. [NL, after George, Marquis of Blandford.] Bot. A small genus of Australian tuberous-rooted liliaceous plants, having linear leaves and large nodding orange or crimson flowers, borne in short racemes. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

BLANDISH (blān'dish), v. t. & i.; BLAN'DISHED (-dīsh't); BLAN'DISH-ING. [ME. blandisere, F. blandir, fr. L. blandiri, fr. blandus mild, flattering.] 1. To flatter with kind words or affectionate actions; to caress; to cajole. 2. To make agreeable and enticing. Mustering all her wiles, With blandish'd parleys. Milton.

BLANDISHMENT (-mēnt), n. [Cf. OF. blandissement.] Act of blandishing; a word or act expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; soft words and artful caresses; cajolery; allurements. Cowling low with blandishment. Milton.

Attacked by royal smiles, by female blandishments. Macaulay. In the midst of love's fair blandishments. Kyd.

BLANK (blānk), a. [ME. blank, blanc, blavnc, blawnc, fr. F. blanc, fem. blanche, fr. OHG. blanch shining, bright, white, G. blank; akin to E. blink. See BLINK; cf. 1st BLANCH.] 1. Of a white or pale color; without color. To the blank moon Her office they prescribed. Milton.

2. Free from writing, printing, or marks; having an empty space or spaces to be filled in with some special writing;—said of checks, official documents, etc. 3. Utterly confounded or discomfited. Adam . . . astonished stood, and blank. Milton.

4. Empty; void; fruitless; as, a blank space; a blank day. 5. Lacking characteristics that give variety; as, a blank desert; a blank wall; destitute of interests, affections, hopes, etc.; as, to live a blank existence. 6. Lacking animation; expressionless; vacant. "Blank and horror-stricken faces." C. Kingsley.

The blank . . . glance of a half returned consciousness. G. Eliot. 7. Absolute; downright; unmixed; as, blank terror. The blank possibility of dilapid. De Quincy.

8. Showing a solid, plain, or unbroken surface where an opening, interruption of continuity, or the like, is usual, esp. as a result of being unfinished; hence, not shaped to the final or finished form; as, a blank key, or one in which the slots have not been made; a blank bolt; a blank arch, arcade, window, etc., that is, a semblance of one without an opening, for ornament or for a constructional purpose. 9. = BLIND, a., 18.

Syn.—See EMPTY. blank assay, an assay of the nature of a blank determination. —b. bar. Law. = COMMON BAR. —b. book, a book, usually of ruled paper, for accounts, memoranda, etc.; also, a number of blanks bound in book form. —b. cartridge, a cartridge without a projectile. —b. charter, a charter given to a crown agent in Richard II.'s time, with liberty to fill it out as he pleased; hence, liberty to do as one pleases; carte blanche. Our substitutes at home shall have blank charters. Shak. —b. credit, Banking, credit given to a customer on his personal security only, as by accepting a draft on his account. —b. determination or experiment. Anal. Chem., a determination made as nearly as possible under the same conditions as a true determination, but with the omission of the substance to be tested. Its purpose is to ascertain the effect due to impurities in the reagents, etc. —b. file, Mil., any file that has no rear-rank man. —b. indorse-

ment, Law, an indorsement (of commercial paper) which omits the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made, usually made by simply writing the name of the indorser on the back of the paper. Such an indorsement makes the paper payable to bearer. —blank line, Print., a vacant space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a line of quadrats. —b. tire, Mech., a tire without a flange. —b. tooling. See BLIND TOOLING. —b. signature, Law, a signature appended to a document which still has essential parts to be added, as to a blank stamped bill or note. In general such a signature operates as an authority to any person to whom the paper is delivered to fill it up as a bill for any amount the stamp will cover. —b. verse, unrimed verse, specif., the iambic pentameter characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry.

blank (blānk), n. 1. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written or printed instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void. I cannot write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you. Swift. A long blank in the history of French legislation. Hallam. I was ill. I can't tell how long — it was a blank G. Eliot.

2. A nullus. Obs. 3. A lot or lottery ticket by which nothing is gained. 4. A paper not written or printed; specif., a blank ballot. 5. A paper with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, or such other matter as may be desired or appropriate; specif., a paper containing the substance of a document or legal instrument, as a deed, release, charter, etc., with blanks to be filled in before execution. 6. The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. Let not still remain. Shak.

The true blank of thine eye. Shak. 7. Aim; shot; range. Obs. I have stood . . . within the blank of his displeasure. For my free speech. Shak.

8. A silver coin of low-grade metal and varying value, current in France in the 14th to 18th centuries. The blank coined by Henry V. of England for his French realms was valued at eight pence. 9. Mech. A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc., by a further operation. 10. Dominoes. A piece, or division of a piece, without spots; as, the "double blank"; the "six blank."

11. Blank verse; poetry without rhyme. And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race. Byron. 12. Ordnance. A smooth shore in the screw box or breech block of some breech-loading cannon. 13. Chem. A blank determination. 14. See WEIGHT.

in blank, with an essential portion left to be filled in; as, to make out a check in blank. blank, v. t.; BLANKED (blānk't); BLANK'ING. 1. To whiten; to render pale or colorless. Obs. The coral dye is blanked at lips so red. Benlowes. 2. To nonplus; to foil; to disconcert. Archaic. Which fairly blanked the bold visage of Adam Woodcock. Scott. 3. To make void; to annul; to frustrate. All former purposes were blanked. Spenser.

4. To divert; to turn. Obs. 5. To excrete; — a euphemism for "damn," and often indicated typographically by a dash, as, —. 6. Sport. To keep from scoring. Colloq.

BLANKET (blān'ket; -kīt; 7), n. [AF. blanket, fr. OF. blanquet, blanket, a white woolen stuff for garments, F. blanket the blanket of a printing press, dim. of blanc white. See BLANK, a.] 1. White or undyed woolen cloth. Obs. 2. A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe, or as a cover for a horse or dog. Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark. Shak.

3. Hence, any similar piece of cloth; as, a Print. A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic. b A band of thick felt running beneath the cloth in a cloth-printing machine. c An endless band of felt upon which the pulp is laid in paper making. d Mining. The piece of cloth used in blanket sluices (which see). 4. A streak or layer of blubber in whales.

BLANKET, v. t.; BLANK'ET-ED; BLANK'ET-ING. 1. To cover with or as with a blanket. The ocean bed, blanketed with modern deposits, usually gives but scant information. 2. To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment. We'll have our men blanket 'em! the hall. B. Jonson. 3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her. blanketed battle. = BELTED CATTLE.

BLANKET BALLOT. A ballot containing the names of all the candidates to be voted upon. BLANKET CLAUSE. Law. A clause, as in a blanket mortgage or policy, that includes a group or class of things, rather than a number mentioned individually and having the burden, loss, or the like, apportioned among them. BLANKET FLOWER. Any flower or plant of the genus Gail-lardia.

BLANK'ET-ING, n. 1. Cloth for blankets; supply of blankets. 2. Act or punishment of tossing in a blanket. That affair of the blanketing happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. Smollett. 3. pl. Mining. The material caught upon the blankets used in concentrating gold-bearing sands or slimes.

BLANKET MORTGAGE or POLICY. One that covers a group or class of things or properties instead of one or more things mentioned individually, as where a mortgage secures various debts as a group, or subjects a group or class of different pieces of property to one general lien.

BLAN'CH-ER, n. In March they held near Manchester the so-called "Blanket Meeting," soon after which the band was broken up. —BLAN'KET-ER-ING, v. b. Blanket Indian. An Indian who wears a blanket in adherence to tribal custom, refusing to adopt modern dress. U. S. BLAN'KET-LEAF. Common mullein. BLAN'KET-Y. A. Blanketlike. BLAN-KIL'LO. Var. of BLANQUILLO, the coin. [blanks.] BLANK'ING, v. b. The making of blankish. a. Somewhat blank. BLANK-MAN-GER. + BLANC-MANG-ER. BLANK-NESS. See NESS. BLANK'Y (blān'ky), a. Abounding in blanks. Colloq. BLANK'ET. Obs. pret. of BLIN. BLANNE. Obs. pret. of BLIN. BLANQUET. + BLANK'ET. BLARE, n. Naut. A paste of hair and tar used for calking.

BLAN'KET PIECE (blān'kēt; -kīt). Whaling. One of the elongated pieces in which the blubber is stripped from a whale. BLAN'KET ROLL. Mil. A blanket, tarpaulin, or the like rolled about the kit of a soldier to form a cylindrical bundle. It is worn passing over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, where the loose ends are brought together near the hip. It has largely superseded the knapsack and blanket bag for use in time of war.

BLAN'KET-RY (-rī), n. Blanket work; blankets collectively. BLAN'KET SCUM. Sugar Muffin. A thick scum of calcium salts, albuminoids, fiber, etc., that forms on the juice as a result of the defecation with lime. BLAN'KET SHEET. A newspaper of folio size. BLAN'KET SLUCE. Mining. A sluice in which water containing suspended matter flows over coarse blankets that retain the heavier particles, as of gold, amalgam, etc. BLAN'KET STITCH. A buttonhole stitch worked wide apart on the edge of material, as blankets, too thick to hem.

BLANK'LY (blānk'lī), adv. 1. In a blank manner; without expression; vacuously; as, to stare blankly. 2. Directly; flatly; point blank. 3. Utterly; completely. "Blankly atheistic doctrines." J. B. Brown.

BLAN'QUETTE (blān'kēt); n. [F., fr. blanc white,] 1. Cookery. A white fricassee; also, a mince of white meat, as of chicken, veal, or lamb, served with velouté sauce, etc. 2. A crude soda prepared at Aignes-Mortes, France, from certain plants, with only 3 to 8 per cent of sodium carbonate. BLAN-QUIL'LO (blān-kēl'yō), n. [Sp., dim. of blanco white.] 1. Caulolattus chrysoptus of the West Indies, Florida, etc., or C. princeps of southern California, —two large fishes related to the tilefish. 2. See COIN.

BLARE (blār), v. i.; BLARED (blārd); BLAR'ING. [ME. blaren, blaren, to cry, weep; cf. G. plärren to beat, D. blaren, to beat, cry, weep. Form. imitative.] 1. To utter a prolonged cry or roar, as a cow bellowing. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To sound with the loud and somewhat harsh tone characteristic of a trumpet. "The trumpet blared." 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 noise made by one that blares; the harsh noise of a trumpet or a noise like the blast of a trumpet. With blare of bugle, clamor of men. Tennyson. His ears are stuned with the thunder's blare. J. R. Drake.

BLAR'NEY (blār'nē), n. [From Blarney, a village and castle near Cork.] Smooth, wheedling talk; flattery. Colloq. Blarney stone, a stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to make those who kiss it proficient in the use of blarney. BLAR'NEY, v. t.; BLAR'NEYED (-nīd); BLAR'NEY-ING. To influence by blarney; to wheedle with smooth talk. Had blarneyed his way from Long Island. S. G. Goodrich.

BLAS'ÉM (blāz'ēm), n. [F., p. p. of blaser.] Having the sensibilities deadened by excess or frequency of enjoyment; sated or surfeited with pleasure; used up. BLAS-PHEM'Y (blās-fēm'y), v. t.; BLAS-PHEM'YED (-fēm'd); BLAS-PHEM'ING (-fēm'ing). [ME. blasphemem, L. blasphemare, fr. Gr. βλάσφημία; cf. F. blasphémer. See BLAME, v.] 1. To speak of or address with impious irreverence; to revile impiously (a sacred thing); as, to blaspheme the Holy Spirit. So Dagon shall be magnified, and God, Besides whom is no god, nor any idols, Disgrified, blasphemed, and had in scorn. Milton.

2. Hence, to calumniate; to revile; to abuse. You do blaspheme the good in mocking me. Shak. blas-phem'ous, v. t. To utter blasphemy. He that shall blaspheme against the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. Mark iii. 29.

blas-phem'ous (blās-fēm'ūs; formerly also accented blas-phem'ous, after the Latin, as in Milton), a. [L. blasphemus, Gr. βλάσφημος.] Speaking or writing blasphemy; uttering or exhibiting anything impiously irreverent; profane; as, a blasphemous person; a blasphemous book. Retained in his tongue blasphemous. Milton.

blas-phem'ous-ly, adv. —blas-phem'ous-ness, n. blas-phem'ous-ly (blās-fēm'ūs-ly), n. pl. —mies (-mīz). [L. blasphemia, Gr. βλάσφημία; cf. OF. blasphemie.] 1. In Jewish law, cursing or reviling God or the king, who was God's representative; in later usage, pronouncing the forbidden name of God (see TETRAGRAMMATON). In Biblical times the penalty for blasphemy was death by stoning. 2. Indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs, as speaking evil of God; also, act of claiming the attributes or prerogatives of deity. Besides being an ecclesiastical offense, blasphemy is a crime at the common law, as well as generally by statute, as tending to a breach of the peace and being a public nuisance or destructive of the foundations of civil society; when written or printed it is a libel. 3. Abusive expression or action; calumny; vilification. Punished for his blasphemy against learning. Bacon.

Error may be dull if it chooses; but there is no artistic blasphemy equal to so placing the heep of truth as to make it sound harsh and wooden when you strike it fairly. Josiah Royce. Syn.—Sacrilege, impiety, irreverence; imprecation, execration, malediction, anathema. —BLASPHEMY, PROFANITY, CURSING, SWEARING agree in the idea of impious or irreverent speech. BLASPHEMY, the strongest term, is intentional indignity or defiance offered to God or sacred things; PROFANITY has wider range, and includes all irreverent reference to holy things, esp. the light or impious mention of the names, titles, attributes, or acts of God. SWEARING is properly a broader term than CURSING, which properly implies imprecation. To swear at, however, is the same as to curse, and the two words are in general somewhat freely interchanged. See CURSE, PROFANATION, IRREVERENTIOUS.

BLAR'NEY, Lady (blār'nē), n. In Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," one of two ladies of loose morals introduced by Squire Thornhill to the Eppinrosses to aid him in ruining Olivia. BLAR'NEY-ER, n. One who blarneyes. —b. blarney. [blast. Obs.] BLAS, n. 1. [Cf. BLAST.] A 2. [Prob. suggested by D. Blazen to blow. G. Blasen.] A 3. Influence supposed to emanate from the stars and produce changes in the weather;—coined by Van Helmont. Obs. BLAS-EM, + BLAZON. BLAS-FEM'Y. Obs. var. or ref. sp. of BLASPHEM. BLAS-FEM'OUS. Blasphemous. BLAS-FEM'Y. Blasphemy. Ref. Sp. BLASH (blāsh), n. [Imitative.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. A splash; a splash. b Thin or weak liquid; wishy-washy stuff. c A sudden flash or blaring up. BLASH, v. & i. To splash heavily; to splash. Scot. & Dial. Eng. BLASH BOGGART. A boggart, or bogey, that appears and disappears in a flash; hence, a weird person. Scot. & Dial. Eng. BLASH'Y (blāsh'y), a. Splashy; watery; also, thin or weak; wishy-washy. Scot. & Dial. Eng. BLAZE, + BLAZON. BLAZON, + BLAZON. BLAS-PHE-M'ATION, n. Calumniation; blasphemy. Obs. blas-phem'ous-ly (blās-fēm'ūs-ly), a. Blasphemous. Obs. blas-phem'ous-ly (blās-fēm'ūs-ly), n. Blasphemous. Obs.—n. Blasphemer; also, blasphemy. blas-phem'er (blās-fēm'er), n. One who blasphemes.

Blanche'lor' (blānsh'fōr'), n. See FLORE and BLANCHÉ-FLORE. BLANCH-IM-ET-ER (blānch'im-ē'tēr), n. [1st blanc + -meter.] A chlorometer. BLANCH'ING, n. pr. & v. b. n. of BLANCH. —BLANCH'ING, adv. BLANCH'ED. Blended. Ref. Sp. BLANCH-MAN'GER (blā-mān'zhā; blā-mān'zhā; 277), n. [F. See BLANC-MANG-ER, a sort of fricassee with white sauce. Obs. 2. Blancmange. Obs., except as quasi French. BLAN'CO (blān'kō), n. [Sp., white.] Silver gray cochineal. See COCHINEAL. BLAN'CO, n. [From Blanco, Texas.] Geol. A subdivision of the Pliocene in Texas. BLAND, n. [Cf. bland among (in mixture).] 1. Combination; mixture;—in bland. Obs. 2. [Cf. Icel. blanda mixed hot

whew and water.] A drink of buttermilk and water. Orkneys. bland, v. t. [AS. blandan or Icel. bland.] Cf. BLEND.] To mix. Obs. bland, v. t.; pret. & p. p. BLAND-EN, BLANDIT; p. pr. & v. b. n. BLANDING. [See BLANDISH.] To blandish; flatter. Obs. BLAN-DI'ATION (blān-dī-ā'sh'yon), n. [Cf. L. blanditi, blanditi, blanditus. See BLAND.] Flattery; also, illusion. Obs. BLAN-DI'QUEN-CE (-dī'ō-kwēn's), n. [L. blandiloquentia; cf. blandiloquentia.] Blandiloquentous speech. Rare. BLAN-DI'QUOUS (-kwōs), blān-dī-ō-qui-ous (-dī-ō'kwī-ōs), a. Fair-spoken; flattering. Rare. BLAN-DI-MENT, n. [L. blandimentum; cf. OF. blandiment.] Blandishment. Obs. [dishes.] BLAN'DISH-ER, n. One who bland-

ishment, Law, an indorsement (of commercial paper) which omits the name of the person in whose favor the indorsement is made, usually made by simply writing the name of the indorser on the back of the paper. Such an indorsement makes the paper payable to bearer. —blank line, Print., a vacant space of the breadth of a line, on a printed page; a line of quadrats. —b. tire, Mech., a tire without a flange. —b. tooling. See BLIND TOOLING. —b. signature, Law, a signature appended to a document which still has essential parts to be added, as to a blank stamped bill or note. In general such a signature operates as an authority to any person to whom the paper is delivered to fill it up as a bill for any amount the stamp will cover. —b. verse, unrimed verse, specif., the iambic pentameter characteristic of English dramatic and epic poetry. blank (blānk), n. 1. Any void space; a void space on paper, or in any written or printed instrument; an interval void of consciousness, action, result, etc.; a void. I cannot write a paper full, as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a blank of half an inch from you. Swift. A long blank in the history of French legislation. Hallam. I was ill. I can't tell how long — it was a blank G. Eliot. 2. A nullus. Obs. 3. A lot or lottery ticket by which nothing is gained. 4. A paper not written or printed; specif., a blank ballot. 5. A paper with spaces left to be filled with names, date, descriptions, or such other matter as may be desired or appropriate; specif., a paper containing the substance of a document or legal instrument, as a deed, release, charter, etc., with blanks to be filled in before execution. 6. The bull's-eye of a target; hence, anything aimed at. Let not still remain. Shak. The true blank of thine eye. Shak. 7. Aim; shot; range. Obs. I have stood . . . within the blank of his displeasure. For my free speech. Shak. 8. A silver coin of low-grade metal and varying value, current in France in the 14th to 18th centuries. The blank coined by Henry V. of England for his French realms was valued at eight pence. 9. Mech. A piece of metal prepared to be made into something, as a coin, key, screw, etc., by a further operation. 10. Dominoes. A piece, or division of a piece, without spots; as, the "double blank"; the "six blank." 11. Blank verse; poetry without rhyme. And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race. Byron. 12. Ordnance. A smooth shore in the screw box or breech block of some breech-loading cannon. 13. Chem. A blank determination. 14. See WEIGHT. in blank, with an essential portion left to be filled in; as, to make out a check in blank. blank, v. t.; BLANKED (blānk't); BLANK'ING. 1. To whiten; to render pale or colorless. Obs. The coral dye is blanked at lips so red. Benlowes. 2. To nonplus; to foil; to disconcert. Archaic. Which fairly blanked the bold visage of Adam Woodcock. Scott. 3. To make void; to annul; to frustrate. All former purposes were blanked. Spenser. 4. To divert; to turn. Obs. 5. To excrete; — a euphemism for "damn," and often indicated typographically by a dash, as, —. 6. Sport. To keep from scoring. Colloq. BLANKET (blān'ket; -kīt; 7), n. [AF. blanket, fr. OF. blanquet, blanket, a white woolen stuff for garments, F. blanket the blanket of a printing press, dim. of blanc white. See BLANK, a.] 1. White or undyed woolen cloth. Obs. 2. A heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing; also, a similar fabric used as a robe, or as a cover for a horse or dog. Nor heaven peep through the blanket of the dark. Shak. 3. Hence, any similar piece of cloth; as, a Print. A piece of rubber, felt, or woolen cloth, used in the tympan to make it soft and elastic. b A band of thick felt running beneath the cloth in a cloth-printing machine. c An endless band of felt upon which the pulp is laid in paper making. d Mining. The piece of cloth used in blanket sluices (which see). 4. A streak or layer of blubber in whales. BLANKET, v. t.; BLANK'ET-ED; BLANK'ET-ING. 1. To cover with or as with a blanket. The ocean bed, blanketed with modern deposits, usually gives but scant information. 2. To toss in a blanket, as by way of punishment. We'll have our men blanket 'em! the hall. B. Jonson. 3. To take the wind out of the sails of (another vessel) by sailing to windward of her. blanketed battle. = BELTED CATTLE. BLANKET BALLOT. A ballot containing the names of all the candidates to be voted upon. BLANKET CLAUSE. Law. A clause, as in a blanket mortgage or policy, that includes a group or class of things, rather than a number mentioned individually and having the burden, loss, or the like, apportioned among them. BLANKET FLOWER. Any flower or plant of the genus Gail-lardia. BLAN'KET-ING, n. 1. Cloth for blankets; supply of blankets. 2. Act or punishment of tossing in a blanket. That affair of the blanketing happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of. Smollett. 3. pl. Mining. The material caught upon the blankets used in concentrating gold-bearing sands or slimes. BLANKET MORTGAGE or POLICY. One that covers a group or class of things or properties instead of one or more things mentioned individually, as where a mortgage secures various debts as a group, or subjects a group or class of different pieces of property to one general lien. BLAN'CH-ER, n. In March they held near Manchester the so-called "Blanket Meeting," soon after which the band was broken up. —BLAN'KET-ER-ING, v. b. Blanket Indian. An Indian who wears a blanket in adherence to tribal custom, refusing to adopt modern dress. U. S. BLAN'KET-LEAF. Common mullein. BLAN'KET-Y. A. Blanketlike. BLAN-KIL'LO. Var. of BLANQUILLO, the coin. [blanks.] BLANK'ING, v. b. The making of blankish. a. Somewhat blank. BLANK-MAN-GER. + BLANC-MANG-ER. BLANK-NESS. See NESS. BLANK'Y (blān'ky), a. Abounding in blanks. Colloq. BLANK'ET. Obs. pret. of BLIN. BLANNE. Obs. pret. of BLIN. BLANQUET. + BLANK'ET. BLARE, n. Naut. A paste of hair and tar used for calking.

blaze (blāz), *v. t.* 1. To cause to blaze; to burn.
 2. To shine with; to be resplendent with.
Fiery eyes blaze forth her wrong. Shak.
 All conspired to blaze promiscuous light. *Congreve.*
 To blaze off, to temper (previously hardened steel) by heating it, after first covering with a film of grease or oil, until the grease or oil ignites. Another method is to heat the oil to a blaze and dip and redip the hardened steel into it until the oil freely blazes all over the steel.
blaze, v. t. [ME. *blasen* to blow, prob. fr. Icel. *blāsa*; perh. confused with *blaze* a flame, and *blazon*. See **BLAST**.]
 1. To blow as with a trumpet.
 He gan to *blazen* out a soun
 As lowde as beloweth wynde in helle. *Chaucer.*
 2. To make public far and wide; to render conspicuous.
 On charitable lists he *blazed* his name. *Pollak.*
 To blaze those virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*
 3. Her. To blazon. *Obs.*
blaze, n. [Cf. D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi*; akin to E. *blaze* light.]
 1. A white mark on the face of a horse, cow, or other animal, esp. a white stripe running down the face to the lips.
 2. A spot made on trees by chipping off a piece of the bark.
 Three *blazes* in a perpendicular line on the same tree indicating a legislative road, the single *blaze* a settlement or neighborhood road. *Carlton.*
blaze, v. t. 1. [From **BLAZE** a white spot.] 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.*
blazer (blāz'ər), *n.* 1. Anything that blazes or glows.
 2. A light jacket, usually of wool or silk and of a bright color, for wear at tennis, cricket, or other sport.
 3. The dish used when cooking directly over the flame of a chafing-dish lamp, or the coals of a brasier.
blazer, n. 1. One who spreads reports or blazes matters abroad. "Blazers of crime." *Spenser.*
 2. A blazoner. *Obs.*
blazer, n. One who blazes a path.
blazing (blāz'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BLAZE**.
blazing star, a. Cf. **COMET**. *Obs.* b A brilliant center of attraction; cygnus. c (1) Any of several American plants having conspicuous flower clusters, as *Chamaelirium luteum*, of the Melanthaceae; *Aletris farinosa*, of the Liliaceae; and *Lacinaria squarrosa*, of the Asteraceae. (2) Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Tritonia*. (3) The yellow-flowered loasaceous plant *Menziesia lewisii*.
blazon (blāz'n), *n.* [ME. *blason*, *blason*, shield, fr. F. *blason* coat of arms, OF. *shield*, perh. fr. a G. word akin to AS. *blæse* blaze, applied to a light-colored shield. See **1st BLAZE**.] 1. A shield. *Obs.*
 2. Her. a heraldic shield; also, a coat of arms, or armorial bearings.
 Their *blazon* o'er his towers displayed. *Scott.*
 b The proper description or representation of heraldic or armorial bearings.
 3. Description or representation of anything; esp., ostentatious display or description; publication; show.
 Obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*
 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit,
 Do give the fivefold *blazon*. *Shak.*
blazon, v. t. ; **BLAZONED** (-z'nd); **BLAZONING** (-z'nd-ing). [From **blazon**, *n.*; confused with 4th *blaze*: cf. F. *blasonner*.] 1. To depict or inscribe in colors; to display; to exhibit conspicuously; to publish far and wide.
 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 (heraldic or armorial bearings) in proper technical language; also, popularly, to delineate (armorial bearings); to emblazon.
 The coat of arms, which I am not heraid enough to *blazon* into English. *Addison.*
blazon, v. i. To shine; to be conspicuous. *Rare.*
blazon, v. t. ; **BLAZONED** (-z'nd); **BLAZONING** (-z'nd-ing). *Obs.* 1. One who blazons; esp., one who blazons coats of arms; a herald.
blazonry (-rī), *n.* 1. — **BLAZON**, *n.*, 3.
 2. A coat of arms; an armorial bearing or bearings.
 3. Artistic or brilliant representation or display.
 "What a *blazonry*, what pomp of colors!" *W. D. Gallagher.*
-ble (-bl), [OF. *-ble*, L. *-bleum*.] An adj. suffix, usually appearing as *-able* or *-ible*. See **ABLE**.
bleach (blēch), *v. t.* ; **BLEACHED** (blēcht); **BLEACHING**. [ME. *blechen*, *v. t.* & *v. i.*, AS. *blēcan* to grow pale; akin to Icel. *bleikja*, Sw. *bleka*, Dan. *blege*, D. *bleeken*, G. *bleichen*, AS. *blāc* pale. See **BLEAK**, *a.*] To make white, or whiter; to remove the color, or stains, from; to bleach; to whiten. The bleaching of natural fibers to remove coloring matter, resin, wax, etc., includes washing or scouring and bleaching proper, or chemical treatment. The chief methods of bleaching cotton cloth are the *market bleach*, *Turkey-red bleach*, and *madder bleach* (which see).
 Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
 Hath *bleached* the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime. *Smollett.*
Syn. — See **WHITEN**.
bleach, v. i. To grow white or lose color; to whiten.
bleach, n. [See **BLEACH** to whiten. For sense 1 cf. AS. *blēca* paleness, leprosy.] 1. Whiteness; also, a kind of skin disease. *Obs.*
 2. Act or process of bleaching; also, a chemical for bleaching, as bleaching powder.
 3. Color, or degree of whiteness, obtained by bleaching.
bleacher (blēch'ər), *n.* 1. One that bleaches, or whitens; specif., a vessel used in bleaching.
 2. A roofless bench or seat in the open air for spectators at outdoor games; — usually in the *pl.* U. S.

bleach'er-y (blēch'ər-y), *n.* ; *pl.* -ERIES (-īz). A place or an establishment where bleaching is done.
bleaching board. — **BLEACHER**, 2. — **b. powder**, a powder for bleaching; specif., chloride of lime. — **b. process**, a process of bread making in which the dough is supposed to be whitened while rising. *Southern U. S.*
bleach liquor. A liquid for bleaching, as eau de Javelle, or a solution of chloride of lime.
bleak (blēk), *a.* [Cf. ME. *bleyke* pale, AS. *blāc*, Icel. *bleikr*; which are akin to G. *bleich*, D. *bleek*, AS. *blācan* to shine, OHG. *blēchan*. Cf. **BLEACH**.] 1. Without color; pale; pallid. *Obs.*
 When she came out she looked as pale and as *bleak* as one that were laid out dead. *Foote.*
 2. Exposed and, usually, desolate; swept by cold winds.
 At daybreak, on the *bleak* sea beach. *Longfellow.*
 3. Cold and cutting; bitter; as, a *bleak* blast.
 — **bleak'ish, a.** — **bleak'y, adv.** — **bleak'ness, n.**
bleak, n. [Cf. **BLEAK**, *a.*, **BLAY**.] A small European river fish (*Alburnus lucidus*), of the family Cyprinidae, in the making the silvery pigment lining its scales is used in bleaching artificial pearls.
blear (blēr), *a.* [See **BLEAR**, *v.*] 1. Dim or sore with water or rheum; — said of the eyes.
 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, n. A bleared state or appearance; the film or the like that causes the eyes to be bleared.
blear, v. t. ; **BLEARED** (blēr'd); **BLEARING**. [ME. *bleren*; cf. ME. *blereyed* bleary-eyed, G. *blerr* a disease of the eyes.] To have dimmed or watered eyes. *Obs.*
blear, v. t. To make somewhat sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim, or blur, as the sight; hence, to deceive; hoodwink.
bleared (blēr'd), *p. a.* Dimmed, as by a watery humor; affected with rheum. — **bleared-ness** (blēr'ed-nēs), *n.*
blear'eye (blēr'ī), *n.* *Med.* A disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins with a gummy secretion of sebaceous matter; lippitude.
blear-eyed (-īd'), *a.* Having bleary eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted. — **blear-eyed-ness, n.
blear-eyed herring, the (wife (*Pomolobus pseudoharengus*)).
bleary (blēr'y), *a.* Somewhat blar; bleary-eyed.
bleat (blēt), *v. i.* ; **BLEATED**; **BLEATING**. [ME. *bleten*, AS. *blētan*; akin to D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, OHG. *blāzan*, *plāzan*; prob. imitative.] To make the noise of, or one like that of a sheep; to cry like a sheep, goat, or calf.
 The ewe that will not hear her lamb when it baas, will never answer a call when he bleats. *Shak.*
bleat, v. t. To utter or give forth with a bleat.
 They ate rice and dried fish with their fingers and *bleated* psalm. *Annie Linden.*
bleat, n. The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, or a sound imitating or resembling it; as, "the Arabic *bleat*." *A. J. Ellis.*
bleater (blēt'ər), *n.* 1. One that bleats; a sheep.
 2. The common European sheep; — so called from its note.
bleb (blēb), *n.*** [Dial. E. *bleb*, *bleib*, *blub*, bubble, blister. *Blēb* belongs with *blub*, *blubber*, *blab*, suggesting a bubbling sound.] A vesicle or bulla, usually containing a serous fluid; a blister; a bubble, as in water, glass, etc. — **bleb'by** (-ī), *a.* Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*. *Kirwan.*
blechnum (blēk'nūm), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *βλήχνη* a kind of fern.] A genus of chiefly tropical polypodiaceous ferns having rather stiff fronds, with the sori linear and parallel to the midrib. *B. serrulatum* occurs in Florida.
bled (blēd), *pret. & p. a.* of **BLEED**.
bled (blēd), *v. i.* ; **bled** (blēd), *pret. & p. p.* of **BLEED**; *cf. p. pr. & vb. n.* **BLEEDING**. [ME. *bleden*, AS. *blēdan*, fr. *blōd* blood. See **BLOOD**.] 1. To emit blood; to lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*; the wound *bled* freely; to *bleed* at the nose.
 2. To withdraw blood from the body; to let blood.
 3. To lose or shed one's blood, as in case of wounds; to die by violence. "Caesar must *bleed*." *Shak.*
 4. To issue forth, or drop, as blood from an incision; to pass away, as by bleeding.
 Retaining but a quantity of life, which *bleeds* away. *Shak.*
 5. Of crime, to reveal guilt; — from the medieval belief that the wounds of a murdered man would bleed on the approach of the murderer. *Obs.*
 6. *Bot.* To exude water, sap, from a wounded surface or opening, primarily because of root pressure, but also because of tension of the cells of the wood parenchyma.
 7. To pay or lose money; to have money drawn or exported; as, to *bleed* freely for a cause. *Collog.*
 8. *Dyeing.* To diffuse or run when wetted; — said of dyes in yarns, fabrics, etc.
 9. To yield return; — said of grain. *Dial. Eng.*
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 cover or smear with blood.
blee'er-y (-ī), *n.* [OF. *bleecher*, dial. form of *bleicher*, F. *bleicher*.] To wound. *Obs.* — **bleechure, n.** *Obs.*
bleche + **BLEACH**.
bleck, n. [Cf. Icel. *blek* ink, akin to E. *black*.] *Obs.* or *Dial.* A black substance or person; a black particle, as of soot; specif.: a black grease round an axle or bearing; b A blackmoor; also, a blackguard. [*Obs.* or *Dial.*]
bleck, bleck, n. [OF. *blec*, to blacken.] **bled'ers** + **BLADDER**.
bleden + **BLESS**.
blee + **BLEA**.
bleef (blēf), *v. t.* of **BLEIVE**.
bleek (blēk) (blēk'blēk), *n.* [Cape

water has accumulated. **b** To let out the air from (an air brake), so as to lighten the pressure. **c** To let out grain from (a sack) by alighting it, as in stowing a cargo.
7. Bookbinding. To cut down the margins of (a book) so as to damage the printed text.
8. Dyeing. To cause to diffuse out, or run; — said of a dye.
bleed'er (blēd'ər), *n.* One that bleeds; specif.: *Med.* a One who draws blood. **b** One in whom slight wounds give rise to profuse or uncontrollable bleeding.
bleed'ing, p. a. Emitting, or appearing to emit, blood, sap, or the like; also, expressing anguish or compassion.
bleeding bread, bread containing reddish patches due to the action of a bacillus (*Bacillus prodigiosus*). — **b. heart, a.** A graceful papaveraceous garden plant (*Biluckulla spectabilis*) with racemes of deep pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers. See **BIKUKULLA**. **b** The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*. *Eng.* **c** The coral pea (*Kennedy prostrata*). *Australia.* **d** The wahoo or burning bush (*Erythronium alstroemerium*). *Southern U. S.* **e** The taro. *West Indies.* — **b. tooth, a.** A marine univalve shell (*Nerita peloronta*) having reddish toothlike projections bordering its aperture.
bleed'ing, n. Act or process of that which bleeds; specif., a hemorrhage; operation of letting blood, as in surgery.
blem'ish (blēm'ish), *v. t.* ; **BLEMISHED** (-ish); **BLEMISHING**. [ME. *blemishen*, OF. *blemir*, *blesmir*, to strike, injure, soil, F. *blémir* to grow pale, fr. OF. *bleme*, *blesme*, pale, wan, F. *blème*; of uncertain origin.] 1. To mark with deformity; to injure or impair, as anything well formed, or excellent; to mar; to sully.
 Sin . . . *blemisheth* the beauty of thy soul. *Brathwaite.*
 An expedient, which, though *blemished* in the execution, was itself reasonable and prudent. *Froude.*
 2. To discredit; to defame. *Obs.* or *R.*
blem'ish, n. 1. Any mark of deformity or injury; anything that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect what is otherwise well formed; a flaw; a defect.
 He shall take two he lambs without *blemish*. *Lev. xiv. 10.*
 Those little *blemishes* and imperfections that discover themselves in an illustrious character. *Spektor.*
 2. *Hunting.* A sign that shows a deer's course. *Obs.*
Syn. — Spot, stain, taint, defacement, disfigurement, deformity; lack, want, deficiency, imperfection, failing, fault; breach, rift, fissure, crack. — **BLEMISH, DEFECT, FLAW** agree in the idea of an imperfection. **BLEMISH** applies to what is external or superficial, as marring the appearance of an object; as, "on their sustaining garments not a *blemish*." (*1 Pet. i. 19*). **DEFECT** (see **DEFECTIVE**) implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something which is essential to completeness or perfection; as, a *defect* in the mechanism, in the organs of vision; cf. *defective* hearing, pronunciation. A *FLAW* is a defect in continuity or cohesion; as, a *flaw* in a crystal; "Or some frail china jar receive a *flaw*." (*Pope*). So, fig., a *blemish* is that which mars or disfigures, a *defect* is a shortcoming or failing, a *flaw* is an impairment of soundness or continuity. See **FAULT**.
 Some stain or *blemish* in a name of note. *Tennyson.*
 To supply those *defects* and imperfections which are in us living single and solely by ourselves, we . . . seek communion and fellowship with others. *Hooker.*
 My love to thee is sound, sans crack or *flaw*. *Shak.*
blench (blēnch; 140), *v. t.* ; **BLENCHEED** (blēncht); **BLENCHEING**. [ME. *blenchen* to deceive, blench, AS. *blencan* to deceive; akin to Icel. *bleikja* to impose upon. Perh. a causative of *blink*, to make to wink, deceive. See **BLINK**.] 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.*
 2. To fly off; to turn aside; to heel over, as a ship. *Obs.*
 Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **SHRINK**.
blench, v. t. 1. To deceive. *Obs.*
 2. To baffle; disconcert; also, to obstruct; to hinder. *Obs.*
 3. To draw back from; to deny from fear. *Obs.*
blench, n. 1. A trick; wile; stratagem. *Obs.*
 2. A looking aside or askance. *Obs.*
 These *blenches* gave my heart another youth. *Shak.*
blench, v. i. & t. [See **1st BLENCH**.] To grow pale; to bleach; to whiten.
blend (blēnd), *v. t.* ; **BLEND'ED** or **BLENT** (blēnt); **BLENDING**. [ME. *blenden*; cf. ME. *blenden*, AS. *blandan* to blend, mix; akin to Goth. *blandan* to mix, Icel. *blanda*, Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, OHG. *blantan* to mix; of 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, cannot be distinguished; hence, to confuse; to confound.
 2. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt; to stain. *Obs.* *Spenser.*
 3. Of whisky, coffee, wine, etc., to prepare by mingling different varieties or grades. See under **BLENDED**.
Syn. — Merge, coalesce, fuse, amalgamate, commingle, harmonize. See **MINGLE**.
blend, v. i. To unite intimately; to pass or shade insensibly into each other, as colors; to merge.
 There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that *blends* with our conviviality. *Irving.*
blend, n. A thorough mixture of things; blending; as: a A blended whisky, wine, or the like. **b** A shading or merging of one color, tint, etc., into another.
blend, v. t. ; *pret.* BLENDE, BLENTE, etc.; *p. p.* BLENDE, BLENT, BLENDED, etc. [AS. *blendan*, fr. *blind* blind. See **BLIND, *a.*] To blind; to deceive; also, to conceal. *Obs.*
 Ah foolish boy, that is with love *blent*. *Spenser.*
blende (blēnd), *n.* [G., fr. *blenden* to blind, fr. *blind* blind; — alluding to its dazzling luster; or (*Dana*) because, though often resembling galena, it yields no lead.] a SPHALERITE. **b** Any of several minerals, chiefly metallic sulphides, with somewhat bright but non-metallic luster.
blend'ed, p. a. of **BLEND**, *v.* — **blended** whisky, wine, etc., that**

ble. senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, mak'ər; ice, III; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menū; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of + combined with. = equals.

Invisible on one or both sides of the material. — blind test, a test (of a cow) from which no milk can be obtained. — B. tiger, a place where intoxicants are secretly sold without a license. *Slang, U. S.* — b. tire, Railroad, a tire without a flange. — b. tooling, Bookbinding, etc., an impressed pattern made by heated tools, without gilding or coloring.

blind (blind), v. t.; BLIND'ED; BLIND'ING. 1. To make blind; to deprive of sight or discernment. "To blind the truth and me." 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.
3. To obscure to the eye or understanding; to darken.
Such darkness blinds the sky. Dryden.
all his art, to blind and confound. Stillingfleet.
4. To dim by greater brilliancy; to shine; to eclipse.
Her beauty all the rest did blind. P. Fletcher.
5. Mil. To protect with blindages or with blinds.
6. To cover with a coating of sand and gravel, as a road newly paved, in order that joints may be filled.
7. Bookbinding. To impress with blind tooling.

blind, v. i. To be or become blind. Archaic.

blind, n. 1. Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen; a cover; specif.: a A screen for a window, either, as commonly in the United States, a hinged shutter, or, as commonly in England, a flexible shade mounted on a roller. Cf. VENEZIAN BLIND. b A blinker for a horse. c Naut. A shutter for a porthole.
2. A place or means of concealment; an ambush; covert; esp., a screen used by duck hunters.
3. Something to mislead the understanding, or to conceal some covert deed or design; a subterfuge.
4. [Cf. F. blindes, pl., fr. G. blende, fr. blenden to blind, fr. blind blind.] Mil. a A blindage. b A strong frame of uprights and crosspieces used to support a blindage.
5. Poker Playing. A compulsory stake put into the pool by the age in draw poker before the deal; — distinguished from an ante, which, except in jack pots, is voluntary and is put in after seeing the cards.
6. Bookbinding. Blind tooling.

blind'age (blin'dāj), n. [Cf. F. blindage.] 1. Mil. A protection, esp. any earth-covered screen supported by a blind, for an advanced trench or approach.
2. A hood that can be made to cover a horse's eyes if he starts to run.

blind'ed (blin'dēd; -dēd; 7), a. 1. Furnished with a blind or blinds; as, blind'ed batteries; a blind'ed house.
2. Having the window blinds closed. Addison.

blind'er (-dēr), n. 1. One that blinds.
2. A blinker for horses.

blind'fish (blind'fish'), n. Any of several small fishes with rudimentary and functionless eyes, found in the waters of caves; as Ambylyopis spelæus.



Blindfish (Ambylopterus speleus).

blind'fold (blin'dfōld), v. t.; BLIND'FOLD'ED; BLIND'FOLD'ING. [ME. blindfōlden, blindfōlden, blindfellen, to blindfold, to blind; AS. blind blind + prob. fellan, fyltan, to fill, strike down.] 1. To strike blind; to make blind. Obs.
2. To cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; to hinder from seeing, either physically or mentally.

And when they had blindfolded him, they struck him on the face. Luke xxii, 64.
blind'fold', a. 1. Having the eyes covered; blind; having the mental eye darkened; hence, heedless; reckless; as, blindfold zeal; blindfold fury.

Fate's blindfold reigns the atheist loudly owns. Dryden.
2. Dark; obscure; concealed; as, a blindfold alley. Obs. blindfold chess, chess played without sight of the chessboard or chessmen.

blind'ing, p. a. Making blind or as if blind; depriving of sight or of understanding; obscuring; as, blinding tears. blinding tree, the tree blind-your-eyes.

blind'ing, vb. n. 1. Act of making blind.
2. The sand and fine gravel used to blind a road.

blind'-load'ed, a. Gun. a Containing no bursting charge but loaded with sand to bring it to service weight; — said of a shell. b Sometimes, without a fuse, the bursting charge being exploded by the heat of impact.

blind'ly, adv. In a blind way; specif.: a Without reason or understanding; without purpose of one's own. b Without an opening; as, an evident ending blindly.

blind'man's buff (blind'mānz), [See BUFF a buffet.] A play in which one person is blindfolded, and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.

Surely he fancies I play at blindman's buff with him, for he thinks I never have my eyes open. Stillingfleet.
blind'ness (blind'nēs), n. 1. State or quality of being blind, lit. or fig. Blindness may be congenital or a result of injury to the eyes, optic nerves, or optic centers of the brain. Psychic blindness does not involve loss of visual sensation, but failure to recognize objects seen.
2. Concealment. Shak.

blind'sto'ry (blind'stō'ri), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). Arch. A story without windows; specif., the triforium of a Gothic church without windows in the outer wall.

blind'worm' (-wūrm), n. a A small, burrowing, snake-like, limbless lizard with minute eyes, esp. the European Anguis fragilis, popularly believed to be blind; the slow-

worm. "Newts and blindworms do no wrong." Shak.
b Formerly, the adder.

blind'-your-eyes', n. An Australian euphorbiaceous tree (Excoecaria agallocha) which yields a volatile, acrid, milky juice; — called also milky mangrove, and poison tree.
blink (blīnk), v. i.; BLINKED (blīnk't); BLINK'ING. [Cf. ME. blinken; akin to Dan. blinke, Sw. blinka, G. blinken to shine, glance, wink, twinkle, D. blinken to shine; and prob. to D. blinken to glance, twinkle, G. blicken to look, glance, AS. blican to shine, E. bleak. See BLEAK; cf. 1st BLENCH.]

- 1. Var. or equiv. of BLENK, v. i. Obs.
2. To look or glance; get glimpses; also, to see with the eyes half shut, or indistinctly; to see with winking eyes. Show me thy chink, to blink through with mine eye. Shak.
3. To wink; to twinkle with or as with the eye. One eye was blinking, and the leg was lame. Pope.
4. To ignore while looking; to look evasively or with indifference; as, he blinks at their peccadilloes.
5. To shine, esp. with intermittent light; to twinkle; to flicker; to glimmer, as a lamp. The sun blinks fair on pool and stream. Scott.
6. To turn slightly, as beer, milk, etc.
Syn. — See WINK.

blink, v. t. 1. To trick; cheat. Obs. or Scot.
2. To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade; to shirk; as, to blink the question.

These mere facts I could not blink. Kipling
3. To catch (a glimpse of); also, to wink. Rare.
4. To cause to blink. "The sun... blinking my eyes." Kane.
5. To blindfold. Landor.
6. To cause to sour or make liable to sour.

blink, n. [ME. blink. See BLINK, v. i.] 1. A trick; a stratagem.
2. A glimpse or glance. This is the first blink that ever I had of him. Ep. Hall.
3. Gleam; glimmer; sparkle. "A blink of light." Wordsworth.

4. A very brief time. "Bide a blink." Scott.
5. Naut. The dazzling whiteness about the horizon caused by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea; ice blink. [Cf. BLENCHER.] Sporting. Boughs cast where deer might pass to turn or check them. Dial. Eng.

blink'ard (blīnk'ārd), n. [blink + -ard.] 1. One who blinks with or as with weak eyes. Among the blind the one-eyed blinkard reigns. Marvell.
2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears. Obs. or R. Haikewill.
3. One who is stupid, slow-witted, or obtuse. Walked out, calling himself a blinkard for having demeaned himself to such a company. C. Kingsley.

4. One who ignores or evades something. Rare.
blink'er (-ēr), n. 1. One that blinks; also, in a less than reputable sense, a girl; an ogling coquette. "The witching, cursed, delicious blinkers." Burns.
2. A flap on a horse's bridle to prevent sight of objects at his side; hence, an obstruction to sight or discernment.
3. pl. A kind of goggles, used to shield the eyes.
4. An eye. Stang.
5. A young mackerel, smaller than a tinker. See MACKEREL.

blink'-eyed' (-id'), a. Habitually winking. Marlowe.
blinks (blīnks), n. A small portulacaceous herb (Montia fontana) of northern regions; — so called from the minute white flowers peeping from the axils of the uppermost leaves. Called also blinking chickweed and water chickweed.

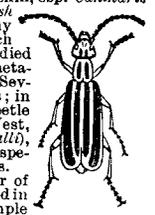
bliss (blīs), n. [ME. blis, blise, AS. blis, blīss, fr. blīssē blithe. See BLITHE.] 1. Blitheness; gladness; enjoyment.
2. Exalted happiness; heavenly joy or the heavenly estate. And then at last our bliss Full and perfect is. Milton.
3. A cause of bliss or felicity. A wether'd violet is her bliss. Tennyson.

Syn. — Blessedness, beatitude, felicity, joy, enjoyment. See HAPPINESS.
bliss'ful (-fōl), a. 1. Full of, characterized by, or causing bliss; supremely happy. "Blissful solitude." Milton.
2. Blessed; beatified; glorified; holy. Obs. — bliss'ful-ly, adv. — bliss'ful-ness, n.

blis'ter (blīst'ēr), n. [ME.; akin to OD. bluyster, fr. the same root as blast, bladder, blow. See BLOW to puff.] 1. A vesicle of the skin containing watery matter or serum, whether caused by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by a cutaneous affection; a collection of serous fluid causing a bladderlike elevation of the cuticle. And painful blisters swelled my tender hands. Grainger.
2. Any inclosed cavity or bleb made by the separation of the skin or a film from the surface, as by a bruise on a plant, or by an air bubble in a casting.
3. A vesicatory; a blistering plaster, or other agent.
4. Bot. A disease of plants caused by parasitic fungi of the genus Taphrina, resulting in large swollen patches on the leaves. T. bullata causes the pear-leaf blight.
5. An oyster smaller than a quarter dollar. Local, U. S.

blis'ter, v. i.; BLIS'TERED (-tērd); BLIS'TER-ING. To be affected with a blister or blisters; to have a blister form. Let my tongue blister. Shak.
blis'ter, v. t. 1. To raise a blister or blisters upon.
2. To give pain to, or to injure, as if by a blister. This tyrant, whose sole name blisters our tongue. Shak.
blis'ter, a. Designating blister steel (which see), or bars or the like of such steel.

blis'ter beetle. a A beetle which, when dried and powdered, is used to raise blisters on the skin, esp. Cantharis vesicatoria, called cantharis or Spanish fly by druggists. See CANTHARIS. b Any beetle of the family Meloidae, to which the cantharis belongs. They are soft-bodied beetles remarkable for their complex metamorphosis (see HYPERMETAMORPHOSIS). Several species are injurious to vegetables; in the East, esp. the ash-gray blister beetle (Mylabris unicolor); and in the West, Nuttall's blister beetle (Cantharis nuttalli), a metallic green and copper-colored species. Both feed on bean and pea plants.



An American blister beetle (Mylabris unicolor).

blis'ter copper. Metal. Metallic copper of a black blistered surface. It is produced in the English process by calcining pimple metal, and should be 96-98 per cent pure.
blis'ter mite. A mite producing a blister-like gallion, as Eriophyes pyri, a (Epicauta vitæ) pear-tree pest.
blis'ter pearl. A pearly excrescence raised on the inside of the shell by the oyster in its effort to exclude a parasite.
blis'ter steel. Crude steel formed from wrought iron by cementation; — so called from its blistered surface.

blis'ter-y (blīst'ēr-ī), a. Full of blisters. Hooker.
blite (blīt), n. [L. blitum, Gr. βλίτων.] Any of several chenopodiaceous herbs; specif.: a Any species of Blitum. b The sea blite. c Good-King-Henry.
blithe (blīth; 277), a. [AS. blīthe blithe, kind; akin to Goth. blēips kind, Icel. blīðr mild, gentle, Dan. & Sw. blid gentle, D. blijd blithe, OHG. blidi kind, blithe.] 1. Kind; gentle; friendly. Obs.
2. Of a jocular or well-pleased character or disposition; joyous; glad; cheerful. A daughter fair, and debonaire. Milton.
Syn. — See JOULAN.

blithe'some (blīth'sōm), a. Cheery; gay; merry. The blithesome sounds of wassail gay. Scott.
— blithe'some-ly, adv. — blithe'some-ness, n.

blit'um (blīt'ūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. βλίτων a kind of plant.] Bot. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants, the blites, consisting of two species, one of South Europe, the other (B. capitatum, the strawberry blite) widely distributed in the north temperate zone. The calyx becomes pulpy and bright red in fruit. [Cf. BLAZE to flash.] 1. A violent blow. Virginia Literary Museum, 1820.
2. A volley of shots; also, a sudden or effective shot. I saw two more buccas, very large fellows too. I took abizzard at one of them, and up he tumbled. David Crockett.
3. Fig.: An effective retort; a "squelcher."
4. A dry, intensely cold, violent storm, with high wind and fast driving snow, such as those which originate on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

bliz'ard-ly, bliz'ard-ous (-ūs), a. Like, or characteristic of, a blizzard; as, bliz'ard-ly snow or weather.
blot (blōt), v. t.; BLOT'ED; BLOT'ING. [Cf. ME. blot, prob. meaning soft, blot soft, Icel. blotna to become soft, blaut soft, wet, Sw. blöt soft, blöta to soak.] 1. To make turbid, as with water or air; to cause a swelling of the surface of, from effusion of serum in the cellular tissue, producing a morbid and often soft enlargement.
2. To inflate; to puff up; to make vain. Dryden.
blot, v. i. To grow turbid as by effusion of liquid in the cellular tissue; to puff out; to swell. Arbutnot.
blot, a. Blotted; puffy. Shak.

blot, n. 1. One that is blotted; esp., a drunkard. Stang.
2. Veler. A condition, accompanied with distention of the abdomen with gas, seen principally in the ox and horse, arising from eating watery foods and eating too rapidly.
blot, v. t. [Cf. BLOT to swell, and Sw. blötis soaked fish.] To cure (herrings) in smoke. See BLOTTER, a herring.
blot'ed (blōt'ēd; -id; 7), p. a. Distended beyond the natural size, as by water, serum, etc.; swollen; as, a blot'ed face. Also, fig., puffed up with pride; pompous.
blot'er, n. [See BLOT to swell.] A prune which has swelled to an abnormal size in the process of evaporation.
blot'er, n. [See BLOT to cure.] 1. The common herring, esp. when of large size and cured by being salted, smoked for a short time, and half dried.
2. A North American whitefish (Argyrosomus prognathus) of the Great Lakes; — called also blotter whitefish.

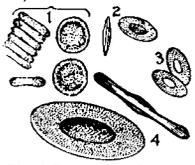
blot (blōb), n. [See BLEB.] 1. A bubble or blister; a bleb; also, a pimple or pustule. Chiefly Dial.
2. A small drop, globule, or lump of something viscid or thick; hence: a An oval or roundish mass of colors; a daub. "Barbaric blots of color." Birdwood. b An oval mass of iron forming the base of one of the beams supporting a ship's deck.
3. A pointing lip; blotter lip. Rare.
4. A sound as of a bubble breaking, or of something, as a fish, breaking through the surface of the water. The blot of a big salmon rising to a fly. W. Black.
5. An extremely loose place in a plate or saw blade.
6. A miller's-thumb (fish).

blot, v. t. To blot; mark; splotch.
blot, v. i. To boil or bubble; also, to make a sound, as of breaking the surface of water.
blot'ber (blōb'ēr), n. & v. [Obs. or dial. var. of BLUBBER.] Blubber.
blot'ber, a. Thick or swollen; blubber.
blot'ber lip, a. Thick, protruding lip.

blot or bread prepared for a feast at a childbirth; — a custom in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Orkneys.
blot'en (blōt'ēn), v. t. To make blithe.
blithe'ness, n. See -NESS.
blith'er (blīth'ēr), n. One who makes blithe. [BLATHER.]
blith'er-um (blīth'ēr-ūm), Dial. for blith'er-ness.
Bl. Litt. Abbr. Bachelor of Literature or Letters.
blit'ter (blīt'tēr), n. = BITTERN. Local, Scot.
blive, + BLIVE.
bliz'en, + BLISS.
Blk. Abbr. Black; block.
LL. Abbr. = LL. B., the usual form.
blō, + BLEK.
blō, + Icel. blār livid. Cf. BLUE.] Blue black; blaе. Obs.
blōa, + BLAЕ. [Slang.]
blōak. Var. of BLOKE, a man.

blōat, a. [Cf. blot to make swollen, blot to cure in smoke.] Soft; moist; marshy. Obs.
blōat, n. A herring blotter.
blōat-ed, n. = BLOAT, n. 2.
blōat-ed-ness, n. See -NESS.
blōat herring, = 2d BLOAT, l.
blōat'ing, n. Veter. = BLOAT, n. 2.
blōbber, + BLAB.
blōbber (blōbd), a. Pimpled.
blōb'ber-lipp'd (-līpt), a. Having thick lips.
blōb'y, a. Covered or filled with blōbs; like a blōb.
blōber, + BLUBBER. [Eng.]
blōb kite. The barbot. Local.
blōbure, + BLUBBER.
blōc, a. Pale. Obs.
blō'cage' (blō'kāzh'), n. * [F.] Arch. Rough cheap masonry, usually with a facing, built up of irregular stones, esp., small ones, laid in mortar.
blōch. Blotch. Ref. Sp.

Blood consists of a fluid or plasma, in which colorless or colored cells called corpuscles are suspended.



Blood Corpuscles of Man 1; of Snake 2; of Frog 3; of Proteus 4. Greatly enlarged.

In mammals these colored or red corpuscles, called also blood disks, are disk-shaped with thick edges, are nucleated in the blood of the camels and llamas, where they are slightly oval, and without a nucleus.

2. Blood shed in the taking of life, as in sacrifice, specif., in the atonement offered by Christ.

Blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church.

Bartlett, Fam. Quot.

3. The shedding of blood; the taking of life; murder; manslaughter; hence, murderous habit or deed; also, blood-guiltiness.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion was timed with dying cries.

His blood be on us, and on our children.

4. A living creature. Obs.

5. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor (called half blood when through one parent only, and whole blood when through both parents); kinship; consanguinity; as, of royal blood; consanguineous character; as, his blood is Indian; hence, persons related by blood or of the same race or family; kindred; kinsman; relation.

To share the blood of Saxon royalty.

6. Descent; lineage; esp., honorable birth; the highest royal lineage; as, "first prince of the blood."

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.

7. Stock Breeding. Descent from parents of recognized breed; excellence or purity of breed; also, elliptically, an animal of pure breed. In stock breeding half blood is descent showing one half only of pure breed.

Blue blood, full blood, or warm blood, is the same as blood.

8. The vital principle; life; — as, in reference to animals, "in blood," vigorous; "out of blood," debilitated.

9. Temper; disposition; state of the passions; — as if the blood were the seat of emotions. See HUMOR, SANGUINE.

Often, in this sense, qualified by some word, as bad, cold, warm, etc. (See those words.) Qualified by up, excited feeling or passion is signified; as, my blood was up.

When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth.

10. 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?

11. Animal appetite; the fleshy nature of man.

Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.

12. A disease of sheep and swine. Obs.

13. Com. Red coral.

14. The juice of anything, esp. if red.

He washed . . . his clothes in the blood of grapes.

15. pl. [cap.] Ethmol. A division of the Blackfeet.

blood-on-bread' = BLOOD RAIN, 2.

blood (blūd), v. t.; BLOOD'ER; BLOOD'ING. 1. To bleed; to let the blood of. Obs. or Archaic.

He was bloodied by Dr. Rush several times.

2. To stain, smear, or wet, with blood. Archaic.

And blood their points.

3. To give (hounds or soldiers) a taste or sight of blood. It was most important too that his troops should be blooded.

4. To heat the blood of; to exasperate. Obs.

The auxiliary forces of the French and English were much blooded one against another.

blood'ber-ry (blūd'ber-y), n. A tropical American plantaceous herb (Kivina humilis) with racemes of red berries somewhat resembling those of pokeweed.

blood'bird' (-būrd'), n. An Australian honey eater (Myzomela sanguinolenta). The male is bright red.

blood blister. A blister or bleb containing blood or bloody serum, usually caused by an injury.

blood'-bol'tered' (-bōl'tērd'), a. [blood + Dial. Eng. bolter, batter, to mat in tufts.] Having the hair matted with clotted blood. Rare.

The blood-battered Banquo smiles upon me.

blood clam. A bivalve mollusk of the genus Arca and allied genera, as Argina pezada of the American coast; — so named from the color of its flesh.

blood count. A counting of the number of corpuscles in a definite volume of the blood.

blood crystals. Physiol. Crystals of oxyhemoglobin or hemoglobin obtained from the red corpuscles of several varieties of blood, the crystal habit differing for different animals.

blood cup. A cup-shaped ascomycetous fungus of the genus Peziza, esp. P. coccinea, a scarlet European species.

blood'drop' (blūd'drōp'), n. Any bright red terebelloid annelid of the genus



Blood Crystals, b from Horse.

Polycirrus and allied genera, looking like a spattered drop of blood.

blood'ed (blūd'ēd; -īd), a. Having (such) blood; entirely or largely of pure blood; of approved breed; of the best stock.

blood feud. A feud of revenge or retaliation between the members of different clans or families arising out of a crime of violence, esp. slaughter, committed by a member of one upon a member of the other. Cf. WEREGILD, BLOOD MONEY.

blood'flower' (-flou'ēr), n. a The tropical Asclepias curassavica, with orange-red flowers. b = BLOOD LILY.

blood fluke. Any trematode worm of the genus Bilharzia or allied genus. See BILHARZIA.

blood'guilt'y (-gīl'tī), a. Guilty of murder or bloodshed.

— blood'guilt'i-ness' (gīl'tī-nēs), n. — blood'guilt'less, a.

blood'hound' (-hōund'), n. One of a breed of large and powerful dogs, with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, long head, and wrinkled face, and remarkable for acuteness of smell. It is employed to recover game or prey which has escaped wounded from a hunter, and for tracking criminals. Formerly it was used for pursuing runaway slaves. The Cuban bloodhound is said to be a variety of the mastiff.



Head of Bloodhound.

blood'less, a. [AS. blōdlēas.] Head of Bloodhound. 1. Destitute of blood, or apparently so; as, bloodless cheeks; lifeless; dead.

The bloodless carcass of my Hector sold.

2. Not attended with shedding of blood, or slaughter; as, a bloodless victory.

3. Without spirit or activity.

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood!

4. Cold of heart; unfeeling; inhuman. Joy peaches his bloodless heart, and thousands groan.

blood'less-ly, adv. — blood'less-ness, n.

blood'let' (-lēf), v. t. & i. [AS. blōdletan; blōd let + 'letan to let.] To bleed; to let blood. blood'let'ter, n.

blood'let'ting, n. Med. Act or process of letting blood or bleeding, as by opening a vein or artery, or by cupping or leeches; phlebotomy; — esp. applied to resection.

blood lily. Any amaryllidaceous plant of the genus Hemanthus. Several species are cultivated for their brilliant red flowers. See HEMANTHUS.

blood money. 1. Money paid by a manslayer or members of his family, clan, or tribe to the next of kin of a person killed by him. See WEREGILD. 2. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life; — said of a reward for supporting a capital charge, of money obtained for betraying a fugitive or for committing murder, or of money obtained from the sale of that which will destroy the purchaser.

blood orange. An orange with dark red pulp.

blood pheasant. Any of several species of pheasants of the genus Ithaginis, of the mountains of India, remarkable for the bright red colors of their throat and breast.

blood plaques (plāks), blood plates, or blood platelets. Anat. Colorless disks, smaller than either the red or white corpuscles and very readily disintegrated, that occur in varying numbers in the blood of mammals.

blood poisoning. Med. A morbid state of the blood caused by the introduction of poisonous or infective matters from without, or the absorption or retention of such as are produced in the body itself. When caused by the absorption of the toxins alone of pathogenic bacteria the condition is termed toxæmia; when bacteria as well as their toxins are absorbed and circulated in the blood it is called septicæmia; when associated with development of multiple abscesses in various organs or parts of the body, pyæmia.

blood rain. 1. Rain colored red by dust from the air. 2. a A peculiar coloration resembling drops of blood, found sometimes on bread and other starchy substances. It is ascribed to the bacterium Micrococcus prodigiosus and to one of the yeast plants (Saccharomyces glutinosus). b Any organism producing this appearance. Cf. RED SNOW.

blood relation. blood relative, etc. One that is consanguineous.

blood'root' (-rōōt'), n. 1. A scapose papaveraceous plant (Sanguinaria canadensis) having a red root and red sap and bearing a solitary lobed leaf and pretty white flower in early spring; — called also puccoon, redroot, blood-wort, letterwort, turmeric, and Indian paint. It has acrid emetic properties, and the rootstock is used as a stimulant expectorant. See SANGUINARIA. 2. In England, the tormentil.



Bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis). (3)

blood'shot' (-shōt'), n. [blood + shed.] 1. The shedding or spilling of blood; act of shedding human blood, or taking life, as in war or murder; slaughter. 2. Bloodshot. Obs.

blood'shed'der' (-ēr), n. One who sheds or spills blood.

blood'shed'ding, n. Bloodshed.

blood'shot' (-shōt'), a. [blood + shoot, p. p. of shoot to variegate.] Red and inflamed; suffused with blood, or having the vessels turgid with blood, as when the conjunctiva is inflamed or irritated; — said of the eye.

His eyes were bloodshot, . . . and his hair disheveled.

blood'shot', n. A bloodshot condition.

blood spavin. Veter. A distention of the veins of a horse in the vicinity of the hock, causing a soft swelling.

blood'stain' (-stān'), n. A discoloration caused by blood. — blood'stain', v. t. — blood'stained' (-stānd'), a.

or a black pudding. Obs.

blood'olp' (blūd'ōlf), n. Var. of BLOODAL.

blood plasma. Physiol. See BLOOD PLUM.

blood plum. The edible crimson fruit of the West African anacardiaceous tree Hematostaphylos hanceana; also, the tree.

blood pudding. A pudding largely of blood; black pudding.

blood'ripe, a. So ripe that the juice is red. — blood'ripe'ness, n.

blood'stone' (blūd'stōn'), n. Min. a A stone consisting of green chalcydony sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; — called also heliotrope. b Hematite.

blood'sucker' (-sūkt'), v. t. & i. BLOOD'SUCKER' (-sūkt'); BLOOD'SUCK'ING. To suck blood from; hence, to extort money from. Obs. except in p. pr. & vb. n. blood'suck'ing.

blood'sucking bats. See VAMPIRE.

blood'sucker' (-sūkt'ēr), n. 1. Any animal that sucks blood; esp., a leech.

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.

4. An agamid lizard of India of the genus Calotes; — so called from the red color of the throat.

blood'thirst'y (-thūrst'tī), a. Eager to shed blood; cruel; sanguinary; murderous. — blood'thirst'i-ly (-tī-lī), adv. — blood'thirst'i-ness, n.

blood tree. A small euphorbiaceous tree (Croton gossypifolius) of the West Indies, yielding a red kind of gum.

blood'-vas'cu-lar, a. Anat. Of or pertaining to blood vessels; as, the blood-vascular system.

blood-vascular gland, Anat. a ductless gland.

blood vessel. Anat. Any vessel or canal in an animal in which blood circulates, as an artery, vein, or capillary.

blood'wite' (blūd'wīt'), n. Also blood'wit. [AS. blōdwite; blōd blood + wite wite, fine.] 1. Early Law. a A fine or amercement for the shedding of blood, payable to the king, lord, or other superior in compensation for the breach of his peace. It was distinct from the weregild. Hence, a penalty for murder. b The right to levy the fine; also, exemption from payment of it.

2. Scots Law. a A broil or riot in which blood is spilt. No trial, even for a bloodwite, i. e. a broil in which blood is spilt. Erskine's Principles.

blood'wood' (-wōōd'), n. Any of numerous trees having a red juice or red wood; as: a In Australia, any of several eucalypts, as Eucalyptus corymbosa; also, the euphorbiaceous tree Baloghia lucida, the sap of which is used as a paint. b In the West Indies, the logwood and the false logwood (Hæmaphysalis hænataria). c In the East Indies, the crape myrtle Lagerstromia flos-reginae.

blood'worm' (-wūrm'), n. a The red aquatic larva of certain dipterous flies of the genus Chironomus and allied genera. b A parasite inhabiting the blood.

blood'wort' (-wūrt'), n. a Any plant of the family Hemodraceæ, the members of which contain a deep red coloring matter in the roots. b A European dock (Rumex sanguineus) with red-veined leaves. c The European elder (Sambucus ebulus), from the red juice of its berries. d The centaury (Erythraea centaurium), from its red flowers. e The common or garden burnet, from its supposed property of staining blood. f Yarrow. g Bloodroot.

blood'y (-ī), a.; BLOOD'ER (-ī-ēr); BLOOD'Y-EST. [AS. blōdig.] 1. Containing or resembling blood; of the nature of blood; as, bloody sweat.

2. Smeared or stained with blood; as, bloody hands.

3. Given or tending to the shedding of blood; having a cruel, savage disposition; murderous; cruel.

4. Attended with, or involving, bloodshed; sanguinary; esp., marked by great slaughter or cruelty; as, a bloody battle; also, portending bloodshed as, a bloody augury.

5. Springing from the appetitive nature; passionate. Last is but a bloody fire.

6. Having blood in the body; — said of animals. Obs.

7. Of the color of blood. "The bloody sun." Coleridge.

8. Infamous; contemptible; — variously used for mere emphasis or as a low epithet. Vulgar. Thackeray.

Syn. — Bloodstained, ensanguined, gory; bloodthirsty, murderous, cruel. — BLOODY, SANGUINARY. BLOODY applies to that which is covered with blood or is of the nature of blood; as, a bloody knife, bloody wounds, bloody sweat. SANGUINARY applies to that which is attended by, or bent upon, bloodshed; as, a sanguinary conflict, a sanguinary disposition, a sanguinary code. For both these senses of sanguinary, the more emphatic bloody may also be used, as, a bloody battle. See FRODOCUS.

Bloody Assize, the Eng. Hist., the judicial massacre of participants in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion against King James II., perpetrated in 1685 by George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Over 300 were executed and nearly 1000 transported. — b. bread = BLOOD RAIN, 2. — b. butcher, the male orchis. Dial. Eng. — b. dock = BLOODWORT b. — b. eagle, a form of killing, practiced by the Norsemen, in which the birds were cut away near the spine and the victim's lungs drawn out. It is supposed to have been a sacrificial rite. — b. flux, any form of diarrhea in which there is more or less blood mixed with the intestinal evacuation; — specif., dysentery. — b. hand, a hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. b. Her, a red hand, as in the arms of Ulster, which is now the distinguishing mark of a baronet of the United Kingdom. — b. man's finger, the cuckoo's pint. Dial. Eng. — b. Mary, Mary I., Queen of England (1516-58), sometimes so called by Protestants on account of the religious persecutions during her reign. — b. murrain, Veter., any of the acute infectious diseases of animals, esp. cattle, such as Texas fever, anthrax, black quarter, hemorrhagic septicæmia, etc.; — loosely and popularly so used. — b. Statue, See STATUTE. — b. sweat, a sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood; hæmatidrosis. — b. Tower, the tower of the Tower of London in which the two young sons of Edward IV. are supposed to have been murdered by order of Richard III. — b. twig, the wild cornel (Cornus sanguinea) of England; — so called from the red bark of the smaller branches. — b. urine, hæmaturia. — b. veined dock = BLOODWORT b. — b. warrior, a The wallflower (Cheiranthus cheiri), esp. one of the darker varieties. b The scarlet painted cup (Castilleja occidens) of the United States.

blood'y, adv. 1. With blood.

2. Very; exceedingly; admirably; — a low intensive formerly in general colloquial use in England.

blood'y, t.; BLOOD'ED (-īd); BLOOD'Y-ING. To make bloody; to stain with blood.

blood'shot'ten' (-shōt'tēn'), a. Bloodshot. — shot'ten-ness, n.

blood snow. = RED SNOW.

blood'stanch' (-stānch'; -140), n. The horseweed.

blood'stick', n. Far. A stick loaded at one end with lead for striking the fleam into a vein.

blood'wrod', n. [blood + a syllable of uncert. origin.] The mousetail (Myosurus minimus).

blood'stroke', n. [Cf. F. coup

de sang.] = APOPLEXY.

blood'thirst', n. Desire for bloodshed. — blood'thirst'er, n. — thirst'ing, a. — blood'thirst'ly (blūd'thīst'lē), v. r. — blood'thirst'ly, n. Far. As warm as blood in the living body. See ANIM. HEAT.

blood'wrod', n. = BLOOD LILY.

bloodwort family. Bot. The family Hemodraceæ.

blood'y-back', n. A British

bloom (blōom), n. [ME. blome, fr. Icel. blóm, blómi; akin to Sw. blom, Goth. blōma, OS. blōmo, D. bloem, OHG. bluomo, bluma, G. blume; fr. the same root as AS. blōwan to blow, blossom. See blow to bloom; cf. blossom.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a seed plant; — chiefly used collectively. "Sight of vernal bloom." Milton. 2. The flowering state; as, the roses are in bloom. Bloom conveys the idea of the culmination or perfection of floral beauty, while blossom implies the promise of fruit. Bloom in the singular as a synonym of blossom or flower is now chiefly dialectic or poetical. 3. A state or time of being, 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 brierer beauty. Hawthorne. 3. The rosy color of the cheek giving an appearance of attractive freshness; a flush; a glow. 4. A surface coating or appearance. Specif.: a The delicate, powdery coating upon certain growing or newly gathered fruits or leaves, as on grapes, plums, etc. Also fig. A new, fresh, brilliant world, with all the bloom upon it. Thackeray.

b A surface appearance analogous to that of fruits; as, the bloom of newly struck coins. c The clouded appearance which varnish sometimes takes upon the surface of a picture. d A yellowish deposit or powdery coating which appears on well-tanned leather. e The fluorescence of petroleum. f An appearance of brightness on dyed material. 5. A mineral that is frequently found as an efflorescence; as, cobalt bloom; antimony bloom. 6. A variety of raisin.

bloom, v. i.; BLOOMED (blōomd); BLOOM'ING. 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.

3. To be rosy or warm-colored; to glow. 4. To impart a bloom or surface coating. bloom out, to form an efflorescence; as, salts with which alkali soils are impregnated bloom out upon the surface of the earth in dry weather following rain or irrigation. bloom, v. l. 1. To cause to blossom or flourish. Charitable affection bloomed them. Hooker.

2. To bestow a bloom upon; to make blooming or radiant; to impart a bloom to; to cloud, as a varnished surface. White barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day. Keats.

bloom, n. [AS. blōma a mass or lump, isenes blōma a lump or wedge of iron.] 1. Metal. a A mass of wrought iron from the Catalan forge or from the puddling furnace, deprived of its dross and shaped, usually in the form of an oblong block, by shingling. b A large bar of steel formed directly from an ingot by hammering or rolling. c = 4th BULLET, 2 b. d A mass of iron or steel formed by consolidating scrap at a high temperature by hammering or rolling. 2. A lump or mass of molten glass.

bloom'er (ēr), n. A plant which blooms. bloom'er, n. [After Mrs. Bloomer, an American, who sought to introduce this costume.] 1. A costume for women, consisting of a short dress, loose trousers gathered round the ankles, and (commonly) a broad-brimmed hat. 2. A woman who wears a bloomer costume. 3. pl. Loose trousers gathered near the knee, worn by women in gymnasium practice, etc.

bloom'er-y (blōom'ēr-y), n.; pl. -eries (-īz). Iron Manuf. A furnace and forge in which wrought iron blooms are made directly from the ore, or (more rarely) from cast iron.

bloom'ing, p. a. 1. Opening in blossoms; flowering. 2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor; indicating the freshness and beauties of youth or health. 3. Having a bloom, as fresh fruit. 4. Causing or producing bloom. Rare.

6. Full-blown; utter; — used intensively and in almost any sense from disgust or irony to commendation. Slang. blooming sally, blooming willow, the willow herb (Chamaenerion angustifolium).

bloom'ing, n. Metal. Process of making blooms. bloom poison. Either of two poisonous Australian fabaceous shrubs (Gastrolobium ovalifolium and Oxylobium retusum). See POISON BUSH.

bloom side. Tanning. The hair side of a skin or hide. bloom'y (blōom'y), a. 1. Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as, a bloomy spray. But all the bloom's flush of life is fled. Goldsmith.

2. Covered with bloom, as fruit. blōs'm (blōs'fīm), n. [ME. blōsme, blōsme, AS. blōstm, blōsma, blōsma, root of B. blow to blossom, L. flos, and E. flower; fr. root of E. blow to blossom. Cf. bloom a blossom.] 1. The flower of a seed plant; bloom; — applied esp. to flowers having a colored or conspicuous perianth, usually of delicate texture, rarely to apetalous flowers. Also, the mass of bloom on a single plant, or the state of bearing flowers; as, an apple tree in blossom. Blossom is more commonly used than flower or bloom when the reference is to plants producing edible fruits; as, a cherry blossom, a currant blossom, etc. Cf. bloom, flower. 2. A blooming period or stage of development; something lovely that gives rich promise.

In the blossom of my youth. Massinger. Only when the world has reached its blossom will that be, and then come decay and dissolution. Century Mag. 3. The color of a horse that has white hairs mixed with sorrel or bay hairs; — also called peach color. 4. The weathered outcrop of a coal bed or a mineral vein in blossom, having the blossoms open; in bloom.

blōs'som, v. l.; BLOS'SOMED (-sōmd); BLOS'SOM-ING. [AS. blōs'mitan. See blossom, n.] 1. To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower. 2. To flourish and prosper.

blōs'er-iam (-īz'm), n. See -ISM; 2d BLOOMER. bloomer pit. A tan pit in which hides are treated with tanning liquor. (trefoil) bloom'fell, n. The bird's-foot blooming hook. A tool for manipulating metal blooms. bloom'ing-ly, adv. of BLOOM-ING. bloom'ing-ness, n. See -NESS. bloom'kin, n. See -KIN. soldier; a redecoat. Obs. or Archaic. Slang. Paul L. Ford. blood'y-bones, n. Formerly also blood'y-bone; a large goblin; specter; — used in connection with ravenclaw as a bugbear. blood'y-mind'ed, a. Cruel; merciless; bent on murder. bloom'age (blōom'āj), n. Blooms or blossoms collectively. bloom'ary. Var. of BLOOMERY. bloom'd. Bloomed. Ref. Sp.

blōs'som (blōs'fīm), v. t. To bear as its blossom. Rare. If you sowed therein The seed of hate, it blossom'd Charity. Tennyson.

blossom bud. In fruit trees and shrubs, the bud that produces flowers the next season; — opposed to leaf bud. blōs'som'y (-y), a. Full of blossoms; like a blossom; flowery. blot (blōt), n. [Cf. Dan. blōt bare, naked, Sw. blott, D. blot, G. bloss.] 1. Backgammon. A man exposure of a single man to be taken up. b A single man left on a point, exposed to be taken up. 2. A weak point; a failing; an exposed point or mark. He is too great a master of his art to make a blot which may be so easily hid. Dryden.

blot, n. [Cf. OF. blotte, bloutte, a clod or clot of earth (Cotgrave), earlier bloute, blouste.] 1. A spot or stain, as of ink; a blur. "Inky blots and rotten parchment bonds." 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; also, a person who is a stain or disgrace. This deadly blot in thy digressing son. Shak. a blot on the escutcheon or scutcheon, a disgrace in a family record; a stain in reputation.

blot, v. i.; BLOT'TED (-ēd; -īd); BLOT'TING. [Cf. OF. blotter to blot, stain (Cotgrave), blotte, bloutte, a clod of earth. See blot, n., stain.] 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. In blot thy beauty, as frosts do bite the meads. Shak. 3. To paint; esp., to paint coarsely; to daub. 4. To stain with infamy; to disgrace.

blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. Rowe. 5. To obliterate, as writing with ink; to cancel; to efface; — generally with out; as, to blot out a word or a sentence. Often fig.; as, to blot out offenses. One act like this blots out a thousand crimes. Dryden. 6. To obscure; to eclipse; to shadow. He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane. Cowley. 7. To dry, as writing, with blotting paper or sand. Syn.— Obliterate, expunge, erase, efface, cancel; smear, smutch, tarnish, blur; sully, disgrace.

blot, v. i. 1. To make a blot or blot; to make an erasure. 2. To take a blot; as, this paper blots easily. blotch (blōtch), n. [Cf. OF. bloche a clod of earth, and E. blot.] 1. A blot or spot, as of color or of ink; esp., 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. blotch, v. l. & t.; BLOTCHED (blōtch); BLOTCH'ING. To cover with blotches; to make or cause a blotch. To give their blotched and blistered bodies ease. Drayton.

blotch'y (-y), a. Having blotches; like a blotch. blot'ter (blōt'tēr), n. 1. One that blots; esp., something used for absorbing superfluous ink. 2. A book in which entries of transactions or occurrences are made as they take place, as in keeping the record of accounts, services, arrests, etc.

blot'ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of blot, v. blotting book. A book made of blotting paper. b = BLOTTER, 2. c = case, a case for blotting paper. — b, pad, a pad of blotting paper. — b, paper, a kind of bibulous, unsized paper used to absorb ink from freshly written manuscript.

blouz (blōuz; blous; F. blōuz; 277), n. [F. Of unknown origin.] 1. A loose shirtlike overgarment sometimes reaching about to the knees, as the smock frock of the English workman, or just below the waist, as the blouse of the French peasant, artist, etc., or well below the knee and belted, as that of the Russian peasant. 2. Hence: a The dress uniform coat of the United States army. b A loose waist, usually belted, worn by women or children. 3. One wearing a blouse; esp., a French workman.

blouse (blōuz), v. i.; BLOUSED (blōuzd); BLOUS'ING. To assume a blouse-like form. A much patched heavy sail belled into place, bloused for a moment fitfully — then fell limp. The Outlook.

bloused (blōuzd), a. Wearing a blouse; also, made full like a blouse; as, a bloused front to a waist. blous'ing (blōuz'ing), n. Material for making into blouses. blow (blō), v. i.; pret. BLEW (blōw; 243); p. p. BLOWN (blōn), Obs. blown; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOWING. [ME. blowen, AS. blawan to blossom; akin to OS. blōhan, D. bloejen, OHG. pluojan, MHG. bliejen, G. blühen, L. florere to flourish, Ofr. blāth blossom. Cf. blow to puff, FLOURISH.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom.

How blows the citron grove. Milton. To blow, v. t. To cause to blossom; to put forth (blossoms or flowers). "Banks that blow flowers." Milton. blow, n. 1. A blossom; a flower; also, state of blossoming; mass of blossoms. "Such a blow of tulips." Tuller. 2. Mining. A large mass of quartz or other gangue, isolated or forming a sudden enlargement in a lode. Australia.

blow, n. [ME. blaw, blowe; cf. OHG. bliuwan, pliuwan, to beat, G. bläuen, Goth. bliggwan.] 1. A forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or some instrument, as a rod, ax, sword, 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. at a blow, suddenly; at one effort; by a single vigorous act. "They lose a province at a blow." Dryden. — to come to blows, to engage in combat; to fight; — said of individuals, armies, and nations. Syn.— Buffet, knock, rap; shock, calamity, disaster, re-

blōs'm, or blōsm, n. Blossom. Obs. or Poetic. Tennyson. blōs'm'y, a. Blossomy. Obs. or Poetic. Tennyson. blōs'som'd. Blossomed. Ref. Sp. blōs'som-less, a. See -LESS. blōs'tme. + BLOSSOM. blōt. + BLOT. blōt'less, a. See -LESS. blōt'ter. + BLATTER. blōt'tesque' (blōt'ēsk'), a. Painting. Characterized by

blots or heavy touches; coarsely depicted. Contemptuous. — blōt'tesque'y, adv. blōt'ing-ly, adv. of BLOWING. blōt'ty, a. Covered with blots; dauby. blōud. + BLOOD. blōundie. + BLOODY. blōum. + BLOOM. blōum. Obs. p. p. of BLOW. blōunder. + BLUNDER. blōure. + BLOKE.

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verse. — BLOW, STROKE. Blow carries the implication of violence or force; STROKE, rather of suddenness, or of definiteness or precision of movement; as, a blow with the fist with a club, with an ax; the loss of his fortune was a terrible blow, "a knockdown blow" (Colloq.); a stroke of lightning, of paralysis, a stroke of genius, the stroke of an oar, of a pen, of a piston. Cf. the blows of a hammer (connoting force) with the strokes of a hammer (connoting regularity); a blow with (the flat of) a sword, and a stroke with (the edge of) a sword. See SHOCK, STRIKE.

A violence calling up the hot blood as a stroke across the mouth might have called. H. James. Which to the tune of flutes took stroke, and made The water, which they beat to follow faster, As amorous of their strokes. Shak.

blow (blō), v. i.; pret. BLEW (blōw; 243); p. p. BLOWN (blōn), Occasional or Dial. BLOWED (blōd), Obs. BLOWEN; p. pr. & vb. n. BLOWING. [ME. blawen, blawen, AS. blāwan to blow, as wind; akin to OHG. plājan, G. blāhen, to blow up, swell, L. flare to blow, and to E. bladder, blast, inflate.] 1. To move, as air, esp. to move rapidly or with power; as, the wind blows. "Hark how it rains and blows!" Walton. 2. To send forth a forcible current of air or gas, as from the mouth or from a pair of bellows. 3. To sound on being blown into, as a trumpet. There let the pealing organ blow. Milton.

4. To produce a noise by blowing, as in hissing, whistling, trumpeting; as, the snake blows; whistles blow. I will blow for them and gather them together. Coverdale (Zech. x. 3).

5. To breathe hard or quick; to pant; to puff. Here is Mistress Page at the door, sweating and blowing. Shak. 6. Of cetaceans, to eject the moisture-laden air from the lungs through the blowholes or blowhole. See WHALE. 7. To be carried or moved by the wind; as, the dust blows. The grass blows from their graves to thy own. M. Arnold. 8. To talk loudly; to boast; to storm. Colloq. You blow behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face. Bartlett.

9. To expand; to inflate; to swell, as cement. 10. To deposit eggs; — said of flies. Obs. See FLYBLOW. to blow great guns, to blow furiously and with roaring blasts; — said of the wind — to b. hot and cold (a saying derived from a fable of Æsop's), to favor a thing at one time and treat it coldly at another; or to appear both to favor and to oppose. — to b. off, to let steam escape through a passage provided for the purpose; as, the engine or steamer is blowing off. — to b. out. a To be driven out by the expansive force of a gas or vapor; as, a steam cock or valve sometimes blows out. b Mining. To explode without doing any useful work, as a shot in a bore. c To be extinguished by a current of air; as, the flame blew out. d Blow. To turn — said of an electric fuse. — to b. over, to pass away without effect; to cease, or be dissipated; as, the storm and the clouds have blown over. — to b. up. a To be torn to pieces and thrown into the air, as by an explosion of powder or gas or the expansive force of steam; to burst; to explode; as, a powder mill or steam boiler blows up. "The enemy's magazines blew up." Tuller. b To increase in force or intensity. "The gale had blown up again." Murray.

blow, v. l. 1. To force a current of air upon with the mouth, or by other means; as, to blow the fire. 2. 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. Boy, blow the pipe until the bubble rise, Then cast it off to float upon the skies. Parnell. 3. To spread by report; to publish; to disclose. Through the court his courtesy was blown. Dryden. His language does his knowledge blow. Whiting. 4. To drive by a current of air; to impel; as, the tempest blew the ship ashore. Off at sea northeast winds blow Safer odors from the spruce ashore. Milton.

5. To utter; — generally said of emotional expression; as, to blow psalms, threats, boasts, etc.; to "blow into some one's ear," to tell of privily. Obs. 6. To inflate, as with pride; to puff up. Look how imagination blows him. Shak. 7. To form by inflation; to swell by injecting air; as, to blow bubbles; to blow glass; to blow meat. 8. To clear of contents by forcing air through; as, to blow an egg; to blow one's nose. 9. To deposit eggs or larvæ upon or in (meat, etc.). To suffer the flesh fly blow my mouth. Shak.

10. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; — with up, down, open, or similar adverb; as, to blow up a building. 11. To put out of breath; to cause to blow from fatigue; as, to blow a horse. 12. Slang. a To betray; inform against or of; — formerly in respectable usage. b Imprecation. To curse; confound. c To spend (money), or spend money upon; esp., to spend freely; — often with a reflexive, or with in. "He blew in the check." R. H. Davis. 13. To sprinkle (tobacco) with water before packing in the process of curing. to blow down. = TO BLOW OFF. See below. — to b. in, Metal. to start (a blast furnace) in operation. — to b. off, to empty (a boiler) of water through the blow-off pipe, while under steam pressure; also, to eject (steam, water, sediment, etc.) from a boiler. — to b. one's brains out, to shoot one through the head. — to b. one's own trumpet, to vaunt one's own exploits, or sound one's own praises. — to b. out. a To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. b To put (a blast furnace) out of operation; — reverse of blow in. c To drive or force out by blowing. — to b. the bellows, the coals, the fire, to stir up passion, strife, or discord. Obsoles. It is you Hath blown this coal betwix my lord and me. Shak. — to b. the buck's horn, to have one's trouble for one's pains; to go whistle. Obs. Chaucer. — to b. the gall, Naut. Slang, to betray or let out a secret. — to b. the grampus, Naut., to pour buckets of water on a person, esp. when shirking. Colloq. — to b. through, to eject the air from the boilers, tubes, cylinders, etc., of (a steam engine) by means of a jet of steam sent through them. — to b. up. a To fill with air; to swell; as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble. b To inflate, as with pride, self-conceit, etc.; to puff up; as, to

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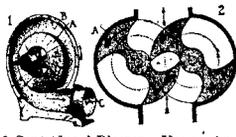
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blow one up with flattery. "Blown up with high conceits engendering pride." Milton. c. To excite; as, to blow up a contention. d. To burst, to raise into the air, or to scatter, by an explosion; as, to blow up a fort. e. To cause or bring by blowing; as, to blow up a rain. f. To scold violently; as, to blow up a person for some offense. Colloq. — to blow upon. a. To blast; to taint; to bring into discredit; to render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

A lady's maid whose character had been blown upon. Macaulay. b. To inform against. Colloq.

blow (blō), n. 1. A blowing. esp. a violent blowing of the wind; a gale; as, a heavy blow drove the ship into port. 2. 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; also, the quantity of metal so operated upon. 5. An egg, or a larva, deposited by a fly on or in flesh, or the act of depositing it. Chapman.

6. A boast; also, boasting; brag. blow'er (-ēr), n. [AS. blāvere.] 1. One that blows; as, a glass blower. 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 rotary fan or other 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 grain, etc.



1 Centrifugal Blower. Vanes A revolve in direction of Arrow, draw air from the center and force it into space B and through opening C. 2 Portion of Rotary Blower. Arrows show direction of revolution of vanes and of air current.

3. A blowing out or excessive discharge of gas from a hole or fissure in a mine. 4. The whale; — so called by seamen, from the circumstance of its spouting up a column of water or spray. 5. A swellfish or puffer. See PUFFER. 6. A braggart, or loud talker. Slang. Bartlett.

blow'fish' (-fīsh'), n. a. A puffer or any similar fish which can inflate its body. b. The wall-eyed pike. blow'fly' (-flī'), n. Any of various species of true flies that deposit their eggs or maggots on meat and other provisions, or in wounds on living animals or man; esp., Calliphora erythrocephala, a species larger than the house fly and having a dark steel-blue abdomen and hairy thorax. It is widely distributed in many parts of the world.

blow'gun' (-gūn'), n. A tube, as of cane or reed, sometimes twelve feet long, through which an arrow or other projectile may be impelled by the force of the breath. It is a weapon much used by certain Indians of America and the West Indies. See SUMPTAN.

blow'hole' (-hōl'), n. 1. A hole for the escape of air or gas. 2. A nostril or spiracle in the top of the head of a whale or other cetacean. There are two in the whalebone whales, but only one in the toothed whales. 3. A hole in the ice to which whales, seals, etc., come to breathe. 4. Founding. A spot in a casting weakened by a bubble of air; an air hole.

blow'ing, n. 1. Act or action denoted by blow, v. i. & t. 2. A noise caused by the forcible ejection of air, steam, or gas, as in hard breathing, or in an irruption of repressed gas in founding. 3. An imperfection in china due to faulty glazing or firing. 4. Veter. A sound produced by the vibration of the nostrils in some horses (called high blowers) during breathing. It is not an unsoundness and has no connection with roaring.

blow'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BLOW, to puff, etc. blowing' adder. = HOGNOSE SNAKE. — b. charge. Gun., a small charge of powder, or a mixture of powder and coal dust, with just sufficient strength to blow out the fuse plug of a shell without rupturing the shell. — b. cylinder, Mech., the air cylinder of a blast engine. — b. engine, motor for driving a blower, or a motor in combination with a blower; a blast engine. — b. fan, a rotary fan used to produce a blast. — b. furnace, a furnace in which glassware is held to soften when it becomes stiff in working. — b. iron. Glass Making. = BLOWTUBE. 3. — b. machine, any machine for producing a blast. — b. pipe. Glass Making. = BLOWTUBE. 3. — b. pot, Ceramics, an apparatus for applying potter's slip, consisting of a pot with a tube for blowing into it and a quill-like spout for the emission of the slip. — b. tube. = BLOWTUBE.

blow'line' (blō'lin'), n. A fishing line so light that the wind will carry it out over the stream. blow'na (blōn), p. p. & p. a. Opened; in bloom or having bloomed, as a flower. Shak.

blow'na (blōn), p. p. & p. a. 1. Moved or acted upon by air, etc., in any sense of BLOW, v. i. & t. 2. Swollen; inflated; distended; puffed up, as cattle when gorged with green food which develops gas. 3. Stale; worthless; tainted. The marriage would prove the best cure for the girl's blown fame. Atlantic Monthly.

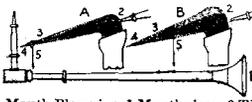
4. Out of breath; tired; exhausted. "Their horses much blown." Scott. 5. Covered with the eggs and larvae of flies; flyblown. blow'joint, Plumbing, a joint formed in soft metal, as lead, by means of a blowpipe. — b. oil, an oil which has been oxidized by forcing through it a stream of air. Many vegetable oils are thickened in this way.

blow'off, n. 1. A blowing off of steam, water, etc. 2. An apparatus for blowing off steam, etc. Also, adj.; as, a blow-off cock or pipe.

blow'out, n. 1. Act of blowing out something, or place where something has been blown out; specif.: a. A valley or depression blown out by the wind in areas of shifting sand, as among the sand hills of Nebraska. U. S. b. The cleaning of the flues of a boiler from scale, etc., by a blast of steam; also, a sudden or violent escape of air or gas. 2. A reception, dinner, or other celebration, esp. when of the nature of a carousal. Slang. 3. Elec. A magnetic device for suppressing an arc, as the arc formed by the separation of two conductors forming part of a circuit.

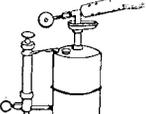
blow'out' grass. Any of several grasses growing on prairies in the western United States, esp. Redfieldia flexuosa and Muhlenbergia pungens.

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), n. 1. An instrument for directing a jet of air or other gas into a fire or flame so as to concentrate and increase the heat. The common mouth blowpipe is a tapering tube with a very small orifice from which the blast issues. It is much used in blowpipe analysis, in which the nature of substances is studied by means of their blowpipe reactions, that is, their characteristic behaviors when exposed to a blowpipe flame. These include fusibility, flame coloration, coloration of beads, formation of volatile coatings on charcoal or plaster, etc. See FLAME. There are also blowpipes worked by bellows, compressed gas, etc. Of the various kinds the oxyhydrogen blowpipe produces the most intense heat. See OXYHYDROGEN.



Mouth Blowpipe. 1 Mouthpiece; 2 Tip, when oxidizing; 3 Tip of Reducing Flame; 4 Tip of Oxidizing Flame; 5 Borax bead.

2. A blowgun; a blowtube. blow'torch' (-tōrch'), n. A small automatic blast lamp or torch, used in plumbing, etc. blow'tube' (-tūb'), n. 1. A blowgun. 2. A similar instrument, commonly of tin, used by boys for discharging paper wads and other light missiles. 3. Glass Making. A long wrought-iron tube, on the end of which the workman gathers a quantity of "metal" (molten glass), and through which he blows to expand or shape it.



Blowtorch.

blow'valve. Steam Engine. A snifting valve in a cylinder or condenser. blow'y (blō'y), a. Windy; as, blowy weather; a blowy place. blow'ze (blō'z), n. [Prob. fr. same root as bluish.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman; a wench. Obs. Shak.

blow'zed (blō'zəd), a. Having high color, as from exposure to the weather; ruddy-faced; blowzy; disordered. Tennyson. blow'ze'women blow'zed with health and wind.

blow'zy (blō'zī), a. Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored; frowzy. See SLOWLY.

blub (blūb), v. t. & i. BLUBBER (blūbəd), BLUB'BERING. [See BLEB.] 1. To swell; to puff out; as, with weeping. Obs. 2. To blubber. — blub'ber (-ēr), n. You always ... on me and told me I was a coward when I blubbed. Kipling.

blub'ber (blūb'ēr), n. [See BLEB.] 1. Foaming of waters; also, a bubble. Obs. or Colloq. At his mouth a blubber stood of foam. Henryson.

2. The fat of whales and other large marine mammals from which oil is obtained. It lies next to the skin and over the muscular flesh, and serves as a protection against cold. 3. A large sea nettle or medusa. 4. The action of blubbering.

blub'ber, a. Swollen; thick; blubbered; as, blubber lips. blub'ber, v. i.; BLUB'BERED (-ērd); BLUB'BER-ING. 1. To bubble; seethe; boil up. Obs. 2. To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face; to cry in a childish manner. She wept, she blubbered, and she tore her hair. Swift.

blub'ber, v. t. 1. To swell or disfigure (the face) with weeping; to wet with tears. How blubbered is that pretty face! Prior. 2. To give vent to (tears) or utter (broken words or cries); — with forth or out.

blub'bered (-ērd), p. p. & a. Swollen; as, a blub'bered lip. blub'ber-ing, n. A noisy weeping. — blub'ber-ing-ly, adv. blub'ber-ing' (blūb'ēr-īng), a. 1. Swollen; protuberant. 2. Like blubber; gelatinous and quivering.

blu'cher (blū'chēr; -kēr), n. 1. A kind of half boot, named from the Prussian general Blücher; also, a shoe in which the tongue and toe are one piece of leather. Thackeray. 2. Card Playing. See NAPOLÉON. 2.



Blucher Shoe.

bludg'oon (blūd'jūn), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A short stick, with one end loaded, or thick and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon. bludg'oon, v. t. & i. To hit with or as if with a bludgeon. "Bludgeoning the protesting waves." F. T. Bullen.

blue (blō; 243), a.; BLU'ER (-ēr); BLU'EST. [ME. bleu, blaw, fr. F. bleu, OF. also blou, blau, blés, LL. blavus, of G. origin; cf. OHG. blāo, G. blau, akin to D. blauw, AS. blāw, Icel. blár.] 1. Having the color of the clear sky, or a hue resembling it, whether lighter or darker; as, the deep blue sea; as blue as a sapphire; blue violets. "The blue firmanet." Milton.

2. In various specific uses: a. Pale, without redness or glare, — said of a flame; hence, of the color of burning brimstone, betokening the presence of ghosts or devils; as, the candle burns blue; the air was blue with oaths. b. Of the skin, livid, esp. with cold or from a blow. c. Designating venous blood, which shows blue in the veins through the skin, as distinguished from the red or arterial blood. d. Magnetism. Designating the south (south-seeking) pole solution is defeated.

blu'ell. An artesian well. Dial. Eng. Bluwz-a-in'da Var. of BLOWZ. bluw'ing, a. Becoming bluw. B. L. E. Abbr. Ordinance. Breech-loading rifle; breech-loading rifled gun. bls. Abbr. Hales; barrels. blu. + blu; obs. pret. of BLOW. blub. a. Swollen; puffed. blub'berd. Blubbered. Ref. Sp. blub'ber-ēr, n. One who blubbers.

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of a magnet, which is usually left of its natural steel-blue color; also, the magnetism of this pole; — opposed to red. e. Worsted Manuf. Designating the long wool from the neck of a sheep, etc., which is the best quality. 3. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel blue. 4. Suited to produce low spirits; gloomy in prospect; as, things looked blue. Colloq. 5. Severe or over strict in morals; gloomy; as, blue and sour religionists; suiting one who is over strict in morals; inculcating an impracticable, severe, or gloomy morality; as, blue laws. 6. Literary; — applied to women; — an abbreviation of bluestocking. Colloq.

The ladies were very blue and well informed. Thackeray. Phrases beginning with blue are for facility of reference distributed in the Vocabulary.

blue (blō), n. 1. A color of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky, or a color resembling that, whether lighter or darker. Blue occurs in the spectrum between wave lengths .505 and .415 micron, most characteristically from .487 to .460. Sometimes, rhetorically or poetically, the sky or the sea. The stars, too, came out of the blue one after another. R. H. Dana, Jr.

2. Blue clothing or cloth; specif., Obs., a particular variety of cloth. 3. Any pigment or dye that colors blue; also, a powder or bluing for use in laundering. 4. An object of blue color or belonging to a group whose characteristic color is blue, as a kind of Nanking china, a badge of ribbon, etc. 5. A person dressed in blue or belonging to a military, athletic, or other organization or party whose uniform or badge is blue; specif.: a. A Union soldier in the Civil War. U. S. b. An English university athlete, those of Cambridge being called the light blues, those of Oxford the dark blues. 6. A pedantic woman; a bluestocking. Colloq. 7. pl. (Short for blue devils.) Low spirits; a fit of despondency; melancholy; — commonly used with the, and sometimes as a singular. Colloq. 8. Any of numerous small blue butterflies of the family Lycaenidae, esp. of the genus Lycaena (which see). 9. The gray winter coat of deer. 10. Worsted Manuf. Blue wool. See BLUE, a, 2, e.

blue, v. t.; BLUED (blōd; 243); BLU'ING or BLU'ING. To make blue; specif.: a. To dye of a blue color. b. To apply blue or bluing to, in laundering. c. To make blue by heating, as steel springs or screws. See BLUE HEAT. blue, v. i. To turn blue.

The brown flesh blued where the bayonet kissed. Kipling. blue ash. a. An ash (Fraxinus quadrangulata) of the central and southern United States, having bluish green foliage and hard brown wood. b. The green ash (F. lan- ceolata).

blue baby. Med. An infant with congenital heart malformation producing cyanosis. blue'back' (blō'bāk'), n. 1. One of the legal-tender notes issued by the Confederacy during the Civil War; — so called in contrast to the Northern greenback. U. S. 2. Any of several fish so called from their color, as the blueback salmon, trout, etc.

blueback salmon. A salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka) which in the spring ascends the rivers of Alaska and other streams south to the Columbia River and rarely beyond. Next to the chinook salmon it is the most important species commercially; it reaches a weight of seven pounds. blueback trout. a. The aquassa trout (Salvelinus aquassa) of Maine. b. Salmo beard'slee, a trout known only from Crescent Lake, State of Washington.

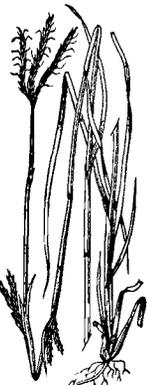
blue'beard' (-bērd'), n. The hero of a story of the same name. He married a beautiful young woman, Fatima. Leaving with her the keys of his castle, he forbids her to open a certain chamber; but she out of curiosity enters it, and discovers the remains of his six previous wives. A blood-stain on the key betrays her to Bluebeard, and she is saved from death at his hands only by the arrival of her brothers, who slay him. Although apparently in origin one of the folk tales of "painted curiosity," the story appears in French in literary form first as related by Charles Perrault, which was its English source. The story has been associated with the history of Gilles de Laval, Lord of Retz, or Rais, made Marshal of France in 1429, and hanged and burned in 1440 for his debaucheries and murders.

blue beech. The American hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana), the bark and leaves of which resemble those of the beech. See HORN- BEAM.

blue'bell' (blō'bēl'), n. a. A plant of the genus Campanula, many species of which bear bell-shaped flowers; esp., C. rotundifolia, the bluebell of Scotland or harebell. b. Either of two European liliaceous plants having racemes of drooping bell-shaped blue flowers, — the wood hyacinth and the grape hyacinth. c. Any of a number of American plants having blue flowers somewhat of this shape, as Polemonis crispus, Mertensia virginica, Clematis repens, Veronica americana. — blue'belled' (-bēld'), a.

blue'bel'lied, a. Having a blue belly. blue-belled lorikeet, the warren. — b. parrot, the warren.

blue bent, blue bent grass. The grass Andropogon prostratus, used in the western United States for hay. blue'ber-y' (-bēr-ī), n.; pl. -BERRIES (-z). [Cf. BLAUBERRY.] 1. The sweet, edible blue or blackish berry of any of several species of Vaccinium; also, Blue Bent (Andropogon prostratus), from the huckleberry in containing numerous minute seeds



Blue Bent (Andropogon prostratus).

blubber grass. A kind of chess (Bromus hordeaceus). blubber lip, blub'ber-lipped'. Var. of BLUBBER LIP, LIPPED. blub'ber-ous (-ōs), a. Blubber. blubber spade. A spade-like knife for stripping blubber from whales. bluber. + BLUBBER. blud. + BLOOD. blud' (blūb) pret. var. of BLOOD. blud'oned (blūb'ōnd), a. Beaten with a bludgeon; also, armed with a bludgeon. bludg'oon-er, bludg'oon-ēr', n. One who has or uses a bludgeon. blud-y. + BLOODY. blue. Obs. pret. of BLOW. blue Andalusian fowl. The Andalusian fowl. [Fish b. blue angel fish. See ANGEI.] blue asbestos. Crocidolite. blueback herring. A The lake herring (Argirosomus) and b. The gut herring. blueback mullet. The white mullet (Mugil curema). blue bass. The black sea bass (Centropristis striatus). blue bear. = GLACIER BEAR.

instead of ten nutlets. *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum* is the dwarf, *V. vacillans*, the low, and *V. corymbosum*, the tall, blueberry. See **BLUEBERRY**.

2. The blue cohosh.

3. A the edible berry of the Australian tree *Myoporum serotatum*; called locally *native currant* and *palmyre*; also, the tree itself, known as *native myrtle*, *native juniper*, and *cockatoo bush*. **b** The fruit of plants of the genus *Elaeocarpus* (the blueberry tree or blueberry ash), and of species of *Dianella*. *Australia*.

blueberry ash. Any of several Australian elaeocarpaceous trees of the genus *Elaeocarpus*, as *E. obovatus*. They yield a valuable strong white wood. The fruit is an edible berrylike drupe.

bluebird (blō'bfīrd'), *n.* A small song bird (*Sialia sialis*), very common in the eastern United States, and, in the north, one of the earliest to arrive in spring. The male is bright blue above, with the breast reddish. Related species are found in the western States. In India the name is applied to a bird of the genus *Irenia* (see **FAIRY BLUEBIRD**), and in the Southern Ocean to the sooty albatross.



Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

blue-black, *a.* Of, or having, a very dark blue color, almost black. — **blue-black mess**.

blue black. A pigment of a blue-black color, esp. one made by charring vine shoots.

blue blood. The blood of noble or aristocratic families; hence, a member of an old aristocratic family. The phrase originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons, whose veins have a blue appearance, claimed pure descent from the old Spanish stock, without Moorish or Jewish admixture. See also **BLOOD**, 7.

blue bonnet (blō'bon'ēt'), *n.* 1. A broad, flat Scottish cap of blue wool, or one wearing such a cap; a Scotchman. 2. The European blue titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*). 3. *Bot.* = **BLUEBOTTLE**, 1.

blue book ('-bōōk'), *n.*, or **blue book**. 1. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. *Eng.* 2. The United States official "Biennial Register." 3. A register or directory of persons of social prominence. *Colloq., U. S.*

blue bonnet (blō'bon'ēt'), *n.* 1. A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea cyanus*) having attractive flower heads with blue, pink, or white bottle-shaped rays. It is common in grain fields, and is often cultivated in the United States. Called also *bachelor's-butt*, *cornflower*, *bluebonnet*, etc. 2. Any of several species of true flies, larger than the house flies, having the abdomen or the whole body steel-blue in color, and making a loud buzzing noise in their flight; esp., the blowfly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), having the abdomen dark steel-blue and the thorax hairy, and the more iridescent *Lucilia caesar*, both often found in houses. 3. *Bot.* = **BLUEBOTTLE**, 1.

blue bush ('-bōōsh'), *n.* 1. A Mexican rhannaceous shrub (*Ceanothus bureus*) bearing a profusion of blue flowers. 2. In Australia, any of various plants: (1) A kind of salt-bush (*Koelia pyramidalis*). (2) A species of *Acacia* or wattle (*A. brachybotrya*). (3) Any one of several other shrubs.

blue cap ('-kāp'), *n.* 1. A salmon one year old. *Local, Eng.* 2. The blue titmouse. 3. A Scot; a bluebonnet.

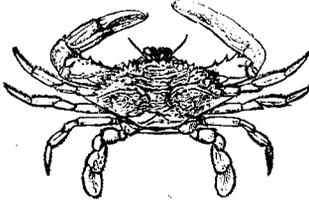
blue cat, blue catfish. A catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the Mississippi valley, which reaches a weight of one hundred pounds or more. It is an important food fish.

blue coat (blō'kōt'), *n.* One dressed in blue, as a soldier, a sailor, or a policeman. — **blue-coat**, *a.*

blue cod. A the buffalo cod. **b** A common marine acanthopterygian fish (*Percis colias*) of New Zealand.

blue cohosh. A berberidaceous herb of the eastern United States and Japan (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), having tripartite leaves and small greenish yellow or purplish flowers which are succeeded by large blue berrylike fruits. The thick knotty rootstock is used medicinally as a sedative, antispasmodic, and oxytocic. Called also *papoose root*, *squaw root*, *blueberry root*, *blueberry root*, etc.

blue crab. The common edible crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The soft-shelled crabs of the markets are also of this species, being individuals which have recently shed their shells.



Blue Crab (*Callinectes sapidus*). (4)

blue creeper. An Australian polygalaceous plant (*Bredemeyera volubilis*) having handsome blue flowers.

blue curls, *n.*, or, *often*, **blue curls**. A any plant of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family, esp. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States, and *T. lanceolatum* of California. They are herbs with very irregular blue flowers, and are called also *dastard pennyroyal*. **b** The self-heal.

blue daisy. An Australian asteraceous plant (*Felicia ameloides*), cultivated in greenhouses for its blue-rayed flowers, resembling those of the marguerite. **b** The Michaelmas daisy. *Eng.* **c** The chicory.

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blue dawn flower. The blue flower of the commonly cultivated *Ipomoea laevis*; also, the plant. See **IPOMEEA**.

blue devil. 1. A baleful demon. 2. *pl.* Apparitions supposed to be seen by persons suffering with delirium tremens; hence, very low spirits. "Can Gumbo shut the hall door upon blue devils, or lay them all in a red sea of claret?" *Thackeray*. — **blue-devil-ige**, **blue-devil-lam**, *n.*

3. **a** A common blue-rayed aster (*Aster lowricanus*) of the eastern United States. **b** *pl.* = **BLUEWEED**.

blue dogwood. The *Cornus alternifolia*, of the eastern United States and Canada, a shrub or small tree with greenish bark and small white flowers which are succeeded by blue fruit.

blue duck. A species of duck (*Hymenolæmus macrorhynchus*), largely lead-blue in color, of the mountain streams of New Zealand.

blue-eye (blō'īv'), *n.* 1. An Australian honey eater (*Entomyza cyanotis*). 2. The germander speedwell.

blue-eyed, *a.* Having blue eyes.

blue-eyed babies, blueets. — **b. grass**, any iridaceous plant of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, having grasslike foliage and delicate blue flowers. — **b. Mary**, *a.* European navelwort (*Omphalodes verna*), with small blue flowers. **b** The plant innocence (*Collinsia verna*). **c** Blue-eyed grass. **d** The common spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginica*).

blue fescue. A grass (*Festuca glauca*) closely related to the sheep's fescue (*F. ovina*) but with silvery blue foliage.

blue fin (blō'fīn'), *n.* 1. The whitefish (*Argegosomus nigripinnis*) of Lake Michigan; sometimes, any of certain other whitefishes. **b** The bluegill.

blue fire. A composition that burns with a bright blue light, used in pyrotechny, marine signaling, etc. One formula is: chlorate of potash, 84.5 parts; charcoal, 18.1 parts; ammoniacal copper sulphate, 27.4 parts.

blue fish ('-fīsh'), *n.* 1. A very active and voracious fish (*Cheilodipterus saltatrix*), allied to the Carangidae, but usually regarded as constituting a separate family, Cheilodipteridae. It is distributed in many seas, and is an impor-

tant food fish on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is commonly from three to five pounds in weight, though sometimes much larger, and is very destructive to other fishes, esp. the menhaden. The young are called *snappers*. 2. Any of various other fishes; as: **a** A Californian weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*). **b** The blue parrot fish (*Scarus caeruleus*). **c** In Australia, *Girella cyanea* of the family Kyphosidae. **d** The greenfish (*Girella nigricana*). *California*. **e** The pudding wife (*Halichthys radiatus*). *Bermuda*. **f** The saury (*Scombrox saurus*). **g** Locally, any of various other fishes, as the cunner, sea bass, squeteague, etc.

blue flag. The common iris of the eastern United States (*Iris versicolor*). Occasionally, any blue-flowered species of *Iris*.

blue fox. The Arctic fox, esp. the variety of the Aleutian Islands, whose fur is more tinged with bluish gray than that of individuals from the mainland.

blue gentian. **a** Fringed gentian. **b** Soapwort gentian.

blue gill (blō'gīl'). A sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*) of the Mississippi valley. It reaches nearly a pound in weight, and is an excellent food fish.

blue goose. A North American wild goose (*Chen caeruleascens*) having a grayish plumage resembling that of the young snowgoose, found chiefly during its migrations in the Mississippi valley.

blue grape. A native grape (*Vitis bicolor*) of the eastern United States, with bluish glaucous stems, 3-lobed leaves, and bluish black sour berries.

blue grass. Any of several grasses of the genus *Poa*, having bluish green culms, esp. *P. compressa* and *P. pratensis*. See **KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS**.

blue-grass state, the State of Kentucky; — so called from the famous blue-grass region, where fine horses are bred.

blue-green algae (blō'grēn'), *n.* **a.** A group of unicellular algae constituting the class Schizophyceae, and so called on account of their color. See **SCHIZOPHYCEAE**.

Blue Grotto. A beautiful cavern, about 175 feet long and 40 feet high, on the north side of Capri, Italy, celebrated for the dazzling blue light within. Objects seen in the water are silvery. It is entered from the sea by a narrow passage about three feet high.

blue gum. A any of several Australian myrtaceous trees, of the genus *Eucalyptus*; specif., *E. globulus*, now cultivated in tropical and warm temperate regions for its timber. See **EUCALYPTUS**. — **b. Med.** A discoloration of the gums, in the form of a blue line, indicative of lead poisoning; — called also **blue gums**.

blue glede. The European harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

blue gown, *n.* See **BLUESMAN**, 4.

blue grama. See **GRAMA GRASS**.

blue gray or grey. A cross between shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle. **b** A cross between a shorthorn and Galloway.

blue groper. See **GROPER**.

blue ground. See **KIMBERLITE**.

blue grouse. The dusky grouse, blue hawke. **b** Any of several hawk: as the European harrier, the peregrine, or the American goshawk.

blue hearts, *n.* An American blue-flowered scrophulariaceous herb (*Buellia americana*).

blue heron. See **HERON**.

blue huckleberry. The tangleberry.

blue ing. Var. of **BLUING**.

blue iron earth. Earthy vivianite (*Fe₃(PO₄)₂·8H₂O*).

blue jaundice. See **JAUNDICE**.

blue jessamine or **jasmine**. The blue-flowered *Clematis crispa*, of the southern United States.

blue kite (*Accipiter velox*) of the Pacific coast.

blue peter. A *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. **b** *Whist.* The conventional trumpet signal.

blue pigeon. 1. An Australian cuckoo shrike (*Graucalus melanops*). 2. A sounding lead. *Sailor's Slang*.

blue pill. *Med.* **a.** A pill of prepared mercury, used as an aperient, etc. **b** Blue mass.

blue from earth. Earthy vivianite (*Fe₃(PO₄)₂·8H₂O*).

blue fish, *n.* See **BLUE FISH**.

blue fly, *n.* See **BLUING**.

blue green. See **GREEN**.

blue huckleberry. The tangleberry.

blue heat. A temperature (about 550°-600° Fahr.) at which iron or steel becomes bluish. See **TEMPER**, *v. l.*

blue-hot (blō'hōt'), *a.* Having the temperature of a blue heat.

Blue Hen State. The State of Delaware; — a popular sobriquet. It is said, though the story lacks proof, to have taken its origin from the insistence of a Delaware Revolutionary captain, Mifflin, that no cook of his army be truly game unless the mother was a blue hen, whence *Blue Hen's Chickens* came to be a nickname for the people of Delaware.

blue indigo. A wild indigo (*Baptisia australis*) of the eastern United States, having racemes of showy blue flowers.

blue jack (blō'jāk'), *n.*, or **blue jack**. 1. Blue vitriol; sulphate of copper. 2. An inferior oak (*Quercus brevipolia*) of the southern United States, having entire, cuneate leaves and numerous small acorns.

blue jack-et (jāk'ēt'; -It; 7), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy; — often as disting. from *marine*.

blue jay. The common jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of the eastern United States. It has a handsome crest, and the plumage of the upper parts is chiefly bright blue. In the western United States other jays, largely blue in color, belonging to the same genus, and to *Aphelocoma*, in which there is no crest, are also called *blue jays*.

blue john. A beautiful variety of fluor spar found in Derbyshire, England, used for making vases and other ornamental articles.

blue joint ('-jōint'), *n.* Either of two tall American hay and fodder grasses (*Agropyron glaucum* and *Calamagrostis canadensis*) having bluish green or glaucous culms.

blue laws. Certain laws of extreme rigor alleged by Rev. Samuel A. Peters, in his "General History of Connecticut," to have been enacted in the early days of the New Haven colony; hence, any puritanical laws. Formerly these laws were supposed to have been mostly maliciously invented by Peters, but nearly all of them have now been found in the New Haven statutes or in the works of one Neal, an earlier writer than Peters. See W. F. Prince's "An Examination of Peters's Blue Laws."

blue lead (lēd). *Mining.* An ancient channel deposit of gold-bearing cemented gravel. *California*.

blue lettuce. Any species of *Lactuca* having blue-rayed heads, as *L. floridana*. See **LACTUCA**.

Blue Light. A nickname given to the American Federalists by their political opponents during the war of 1812. The Federalists were accused of making signals traitorously with blue lights to the British vessels.

blue lodge. *Freemasonry*. A lodge in which the first three degrees are conferred; — so called because of the color of the decorations of these degrees.

blue mane. A dress, and hence [*cap.*] the title, of one of the four pursuivants of the Herald's College, England. See **PURSUIVANT**, 1.

blue mass. *Pharm.* A preparation of mercury from which is formed the blue pill.

blue metal. 1. *Copper Metal*. See **METAL**, *n.* 2. Broken bluestone or basalt, for macadam. *Australia*.

blue mold or mould. A common mold fungus (*Penicillium glaucum*), producing blue patches on bread, cheese, etc.; also, any of several other mold fungi of this genus.

blue myrtle. **a** A handsome blue-flowered rhannaceous shrub or small tree (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) native of western California. Also called *blue blossom* and *California lilac*. **b** The common periwinkle (*Vincina minor*).

Blue nose (blō'nōz'), *n.* A Nova Scotian; also, a Nova Scotian ship (called also *Blue nos'er* [-nōz'ēr]); a Nova Scotian potato, etc.

blue oak. An oak (*Quercus oblongifolia*) of the southwestern United States, with dull-green, entire leaves. **b** The bur oak *Q. macrocarpa*. **c** The oak *Q. douglasii*, of the western United States.

blue oil. A mixture of heavy oils and paraffin, obtained in the distillation of ozocerite.

blue palm. **a** A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Sabal adansonii*) with a subterranean stem and glaucous leaves, the petioles spineless. **b** A palm of Lower California (*Erythra armata*) with very glaucous fan-shaped leaves, the segments clothed with white filaments.

blue palmetto. A dwarf fan palm of the southern United States (*Kingia phillyria*) with white flowers. It has a creeping stem clothed with the fibrous leaf sheaths and occasional spines; the leaves are long-stalked and somewhat glaucous.

blue paper. Paper made sensitive to light, for use in making blue prints. See **CYANOTYPE**.

blue pea. A fabaceous vine (*Citrona ternatea*) widely distributed through the tropics. It has pinnate leaves and bright blue flowers with a yellow center.

blue pen, *n. l.* To edit, or excise from, with a blue pencil; — said of a printer's copy; as, the editor *blue-penned* the manuscript. Hence, **blue-pen**, *n.*

blue perch. **a** The cunner. *Local, U. S.* **b** The striped surf fish (*Micropogonias undulatus*) of the Pacific coast.

blue peter. **a** *Naut.* A blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, etc. It is a corruption of *blue repeater*, one of the British signal flags. **b** *Whist.* The conventional trumpet signal.

blue pigeon. 1. An Australian cuckoo shrike (*Graucalus melanops*). 2. A sounding lead. *Sailor's Slang*.

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blue from earth. Earthy vivianite (*Fe₃(PO₄)₂·8H₂O*).

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blue green. See **GREEN**.

blue huckleberry. The tangleberry.

blue ing. Var. of **BLUING**.

blue iron earth. Earthy vivianite (*Fe₃(PO₄)₂·8H₂O*).

blue jaundice. See **JAUNDICE**.

blue jessamine or **jasmine**. The blue-flowered *Clematis crispa*, of the southern United States.

blue kite (*Accipiter velox*) of the Pacific coast.

blue peter. **a** <

blue plum. An Australian oleaceous tree (*Notelaea gland-ristaminea*) having an edible plumlike fruit. See **NOTELAEA**.

blue point. An oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island, much used for eating raw; hence, any similar oyster.

blue print. Often **blue/rint** (blōo'print; 243), *n.* A blue photograph. See **CYANOTYPE**.

blue ribbon. *a.* The ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter. Hence, a member of that order. *b.* Anything the attainment of which is an object of great ambition; a distinction or prize. Users where several prizes are given, as at a horse or dog show, the blue ribbon denotes the first class or highest honor. "These [scholarships] were the blue ribbon of the college." *Farrar.* *c.* The distinctive badge of certain temperance or total abstinence organizations, as of the *Blue Ribbon Army*.

blue ruin. *Eng. Slang.* *a.* Utter ruin. *b.* Gin.

blue saltbush. An Australian chenopodiaceous plant (*Chenopodium curvicaule*) with bluish gray foliage, valuable as a forage plant in arid regions.

blue shark. A voracious and very active pelagic shark (*Prionace glauca*) widely distributed in warm and temperate seas. It becomes twenty to twenty-five feet long, and is one of the commonest man-eating sharks.

blue spirea or spirea. A verbaceous shrub (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) often cultivated in gardens for its spiralklike clusters of blue flowers, produced in autumn.

blue spruce. *a.* The spruce *Picea parryana*, of the Rocky Mountain region. *b.* BLACK SPRUCE.

blue stem/ (blōo'stēm'), n. *a.* A tall coarse grass (*Andropogon furcatus*), of the eastern United States, having glaucous culms. It is useful for hay. *b.* A similar grass (*Agropyron glaucum*) of the western United States; — called also *blue joint*. *c.* Blueweed. *U. S.*

blue/stocking (stōk'ing), n. *1.* A literary woman; a female pedant. *Colloq.*
"As explained in Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson,' this term is derived from the name *bluestocking clubs* given in his time to the conversational held by ladies with literary lions, because Mr. Stillingfleet, a popular conversationalist, who attended them, always wore blue stockings."
2. The American avocet.

blue/stocking, a. *1.* Wearing the ordinary blue worsted stockings; — orig. used when knee breeches were commonly worn, and black silk stockings were a part of the customary full dress; hence, in ordinary instead of full dress.
That *Bluestocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a company of fellows called together by Cromwell, the army and council thereof picked out for the purpose. *Sir J. Brantford.*
2. Having or affecting learning or literary tastes; — said of women. See **BLUESTOCKING, n., 1.**

blue/stocking-ism (fz'm), n. The character or manner of a bluestocking; — female pedantry.

blue/stone (stōn'), n. *1.* Blue vitriol.
2. A building or paving stone of bluish gray color; specifically, a sandstone quarried in New York State, near the Hudson River.

blue succory. A South European cichoriaceous plant (*Catananche corymbosa*) cultivated for its long-peduncled heads of flowers with flat blue rays.

blue/et (blōo'ēt; -It; 243), n. [*F. bluet, bleuët, dim. of bleu*]. *1.* A kind of bluish woolen cloth.
2. A bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). *Eng.* *b.* The tree huckleberry (*Batodendron arboreum*). *U. S.* *c.* (More often in *pl.*) A delicate rubiaceous plant of the United States (*Houstonia carulea*) with 4-parted bluish flowers and tufted stems. See **HOUSTONIA**. Also called *innocence, quaker-ladies*, etc.

blue/throat (thrōt'), n. A singing bird of northern Europe and Asia (*Cyanocitta stuebeli*), related to the European redstart; — called also *blue-throated robin* and *blue-throated v. warbler*.

blue/tongue (-tūng'), n. *1.* A form of South African horse sickness in which the lesions are most marked about the head. It is infectious, characterized by dilatation of the blood vessels and excessive oedema, and usually fatal. Called also *thickhead*. *Bluet* (*Houstonia carulea*). *Bluet* (*Houstonia carulea*). *Bluet* (*Houstonia carulea*).

blue vervain. A tall verbaceous weed (*Verbena hastata*) of the eastern United States, having hastate leaves and slender spikes of blue flowers.

blue vitriol. Sulphate of copper, CuSO₄·5H₂O, a blue crystallized salt, used in electric batteries, calico printing, manufacture of copper pigments, etc.; — called also *blue-stone*. It is prepared by roasting copper sulphide ores.

blue water lily. A blue Egyptian lotus (*Nelumbo carulea*). See **EGYPTIAN LOTUS**. *b.* A blue-flowered variety of *Castalia zanzibariensis*, common in cultivation.

blue/wed' (-wēd'), n. *a.* A coarse, prickly boraginaceous weed (*Echium vulgare*) of Europe, naturalized in the United States. It has handsome blue flowers in scorpioid spikes. Called also *blue thistle*, and *viper's bugloss*, etc. *b.* Chicory.

blue whale. A roqual (*Balaenoptera sibbaldii*) of the North Atlantic. It is one of the largest species of whales, sometimes exceeding 80 feet in length.

blue/wing (blōo'wīng; 243), n. *a.* The blue-winged teal. See **TEAL**. *b.* The shoveler duck.

blue-winged/ (-wīngd'), a. Having blue wings; as: blue-winged goose. = **BLUE GOOSE**. — *b.* shoveler, the shoveler duck. — *b.* teal. See **TEAL**.

blue/wood' (-wōod'), n. A rhamaaceous chaparral shrub (*Condalia obovata*) of western Texas and northern Mexico.

blue wren. An Australian singing bird (*Maturus cyaneus*). The male in summer is largely bright blue and black.

blue/y (blōo'y; 243), a. Bluish. *Southeast.*

blue/y, n.; pl. BLUEYS (-Iz). [From **BLUE, a.**] *Australasia.*
1. A bushman's blanket, shirt, or blouse; — from its color.
2. A bushman's bundle or luggage; a swag; swag; — so called because a blanket is sometimes used as the covering.



Bluet (*Houstonia carulea*)

bluff (blif), a. [Cf. **OD. blaf flat, broad, blaffaert** one with a broad face, also, a boaster; or *G. verbliffen* to confuse. *LG. bluffen* to frighten; of unknown origin.]
1. Having a broad, flattened front; as, the *bluff bows* of a ship. *Bluff visages.* *Irving.*
2. Rising steeply with a flat or rounded front. "A *bluff* or bold shore." *Faloner.*
Its banks, if not really steep, had a *bluff* and precipitous aspect. *Judd.*
3. Surly; churlish; gruff; blunt.
4. Abrupt; roughly frank; unceremonious; blunt; brusque; — generally with an element of heartiness or open-minded good nature; as, a *bluff answer*; a *bluff manner* of talking; a *bluff sea captain.* "Bluff King Hal." *Scott.*
There is indeed a *bluff* pertinacity which is a proper defence in a moment of surprise. *J. Taylor.*
Syn. — Short, abrupt, unceremonious, uncivil, impolite, rude, surly. — **BLUFF, BLUNT, BRUSQUE, CURT, CRUSTY** agree in the idea of abruptness in speech or manner (see **COARSE**). **BLUFF**, the only term of the group used in a good sense, connotes heartiness, good nature, unconventionality; as, a *bluff countenance*, *bluff honesty*, the *bluffness* of a soldier or sailor. **BLUNT** (see **BLUNT**) implies lack of consideration for others' feelings, and some disregard for the amenities of life; as, a *blunt reply*, *blunt manners*. *Bluntness* is often wrongly used as synonymous with *frankness* (see **FRANK**), as if one could not be frank without being discourteous. **BLUNTS** suggests a certain (real or apparent) tartness of temper and ungraciousness of speech; as, a *blunt refusal*. **CURT** denotes excessive brevity or rude conciseness; as, a *curt answer*, *nod*. **CRUSTY** (see **SULLEN**) adds to *curt* the implication of greater crabbedness or harshness, sometimes, however, belying real kindness of heart; as, a *crusty old bachelor*.
The old gentleman was burly and *bluff*, very kind and generous, but passionate. *H. C. Robinson.*
I have authentic intelligence of his being a critical character in all its forms, acute, sour, and *blunt*. *Cowper.*
He did the external John Bull to perfection, even threw in a bit of *brusquerie*, a possibility of rudeness. *T. E. Brown.*
"Why?" said Lydgate, who was very much given to use that inconvenient word in a *curt* tone. *G. Eliot.*
He was a *crusty* old fellow, as close as a vise. *Hanthorpe.*
Bluff King Hal or Harry, a common sobriquet of Henry VIII. (1509-47) of England.
bluff, n. 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.*
bluff, v. l.; BLUFFED (blif't); BLUFF'ING. [Of unknown origin.] *1.* To blindfold; hoodwink. *Bailey.*
2. [Possibly a different word; cf. *D. bluffen* to boast.] *Poker.* To deter (opponents) from taking the risk of betting on their hands of cards by a show of assurance in the strength of one's own hand, esp. when it is weak, manifested by a large bet or by one's manner.
3. To deceive by manner, speech, or expression, so as to accomplish some hidden purpose or ward off some danger; 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.
bluff, v. i. To bluff one's opponents, by a fictitious show of strength, as in poker.
bluff, n. 1. A blinker or blinder, as for a horse.
2. Act of bluffing or deception; esp., deception produced by manner, speech, or expression; often, a pretense of assurance covering real uncertainty or weakness; as, his talk was all *bluff*.
Under such circumstances the only available resource was a game of *bluff*. *John Fiske.*
3. A game at cards resembling draw poker.
bluff-bowed' (-bōud'), a. *Naut.* Having broad and flat bows; — the opposite of *sharp or lean*.
bluing, or blue'ing (blōo'ing; 243), n. *1.* Act of rendering blue; as, the *bluing* of steel.
2. Something to give a bluish tint, as a preparation of indigo or various other substances used in laundering to counteract the yellowish tinge of white linen or cotton.
bluish, a. Somewhat blue. "Bluish mists." *Dryden.* — *bluish-ly, adv.* — **bluish-ness, n.**
blunder (blūnd'ər), v. i.; BLUN'DERED (-dērd); BLUN'DERING. [ME. *blunderen*, *blonden*, to stir, confuse, blunder; perh. allied to *blend* to mix, to confound by mixture, or cf. *Icel. blunda* to doze, blink.] *1.* 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, *Dryden.*
And *blunders* on, and stagers every pace. *J. Martineau.*
2. To act blindly; to make a serious error or commit a fault through ignorance, stupidity, overconfidence, or mental confusion.
We *blunder* ever and pour[n] [po]re in the fyr. *Chaucer.*
For want of experience we may *blunder*, but not sin. *J. Martineau.*
3. To blunder on or upon. *1.* To continue blundering. *b.* To find or reach (something desirable) as if by an accident involving more or less stupidity.
blunder, v. t. 1. To mix; to mingle confusedly; to soil; muddle; also, to derange.
He *blunders* and confounds all these together. *Stillingfleet.*
2. To cause to blunder.
"One's the old crupper that brought us all here and *blundered* us down to this." *Stevenson.*
3. To utter awkwardly, stupidly, or blunderingly; — usually with *out*; as, he *blundered* out an apology.
4. To do or treat blunderingly; to mismanage; bungle.
They must have *blundered* that siege terribly. *Wellington.*
blunder, n. 1. Confusion; disturbance. *Obs.*
2. A gross error or mistake, resulting from mental confusion or blindness, carelessness, stupidity, or ignorance. *Syn.* — See **ERROR**.

blunder-buss (blūnd'ər-būs), n. [Either fr. *blunder* + *D. bus* tube, box, akin to *G. büchse* box, gun, *E. box*; or corrupt. fr. *D. donderbus* (lit.) thunder box, gun, musket.]
1. An obsolete short gun or firearm, with a large bore and usually a bell muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls, and intended to do execution at close quarters, without exact aim.
2. A stupid, blundering fellow. *Halliwel.*
blunder-head' (-hēd'), n. [*blunder* + *head*.] A stupid, blundering fellow. — **blunder-head'ed, a.** — **blunder-head'ed-ness, n.**
blunder-ing, p. a. Characterized by blunders; given to making blunders. — **blunder-ing-ly, adv.**
blunge (blūnj), v. l.; BLUNGED (blūnjd); BLUNG'ING (blūnj'ing). [Cf. *plunge* and *blend*.] To amalgamate and blend; to beat up or mix in water, as clay.
blunger (blūnj'ər), n. A wooden blade, with a cross handle, used for mixing the clay in potteries; a plunger; also, a pug mill, or a vat with mechanical stirrers.
blunt (blūnt), a. [ME. *blunt* not sharp, stupid; of uncertain origin.] *1.* Insensitive; obtuse in feeling or spiritual perception.
Undevotion through which a man is so *blunt*, . . . and hath such anger in soul. *Chaucer.*
I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions. *Pope.*
2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment; stupid; — opposed to *acute*. "His wits are not so *blunt*." *Shak.*
3. Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp or keen.
The murderous knife was dull and *blunt*. *Shak.*
4. Barren or unfruitful, as soil. *Obs.*
5. Abrupt in address; wanting the forms of civility; rough in manners or speech; plain; unceremonious; blunt. "Hiding his bitter jests in *blunt* behavior." "A plain, *blunt* man." *Shak.*
Syn. — **BLUNT, DULL, OBTUSE, STUPID** come into comparison primarily as associated with sensibility or perception. **BLUNT** so used (for its application to speech, see **BLUFF**) implies a certain (sometimes temporary) callousness or lack of nice perception; as, *blunt sensibilities*; "And Enid could not say one tender word, she felt so *blunt* and stupid at the heart" (*Tennyson*); "She [Emilia] . . . is *blunt* in perception and feeling, and quite destitute of imagination" (*A. C. Bradley*). **DULL** implies a heavy and sluggish habit of mind, or a lack of vividness and intensity; obtuse, lack of sensitiveness, and even a certain impenetrability to emotions or ideas; as, a *dull pupil*, a *dull book*, a *dull color*, a *dull ache* or pain; an *obtuse* audience, his understanding was *obtuse*; "And Enid appears to be more commonly used of instruments or tools so made that a cross section near the edge subtends a relatively large angle; **DULL**, of a tool or instrument whose edge or point has lost its keenness or sharpness by use; thus, an ax, even when sharp, is a *blunt* instrument as compared with a razor; a crowbar is *blunter* than a chisel, though neither may be *dull* (i. e., to strike a blow with the *blunt* — not *dull* — side of an ax or sword, as opposed to its flat or edge); a *dull* pencil is made so by use, but one may purposely put a *blunt* (not a *dull*) point on a pencil in sharpening it; the *blunt* nose of the beaver. **OBTUSE** (opposed to *acute*) suggests esp. the angle of the edge or point; it applies more frequently to the parts of plants or (sometimes) animals than to instruments or tools; as, an *obtuse* leaf, cf. an *obtuse* weapon (but not, an *obtuse* ax, pencil, sword).
See **LELASS, INSIPID**; cf. **SHARP**.
A man possessed of such warm imagination commands all nature, and arrogates possessions of which the owner has a *blunter* relish. *Goldsmith.*
Know, Eusden thirsts no more for sack or praise; He sleeps among the *dull* of ancient days. *Pope.*
A certain something which an *obtuse* auditor might have mistaken for asperity. *Hawthorne.*
Like all poetic natures, he loved ignorant people. . . . But he could not stand *stupid* people, especially those who are made *stupid* by education. *O. Wilde.*
blunt file. See **FILE, n., tool**.
blunt, n. 1. A fencer's foil. *Obs.*
2. A short needle with a strong point. See **NEEDLE**.
3. Money. *Can't.* *Beaconsfield.*
blunt, v. i.; BLUN'TED; BLUN'TING. *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.
3. Fort. To replace a salient angle of by a right line, or bar couple; as, a *blunted* redan.
blunt, v. t. To become blunt.
blunt'ly, adv. In a blunt manner; coarsely; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility. Sometimes after *bluntly* giving his opinions, he would quietly lay himself asleep until the end of their deliberations. *Jeffrey.*
blunt'ness, n. Quality or state of being blunt.
blur (blūr), v. t.; BLURRED (blūrd); BLUR'ING. [Perh. of same origin as *bluar*.] *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.
But time hath nothing *blurred* those lines of favor Which then he wore. *Shak.*
Or would it be better to . . . *blur* into an indeterminate mess perception, reason, imagination, passion? *J. Martineau.*
bluid (blūd), Scot. var. of BLOOD.
blu'ism (blōo'iz'm), n. = **BLUESTOCKINGISM**.
blume. *Obs.* or *Scot. var. of* [Blume] [*Bloom*].
blu'ism (blōo'iz'm), n. [NL., after the German botanist K. L. Blume.] *Syn.* of **PLACUS**.
blunder-bore, n. A giant in the tale of "Jack the Giant Killer."
blunder-bush. *Obs.* or dial. var. of **BLUNDERBUSH**.
blunder-d. *Blundered. Ref. Sp.*
blunder-er, n. One who blunders.
blunder-fal, a. See **FUL**.
blunder-head. *Blunderhead. Ref. Sp.*
blunder-some, a. See **SOME**.
blunk (blūnk), v. l. To mismanage; to bungle. *Scot.* —



Blunderbuss.

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 bluish, as reputation. *Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot blur my lost renown. Hudibras.*

Syn.—Spot, blot, sully, stain, disfigure.

blur (blūr), *v. i.* To become blurred or obscure; to make blurs.

His pen goes blotting, blurring. *R. Browning.*

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. *Fidler.*

2. A dim, confused appearance; indistinctness of vision. "A blur, or indeterminate aspect." *Emerson.*

3. A moral stain or blot.

Lest she . . . will with her railing set a great blur on mine honesty and good name. *Udall.*

blurt (blūrt), *v. t.*; **blurt'ed**; **blurt'ing**. [Prob. imitative; cf. *blirt*, *blare*.] **1.** To treat contemptuously. *Obs.*

2. To utter suddenly and unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately; to ejaculate; — commonly with *out*.

Others . . . cannot hold, but blurt out, those words which afterward they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

blurt, *v. i.* **1.** To breathe noisily or with an eruptive or puffing sound, esp. when asleep; also, to make a contemptuous puffing grimace with the lips. *Obs. or Dial.*

2. To ejaculate; speak or utter impulsively.

To blurt upon the ears of a judicious parliament with such a proem. *Milton.*

3. To burst into tears; blurt; bawl. *Rare.*

to blurt at; to speak contemptuously of. *Obs. Shak.*

blurt, *n.* **1.** Act of blurring out anything; an abrupt impulsive utterance; an ejaculation.

2. A sudden burst of tears; also, a gust of rain driven by the wind. *Dial. Eng.*

blush (blūsh), *v. i.*; **blushed** (blūsh't) or **blush't**; **blush'ing**. [ME. *bluschen* to shine, look, turn red; cf. AS. *bliscan* to glow, *blisa* a torch, *blīsgian* to blush, D. *blozen*, Dan. *blusse* to blaze, *blush*.] **1.** To shine with broad brightness, as the sun, also, to glance. *Obs.*

2. To become red, esp. in the cheeks or face, from some mental shock, as a sense of shame, modesty, confusion, or the like; to flush; to color. The redness is due to a suspension of the action of the local vasomotor nerves allowing the arteries and capillaries to dilate so that there is an increased flow of blood to the parts that redden.

To the nuptial bower I led her blushing like the morn. *Milton.*

3. To grow red; to have a red or rosy color.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loath to set, But stayed, and made the western welkin blush. *Shak.*

4. To have a warm and delicate color, as a flower.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen. *T. Gray.*

to blush to the earth, to fall face downward. *Obs.*

blush, *v. t.* **1.** To suffuse with a blush; to redden. *Obs.*

To blush and beautify the cheek again. *Shak.*

2. To express or make known by blushing.

I'll blush you thank. *Shak.*

blush, *n.* **1.** A gleam; a shining. *Obs.*

2. A glance; look; blink. *Obs.*, except in *at* or *in first blush*.

Tom, in the first blush of his new washing, felt it a high privilege to receive orders from . . . old Brooke. *Prior.*

3. A look; appearance; likeness. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. A suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

The rosy blush of love. *Trumbull.*

blush, *a.* Ruddy; of the color of a blush.

blush'ful (-fūl), *a.* Full of blushes; also, ruddy; rosy.

While from his ardent look the turning Spring Averts her blush'ful face. *Thomson.*

— **blush'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **blush'ful-ness**, *n.*

blush'ing, *p. n.* Showing blushes; flushing; ruddy; rosy.

The first blush of his new washing. *Prior.*

blush'ing, *n.* The act of one that blushes; a certain appearance of a reddish color or flush upon the cheeks.

blush'wort (blūsh'wōrt), *n.* Any plant of the generoseous genus *Trichosporium*, often cultivated for its rich orange-yellow or scarlet flowers. **b** Any pink-flowered plant of the gentianaceous genus *Erythraea*.

blus'ter (blūst'ēr), *v. t.*; **blus'ter'ed** (-tēr'd); **blus'ter-ing**. [Prob. allied to *blat*.] **1.** To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind; to be windy and boisterous, as the weather.

And ever-threatening storms 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.*

blus'ter, *v. t.* **1.** To utter, or do, with noisy violence; to force by blustering; to bully.

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 command. *Fidler.*

2. To blow violently upon; also, to blow into disorder.

Blustering the curls that streamed . . . from the silken band. *G. Meredith.*

blus'ter, *n.* **1.** Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm; violent winds; boisterousness. *Obs. Milton.*

2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk; noisy and boastful language. *Obs. L'Estrange.*

Syn.—Noise, boisterousness, tumult, turbulence, confusion, boasting, swaggering, bullying.

blus'ter'er (-ēr), *n.* One that blusters; a noisy swaggerer.

blus'ter-ing, *p. a.* **1.** Exhibiting noisy violence, as the wind; stormy; tumultuous. "A blustering day." *Shak.*

2. Uttering noisy threats; noisy and swaggering; boisterous. "A blustering fellow." *L'Estrange.*

blus'ter-ous (blūst'ēr-ūs), *a.* Inclined to bluster; blustering.

BN powder. Also, **B. N. powder.** A French smokeless powder consisting of gun cotton, barium and potassium nitrates, and sodium carbonate.

bo (bō), *interj.* An exclamation used to startle or frighten.

bo'a (bō'ā), *n.*; *pl.* **boas** (bō'ās). [L., a kind of water serpent.] **1.** [cap.] **a.** *Zool.* A genus of large and powerful nonvenomous snakes of tropical America, typical of the family Boidae. See **BONAE**. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey.

2. A long, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., for the neck.

boa constrictor. [See **BOA**; **CONSTRUCTOR**.] **a.** A large boa (*Boa constrictor*) of tropical America. Contrary to the common belief, it is not usually over ten or eleven feet long, and is exceeded in size by a number of other snakes. **b** Popularly, any large snake which crushes its prey, as the several kinds of python, or the anaconda.

Bo'a-ner'ges (bō'ā-nēr'jēs), *n.* [Gr. *Boaevēgēs*, of Aramaic origin; cf. Heb. *benai hanyem*, lit. sons of blunder.] *pl.* An appellation given by Christ to James and John. See **MARK III. 17**. Hence, as a *sing.* (with *pl. -ges* or *-gesses*), any declamatory and vociferous preacher or orator.

O'Connell, a *Boanerges* of passionate declamation. *Goldwin Smith.*

— **bo'a-ner'gism** (-jiz'm), *n.* — **bo'a-ner'gy** (-ji), *n.* *Obs.*

boar (bōr; 201), *n.* [ME. *bar*, *bor*, *boare*, AS. *bār*; akin to OHG. *pēr*, MHG. *bēr*, G. *bär*, *boar* (but not *bär* bear), and perh. Russ. *borov*.] **a.** The uncastrated male of swine. **b** The wild hog (*Sus scrofa*). See **WILD BOAR**.

c The male of the guinea pig.

board (bōrd; 201), *n.* [ME. *bord*, *board*, plunk, and also shipboard, AS. *bord*, also in both senses; in the former akin to *bred* plank, Icel. *borð*, Goth. *fstru*, *baird* footstool, D. *board*, *boord*, G. *breit*, *bort*; for the sense shipboard, cf. *breit*.] **1.** A piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and of very considerable length compared with its thickness. The minimum dimensions for a board vary in different places, but usually what is technically called a board is upwards of 4 to 6 inches in width and less than 12 to 24 inches in thickness, according to locality. See also **BATTEN**, **1.**, **DEAL**, **PLANK**.

2. A table; esp., a table to put food upon.

Fruit of all kinds . . . She gathers, tribute large, and on the board Heads up with unsparring hand. *Milton.*

3. Hence: **a.** What is served on a table as food; stated meals; provision; entertainment; — usually as furnished for pay; as, to work for one's board; the price of board.

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 the *Claremont*.

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; an apparatus devised for some special purpose made chiefly of boards or resembling a board; as, a blackboard; a bulletin board; a sounding board; a springboard.

6. A thick and stiff sheet composed of layers of paper pasted, or made of paper pulp of any kind; pasteboard; specifi., *Bookbinding*, the stiff foundation piece for the side of a book cover, usually of pasteboard, but sometimes of wood. A book bound in boards has the outside covering of paper, instead of cloth or leather.

7. *pl.* The stage in a theater; as, to go upon the boards, to enter upon the theatrical profession.

8. [In this use orig. a different word meaning *border*, *margin*; cf. D. *board*, G. *bord*, shipboard, and G. *borke* trimming, Icel. *borð*; also F. *bord* (fr. G.) the side of a ship, border. Cf. **BORDER**.] The border, side, or edge of anything; as in *seaboard*; specifi., *Naut.*: **a.** The side of a ship. "Now board to board" the rival vessels row." *Dryden*. See **ON BOARD**, below. **b** The stretch which a ship makes on one tack or course in beating to windward; a tack; — called a good board when the ship sails straight, or loses little to windward.

9. In Australia, the floor of a woolshed; hence, the whole number of shearers employed in a single woolshed.

10. A shield.

board and batten, *or board and brace*, work constructed with thick and thin boards alternately, the latter fitting in grooves in the former. — **b. and board**, *Naut.*, side by side. — **b. and pillar**, *Mining*. = **POST AND STALL**. — **B. of Control**, a board of six privy councilors created by 24 Geo. III. c. 25 (1784) to control the affairs of the British East Indies. It was remodelled in 1793, and abolished in 1853 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 108). — **b. of trade**, *a. [cap.]* A committee of the privy council appointed to consider matters relating to trade and foreign plantations; — popularly so called. *Eng.* **b** In the United States, a body of men appointed for the advancement and protection of business interests. Cf. **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**. *U. S.* — by the *b.*, over the board, or side; as, the mast went by the board. Hence, *fig.*, to go by the *b.*, to suffer complete de-

struction or overthrow. — **on board**, *a.* On a shipboard; in a ship or a boat; on board of; as, I came on board early; to be on board ship. **b** In or into a railway car or train. *U. S.* — **to enter on the boards**, to inscribe the name of on a board or tablet in a college as a student. *Cambridge, Eng.* "Having been entered on the boards of Trinity College." *Halam.*

board (bōrd), *v. t.*; **board'ed**; **board'ing**. **1.** To cover with boards or boarding; as, to board a house.

2. To come up against or alongside of (a ship), as for the purpose of attacking. *Obs.*

3. To go on board of, or enter, as a ship, whether in a hostile or a friendly way.

4. To enter, as a railroad car, or similar vehicle. *U. S.*

5. To furnish with regular meals, or with meals and lodgings, for compensation; to supply with daily meals.

6. To place at board, for compensation; as, to board one's horse at a livery stable.

7. To work or rub with a board, as in the process of making leather supple and giving it a granular appearance by means of a graining board.

to board a tack, *Naut.*, to haul (the tack of a course) down to the deck or bunkie.

board, *v. i.* **1.** To obtain or have 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.*

2. *Naut.* To tack.

board, *v. t.* [F. *aborder*. Cf. **BOARD**, *n.*, sense 8.] To approach; to accost; address, or pay addresses to. *Obs.*

I will board her, though she chide as loud As thunder when the clouds in autumn crack. *Shak.*

board'er (bōrd'ēr; 201), *n.* **1.** One who has food stately at another's table, or meals and lodgings in his house, for pay, or compensation of any kind; one that boards.

2. *Naut.* One who boards a ship; one of a party selected to board an enemy's ship.

3. One who covers books with boards.

board'ful. A volume equal to that of a board 1 ft. x 1 ft. x 1 in. or 144 cubic inches, used in measuring lumber. Thus, a board 2" x 4" x 12" contains eight board feet.

board'ing, *p. a.* & *adv. n.* of **BOARD**, *v.* Hence: *n.* Boards, collectively; *p. a.*, also, a covering made of boards.

boarding house, a house in which boarders are kept, as distinguished from an *inn* or *hotel*. See **BOARDER**. — **b. nettings**, *Naut.*, a strong network of cords or ropes formerly erected at the side of a ship to prevent an enemy from boarding it. — **b. pike**, *Naut.*, a pike used by sailors in boarding a vessel, or in repelling an attempt to board it. *Obs. or Hist.* — **b. school**, a school in which pupils are boarded and lodged as well as taught.

board measure. Measurement in board feet.

board rule. A measuring stick, provided with various scales, for finding without calculation the number of board feet in a board, joist, or the like.

board school. **1.** A boarding school. *Obs.*

2. A school under control of a school board. *Great Britain.*

board wages. A food and lodging supplied as compensation for services; as, to work hard, and get only board wages. **a** Money wages which are barely sufficient to buy food and lodging. **c** A separate or special allowance of wages for the procurement of food, or food and lodging, as often, in England and on the Continent, when a domestic servant is not fed at the table of the employer.

board walk. A walk or promenade constructed of planking, esp. one along the beach at a watering place. *U. S.*

boar'fish (bōr'fīsh), *n.* Any of several fishes which have a projecting hoglike snout; as: **a** *Cyprus aper*, a deep-bodied fish of the Mediterranean. **b** *Histiopertus recurvirostris*, or *H. labiosus*, Australian percid fishes valued as food. **c** A New Zealand fish (*Cyllus australis*) related to the john dory.

boar hound. A large dog used in hunting wild boars; specifi., the Great Dane or any of certain allied breeds of continental Europe.

boar'fish, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel. *recurvirostris*. (sh)

In his appointed flesh stick boarfish fangs. *Shak.*

— **boar'fish-ly**, *adv.* — **boar'fish-ness**, *n.*

boast (bōst), *v. t.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Stonecutting & Sculpture*. To shape roughly with a broad chisel, in preparation for finer work to follow.

boast, *v. t.* *Court Tennis & Rackets*. To return (the ball) in play by striking it against either of the side walls, or against the end wall on that side on which the striker is; also, to make (a stroke) that so returns the ball. *Julian Marshall.*

boast, *n.* *Court Tennis & Rackets*. A return stroke of the ball by driving it against a wall. See **BOAST**, *v. t.*, above.

boast, *v. i.*; **boast'ed**; **boast'ing**. [ME. *bosten*, *boosten*, *v.*, *boast*, *boost*, *n.*; of unknown origin; cf. AF. *boast*.] **1.** To utter threat or menace. *Obs.*

2. To vaunt one's self; to brag; to say or tell things which are intended to give others a high opinion of one's self or of things belonging to one's self; as, to boast of one's exploits, courage, descent, wealth.

By grace are ye saved through faith: and that not of yourselves. . . not of works, lest any man should boast. *Eph. II. 8, 9.*

3. To speak in exulting language of another; glory; exult.

Syn.—Bluster, vapor, crow; swagger, flourish. — **BOAST**, *VAUNT*, *BRAG* agree in the idea of vainglorious and ostentatious speech. **BOAST** is the general term; **VAUNT** is more literary, and stresses the idea of vain display; **BRAG** is more colloquial, and suggests boastful exaggeration of what one is, has, has done, or can do. See **PRIDE**.

What folly then to boast what arms can do. *Milton.*

Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up. *1 Cor. xiii. 4.*

Cæsar's thraconical brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*



Head of Wild Boar.



Head of Australian Boarfish (*Histiopertus recurvirostris*).

bocacha, aug. of *boco* mouth. A large and abundant rock-fish (*Sebastes paucispinus*) of the California coast.

bocce (bòs), n. [*L. boc, boctis, Gr. βῶξ, βῶξ*] A European sparoid fish (*Bos vulgaris*), having a compressed body and bright colors.

bock (bòk), n. [*Hind. bok he-goat, goat leather.*] A grade of leather made in India from sheepskin. It is sometimes used as a cheap substitute for morocco in bookbinding.

bock, n. Bock beer.

bock beer. [*G. bockbier, a corruption of einbecker bier, from the town Einbeck in Germany.*] A kind of beer brewed usually in spring, from concentrated wort. It contains some five per cent of alcohol and much extract.

Bo'co-a (bò'kò-á), n. [*From a native name, boco, of a species in Guiana.*] *Bot.* A small genus of Asiatic and Polynesian fabaceous trees with unifoliate leaves and axillary spikes of small yellow flowers, the stamens and petals united into a tube. *B. edulis* is the Polynesian chestnut.

bode (bòd), v. t.; *bo'den* (bò'déd); *bo'ding* (-íng). [*ME. bodien, AS. bodian* to announce, tell, from *bod* command, message, fr. the root of *beddan* to command. See *bid*.]

1. To announce; proclaim; foretell. *Obs.*

2. To indicate by signs, as future events; to be the omen of; to portend; to presage; to foreshow; forebode.

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. [*AS. bod.* See *BODE*, v. t.] 1. A *bo* command; also, a message. *Obs.* 2. An omen; a foreshadowing. *Obs.*

The owl eke, that of death the *bode* bringeth. *Chaucer.*

2. A bid; an offer. *Obs. or Dial.*

bode, n. [*AS. boda*, akin to *OFries. boda*, *OS. bodo*, *G. bote*. See *BODE*, v. t.] A messenger; a herald. *Archaic.*

bode, n. [*See ABIDE.*] A stop; a halting; delay. *Obs.*

bode'ment (-mènt), n. An omen; prognostic; prophecy. This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
Makes all these *bode'ments*. *Shak.*

Bo'de's law (bò'dédz). [*After J. E. Bode, Ger. astronomer (1747-1826).*] *Astron.* An approximative empirical expression for the distances of planets from the sun as follows:—

Mer.	Ven.	Earth	Mars	Ceres	Jup.	Sat.	Uran.	Nep.
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
0	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
3.9	7.2	10	15.2	27.7	52	95.4	192	391

where each distance is the sum of 4 and a multiple of 3 by the series 0, 1, 2, 4, 8, etc. (as shown), the true distances being given in the lower line. Ceres, Uranus, and Neptune were undiscovered when the law was first announced by its real originator, J. D. Titius, a German mathematician (1729-96).

bo'dhi-sat (bò'di-sát), **bo'dhi-satt'va**, **bo'dhi-satt'wa** (-sát'wá), n. [*Skr. bôdhissattva* (perh. through Pali *bôdhissattvô*); fr. *bôdhi* knowledge, enlightenment + *sattva* being, essence.] *Buddhism.* One who has reached the highest degree of saintship, so that in his next incarnation he will be a Buddha, or savior of the world. — **bo'dhi-sat'ship**, n. **bo'dice** (bò'dis), n. [*Prop. pl. of BODY.* Cf. *CONSER.*] 1. An inner garment stiffened with whalebone, worn esp. by women; corset; stays. Also *pair of bodices*, and *a bodices*. *Obs.*

2. A close-fitting outer waist of a woman's dress. 3. A woman's outer garment reaching from waist to bust, often used in some European national costumes; hence, loosely, a wide girdle or belt.

bo'diced (bò'dis't), a. Wearing a bodice.

bo'died (bò'did), a. Having a body; — usually in composition; as, *able-bodied*.

bo'di-less (bò'di-lès), a. Having no body; also, incorporeal; immaterial. — **bo'di-less-ness**, n.

bo'di-ly (-i-ly), a. 1. Having a body, or material form; physical; corporeal; consisting of matter.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us. *Talfer.*

2. Of or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind. "*Bodily* defects." *L'Estrange.*

3. Real; actual; put in execution. *Obs.*

He brought to *bodily* act. *Shak.*

Syn. — **BODILY**, **PHYSICAL**, **CORPOREAL**, **CORPORAL**. **BODILY** has the sense of pertaining or belonging to the body; it is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* labor, *bodily* pain. **PHYSICAL** is often synonymous with *bodily*; as, *physical* discomfort, *physical* suffering. It also applies more broadly to that which the body has in common with all material objects, and is thus opposed to *psychical*, *spiritual*, *moral*; as, the *physical* universe, *physical* force, courage. **CORPOREAL** refers more specifically to substance or nature; it is opposed to *immaterial*, *spiritual*; as, the *corporeal* frame, "to exclude spiritual substance with *corporeal* bar" (*Milton*). **CORPORAL**, originally synonymous with *bodily* in all its senses (as "*corporeal* soundness," *Shak.*; "*corporeal* servitude," *Milton*), in present usage applies almost exclusively to bodily infliction of some sort; as, *corporeal* (never *corporeal*) punishment; "He publicly *corporated* his resolu-

tion of a violent and *corporeal* revenge" (*Johnson*). See *BODY*.

bodily fear, apprehension of physical injury. — *b. osth.* *Law.* = *CORPORAL OATH*.

bod'ily (bò'di-ly), *adv.* 1. Corporeally; in bodily form; in union with a body or matter; in the body.

For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead *bodily*. *Col. ii. 9.*

2. In respect to, or so as to affect, the whole body; entirely; all at once; completely. "Leapt *bodily* below." *Lowell.*

bod'ing (bò'díng), *n.* A prognostic; an omen; foreboding. A *bod'ing* of unknown foreshadowed things. *C. G. D. Roberts.*

bod'ing, *p. a.* Foreboding; ominous; as, *bod'ing* fears. "*Bod'ing* screech owls." *Shak.* — **bod'ing-ly**, *adv.*

bod'kin (bò'dkín), *n.* [*ME. boydékin* dagger; of uncertain origin; cf. *W. bidog* hanger, short sword, *fr. bidog*, *Gael. bidog*.]

1. A dagger; a short pointed weapon, as a poniard, a stiletto, etc. "A *bare bodkin*." *Shak. Obs.*

2. *Needlework.* A sharp-pointed implement of steel, bone, ivory, etc., for making holes; stiletto; eyeleteer.

3. A kind of pin used by women to fasten the hair.

4. A kind of blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a loop or a hem; a tape needle.

Wedge'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

5. *Print.* A sharp tool, like an awl, used for picking out letters from a body of set type in making corrections.



to sit, ride, or travel *bodkin*, to sit closely wedged between two persons. *Colling. Thackeray.*

bod'ry (bò'dri), *n.*; *pl. bod'ries* (-i-ri). [*ME. bodri, AS. bodig*; akin to *OHG. botah*, *CF. bodice*.]

1. The total organized substance of an animal or plant, whether living or dead; the aggregate of tissues, viewed as an entity, the physical organism; — in the case of human beings *body* is commonly contrasted with *soul*; in the case of animals or plants it is distinguished from the animal or plant considered as a bionomic organism. Absent in *body*, but present in spirit. *1 Cor. v. 3.*

2. The trunk, or main part (esp. of a person, animal, or plant), as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the main, central, or principal part, as of a tree, army, country, structure, 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. *Alderson.*

3. *Specif.*: a The nave or central portion of a church. b The bed or box of a vehicle, on or in which the load is placed. c The hull or a section of the hull of a ship; as, the *body* of the fore *body*. d The main part of a document or journal, as distinguished from titles, preambles, appendices, etc. e The resonance box or pipe of a musical instrument. f *Print.* The part of a type between the shoulder and feet, by the depth of which the size is indicated; as, a nonpareil face on an agate *body*. See *TYPE*, *Illustr.* g The main, or larger, part of a tool or weapon; as, the *body* of a square is its larger arm. h The working part of an agricultural implement, as distinguished from the stock. i The dominant part of a fortification; enceinte. j *Ordnance.* In a built-up cannon, that portion forming the bore, in modern steel construction known as the *tube*. k That part of a pier or pillar other than a column corresponding to the shaft of a column; the upright part between base and capital or impost block.

4. A person; a human being; — frequently in composition; as, *anybody*; *nobody*.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*. *Irving.*

5. *Theol.* a The bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, held by some to be, by some to represent, Christ's body. b The Church of which Christ is the head (and which is, hence, his body) conceived as a mystical living being.

Now ye are the *body* of Christ, and members in particular. *1 Cor. xii. 27.*

c The real, as opposed to the symbolical; as, the *body*, as opposed to the shadow.

Which are a shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ. *Col. ii. 17.*

6. A kind or form of matter; a material substance; as, the seven *bodies* of the alchemists (see below); simple *bodies*, or chemical elements; compound *bodies*, formed from combinations of these. In modern usage careful writers prefer *substance* in this sense.

7. 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.*

8. 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.

9. A vessel for distilling; the cucurbit.

10. That part of a garment covering the body, as distinguished from the parts covering the limbs.

11. A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a moving *body*. "A *body* of cold air." *Huxley.*

By collision of two *bodies*, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton.*

12. *Geom.* A figure that has length, breadth, and thickness; any solid figure. *Body* in the mathematical sense is conceived merely as occupying space; in the physical sense, a body not only occupies space, but also, as a necessary character, exerts force.

13. Amount; quantity; extent.

14. *Metaphysics.* A An entity or subject. "Whatsoever is, is a *body* and a subject." *Stanley. Obs.* b That which has sensible qualities or is a cause of sensation.

Body . . . the unknown external cause to which we refer our sensations. *J. S. Mill.*

o Anything possessing metaphysical materiality.

The material world, Spinoza calls . . . *body* or bodily substance. *Josiah Royce.*

15. Consistency; thickness; substance; strength; as, this color has *body*; wine of a good *body*. Colors bear a *body* when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color.

Body [of pigment] is often taken to mean opacity, but is more correctly defined as tingeing power. *Thorpe's Dict. Chem.*

16. A nonmaterial entity; a form of the spirit.

There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. *1 Cor. xv. 44.*

17. See *POTTERY*.

18. *Law.* See *DECLARATION*.

Syn. — **BODY**, **CORPUS**, **CARCASS**. **BODY** refers to the animal organism, living or dead. **CORPUS** and **CARCASS** (of man and beast respectively) refer to the dead body; as, "Make a ring about the *carcass* of Cæsar" (*Shak.*); "There was a swarm of bees and honey in the *carcass* of the lion" (*Judges* xiv. 8). *Carcass* is also used as a term of contempt for the human body, dead or alive; as, "On the bleak shore now lies th' abandoned king, a headless *carcass*, and a nameless thing" (*Dryden*); "to pamper his own *carcass*" (*South*). See *BODILY*.

bodies of Arantius (á-rán'sh'i-ús). = *CORPORA ARANTII*. — **bodies of Langerhans** (láng'er-háns), *Anat.* Rounded masses of modified acini in the pancreas, richly supplied with blood vessels but without efferent ducts. — **body corporate**, *Law*, a corporation. — **b. of a law**, *Law*, the main and operative part. Cf. *TITLE*. — **b. politic**, a corporation, or body corporate; now usually *specif.*: a The state as a politically organized body of persons, or as exercising political functions. b An organized society, as in a church. — the *bodies seven*, *Alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets. *Obs.* "Sol gold is, and Luna silver we thre (= call), Mars yren (= iron), Mercurie quicksilver we clepe, Saturnus lead, and Jupiter is tin, and Venus copér." *Chaucer.* — the *body* of heaven, heaven itself. *Hebraism.* *Ex. xxiv. 10.*

bo'dy (bò'di), v. t.; *bo'd'ing* (-íd); *bo'd'y-íng*. To furnish with or as with a body; to produce in definite shape; to embody. — to *body forth*, to give form or shape to mentally.

The forms of things unknown. *Shak.*

— to *body out*, to fill out with body or substance.

body blight. A disease of the pear tree formerly believed to be caused by a bacillus, but now to be produced by the fungus of apple canker (*Sphaeria pomorum*).

body cavity. *Zool.* The space which in most animals intervenes between the body walls and those of the alimentary viscera. See *CELOM*.

body cloth; *pl.* **BODY CLOTHS**. A cloth or blanket for covering.

body clothes, *pl.* Clothing for the body; esp., underclothing.

body coat. 1. A close-fitting coat.

2. A coat of opaque paint laid on before translucent coats, as in carriage painting.

body color or colour. A *Paint*. Pigment that is opaque as laid on paper or canvas, often made so in the case of a transparent color by an admixture of white. b *Gems*. The basic or ground color of a gem, as an opal, which shows sparkling or iridescent colors.

body-guard (-gárd), *n.* 1. A guard to protect or defend the person; a lifeguard.

2. Retinue; attendance; following. *Bp. Porteus.*

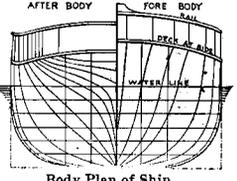
body plan. *Shipbuilding*. An end elevation, showing the contour of the sides, or the transverse vertical cross sections, of a ship at certain points of her length.

body snatcher. One who without right or authority removes a dead body from a grave, vault, etc., usually for the purpose of dissection; a resurrectionist.

body snatching, *Law*. The unauthorised removal of a dead body from the grave.

body varnish. Varnish used to form a surface for rubbing; usually, heavy varnish (commonly called *rubbing varnish*) that dries quickly, forming a hard surface.

body whorl. *Zool.* The outer whorl of a univalve shell.



Body Plan of Ship.

bocchen. + *BOCH*.

Boc'cl-a' (bòk'cl-á'), *D. Dib.*

bocce. + *BOSS*.

bocce, n. [*OF. bos* wood. See *BOSS*.]

bocler. + *BUCKLER*.

boch. *Obs.* var. or ref. sp. of *BOTCH*.

bocher. + *BUTCHER*. [*Bib.*]

Bo'che-ru (bò'kè-ròo; bò'k'è-), *bo'chery*. + *BUTCHERY*.

boch'et. + *BUTCHERY*.

bo'chim (bò'kim). *Bib.*

boch'ka (bòch'ká), n. [*Russ.*]

See *MEASURE*.

bochour. + *BUTCHER*.

bocht. *Botched*. *Ref. Sp.*

bohte. + *BOUGHT*.

bock. *Obs.* or dial. var. of *BOLK*, to vomit; *bock*.

bockelét. + *BOCKERT*.

bock'er-el. *bock'er-el*, n. A kind of falcon — said to have been applied to the male and female respectively. *Obs.*

bock'ey (bòk'ey), n. [*D. bokkaal*.]

A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. *Local, U. S.*

bock'ing (bòk'íng), n. [*D. bokking*.]

A smoked herring.

bock'ing, n. [*From Bockhorn*, English name of a herring fabric, used for floor cloths, etc.]

bock'land. + *BOOKLAND*.

bock'man. + *BOCKMAN*.

bock'pot. Var. of *BUCKPOT*.

bock'wurst (bòk'vòrst'), n. [*G.*] Sausage of goat meat or, often, of veal. [*OF. BOCKLAND*.]

bock'land, n. *Obs.* or hist. var. of *BUCKLE*.

bockler. + *BUCKLER*.

bock'man, n. A holder of book-land. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

bock'sum. + *BUXOM*.

boctle. + *BUCKLE*.

boct. *Obs.* pret. of *BID*, *BIDE*.

boct. *Obs.* or dial. var. of *BODE*.

bo'd'ach (bò'd'ák), [*Gael.*] 1. An old man; a bugaboo. *Scott.*

2. A churl. *Ir.*

bo'da-clou-ly (bò'dá-shúe-ly), *bo'da-clou-ly*, n. [*From Bohdan*, a Polish name; *bo*, *da*, together; *clou-ly*, together with an idea of violent, reckless, or sudden action. *Dial. U. S. Cf. BOLDACIOUSLY.*]

bo'd'ach. Var. of *BODACH*.

bo'd'ack. Var. of *BODACK*.

Bo'd (bòd), n. *Celt. Myth.* In Irish legend, a son of Dagda, whom he succeeded as king of the Tuatha De Danann. He maintained a long war against his brother, Mider.

bo'dd. For various obsolete forms in *bod'd*—see those in *BODD*. — **bo'd'd**. *Obs.* or dial. var. of *bod'der*.

bo'd'ér. *Obs.* or dial. var. of *bod'dice*.

bo'd'ice. Var. of *BODICE*.

bo'd'ín. + *BODEN*.

bo'd'ie. Var. of *BODLE*.

bo'd'um. Dial. var. of *BOTTOM*.

bode. Var. of *BODD*, *p. Obs.*

bode, v. t. To bid; offer for *Scot.* [*OF BID*.]

bode. + *BODY*; *obs. pret. & p. p.*

bode, *pret. & p. p.* of *BIDE*.

Abode. "There that night that *bode*." *Tennyson.*

bode, *p. p.* of *BID*. *Bid* or *bidden*. *Obs.*

bode'fal, *n.* *Portentous*; ominous.

bo'd'e-ga (bò'd'e-gá), [*Bh. thá-gá* (14)], n. [*Sp.*] A Spanish wine cellar; a shop where wine is sold; also, a storeroom.

bod'el. + *BODLE*.

bo'd'e-er-ly (bò'd'e-er-ly), n. [*D. Dutch Law*. *Bottomry*.]

bo'd'en, v. t. = *BODE*. *Obs.*

boden. *Obs.* p. p. of *BID*.

bo'd'en (bò'd'én), a. [*Icel.* *bodinn* ready, *p. p.* of *bidda* to bid, *offer*.] Furnished; fitted out; also, provided with arms; accoutered. *Scot.*

Bo'd'en-heim'er (bò'd'én-him'er), n. [*From Bodenheim*, near Mainz, Germany.] A kind of wine. See *RHINE WINE*.

bode'wash, n. [*F. bois-de-vache*, lit., cow's wood.] Buffalo chips.

bodeward. Var. of *BODWARD*.

bodge. + *BUDGE*.

bodge (bòd), n. [*See BOTCH.*] A botch; a patch. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

bodge (bòd), v. t. To botch; to patch. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* — **bodge'er**, n. = *bodge'er-y*, n.

bodge, n. See *MEASURE*.

bodge'er (bòd'èr), n. = *BADOER*, a huckster. *Tree.*

bo'd'hi tree (bò'd'hi), *n.* The *bo*, *bo*, + *body*.

bo'd'i-ron (bò'd'i-é-rón), n. [*Origin uncertain.*] A greenling (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*), a food fish of the Pacific coast; also, sometimes, any of various other species of the genus.

bo'd'i-kin, **bo'd'i-ke**, n. [*Body* + *kin*.] A tiny body; an atom.

bo'd'i-ke (bò'd'i-ke), n. = *BADOER*, a huckster. *Tree.*

bo'd'i-ness, n. See *NESS*.

bo'd'i-ment, n. Embodiment. *R.*

bo'd'in. Var. of *BODEN*, furnished. *Scot.*

bo'd'i-ness, n. State of having or being a body; corporeality. *Rare.*

bo'd'i-sat. Var. of *BOHISAT* — **bo'd'i-sat'ship**, n.

bo'd'ken, **bo'd'kin**. + *BAUDEKIN*.

bo'd'kin. + *BODKIN*.

bo'd'le (bò'd'le), n. A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, first issued in the reign of Charles II., and worth two Scotch pence or about one sixth of an English penny. *Scot.*

Bo'd'le'an (bò'd'le-án); **bo'd'le-**

body (bòd), n. Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, or to the celebrated library at Oxford, projected by him in 1587 and opened in 1602. It contains many valuable manuscripts, including Biblical codices, much rabbinical literature, and English historical matter, and also, a large art and coin collection.

Bo'do (bò'dò), n. See *INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES*.

Bo'dock (bò'dòk), n. [*Corrupt. fr. bois d'arc.*] The Osage orange. *Southwestern U. S.*

bo'domary. + *BODOM*, *BOV*.

Bo'd'ol (bò'd'òl), n. [*It.*] A book printed by the Italian printer Giambattista Bodoni (1740-1813).

Bo'd'rage, n. [*Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. BORDRAG.*] A raid. *Obs.*

Bo'd'stick (bò'd'stik), n. [*OF. bo'd'stick*.] Var. of *bo'd'ward*. + *BOVDOP*.

bo'd'ward, n. [*See BODE*, n. + *ward*.] Commandment; message; also, prediction or premonition. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

body bag. A bag for sleeping in.

body Brussels. See *BRUSSELS*.

body cell. *Biol.* A somatic cell; — opposed to *germ cell*.

body centred. See *CENTRODE*.

body-guard. *Bodyguard*. *R. Sp.*

bo'd'y-hood, n. See *HOOD*.

body lifter. A body snatcher.

body linen. Linen underclothes.

body loop. The iron strap or bracket which attaches the body of a vehicle to the gearing.

body louse. See *LOUSE*. [*Plasm.*]

body plasm. *Biol.* Somatoblastic plasm. The sternopod of a single-screw steamer that also has a rudder post.

body servant. valet.

body stealing. *Body snatching*.

body tube. The main tube of an organ pipe.

body white. = *FLAKE WHITE*, l. *boe*. = *BO*, *BOUCH*, *BOV*.

bo'd'el-hou'd'ing (bò'd'él-hou'd'íng), n. [*D.*] *boed'el-possession* + *houding* holding.] *Roman Dutch Law*. The holding by an administrator or trustee (called *boe'del-hou'd'er* [*d-er*] of the community property of husband and wife as still subject to the community rights after the decease of either of them.)

bo'd'el-sche'd'ing (bò'd'el-sche'd'íng), n. [*D.*] *Dutch Law*. Partition or division of an estate.

Bo'd'ro'mi-on (bò'd'èr-mi-ón), n. [*Gk. Βοῦδρόμιον*.] A festival in honor of Apollo, as helper in battles, celebrated by the ancient Athenians in Boëdromion.

Bo'd'ro'mi-on (-ón), n. [*Gr.*

Boeh-men-ism (bō'mēn-iz'm), n. The teaching of Jakob Böhme (1575-1624), known in England as Behmen, the greatest Lutheran mystic. He undertook to explain how the creative power of God makes all things, and how each thing manifests the divine cause; that material and moral powers are substantially one; and that evil is a proof of the divine anger with man, but in the end love conquers and evil is destroyed. — Boeh-men-ist, a. & n.

Boeh-me-ri-a (bō-mē'rī-ā), n. [NL., after G. R. Böhmer (1723-1803), German botanist.] Bot. A widely distributed genus of urticaceous shrubs and herbs with stinging 3-nerved leaves and glomerate flowers in spikes. Several species yield valuable fibers. See RAMIE.

Boe-o-tar-ch (bō-ō'tārk; bō-ō't-), n. [Gr. Βοιωτάρχης. See BOEOTIAN; -ARCH.] Class. Hist. One of the chief magistrates of the Boeotian confederacy, two being named by Thebes and one each by the other cities of the league.

Boe-o'tian (bō-ō'sh'ān), a. [L. Boeotia, Gr. Βοιωτία, noted for its moist, thick atmosphere, and the dullness and stupidity of its inhabitants.] Of or pertaining to Boeotia; hence, stupid; dull; obtuse. See INDO-EUROPEAN. — n. One of the people of Boeotia, the inhabitants of which, in classic times, were of Thessalian origin.

Boeotian Confederacy or League, a very early league of the cities of Boeotia, headed by Thebes. It attained its greatest power after the battle of Leuctra, 371 B. C.; it had only a nominal existence after the destruction of Corinth (48 B. C.).

Boer (bōēr), n. [D., a farmer. See BOER.] A colonist or farmer in South Africa of Dutch or Huguenot descent.

Boer-ha-vi-a (bōēr-hā'vī-ā; hā'vī-ā), n. [NL., after Hermann Boerhaave, Dutch physician.] A genus of widely distributed nictagynaceous pubescent or glandular tropical herbs with opposite leaves and forking stems, small apetalous flowers, and club-shaped ribbed fruit. The roots of some species are used as laxatives and vermifuges.

bog (bōg), n. [Ir. & Gael. bog soft, tender, moist; cf. Ir. bogach bog, marsh, Gael. bogann 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.

2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, roots, and grass, in a marsh or swamp. Local, U. S., or Dial. Eng.

bog, v. t. & i.; BOGGED (bōgd); BOGGING (bōg'ing). To sink, as into a bog; to submerge in a bog; to mire.

bog asphodel. Either of two melancholic bog plants, *Asphodel fistulosus* of Europe and *A. americana* of the United States, resembling the true asphodel. See ANAMA.

bog-be-ry (bōg-bē-rī), n., pl. -BERIES (-iz). The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*), which grows in bogs.

bog bilberry. The evergreen shrub *Vaccinium uliginosum*.

bog butter. A fatty substance similar to adipocere found in the peat bogs of Ireland.

bog earth. Min. A soil composed for the most part of fine siliceous matter and partially decomposed vegetable fiber.

bo'gey (bō'gē), n.; pl. BOGEYS (-gēz). Also bogie. 1. A goblin; a bugbear. See BOOGY.

2. Golf. A given score or number of strokes, for each hole, against which players compete; — said to be so called because assumed to be the score of an imaginary first-rate player called Colonel Bogey.

bo'gey, n. A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

bog garden. Hort. A garden consisting of a natural or artificial bog, in which may be grown various ornamental plants not adapted to any other environment.

bog'gart (bōg'gärt), bog'gard (-gärt), n. [Cf. BOGY, BOGLE.] A bog; a specter; a spook; a bugbear.

bog'gle (bōg'gl), v. t.; BOGGLED (-'ld); BOGGLING (-'ling). [See BOGLE, n.] 1. To stop or hesitate as if suddenly frightened, or in doubt, or impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to take alarm; to exhibit hesitancy and indecision. We start and boggle at every unexpected appearance. *Clarendon*. Boggling is nothing which serveth their purpose. *Barrow*.

2. To do anything awkwardly or unskillfully.

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble. Syn. — Double, hesitate, shrink, stickle, demur.

bog'gle, v. t. 1. To frighten. *Rare*.

2. To embarrass with difficulties; to bungle; to botch. *Local, U. S.*

bog grass. Any sedge of the genus *Carex*.

bog'gy (bōg'gī), a.; BOG-GYER (-'i-ēr); BOG-GY-EST. Consisting of, or containing, a bog or bogs; of the nature of a bog; swampy; as, boggy land.

Boghead coal, or Bog head' (-hād'), n. [From *Boghead*, Scotland.] A dark brown variety of cannel coal valuable as a source of paraffin oils and gas.

bo'gie (bō'gē), n. 1. A goblin. See 1st BOOGY.

2. Golf. = BOGGEY, n., 2.

bo'gie, n. Also bo'gey, bo'gy. [A dialect word. *North. Eng. & Scot.*] 1. A low, strongly built truck or cart.

2. Railroads. = TRUCK, n., British.

bo'gie engine. Also bogey engine. Railroads. A switch-engine the running gear and driving gear of which are on a bogie, or truck.

bog iron ore, or bog iron. A porous variety of limonite. *bo'gle* (bō'gl); *bōg'li*, n. Also *boggle*. [*Scot. and North. Eng.* *bogle*, *bogill*, *bugill*, specter; as a verb, to terrify; fr. *W. Engul* threatening, fear, *bug*, *bugan*, specter, *hobgoblin*.

Cf. BOG.] A goblin; specter; frightful phantom; boggy; bugbear; also, a scarecrow.

bog manganese. A mineral substance mainly hydrous oxide of manganese, but often containing iron, alumina, etc.

bog moss. Any moss growing in bogs; specif., any species of *Sphagnum*, which usually grows in such situations.

Bog-o-mi-la (bōg-ō'mī-lā), n. [Cf. Russ. *Bog God*, and *milost'* grace; or perh. named from a Bulgarian priest *Bogomil*.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of a Bulgarian sect of the 11th and 12th centuries, which held that the Creator had two sons, Satanæ, or Satan, and Christ, or Logos. Satan was the elder and the creator of the world, which the second son was sent to redeem from his power. — Bog-ō-mil'-ān (-mī'l'-ān), a.

bo'gong' (bō'gōng'), n. [Native name.] A large Australian noctuid moth (*Agrotis spina*), eaten by the aborigines.

bog onion. 1. The jack-in-the-pulpit; — so named from its onion-shaped form. 2. The royal fern. 3. A meliaceous tree of Australia (*Oreocarya venosa*). See OREOCARYA.

bog orchis. A small European orchid (*Malaxis paludosa*) with inconspicuous green flowers.

bog rush. A Any species of *Juncus*, or true rush, growing in bogs. 2. Any of several cyperaceous plants, esp. *Scheuchzeria palustris* of Europe.

bog spavin. *Veter.* A soft swelling usually appearing on the inner surface of the hock of horses and due to distention of the synovial bursa with accumulation of joint oil.

bog'suckle' (bōg'sūk'l'), n. The American woodcock.

bog'trot' (-trōt'), v. t. To traverse or rove over bogs; to live on bogland. — bog'trot'ting, fr. & vb. n.

bog'trot'ter (-trōt'tēr), n. One who lives in a boggy country; one who roves over bogs or uses them as a refuge; — applied in derision to the lowest class of Irish.

bo'gus (bō'gus), a. [Etymol. uncertain; cf. E. dial. *tank-erabogus*, *tankarabogus*, devil, goblin.] Spurious; fictitious; sham; — orig., a cant term applied to counterfeit coin, or to counterfeiting outfit or machine. *Colloq. U. S.*

bog'wood' (bōg'wōd'), n. The wood of trees preserved in peat bogs. It is of a shining black or ebony color, and is largely used for making ornaments. Bog oak is the most common variety, but bog pine is also found.

bo'gy (bō'gī), n.; pl. BOGIES (-gēz). Also bogey, bogie. [See BOGLE.] A specter; a hobgoblin; a bugbear.

There are plenty of such foolish attempts at playing boggy in the history of savages. *C. Kingsley*.

bo'gy, n. A truck. See 2d BOGIE.

Bo-ha-ir-ic (bō-hā'ir-ik), a. Designating a dialect of Coptic; as, the Bohairic version of the Bible. See VERSION. — n. The Bohairic dialect. See COPTIC.

bo-hea' (bō-hē'), formerly also accented bo'hea, n. [From *Wu-i*, pronounced by some Chinese *bu-i*, the name of the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black tea. The name was formerly applied to black tea in general, or to the better grades.

Bo-he-mi-a (bō-hē'mī-ā), n. 1. A country of Europe.

2. Fig. The region or community of social Bohemians. See BOHEMIAN, n., 4.

Bo-he-mi-an (-ān), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its ancient inhabitants, or designating or belonging to their language. See BOHEMIAN, n., 2; cf. CZECH.

2. Of or pertaining to a Bohemian or Bohemians (in sense 1); vagabond; unconventional; free and easy. Artists have abandoned their Bohemian manners and customs nowadays. *W. Black*.

Bohemian Brethren. *Ecol. Hist.* A sect founded in Bohemia in 1417 out of remnants of the Hussites who would not join the Roman Church. Its members called themselves "The Unity of the Brethren." The name "Brethren of the Law of Christ" was used in the 16th century, but did not become general. In 1670 the sect became extinct. Their spiritual descendants are the Moravians. — B. chatterer. See WAXWING. — B. glass. An ornamental glass from Bohemia, noted for its rich colors and incised or engraved patterns. 3. A hard, resistant, potash-lime glass first made in Bohemia and much used as material for chemical ware. — B. olive, the oleaster. — B. ruby, a red variety of rock crystal (quartz). — B. waxwing. See WAXWING.

Bo-he-mi-an, n. 1. A native of Bohemia.

2. The language of the Czechs, one of the richest dialects of the Slavic family. It employs a Latin alphabet of forty letters, the supplementary symbols being distinguished by various diacritics. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

3. An idle stroller or gypsy (common in France), thought to be from Bohemia. *Rare*.

4. In highly civilized communities, one who makes a livelihood by, or is much interested in, art, literature, or other intellectual pursuits, and who takes an attitude of protest against, or of indifference to, the common conventions of society, in favor of freedom from care, naturalness, and originality, esp. renouncing the conventional formalities and distinctions in social relations. The Bohemian is the man who with small means desires and contrives to obtain the intellectual advantages of wealth, which he considers to be leisure to think and read, travel, and intelligent conversation. *P. G. Hamerton*.

Bo-he-mi-an-ism (bō-hē'mī-ān-iz'm), n. The characteristic conduct or methods of Bohemians (in sense 4).

Bo'l-dā (bō'l-dē), n. pl. [NL., fr. *boa*.] *Zool.* A family of nonvenomous snakes, sometimes very large, that feed chiefly on warm-blooded animals, which they kill by crush-

ing. They have rudiments of hind limbs in the form of two hooks or spurs. The most important species are the boas and anacondas of tropical America. The pythons, found chiefly in the Old World, are sometimes included.

boil (boil), v. t.; BOILED (boild); BOILING. [ME. *boilen*, OF. *boillir*, *bullir*, fr. *L. bullire* to be in a bubbling motion; cf. *bulia* bubble. Cf. BUOGE, v.; EBULLITION.] 1. To be agitated, or tumultuously moved, by the generation and rising of bubbles of vapor; to be in a state of, or vaporize by, ebullition; — said of a liquid.

2. To be agitated like boiling water, by any cause; to seethe; as, the boiling waves. It makeh the deep to boil like a pot. *Job xli. 31*.

3. 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*.

4. To be in boiling water, as food in cooking. To boil over, to run over the top of a vessel, as a boiling liquid; to be excited with ardor or passion so as to lose self-control. — to b. up. 1. To move or come up with violent agitation; to bubble or gush up; as, water and sand boiled up. 2. To increase in volume while 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 involving ebullition; 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 or cleansing; — distinguished from *stew*; as, to boil meat; to boil clothes.

4. To steep or soak in warm water. *Obs.*

5. To betray. *Obs. Slang, Eng.*

to boil down, to reduce in bulk by boiling; as, to boil down sap or sirup; fig., to condense; as, to boil down a narrative. — to b. off, to remove by boiling; also, to subject to the process of removing something from by boiling.

boil, n. 1. Act or state of boiling.

2. That which is boiling, or has been, or is to be, boiled.

boil, n. [Influenced by *boil*, v. See BILE a boil.] 1. A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which on suppurating discharges pus mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue, called the *core*; or furuncle. Single boils are usually caused by local irritation.

2. A swelling likened to a boil; a blister, as of paint.

boiled (boild), p. a. Subjected to boiling; dressed, cooked, etc., by boiling; as, boiled clothes; boiled meat. boiled oil, *Paint*, an oil (esp. linseed oil) whose drying properties have been increased by high heating in the presence of a current of air, often with the addition of some drier. The changes so produced are not well understood, but oxidized and easily oxidizable substances appear to be formed. See DRYING OIL. — b. shirt (*humorous or lit. bild*), a white shirt with a starched bosom. *Slang or lit.* — b. silk, boiled-off silk. See SILK.

boil'er (boil'ēr), n. 1. One who boils something.

2. A vessel in which anything is boiled, as kettles, sauce-pans, clothes boilers, evaporators, coppers, retorts, etc.

3. *Mech.* A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines. Early boilers were usually approximately spheroidal, were fired from underneath, and usually made of thick cast metal. Later types had side flues added, as in the wagon or caravan boiler, so called from its shape, which resembled that of a covered wagon. Most modern steam-engine boilers are made of thin wrought iron, mild steel, or copper plates, riveted together, and (when used for high-pressure steam) strengthened against explosion or collapse by internal stays and stay tubes. High efficiencies are obtained by increasing the heating surface, as by internal and corrugated flues, fire tubes, water tubes of various kinds, etc. Modern boilers can be broadly separated into three classes: (1) using internal flues but no fire or water tubes; (2) using fire tubes; (3) using water tubes. In the first two classes the fire and the combustion products are more or less surrounded by water space. In the third the flames more or less surround the water, which passes through the tubes. Class (1) includes: a The Cornish boiler, which has one internal flue. b The Lancashire boiler, with two internal

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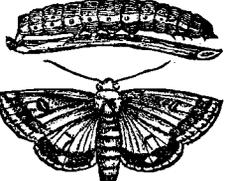
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(Anthonomus grandis) about a quarter of an inch long, which infests the cotton plant, puncturing, and laying its eggs in, the squares and bolls. The larva live in, and feed on, the interior substance of the buds and bolls. This insect is a native of southern Mexico and Central America, but crossed the Rio Grande in 1893, and has since spread northward till it seriously threatens the cotton-growing industry.

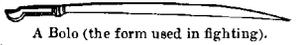


Bollworm and Adult Moth. (4)

bol/worm (bôl'wûrm), n.

The larva of a noctuid moth (*Heliothis armigera*) which devours the bolls or unripe pods of the cotton plant, often doing great damage. It also feeds on the ears of corn and on tomatoes, beans, etc. Called also *corn-ear worm*.

Bolo (bô'lo), n.; pl. -los (-lôz). [Sp.] A kind of large single-edged knife, resembling a machete. *Phil. I.*



A Bolo (the form used in fighting).

Bo-lo-gna (bô'lo-gnâ), n.

1. A city of northern Italy. 2. A Bologna sausage.

Bologna flask, *viol. or phial*, a bottle of unannealed glass which will fly into pieces when its surface is scratched as by a fragment of flint dropped. Cf. RUTHERFORD'S DROP. — **B. phosphorus**, a phosphorescent sulphide of barium made by reducing Bologna stone or some other form of barium sulphate; — applied also to other compounds having similar properties, as the sulphides of calcium and strontium. It is used in the preparation of luminous paint. — **B. sausage** [*It. saliscia di Bologna*], a large sausage made of beef, veal, and pork, chopped fine, seasoned, and inclosed in a skin. — **B. stone**, *Min.*, barite, when found in rounded masses composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent when calcined.

Bo-lo-gnese (bô'lo-gnêz; -nyês'), a. [Cf. *It. bolognese*.] Of or pertaining to Bologna. — *n.* A native of Bologna.

Bolognese viol or phial, a Bologna flask. — **B. phosphorus**, Bologna phosphorus.

bo-lo-graph (bô'lo-grâf), n. [*Gr. βολή stroke + -graph*.] An automatic record or tracing made with the bolometer. — **bo-lo-graphic** (-grâf'ik), a. — **bo-lo-graph'i-cal-ly** (-i-kâl-ly), adv. — **bo-log-ra-phy** (bô'lo-grâ-fî), n.

bo-lom-e-ter (bô'lo-mê'têr), n. [*Gr. βολή stroke + -meter*.] *Physics*. An electrical instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat, esp. in different parts of the spectrum, by measuring the changes in resistance of a blackened platinum strip exposed to the radiations.

bo-lo-metric (bô'lo-mê'tr'ik), a. Of or pert. to a bolometer. *bolometric method*, *Elec.*, the method of detecting electric waves by the change in resistance due to the heat produced by them in a fine wire. Cf. BARRETT.

bol'son (bôl'sôn; Sp. bôl'sôn'), n. [Sp., a large purse.] A broad desert valley without external drainage. *Southwestern U. S.*

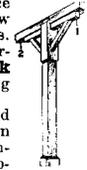
bol'ster (bôl'stêr), n. [AS. *bolster*; akin to *Ice. bôlstr*, Sw. & Dan. *bolster*, OHG. *bolstar*, *polstar*, G. *polster*; perh. fr. the same root as *E. bowl* a hollow vessel.] 1. A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of a person lying on a bed, generally used under the pillows and often laid under the sheets.

And here I'll fling the pillow, there the bolster. *Shak.*

2. A soft pad, cushion, or support like a bolster used to relieve pressure on any part of the body or to fill it out. *Specif.* a. A cushion to lean or sit upon; also, a pad used by porters. *Obs.* b. A pad or compress applied to any part of the body, as in surgery. c. Padding put into a garment to give an appearance of roundness to the figure. *Obs.*

3. Any of various solid objects made in a form suggestive of, or suggested by, a bolster, or cushion; *specif.*: a. *Arch.* (1) A rounded projection, as a pultivation, or the baluster in the Ionic capital. (2) One of the small pieces of scantling nailed across the outer curve of the centering for an arch, and taking the weight of the arch masonry. b. The raised ridge on the wrest plank of a piano, holding the tuning pins. c. *Bot.* The slight excrescence at the junction of branch and stem or of the leafstalk and its axis, resulting in a scar upon removal. d. 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. e. A transverse bar above the axle of a wagon, on which the bed or body rests. f. The crossbeam forming the bearing piece of the body of a railroad car; the central and principal cross-beam of a car truck. g. The perforated plate in a punching machine on which anything rests when being punched. h. *Cutlery*. (1) That part of a knife blade which abuts upon the end of the handle. (2) The metallic end of a pocket-knife handle. i. A short timber or block set horizontally upon a post so as to give greater bearing surface for girders, or to shorten their span, or to allow the erection of an upper post between their ends. j. A crosspiece connecting the ribs of the centering which supports the voussoirs of an arch. k. The spindle bearing in the rail of a spinning frame. l = *BUNK*, n., 2 a.

4. A padded or soft part of a mechanism, used to relieve pressure, prevent chafing, deaden noise, etc.; also, a mechanical device or mechanism or a structural part intended to afford support or a bearing for something; *specif.*: a. A bolster in a padded part of a saddle. *Obs.* b. *Naut.* (1) A cushion or a piece of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed on the trestlebeams and against the mast, for the collars of the shrouds to rest on, to prevent chafing. (2) Any similar contrivance used to prevent chafing. c. *Ordnance*. A block of wood on the carriage of an old-time siege gun, upon which the breech of the gun rested when arranged for transportation. *Obs.*



boln, **bolne** (bôl'n), v. t. & i. [*ME. bolnen, bolnen*; cf. Dan. *bolne*.] To swell; to puff; also, to cause to swell. *Obs.*

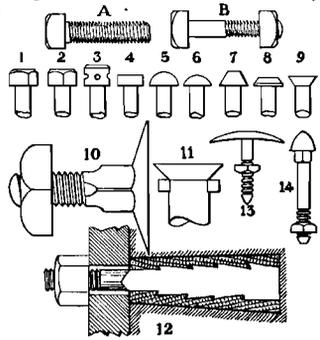
bo'lo-man, n.; pl. -MEN. A man armed with a bolo. **bo'lon-ga-ro** (bô'lon-gâ'rô; -gâ'rô), n. A kind of snuff. **bol-roysche**, + *BULRUSH*. **bol'ster** (bôl'stêr), n. [*Sp. lit.*, *bol'ster*.] A business exchange. **bol'ster-er**, n. A supporter. **bol'ster-plate**. A metal plate serving as a bearing surface for the bolster of a vehicle. **bol't auger**. A large auger such as is used to make holes for the bolts used by shipwrights.

bol'ster (bôl'stêr), v. t.; **bol'stered** (-stêrd); **bol'ster-ing**. 1. To support with a bolster or pillow. 2. To support, hold up, or maintain; esp., to support with difficulty or unusual effort; often with *up*. *Drayton.* Skoddy inventions designed to bolster up a factitious policy. *Compton Reade.*

3. To pad or fill out the form of. 4. To labor with bolsters. *T. Hughes.* **bol'ster**, v. i. To lie together on the same bolster. *Rare.* *Shak.* Mortal eyes do see them bolster.

bolster work. *Arch.* Courses of masonry, or other members, which are belled or curved outward like cushions. **bolt** (bôlt), n. [AS. *bolt*; akin to *Ice. bôlti*, Dan. *bolt*, D. *bout*, OHG. *bolz*, G. *bolz*, *bolzen*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A shaft or missile intended to be shot from a crossbow or catapult, esp. a short, stout, blunt-headed arrow; a quarrel; an arrow, or that which resembles an arrow; a dart; also (modern), rarely, an elongated artillery projectile. Look that the crossbowmen lack not bolts. *Scott.* *Shak.* To *bolster* business; *to bolt* is soon shot.

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. 3. A sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate; the portion of a lock which is shot or withdrawn by the key. 4. A shackle; a fetter. *Obs. or Archaic.* Away with him to prison! lay bolts enough upon him. *Shak.* 5. A strong pin, of iron or other material, used to fasten or hold something in place, often having a head at one end and a screw thread cut upon the other end. Bolts are of many kinds and are given various names, according to: (1) The general shape of the head, as *cheese-head*, *countersunk-head*, *round-head*, *square-head*, etc. (see *HEAD*). (2) Some peculiarity in the shape of the head, as *eye*, *ring*, etc. (3) The mode of securing, as *screw*, *for*, *key*, *jag*, *bay*, *cinch*, etc. (4) The use or application, as *belt*, *bridge*, *carriage*, *coupling*, *fish*, *king*, *roof*, *stud*, *stove*, *tire*, *3*, *Capstan*; 4 *Cheese*; 5 *Snap*; 6 *Oval*, or etc. Definitions of such as are: *Head*: 10 *Elevator Bolt*; 11 *Countersunk*; 12 *Distinctive*; 13 *Head Bolt with Stop*, to prevent rotation; 14 *Head Bolt for Carriage Shaft*; 15 *Head Bolt for Treatment* will be found in their vocabulary places. Cf. *TAP BOLT*, *SCREW BOLT*, *STUD BOLT*.



Forms of Bolt and Bolt Heads. A *Tap Bolt*; B *Machine Bolt*; C *Square Head*; D *Hexagonal*; E *Capstan*; 4 *Cheese*; 5 *Snap*; 6 *Oval*, or etc. Definitions of such as are: *Head*: 10 *Elevator Bolt*; 11 *Countersunk*; 12 *Distinctive*; 13 *Head Bolt with Stop*, to prevent rotation; 14 *Head Bolt for Carriage Shaft*; 15 *Head Bolt for Treatment* will be found in their vocabulary places. Cf. *TAP BOLT*, *SCREW BOLT*, *STUD BOLT*.

6. A compact package or roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, often containing about forty yards. 7. A bundle, as of osiers or straw. 8. A block of timber to be sawed or cut into shingles, staves, etc.; also, a bundle of boards joined by an end not sawed through. 9. A boltlike or cylindrical jet; as, a bolt of water. 10. The uncut ends or edges of the leaves of a book. 11. *Firearms*. In breech-loading rifles (small arms), a breech closure which resembles in appearance and general action the ordinary door bolt, being moved back and forth in prolongation of the axis of the piece to open and close the bore and usually rotated to lock it in position against the action of the charge. Most magazine rifles have the bolt system, though in some cases ("straight pull") the bolt has only the sliding motion, the locking being effected by other means. To the bolt are usually attached various important parts of the breech mechanism, extractor, firing pin, mainspring, safety lock, etc. Called also *breech bolt*. *bol-tan tun*, *Her.*, a birdbolt in pale piercing through a tun. **bolt**, v. t.; **bol'ten**; **bol'ting**. 1. To shoot; to discharge or drive forth. "All your devils we will bolt." *Fletcher.* 2. To utter precipitately; to blurt or throw out. 3. To swallow without chewing; as, to bolt food. 4. *U. S. Politics*. To refuse to support, as a policy determined upon or a nomination made by a party with which one is identified 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 absent one's self from, as a recitation or lecture, without leave or notice. *College Slang, U. S.* 7. To fasten or secure with or as with 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.*

8. To make into bolts or blocks; as, logs are bolted up into eighteen-inch blocks; to make up in bolts, as cloth. **bolt**, v. i. 1. To start forth like a bolt or arrow; to spring abruptly; to come or go suddenly; to dart; to dart off; as, to bolt out of the room. This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt. . . . And off 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. *U. S. Politics*. To bolt the nominee, policy, or the like, of one's party. See *BOLT*, v. t., 4. 4. *Hort.* To produce seed prematurely. **bolt**, n. [From *BOLT*, v. t., 1.] 1. A sudden spring or start; a sudden spring aside; as, the horse made a bolt. 2. A sudden flight, as to escape creditors. This gentleman was so hopelessly involved that he contemplated a bolt to America—or anywhere. *Compton Reade.* 3. *U. S. Politics*. A refusal to support a nomination, policy, or the like, of one's party. See *BOLT*, v. t., 4.

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4. Act of bolting or swallowing up; also, that which is bolted or gulped down. **bolt** (bôlt), v. t.; **bol'ted**; **bol'ting**. [*ME. boltten, boltten*, OF. *buleter*, F. *buleter*, fr. LL. *buleterus*, *buratore*, cf. F. *burer* coarse woollen stuff. See *BUREAU*; cf. *BOULTREL*.] 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] schooled in bolted language. *Shak.* 2. To separate, as if by sifting or bolting; — with *out*. Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things. *L'Estrange.* 3. *Law*. To discuss or argue; esp., to argue for practice in a moot court, as formerly in the Inns of Court. *Obs. Eng. Syn.* — See *SIFT*. **to bolt to the bran**, to examine thoroughly, so as to separate or discover everything important. *Chaucer.* **bolt**, n. A flour or meal sieve; a bolter. *B. Jonson.* **bolt**, adv. In the manner of a bolt; suddenly; straight; unbendingly. [He] came bolt up against the heavy dragon. *Thackeray.* **bolt upright**. a. Perfectly upright; perpendicular; straight up. *Addison.* b. Lying with face upright; on the back at full length. *Obs. Chaucer.* — **bolt-up/right/ness**, n. **bol'tel** (bôlt'êl), n. *Arch.* 1. A convex rounded molding, esp. one the convexity of which is one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the abacus in the Tuscan and Roman Doric capital; a torus; an ovolo. b. One of the shafts of a clustered column. 2. A rounded border stiffening a cover, dish, etc. **bolt end**. *Hardware*. A short iron or steel rod, with a screw thread on one end and a nut for use in welding to another rod so that the whole can be used as a bolt. **bol'ter** (bôlt'êr), n. One that bolts; esp.: a. A horse given to suddenly breaking away from control. b. A voter who refuses to support his party. **bol'ter**, n. One that bolts or sifts; *specif.*, an instrument or machine for bolting flour, meal, or the like, as a piece of bolting cloth, a sieve, or a bolting machine. **bol't-head** (bôlt'hêd'), n. 1. The head of a bolt. 2. *Chem.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations; — called also *matrass* or *rectifier*. **bol'ti** (bôlt'i), n. [*Ar. bul'ti*.] A cichlid food fish (*Tilapia nilotica*) of the Nile. **bol'ting**, n. Act or process of bolting or sifting; also, *pl.*, the refuse or bran separated; siftings. **bolting cloth**. A wire, hair, silk, or other sieve cloth of different degrees of fineness, used by millers for sifting flour. b. A kind of fine fabric used in fancy work. — **b. house**, a house for sifting meal; — **b. hutch**, a bin or tub for the bolted flour or meal; fig., a receptacle. — **b. tab**, a bolting hutch. **bol't-rop** (bôlt'rôp'), n. *Naut.* A rope stitched to the edges of a sail, awning, etc., or the fine quality of hemp rope used. **bol't-strake** (-strâk'), n. *Shipbuilding*. A strake through which the beam bolts or fastenings pass. **bol'tus** (bôlt'ûs), n.; *pl.* *bol'tuses* (-sê; -z). [*LL.*; cf. Gr. *βόλος* lump of earth, and L. *bolus* a nice morsel. Cf. *ROLE*, n., *clay*.] 1. A rounded mass of anything, esp. a large pill, such as those used in veterinary practice. 2. = *2d BOLE*, 1. **bol'mah nut** (bôl'môd'). [*Prob. fr. native name.*] The seed of an African euphorbiaceous shrub (*Pycnanotus macrophylla*), used in tanning, and yielding a fixed oil. **Bo-ma're-a** (bô-mâr'é-â), n. [*NL.*, after J. C. Valmont de Bomare (1731-1807), French naturalist.] *Bot.* A large genus of twining amaryllidaceous plants, of tropical America. They have showy, often spotted flowers, usually in umbels. See *SALSILLA*. **bomb** (bôm; bûm; 277: bûm, given by the older orthoëpists, as *Walker and Smart*, is still preferred by some, esp. in *England*), n. [*F. bombe* bombshell, fr. L. *bombus* a humming or buzzing noise, Gr. *βόμβος*.] 1. *Mil.* A shell; esp., a spherical shell, like those fired from mortars. See *SHELL*. 2. Any similar missile or device; as, a dynamite bomb, or a pyrotechnic bomb. 3. A small war vessel carrying bomb-throwing mortars. 4. An explosive head to a whaler's harpoon or lance. 5. A more or less rounded mass of lava, of variable size, projected from a volcano by an explosion of steam. 6. The combustion chamber of a calorimeter fitted for use in making explosive combustions. **bomb**, v. t. To bombard. *Obs. or R.* **Bom-ba-ca-ce-ae** (bôm'bâ-kâ'sê-ê), n. *pl.* [*NL.* See *BOMBAX*.] *Bot.* A family of trees (order Malvales), the silk-cotton trees, allied to the Malvaceae, but having palmate leaves and large capsular fruit containing seeds invested with copious silky hairs. There are 20 genera and about 120 species, widely distributed in the tropics, including *Bombax*, *Adansonia*, and *Ceiba*. — **bom-ba-ca-ceous** (-shûs), a. **bom-bard** (bôm'bârd; bûm'bârd'), n. [*F. bombard*, LL. *bombarda*, fr. L. *bombus* + *-ard*. See *BOMB*.] 1. *Gun*. A piece of heavy ordnance formerly used for throwing stones and other ponderous missiles; the earliest kind of cannon; also, a portable firearm; bombardelle. 2. Hence, the missile fired by a bombard; also, a shot from a bombard or a volley from several. *Obs.* 3. A large drinking vessel or can, or a leather bottle, for carrying liquor or beer; fig., a toper. *Obs.* Yond same blacked clock, yond huge one, looks like a foul bombard that would shed his liquor. *Shak.* 4. *pl.* Padded breeches. *Obs.* 5. A bomb vessel. = *BOMB*, n., 3. **bom-bard'** (bôm'bârd'; bûm'bârd'), v. t.; **BOM-BARD'ED**; **BOM-BARD'ING**. [*Cf. F. bombardier*. See *BOMBARD*, n.] 1. To attack (formerly) with bombards or (now) with artillery; esp., to throw shells, shot, etc., at or into. Next, she means to bombard Naples. *Burke.* 2. To assail vigorously or persistently; as, to bombard one with questions. 3. To stuff (a fillet of veal). *Ozif. E. D.* **bom-bard'er** (-êr), n. 1. One who has charge of a bombard; a bombardier. *Obs.* 2. One that bombards; *specif.*, a bombarding vessel. **bol'ton-ite** (bôlt'wîn-î-tî), n. *Min.* bomb + *TON*, n. **bomb** + *TON*, n. **Bom-ba** (bôm'bâ), n. Ferdinand II. (1810-59), King of the Two Sicilies; — a sobriquet given prob. from the Italian *bombà*, "puff cheek," + *wind bag*. **bom-bace**, n. [*OF.*] Cotton; padding. *Obs.* **bom-bar-delle** (bôm'bâr-dêl'; bûm'bârd-êl'), n. [*F.*, dim. of *bombarda*.] A crude early form of

bom-bar-dier' (b6m'b4r-d4r'; b6m'-), n. [F. bombar-dier.] 1. Mil. a One who uses or manages a bombard; an artilleryman; a gunner. Obs. or Hist. b A noncommissioned officer in the British artillery.



2. A bomb vessel. Obs.
Bombardier beetle. Any of numerous carabid beetles of the genus Brachinus, allied genus, so called because, when disturbed, they make an explosive discharge of a pungent and acrid vapor from the anal glands. B. displosor can produce ten or twelve explosions successively. The common American species is B. fumans. Beetle (Brachinus fumans). (S)

bom-bard-ment (b6m'b4rd'm4nt; b6m'-), n. [Cf. F. bombardement.] Act of bombarding; a sustained attack upon a fortified place with shot, shell, etc.

bom-bar-don (b6m'b4r-d6n; b6m'b4r'-), n. [It. bombardone, aug. of bombardio.] Music. a A deep-toned instrument of the oboe or bassoon family; and, a bass reed stop on the organ. Hence: b A valved brass instrument, the bass tuba, resembling the ophicleide in tone, and having a compass as low as F in the contra octave (see FITCH).

bom-bast' (b6m'b4st'; b6m'b4st'; see note below), n. [OF. bombace cotton, LL. bombax cotton; cf. LL. bombasium a doublet of cotton; hence, padding, wadding, fustian. See BOMBAXINE.] 1. Orig., cotton, or cotton wool. Obs. 2. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as stuffing for garments; stuffing; padding. Obs. or Hist.

3. Fig.: High-sounding words; an inflated style; language above the dignity of the occasion; fustian. How now, my sweet creature, of bombast? Shak. Yet noisy bombast carefully avoid. Dryden. The older pronunciation was b6m-b4st' or b6m'b4st. The more recent pron. b6m'- is superseding b6m'- (cf. BOMB). In the verb the accent remains on the final syllable.

bom-bast, a. 1. Padded; stuffed. Obs. 2. High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning; magniloquent; bombastic.

[He] evades them with a bombast circumstance, Horribly stuffed with epithets of war. Shak. For a tall metaphor in bombast way. Coleridge.

bom-bast' (b6m'b4st'; b6m'-; see note under the noun), v. i. To pad or stuff; to swell out; to inflate. Obs., except fig. Not bombasted with words vain ticklish ears to feed. Dryden.

bom-bas'tic (b6m'b4s'tik; b6m'-), a. Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated. A theatrical, bombastic, windy phraseology. Burke. Syn. - Tumid, pompous, grandiloquent. See TURGID.

bom-bas'ti-cal (-tik4l), a. 1. Padded; swelled out. Obs. 2. Bombastic.

bom-bast-ry (b6m'b4st'ri; b6m'-), n. Swelling words with little meaning; bombastic language; bombast. Bombastry and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. Swift.

bom-bax (b6m'b4ks), n. [LL., cotton. See BOMBAST, n.] Bot. A large genus of trees, type of the Bombacaceae, chiefly of South America, a few of India and one of Africa. They have flowers with gamosepalous calyx, the numerous long, slender stamens being arranged in five bundles. Bom-bay' (b6m'b4), n. A place in India.

Bom-bay' catechu. See CATECHU. - B. ceiba. See CEIBA. - B. dock, a fish, the burmala, a maritime, a hybrid silk combining European forms and Indian ornamentation. - B. hemp, a = AMARY. b = SUNN. - B. mastic, a mastic derived from Pistacia mutica and P. khnyuk, of East India; also, the trees themselves. See MASTIC, PISTACIA.

bom-ba-zine' (b6m'b4z'in'; b6m'-), n. [F. bombazine, L. bombycinus silken, bombycinum a silk or cotton texture, fr. bombyx silk, silkworm, Gr. β6μυξ. Cf. BOMBAST.] 1. Raw cotton. Obs. 2. A twilled dress fabric having a silk warp and a worsted weft; also, such a fabric of cotton and worsted. Black bombazine has been much used for mourning garments.

bomb chest. Mil. a Chest filled with bombs, or only with gunpowder, used as an underground mine. b A chest in which bombs, etc., are kept.

bomb-late (b6m'b4l4t'), v. i. [LL. bombilare, for L. bombilare. See BOMB, n.] To hum; to buzz. Rare.

bomb-la'tion (-l4'sh6n), n. A humming or buzzing sound; a booming. "Bombilation of guns." Sir T. Browne.

bomb-late (b6m'b4l4t'), v. i. [Cf. BOMBILATE.] To hum; to boom. - bom-bi-na'tion (-n4'sh6n), n.

bomb ketch. Naut. A small ketch or vessel, very strongly built, on which mortars are mounted to be used in naval bombardments; - called also mortar vessel. Obs. or Hist.

bomb-bo-lo (b6m'b6l6), n.; n. -lores (-l6z). [It. bombola a pitcher.] A thin spheroidal glass retort or flask, used in the sublimation of crude camphor.

bomb-proof' (b6m'pr6of'; b6m'-), a. Secure against the explosive force of bombs. - n. A structure that shall will not penetrate. Such structures are usually partly below ground level. They are used especially in fortified places as retreats during bombardment.

bomb'shell' (-sh4l'), n. A bomb. See BOMB, n.

Bomb'bus (b6m'b6s), n. [NL., fr. L. bombus, Gr. β6μυξ a buzzing.] Zool. The genus consisting of the typicalbumblebees. See BUMBLEBEE.

bom-byc'i-dae (b6m'b6s'i'd4e), n. pl. [NL., fr. Bombyx.] portable firearm, consisting of a tube on a long staff. [b6m'b4r'd4e], n. It. pl. of BOMBARDON. Bom-bar-din'ian (b6m'b4r'din'i4n; b6m'b4r'din'i4n; b6m'b4r'din'i4n; n. In Carey's "Chronohotologos," the king's bombastic general. Bom'bard-man, n.; n. -MEN. One who carried liquor or beer in a can or bombard. Obs. Bom-bar'do (b6m'b4rd6), n. [It. It. -di (-d4e), E. -dos (-d6z).] [It.] = BOMBARDON a. Bom-bar'do-ni (b6m'b4rd6ni; b6m'b4rd6ni), n. Var. of BOMBARDON. bombard phrase. Inflated language; bombast. Obs. E. Jonson. bombast + PHRASE. Bom-ba-sine', or bom-ba-sin'. Var. of BOMBAXINE. bombast + BOMBASTE. Bom-bast'er, n. One who pads (garments, and the like). Obs. Bom-bast'ers Fu'ri-6s (b6m'b4st'4ez fu'ri-6s). Hero and title of a burlesque opera by William Barry Rhodee. Bom-bas'ti-cal-ly, adv. of BOMBASTIC, -ICAL. [BOMBAXINE.] bombaze. Obs. or dial. var. of bombazon. + BOMBAXINE.

Zool. A family of Lepidoptera consisting, as now restricted, of the silkworms of the genus Bombyx and their near allies; - in older classifications often including all the silkworms, and allied forms which are now divided among several families. - bom-by-cid (b6m'b6s'id-), a. & n. - bom-by-c'i-form (b6m'b6s'i'f6rm), a.

Bom-by-c'ina (b6m'b6s'i'n4), n. pl. [NL. See BOMBAXINE.] Zool. A superfamily of moths containing the silkworms and a greater or less number of allied families.

bom-by-c'ine (b6m'b6s'i'n4), a. [L. bombycinus.] 1. Of silk. 2. Cotton; hence, of paper made of cotton. 3. (pron. -sin; -s4n; 183) Zool. Of or pertaining to the silkworms or Bombycina.

Bom-by-li'de (b6m'b6s'i'l4d4e), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. bombylius a bumblebee.] Zool. A family of Diptera, consisting of the bee flies. They are hairy flies superficially like bees in appearance, and in their habit of frequenting flowers.

Bom-byx (b6m'b6ks), n. [L., silkworm. See BOMBAXINE.] A genus of moths of which the common silkworm moth (Bombyx mori) is the type. See SILKWORM.

Bon (b6n), n. [Jap.] A great Buddhist festival of Japan, held July 13 to 16, when the spirits of ancestors are supposed to revisit the household altars; - sometimes called by foreigners Feast of Lanterns. Cf. PARENTALIA.

Bon (b6n), n. One of the two chief religions of Tibet, the other being Lamaism. Probably a survival of the original Shamanism of the country, it has borrowed much from Buddhism, and has convents, rituals, priests, etc.

bon'a (b6n4), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of bonus good.] Law. Property, of any kind, real or personal. In Roman and Civil law bona included both real and personal property of all kinds (corresponding in the Civil law to the F. bens and Sp. bienes), being chiefly used in Roman law, however, of real property. In common-law writers bona is generally used only of movables.

bona activa (4k-ti'v4) [L.], Roman Law, the claims of a person against others. - b. confisacata (k6n'fis-k4't4) [L.], lit., property appropriated to the fiscus; - applied by the Civilians to property forfeited for felony. - b. fiscalia (fis-k4'l4) [L.], Roman & Civil Law, fiscal, or public property. - b. hereditaria (h4r'i-t4'r4) [L.] = BONA CONYISCATA. - b. notabilia (n6't4-bi'l4) [L.], Eng. Law, lit., notable goods; - used to designate the amount of effects (fixed at 45 by the 93d canon of 1603) which if left by a decedent and at the time of his death situate in some other diocese than that in which he lived and died required probate of his will, or grant of letters of administration, before the metropolitan of the province. Cf. PROBATE.

bona fide (b6n4 f4d4e), [L.], Roman Law, liabilities. - b. peritura (p4r'i-t4'r4) [L.], Law, perishable property, such as grain, etc.; specif., such goods from a wreck as will not last for a year and a day. - b. vacantia (v4-k4n'shi-4) [L.], Civil & Eng. Law, goods without an apparent owner, such as shipwrecks, treasure trove, etc.; any property of which at the time no owner appears, and which is, therefore, held to belong to the finder, or, in some cases, to the sovereign. - b. vacuata (v4-k4't4) [L.], Law, vacant.

bonace tree (b6n4s4), [Etym. uncertain.] A small West Indian tree, the leaves of which are used for the bark of which is known as burn-nose bark, and noseburn.

bon-a-cl' (b6n4-s4), n. [Amer. Sp. bonasi, prob. fr. native name.] Any of several groupers of Florida, the West Indies, etc., valuable as food fishes; esp., the bonac'ra-ra' (4'r4-r4') (Mycteroperca bonaci), the b. car-de-nal' (k4r'd4-n4'l') (M. tytto), the b. ga-to (g4't6) (M. tigris), and the b. de-pi-dra (d4-p4'dr4) (M. venenosus).

Bon-a De'a (b6n4 d4d4e), [L.], the good goddess. Rom. Myth. An ancient goddess of the fertility of fields and of the riches and chastity of women. She was the sister of Faunus, and was hence called Fauna. In later times she was identified with Dama, a Greek goddess of health, whose worship, like her own, was confined to women.

bon-a fide (b6n4 f4d4e), [L.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deceit; real or really; actual or actually; genuine or genuinely, as he acted bona fide, a bona fide transaction. bona fide holder, Negotiable Paper, a holder who before maturity acquires a title in the ordinary course of business and without notice (actual or constructive) of any defect in title or lack of consideration. - bona fide purchaser, Law, a purchaser in good faith, that is, without notice of any defect and for a valuable consideration.

bon-a fides (b6n4 f4d4ez), [L.] Good faith; honesty; freedom from fraud or deception; quality of being, intending, doing, etc., what is purported to be, intended, done, etc.

bon-an'za (b6n4n4z4), n. [Sp., prop., calm, fair weather, prosperity, fr. L. bonus good.] In mining, a rich ore body or pocket, esp. of silver or gold; hence, anything that is a mine of wealth or yields a large income. A mine working exposing such a body is said to be in bonanza. Colloq., U.S.

Bon-a-part-ism' (b6n4-p4r'tiz'm'), n. The policy of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

Bon-a-part-ist' (-p4r'tist), n. One attached to the policy or family of Bonaparte or of the Bonapartes.

bon-bon' (b6n'b6n'; b6n'b6n'; 277), n. [F. bonbon, fr. bon very good, a superlative by reduplication, fr. bon good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugarplum; hence, any dainty.

bon-bon-niere' (b6n'b6n'ni4r'), n. [F.] A small fancy box or dish for bonbons.

bonce (b6ns), n. [Etymol. unknown: cf. BOUNCER.] A boy's game played with marbles; also, a marble. Eng. bond (b6nd), n. [ME. bond, bonde, peasant, serf, As. bon-

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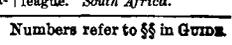
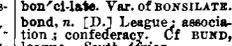
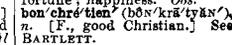
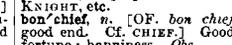
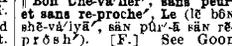
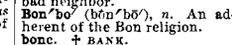
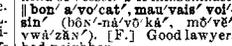
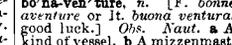
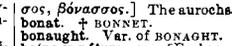
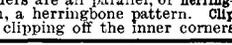
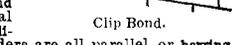
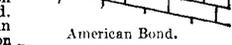
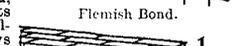
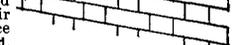
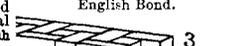
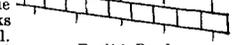
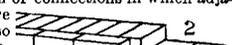
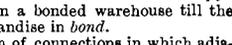
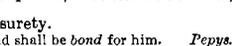
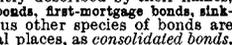
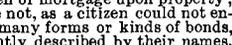
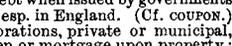
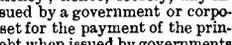
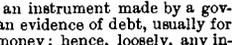
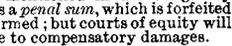
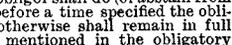
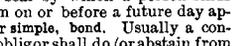
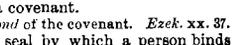
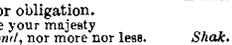
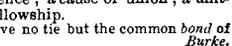
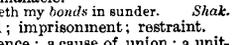
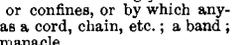
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da, bunda, husband, householder, from Icel. b6ndi husbandman, for b6andi, fr. b6a to dwell. See BOOR, HUSBAND.] 1. A householder; a husband; also, a peasant; a husbandman. Obs. 2. A vassal or serf; a slave. Obs. or Archaic.

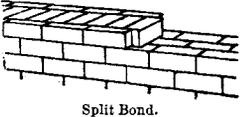
bond (b6nd), a. 1. In a state of servitude or slavery; captive. By one Spirit are we all baptized... whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. 1 Cor. xii. 13. 2. Servile; slavish. Obs.

bond, v. t. To inflict bondage upon. Rare. bond, n. [The same word as band a fastening.] 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. Shak. 2. pl. State of being bound; imprisonment; restraint. 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. A binding agreement; a covenant. I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. Ezek. xx. 37. 6. Law. A writing under seal by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. This is a single, or simple, bond. Usually a condition is added, that if the obligor shall do (or abstain from doing) a certain act on or before a time specified the obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force. The principal sum mentioned in the obligatory part of a conditional bond is a penal sum, which is forfeited if the condition is not performed; but courts of equity will often restrict the forfeiture to compensatory damages. 7. Specif.: Finance. Such an instrument made by a government or corporation as an evidence of debt, usually for the purpose of borrowing money; hence, loosely, any interest-bearing certificate issued by a government or corporation, esp. when a date is set for the payment of the principal. These evidences of debt when issued by governments are sometimes called stock, esp. in England. (Cf. COUPON.) The bonds issued by corporations, private or municipal, are usually secured by a lien or mortgage upon property; those by governments are not, as a citizen could not enforce his lien. There are many forms or kinds of bonds, many of which are sufficiently described by their names, as coupon bonds, mortgage bonds, first-mortgage bonds, sinking-fund bonds, etc. Various other species of bonds are defined in their alphabetical places, as consolidated bonds, equipment bonds, etc. 8. One who acts as bail or surety. The King of England shall be bond for him. Pepsys. 9. State of goods placed in a bonded warehouse till the duties are paid; as, merchandise in bond. 10. A connection or system of connections in which adjacent parts of structure are made to overlap and are so tied or bound together; also, a timber, brick, stone, or the like, used in bonding; specif.: a Masonry. The union or tie of the several stones or bricks which together form a wall. The bricks may be arranged for this purpose in several different ways, as in English bond, where the courses consist alternately of headers (bricks with their ends toward the face of the wall) and stretchers (bricks with their lengths parallel to the face of the wall); Flemish bond, where each course consists of headers and stretchers alternately, so laid as always to break joints; cross bond, in which courses of Flemish bond alternate with courses of stretchers. English cross bond, called also cross bond, is a modification of English bond in which the stretcher courses break joints with each other. The term block bond has been applied to both Flemish and English bond. American bond, called also in the United States common bond, differs from English bond in that headers recur every fifth or sixth course, instead of every other course. The stretcher courses that come together are laid so as to break joints. Baking bond is characterized by diagonal headers. It may be either diagonal, in which these headers are all parallel, or herringbone, forming, in the plan, a herringbone pattern. Clip bond is a bond formed by clipping off the inner corners



food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. igh, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMMA. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

of facebricks, and is used where it is desired to unite diagonal bond with a face composed entirely of stretchers. The resulting face arrangement, and also the entire method, is known as **plumb bond**. **Split bond**, which accomplishes the same result, is formed by using face stretchers which are split lengthwise. **Running bond** is a term applied to overlapping stretchers (see face of Fig. 4), and also to English and American bond. Combinations, as **block and cross bond**, **cross and English bond**, are formed by laying the inner part of a wall in one way and the outer part in another. Other forms of bonds described in their proper places are: **block in course bond**, **chain bond**, **dog's-tooth bond**, **flying bond**, **in-and-out bond**, **quarrystone bond**, **ranging bond**, **b Carp**. The jointing together of timbers or beams to insure solidity; also, *pl.*, the whole system of timbers used in a wall, as **bond timbers**, **lintels**, etc. **c Slating**. The distance between the top of one slate and the bottom or drip of the second slate above, i. e., the space which is covered with three thicknesses; also, the distance between the nail of the under slate and the lower edge of the upper slate.



Split Bond.

11. Elec. An electrical connection between any two consecutive rails of an electric railway using the rails as part of the return circuit. Flexible copper rods or bundles of wire, joined to the rails, by riveting, soldering, etc., are largely used as bonds. In many cases, the rails themselves are welded together, and plastic bonds applied to chemically cleaned rails have proved successful.

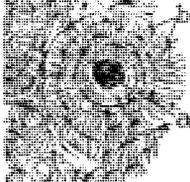
12. Chem. A unit of chemical attraction; as, oxygen has two bonds of affinity. It is often represented in graphic formula by a short line or dash. See BENZENE NUCLEUS, **Diagram**; VALENCE; DOUBLE BOND; TRIPLE BOND.

Syn.—Chains, fetters, captivity, imprisonment. **bond and disposition in security.** See HERITABLE SECURITY. **bond (bōnd), v. t.; BOND'ED; BOND'ING.** 1. To dispose in building, as the materials of a wall, so as to secure solidity. 2. To place under the conditions of a bond; *specif.*: a To secure the payment of the duties on (goods or merchandise) by giving a bond. b To mortgage, or issue bonds secured by mortgage upon (property). c To convert into a debt secured by bonds; as, to bond a debt in order to postpone the time of payment. d To give or secure an option upon, as a mine or other property, by a bond tying up the property till the option has expired. 3. To bind together or connect, as by bonds; as, to bond rails for a track circuit.

bond, v. i. To hold together or solidify by, or as if by, means of a bond or of a binder. The track is free from dust and vegetation, but the ballast does not seem to bond well. *W. M. Camp.* **bond'age (bōnd'āj), n.** [*LL. bondagium.* See *BOND, a. & n., serf.*] 1. Formerly, in Great Britain, the service, tenure, or condition of the bond or cultivator; vassal service or tenure. *Obs. or Hist., except: Scot.* Services due from a cultivator or cottager to his superior, esp. from a bondager. 2. State or quality of being bound; restraint of personal liberty by compulsion; involuntary servitude; serfdom; slavery; captivity. The King, when he designed you for my guard, Resolved he would not make you bond'age. *Dryden.* 3. Obligation; tie of duty; subjection to some binding power, motive, appetite, or the like. "The bondage of sin and vice." *Coverdale.* He must resolve by no means to be . . . brought under the bondage of observing oaths. *South.* **Syn.**—Thralldom, bond service. See SERVITUDE. **bond'age, v. t.** To enslave. *Archaic.* **bond'ag'er (bōnd'āj'jēr), n.** A field worker, esp. a woman who works in the field. *Scot.* **bond course.** *Masonry.* A course of bondstones or headers. **bond'ed (bōnd'ēd; -dīd; -t; p. a.)** 1. Held by a bond; provided with bonds. 2. Placed under, or covered by, a bond, as for the payment of customs duties, or for conformity to certain regulations. **bonded goods,** goods placed in a bonded warehouse; goods for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house. — *b. store.* = BONDED WAREHOUSE. *Chiefly British.* — *b. warehouse,* a warehouse in which goods on which the duties are stored under bond in the joint custody of the importer, or his agent, and the customs officers. **bond'er (-dēr), n.** 1. One who places goods under bond or in a bonded warehouse. 2. *Masonry.* A bonding stone or brick; a bondstone. **bond'er (bōnd'ēr), n.** [*Norw. bonde; pl. bōnder.*] *Early Scand. Hist.* A landed freeman; a petty or peasant freeholder. — **bond'er-man, n.** **bond'hold'er (bōnd'hōld'ēr), n.** A person who holds a bond, esp. a holder of a money bond or bonds of a government or of a public or private corporation. — **bond'hold'ing, a. & n.** **bond'maid (-māid'), n.** [*bond, a. or n. + maid.*] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages. **bond'man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn).** [*bond, a. or n. + man.*] 1. A bond, or peasant; a churl. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A serf or vassal; a man slave, or one bound to service without wages. "To enfranchise bondmen." *Macaulay.* **bond paper.** A kind of firm uncalendered paper made of superior stock, used for printing bonds, etc. **bond servant.** A slave; one bound to service without wages. — **bond service.** **bond'slave (bōnd'slāv'), n.** A person in a state of slavery. **bond'sman (bōnd'smān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn).** [*bond, a. or n. + man.*] 1. A slave; vassal; serf; a bondman. 2. *Law.* A surety on a bond; one who is bound for another. **bond'stone (bōnd'stōn), n.** [*bond, n. + stone.*] *Masonry.* A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together; a binding stone. **bond timber.** A timber used as a bond, as in a chain bond. **bond'wom'an (bōnd'wōm'ān), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wīm'ēn; -tēn).** [*bond, a. or n. + woman.*] A woman slave.

bone (bōn), n. [*ME. bon, ban, AS. bān; skin to Icel. bein, Sw. ben, Dan. & D. been, G. bein bone, leg; cf. Icel. beinn straight.*] 1. One of the pieces or parts of a vertebrate's skeleton; as, a rib or thigh bone; a bone of the arm or leg. 2. The tissue of which the bones are composed. It is a dense form of connective tissue, impregnated with inorganic matter (chiefly calcium phosphate) to which its hardness and rigidity are due. Bones are composed externally of compact tissue covered (except on the articular surfaces) with a fibrous coat of vascular connective tissue, the *periosteum*. Internally they are porous, containing cavities of various sizes, and sometimes a large cavity more or less filled by the marrow. (See MARROW.) Even compact bone contains canals, the *Haversian canals*, transmitting blood vessels, about which the bone substance is arranged in concentric lamellae. Between the lamellae are small spaces, the *lacunae*, occupied during life by the flat nucleated *bone cells*. Minute channels, *canaliculi*, connect the lacunae with the Haversian canals and with each other. See OSSIFICATION, SKELETON. 3. Any of various other hard animal substances or structures; as the whalebone or baleen of whales (see BALEEN, 2), the internal calcareous shell of the cuttlefish, ivory, etc. 4. *pl.* The skeleton; by extension, the body, either the living body or the more enduring parts of the dead body. Night hangs upon mine eyes, my bones would rest. *Shak.* And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him. *Ex. xiii. 19.* 5. The stone of a drupe. *Obs.* 6. A bone with meat adhering to it; an article of food; as, a knuckle bone; soup bone. 7. Something originally or usually made of bone, ivory, or the like; *specif.*: a *pl. Dice.* I'll make his bones rattie. *Swift.* *b pl.* Short strips of bone, ivory, or wood, held in pairs between the fingers and used to mark time or produce musical rhythms; clappers. Let us have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.* *c A strip of whalebone or of steel for a corset. d pl.* Bobbins for weaving lace. *e A domino.* 8. *pl.* One who performs with bones; *specif.*, one of the end men in a negro minstrel performance. 9. *Mining.* A seam of calcareous or slaty material in a bed of coal; also, such material. 10. A dollar. *Slang.* 11. Half the stake in the game of bone-ace.



Cross Section of Bone. a Haversian Canal; b Lacunae.

a bone of contention, a subject of contention or dispute. — a bone to pick, something to investigate, or to busy one's self about; a dispute to be settled (with some one). — ten bones, the ten fingers; — formerly used in petty oaths. "By these ten bones." *Shak.* — to carry, have, etc., a bone in the mouth or teeth. *Naut.*, to cause the water to foam with bows, or suit of a vessel. — a bone in the (throat, etc.), an impediment of speech, etc.; incapacity, without more bones, without further hesitation or scruple. **bone, v. t.; BONED (bōnd); BOND'ING (bōnd'ing).** 1. To withdraw bones from the flesh of, as in cookery. "To bone a turkey." *Soyer.* 2. To put whalebone into; as, to bone stays. 3. To fertilize with bone. 4. *Slang.* a To steal; to take. b To beg; to demand impudently. **bone, v. i.** [*Also bourn in dial. use; fr. F. berner to set bounds.*] See BOUND a limit. To sight along an object or set of objects, to see if it or they be level or in line. Joiners, etc., bone their work with two straight edges. *W. M. Buchanan.* **bone, v. i.** [*Perh. from the idea of working one's fingers to the bone.*] To work hard, esp. in study. *Slang.* **bone ash.** The white, porous residue from calcined bones, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, used for making cupels and for cleaning jewelry. **bone black, or bone/black (bōn'blāk'), n.** *Chem.* The black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels; — called also *animal*

black or charcoal. It is used as a decolorizing material in filtering sirups, extracts, etc., and as a black pigment. **bone breaker.** Any of several large birds, as the giant fulmar, the lammergeier, and the osprey. **bone breccia.** *Geol.* A deposit of bones, earth, sand, etc. **bone brown.** A pigment made by gently calcining bones. **boned (bōnd), a.** Having (such) bones; — chiefly in comp. "No big-boned men among of the Cyclops' side." *Shak.* 2. *p. a.* of BONE, v. *Specif.*: a Deprived of bones. b Matured with bone. c Stiffened with whalebone. **bone/dog (bōn'dōg'), n.** The dogfish *Squalus acanthias*. **bone-dry, a.** Dry as a weathered bone. **bone dust.** Bone ground for use as a fertilizer, usually after extraction of the larger part of the fat and gelatin; bone meal. See FERTILIZER. **bone glass.** A kind of glass of a milky white color due to presence of bone ash or other form of calcium phosphate. **bone lace.** Lace made on a cushion with bobbins, orig. of bone. — **bone-laced (bōn'lāst'), a.** **boneless, a.** [*AS. bānlēas.*] Without bones. "Boneless gums." *Shak.* — **boneless-ness, n.** **bone oil.** An ill-smelling oil obtained by heating bones, and containing, among its numerous constituents, pyrrol, pyridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, and quinoline; — called also *Dippel's oil*. It is used in denaturing alcohol and in preparing certain antiseptics. **bone phosphate.** Calcium phosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, the chief mineral constituent of bone, guano, and phosphate rock. **bone porcelain.** A kind of soft porcelain made with an admixture of bone dust or phosphate of lime. **bone'set (bōn'sēt), n.** An asteraceous herb of the eastern United States (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), distinguished by its opposite perfoliate leaves and white-rayed flower heads. It possesses diaphoretic and tonic properties. Also called *throughout, cogueued, etc.* **bone'set, v. i.** To set, or practice the setting of, broken bones. Chiefly used in *p. pr. & vb. n.* **bone'set'ing.** **bone'set'ter (-sēt'tēr), n., or bone setter.** One who sets broken or dislocated bones; esp., one, not a regular surgeon, who makes an occupation of setting bones. **bone spavin.** *Veter.* An exostosis or new growth of bone appearing on any part of the hock joint of the horse. It is the result of inflammation, causes more or less severe lameness, and is very resistant to treatment. **bone spirit.** An ammoniacal liquid obtained along with oil in making bone black. **bone waste.** Refuse of bones after extraction of the gelatin. **bone'fire (bōn'fir'), n.** [*ME. bonefire, banefire, orig. a fire of bones; bone + fire.*] 1. A fire for consuming bones; hence: a fire for burning corpses. *Obs.* b A fire for burning heretics, the symbols of heresy, or other articles under proscription. 2. A large fire built in the open air (orig. on certain anniversaries, esp. the eves of St. Peter and St. John), as an expression of public joy, for sport, etc. Full soon by bonfire and by bell, We'll burn our legs was passing well. *Gay.* **bon'ho-mie', bon'hom-mie' (bōn'hō-mē; F. bōn'hō'mē'), n.** [*F.*] Good nature; pleasant and easy manner. **bon'fi-ca-tion (bōn'fī-kā'shān), n.** [*Cf. F. bonification.*] 1. A making good or better; amelioration. *Obs.* 2. The paying or giving of something by way of bettering or ameliorating; as: a The payment of a bonus. b [*G. bonifikation.*] *German Customs.* Remittance of part of the customs duty on bonded goods when they are exported. **bon'ing (bōn'ing), p. pr. & vb. n.** of BONE, to remove bones, to insert bones or stays, etc. **bon'ing, n.** [*From bon to sight.*] A method of leveling a line or surface by sighting along the tops of rods (**boning rods**) or straight edges along a range of poles. **bon'it-ta-ri-an (bōn'it-tā-ri-ān) a.** [*LL. bonitas goodness, bon'it-ta-ri (bōn'it-tā-ri) } fr. bonus good.*] *Roman Law.* Beneficial or equitable, as opposed to statutory, civil, or quiritarian; *specif.*, designating or pertaining to ownership or possession not protected by the *ius civile*, but protected by praetorian edict. *Cf. PRAETORIAN.* **bo-ni-to (bō-nē'tō), n.; pl. -ros (-tō).** [*Sp. & Pg. bonito, LL. boniton, of uncertain origin.*] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. certain robust and active species of the mackerel family; as: a The skipjack (*Sarda sarda*), an abundant though rather poor food fish of the Atlantic coasts, and *S. chilensis* of the Pacific, which grow to a length of two or three feet, and are bluish with black oblique stripes.

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bon'it-ta-ri-an (bōn'it-tā-ri-ān) a. [*LL. bonitas goodness, bon'it-ta-ri (bōn'it-tā-ri) } fr. bonus good.*] *Roman Law.* Beneficial or equitable, as opposed to statutory, civil, or quiritarian; *specif.*, designating or pertaining to ownership or possession not protected by the *ius civile*, but protected by praetorian edict. *Cf. PRAETORIAN.* **bo-ni-to (bō-nē'tō), n.; pl. -ros (-tō).** [*Sp. & Pg. bonito, LL. boniton, of uncertain origin.*] Any of several different marine fishes, esp. certain robust and active species of the mackerel family; as: a The skipjack (*Sarda sarda*), an abundant though rather poor food fish of the Atlantic coasts, and *S. chilensis* of the Pacific, which grow to a length of two or three feet, and are bluish with black oblique stripes.

bond. + BOUND; obs. pret. of BIND. **bon'dar (bōn'dār), n.** [*Native name.*] A palm civet (*Paradoxurus bonitar*) of India. **bond debt.** A debt secured by a bond. **bon'de (bōn'dē), n.** [*Norw. = BONDE, a peasant.*] **bondal. + BUNDELE.** **bond'fire, + BONFIRE.** **bond'folk, n. pl.** Persons in bondage. **bond'grace. + BONGRACE.** [*bon'dy-able (bōn'dy-ā'bl').*] [*F.*] Lit., good devil; good fellow. **bond'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BOND, v.** — **bonding course.** = BOND COURSE. **bond-land, n.** Land held by bondage tenure, — an early form of copyhold land. *Oxf. E. D. Obs. or Hist.* **bond'less, a.** See LESS. **bond'man blind.** Blindman's buff. **bond'man-ship, n.** See SHIP. **bond'men (bōn'dmēn), n. or bondmen chesse.** [*F. bondon, prop. bung.*] Neufchâtel cheese resembling a bung in form. [*or E. bond'ship, n. Bondage. Obs. Bonds'man (bōndz'mān), n.*] See

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composition was spread through many centuries. Copies of it, or of some of its chapters, were buried with the mummy or inscribed on the sarcophagus or tomb. — **Book of the Law of Moses.** — **PRINTING.** **B.** of Wisdom. See *Wisdom of Solomon*, under **OLD TESTAMENT.** — **Books of Chlan Balam** (châ-lân-bâ-lâm) [Maya *chilan* mouthpiece, interpreter + *balam* priest], books in the Maya language, but in Latin characters, compiled by natives of Yucatan, and containing accounts of the customs and rites of the Maya peoples previous to the Spanish conquest. — **by the book**, according to the rules or course laid down in a book regarded as authoritative; in the prescribed way; formally; correctly; accurately; as, to speak or play by the book.

We quarrel in print, by the book. *Shak.*
— **in one's bad books**, in disfavor with one. — **in one's books**, or **in one's good books**, in one's favor. "I was so much in his books, that at his decease he left me his lamp." *Addison.*
— **without book.** **a** By memory. **b** Without authority.

book (bôok), *v. t.*; **BOOKED** (bôokt); **BOOK'ING**. [AS. *bōcian* to give by charter.] **1.** To convey by book, or deed. *Obs.*
2. To enter, write, or register in a book or list; esp., to register (one's name), as in order to engage service or accommodation; hence, to engage conveyance for; as, to book freight to New York; to be booked for Southampton.
Let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds. *Shak.*
3. To mark out for; to destine or assign for. *Colloq.*
Here I am booked for three days more in Paris. *Charles Reade.*
4. To make or put into a book, as gold leaf.
5. To register (a couple or either of them) in the Sessions record, previous to the bans. *Scot.*

book, v. i. To register one's name or buy a ticket so as to engage something in advance.
book'bind'er (-bin/dēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books. — **book'bind'er-y** (-i), *n.*
book'bind'ing, *n.* Bookbinders' art or trade.
book'case (bôok'kâs'), *n.* A case with shelves for books.
booked (bôokt), *a.* **1.** Having studied books. *Rare.*
2. *p. p.* of book, *v.* **3.** Entered or placed in a book; registered. **b** Engaged; destined; bound. *Colloq.*
book'er (bôok'ēr), *n.* [AS. *bōcere*.] **1.** A scribe. *Obs.*
2. A recorder; a bookkeeper. *Rare.*
book'hold'er (-hōl/dēr), *n.* **1.** A prompter at a theater. *Obs.*
2. A support for holding a book open.
book'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of making into a book.
2. Act of entering in a book; specif., a registering for the purpose of engaging accommodations, or the like.
3. *Mil.* Act of memorizing from a book, as by a drill master. *U. S.*

book'ing clerk. One who registers passengers, baggage, etc., for conveyance, or sells tickets at a booking office.
booking office. **1.** An office where passengers, baggage, etc., are registered for conveyance.
2. An office where passage tickets are sold. *Eng. Rare.*
book'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pert. to a book or books. *Now Rare.*
2. Fond of, or learned in, books; acquainted with books rather than with men. "A bookish man." *Addison.*
3. Characterized by, or affecting, literary form or precision; literary; hence, formal; pedantic; as, bookish speech.
— **book'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **book'ish-ness**, *n.*

book'keep'er (bôok'kēp'ēr), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose business or profession is bookkeeping.
book'keep'ing, *n.* Art or practice of keeping a systematic record of business transactions, so as to show their relation to each other, and the state of the business in which they occur; art of keeping accounts. The books or special accounts commonly used are a *daybook*, *cashbook*, and *ledger*, often with an *invoice book*, *sales book*, *purchase book*, or special form of *journal*.
book'land (bôok'lând), **book'land** (bôok'lând), *n.* [AS. *bōc-land*; *bōc* book + *land* land.] *O. Eng. Law.* Orig., land granted by a book or charter; hence, later, any land not foliand. See *book*, *n.*, **1.**
There is great reason to believe that a grant of bookland usually made no difference at all to the actual occupation of the soil. It was a grant of lordship and revenues and in some cases of jurisdiction and its profits. *Pollock & Mait.*

book'learned (-lârnd'; -lâr'nēd), *a.* Versed in books; bookish. "Book-learned blockheads." *Dryden.*
book'learn'ing, *n.* Learning acquired from books, as distinguished from practical knowledge.
book louse. Any of several species of minute wingless insects of the order Corrodentia, esp. *Troctes divinatoria*, of the family Psocidae, injurious to old books and papers.
book lung. *Zool.* A lunglike saccular breathing organ containing numerous thin folds of membrane arranged like the leaves of a book, as the lungs of many arachnids.
book'mak'er (bôok'mâk'ēr), *n.* One who makes books, esp. by compilation from other books; a compiler; also, one who makes a book of bets. See *book*, *n.*, **4.**
book'mak'ing (-îng), *n.* **1.** The making of books.
2. Specif.: The making of a betting book.
book'man (-mân), *n.*; *pl.* **BOOK-MEN** (-mēn). A man who has to do with books; as: **a** A student man; a scholar. **b** One who has to do with the sale of books. *Colloq.*
book'mark' (-mârk'), *n.* Something placed in a book to guide in finding a particular passage; also, a bookplate.
book muslin. Bookbinders' muslin; also, a thin white muslin for women's dresses.
book name. A name of an animal or plant, other than the scientific name, used only in books on zoology or botany.
book palm. An East Indian palm (*Corypha allitera*) closely related to the talipot palm. The leaves furnish a valuable substitute for paper. Also called *taltera*.
book'plate' (bôok'plât'), *n.* A label placed upon or in a book, showing its ownership or its position in a library.
book'rack' (bôok'râk'), *n.* A rack for supporting an open book; also, a rack for holding a number of books.

book bearer. = **BOOKHOLDER**. *Obs.*
book clamp. A bookbinder's rise; also, a device for carrying books.
book'craft', *n.* Book learning; also, authorship; literary skill.
book credit. An amount to one's credit in an account book.
book debt. A debt which is charged to one in a book of accounts.
book English. Literary English.
book'er-y, *n.* **1.** Acquaintance with books. *Obs.*
2. A collection of books.
book fell. (*bôok* + *fell* skin.) A sheet of vellum or parchment prepared for writing. *Obs. or Hist.*
book'fold', *n.* A piece of muslin 24 vards long.
book'ful, *n.*; *pl.* **-FULS**. As

book scorpion. Any minute arachnid of the order Pseudoscorpionida, as *Chelifer cancelloides*, found among papers. It can run sideways and backward, and feeds on insects.
book'sell'er (bôok'sēl'ēr), *n.* One who sells books. — **book'sell'er-ish**, *a.* — **book'sell'er-ism** (-îz'm), *n.*
book'sell'ing, *n.* Business of selling books.
book'shell' (-shēl'), *n.*; *pl.* **-SHELLVES** (-shēlvz'). A shelf for books.
book'stack' (-stâk'), *n.* A fixed rack provided with bookshelves; esp., one of a system in a library stack room.
book'stall' (-stâl'), *n.* A stall where books are sold.
book'stand' (-stând'), *n.* A bookstand; also, a bookrack.
book'store' (-stôr'), *n.* **1.** A store where books are the main commodity sold. *U. S. and, locally, Canada.*
2. A room in a library in which books are kept. *Eng.*
book tile. *Building.* A hollow tile shaped like a book with one long edge concave and the other convex. It is used for roofing, ceilings, and as a light fireproof filling.
book value. *Finance.* The value of anything as shown in the books of account of the corporation or firm owning it; specif., of stock, the value as determined by the net profits or deficit of a corporation as shown by its books.
book'work' (-wûrk'), *n.* **1.** *Printing.* Work done for or as for books, in distinction from newspaper work (which is less particular) and job work, or display work.
2. Study; application to books; esp., the use of books in giving instruction, — considered as a pedagogic method.
book'worm' (-wûrm'), *n.* **1.** Any of various insects (moths or beetles) whose larvae injure books, feeding on the binding and paste, and often piercing the leaves. Among the species commonly met with are the bread beetle (*Stodrepa granulata*) and a small species (*Ptinus brunneus*).
2. One unusually devoted to reading or studying books.
book'y (-y), *a.* Bookish; devoted to books.

boe'ly (bôe'lē), *n.*; *pl.* **BOEZES** (-îzē). [Prob. fr. Ir. *buaille* fold, a place for milking cows.] *Irish Hist.* A company of herdsmen wandering with their cattle; also, a temporary inclosure for the shelter of cattle or their keepers.
boom (bôom), *n.* [*D.* *boom* tree, pole, beam, bar. See *BEAM*.] **1.** *Naut.* **a** A long pole or spar used esp. to extend the foot or bottom of a particular sail; as, the jib boom, the main boom, the spinnaker boom, etc. **b** In Scotland, any out-rigger spar either fore or aft, including the bowsprit. *c pl.* That part of a ship's deck where the spars are stored.
2. *Mech.* **a** A long spar or beam projecting from the mast of a derrick, to support or guide the body to be lifted or swung. **b** The upper or lower member of a rib or girder.
3. A pole set up to mark the channel in a river or harbor.
4. *Mil.* A chain cable or line of spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to obstruct 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; also, the inclosed area. **b** By extension, an obstruction formed of floating logs, or the like, retarding the flow of the stream.
boom, v. t. **1.** *Naut.* To extend, or push, with a boom or pole; as, to boom out a sail.
2. *Lumbering.* To confine, as logs, by means of a boom; also, to supply (a body of water) with a boom or booms.
boom, v. i. [Of imitative origin; cf. *M. bommen* to hum, *D. bommen* to drum, sound as an empty barrel, also *W. bump* a hollow sound; *aderyn y bump*, the hum of the hollow sound, i. e., the bitters. Cf. *bum* to hum, *bump* to boom.] **1.** To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon; to cry with a hollow note, as a biter; to hum sonorously, as an insect. At eve the beetle boometh. *Tennyson.*
2. To move with a booming noise, as a ship under full sail. She comes booming before the wind. *Watson.*
3. To have a rapid growth in market value or in popular favor; to develop rapidly in resource and population, as a town or district.

boom The first use of boom in this sense was probably in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," July 18, 1878: "The Grant movement is booming." J. B. McCulloch, the author of the phrase, in a letter to the editors of the Century Dictionary, says: "I cannot express how glad I am to use it, except that while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising — swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year after. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.' It is doubtful whether booming, as used by the pilots, derives from the sound made by the river or from the sudden rise following the breaking up of a boom."
boom, v. t. **1.** To give forth with a resonant or booming sound; — usually with *out*.
2. To cause a rapid growth or increase of in favor, price, sales, commercial development, political influence, etc.; to work or contrive for such a growth or increase of; to push; as, to boom a stock; to boom a town, or a candidate.
boom, n. Formerly also *bomb*. **1.** A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; also, the hollow cry of the biter; a booming. A pillar of iron . . . which if you had struck, would make . . . a great boom in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*
2. A strong, rapid, and expanding movement, as an Advocacy and growth into favor of an aspirant for political office. **b** Rapid (often forced) settlement and development of a town or district; as, the Klondike boom. **c** Marked and sustained advance in the market price of a commodity.
boom'age (bôom'âj), *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A duty levied for the purpose of satisfying harbor dues, anchorage, etc.

book'mark'er, *n.* A bookmark; also, a schoolfellow.
book'mate', *n.* A schoolfellow; an associate in study.
book'monger (-mông'jēr), *n.* A dealer in books. [the Bible.]
Book oath. An oath made on one's book-packet. A packet to be sent by post. *Eng.*
book post. The postal system or rate for carrying books, etc. *Eng.* — **book postage.** *Eng.*
book'press', *n.* A bookcase.
book'shop', *n.* A bookstore.
book'stall', *n.* See *BOOKSTALL*.
book tray. A rack consisting of a board with upright end pieces for holding books.
book'wards, *adv.* See *WARDS*.
book'ways', *book'wise'*, *adv.* See *WAYS*.
book'wise', *a.* Book-learned.
book'wright' (-rit'), *n.* A maker

of books; an author. [*Sp.* **book'wurm**.] *Bookworm. Ref.*
boon (bôon), *n.* Var. of *BEAL*, drink. *Book Dial. var. of BOWL.*
booid, *n.* **1.** **BOLE**.
booe, *n.* **1.** **BOLE**, **BOWL**, **BULL**.
Boo'ian (bôo'î-an), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, the theories of George Boole (1815-64), an English mathematician and logician who elaborated mathematical or symbolic logic.
boole' (bôol'), *n.* Var. of *BOLE*.
boole' + **BOLE**.
boole'work' (bôol'), *n.* Var. of *BOLEWORK*.
boon + **BOMB**. [*NUT.* **boon'mat** *nut*. Var. of *BOMAH*.] **boombas**' + **BOMBAS**.
boon'brace', *n.* *Naut.* A rope or brace leading from the end of

a topmast studding-sail boom to the main rigging.
boon'ing, *n.* [*Ref. Sp.* **boon'** + *ing*.] *Naut.* Having a studding-sail or its yard hauled well up and out to the boom end. [*a boom.*]
boom'fore'sail, *n.* A foresail set to boom'ing'ly, *adv.* of booming.
boom'kin, *n.* Var. of *BUMKIN*.
boom'let, *n.* See *LET*.
boom mainsail. *Naut.* A mainsail set to boom'ing'.
boom'rag, *n.* *Logging.* A worker on a boom. *Can.*
boom sail. *Naut.* A sail set to a boom.
boom'ster (hôom'stēr), *n.* A boomer, as of prices. *Slang.*
boon + **BONN**. [*From Boone* County, Arkansas.] *Geol.* A chert formation of the Mississippian system in Arkansas.
boonegrace, *n.* **1.** **BONGRACE**.
boon'ing, *n.* **1.** **BONING**.
boon'less, *a.* See *LESS*.
boopee, *n.* **1.** **BOOPER**.
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2. A tax or tol' for the use of a log boom, as in storing logs.
boom'boat' (bôom'bôot'), *n.* *Naut.* A boat carried amidships and stowed in the booms of a vessel.
boom'das' (bôom'dâs'), *n.* [*D.* *boom* tree + *das* badger.] Any of several small tropical African cones of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, of arboreal habits.
boom'er (bôom'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that booms; specif., *Western U. S.*, one who joins in a rush of settlers, as to a newly opened district.
2. **a** The swell. **b** A large male kangaroo.
boom'er-ang (bôom'ēr-ang), *n.* [From the native name in Australia.] **1.** A curved or angular club used, mainly by the natives of Australia, as a missile weapon. A typical style is twenty to thirty inches long, two to three wide, and half or three quarters of an inch thick. When thrown, it may be made to describe very remarkable curves, the most notable being that in which it moves first nearly horizontally, then curves upward, and finally, taking a retrograde direction, falls near the place from which it was thrown. Weapons similar to the Australian boomerang were used by the ancient inhabitants of Egypt and Ethiopia, and are still employed by some of the wild tribes of India, and by Indians of the southwestern United States.
2. Any story, scheme, or project, esp. a scandalous or disreputable one, which reacts to the damage of its originator.
boom'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Making the sound of one that booms; also, rising or swelling with a hollow sound. On the sea-boards the booming waters roar. *Falconer.*
2. Increasing rapidly; as, booming prices.
boom'ing, *vb. n.* **1.** Act of one that booms; a rising or onward movement accompanied by a heavy roar; a deep, hollow sound; as, the booming of the sea; the booming of bitters.
2. *Gold Mining.* The process of forming a dam and causing the sudden discharge of the accumulated water down a hillside or gorge, thus washing out deposits of gold which are collected by leading the water through sluices.
boom'ing out (or *in*), *Mil. Engin.*, forming or dismantling a bridge by adding (or withdrawing) pontoons. *Eng.*
boom iron. *Naut.* One of the iron rings on the yards through which the studding-sail booms traverse; also, a similar ring on a stationary spar or part through which a movable spar traverses.
boom jigger. *Naut.* A tackle for rigging in or out studding-sail booms — called *in-and-out jigger* in U. S. navy.
boom'ro-râ (bôom'rô-râ), *n.* [Native name.] A small West African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*).
boom'slang' (bôom'slâng'ē), *n.* [*D.* *boom* tree + *slang* snake.] A large South African tree snake (*Bucephalus capensis*).
boom tackle. A tackle used on or with a boom; specif., *Naut.*, a double purchase used to rig out booms.
boon (bôon), *n.* [*M.E.* *bone*, *boin*, a petition, fr. *Icel.* *bōn* akin to Sw. & Dan. *bōn*, AS. *bēn*; but influenced by Fr. *bon* good, fr. L. *bonus* (cf. *book*, *a.*)] **1.** A prayer or petition; hence, a command or order in the form of a request. *Obs.* For which to God he made so many an idle boon. *Spenser.*
2. That which is asked or granted, or is enjoyed, as a benefit or favor; a gift; benefaction; grant; present. Every perfect boon is from above. *James 1:17 (Rev. Ver.)*
3. *Feudal Law.* Unpaid services in labor or kind not fixed in time or amount due from a tenant (of the lower grades) to his lord. Whence: *boon day*, erroneously *bind day*, a day on which one was to be bound; *boon service*, a boon service; *boon loaf*, a loaf allowed for boon service; *boon work*, work done as boon service, etc. (cf. *WEEK WORK*).
Syn. — See *PRESENT*.
boon, *a.* [*F. bon*, L. *bonus*.] See *BOUNTY*.] **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. *Arbutnot.*
boon, *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *boon* in the same sense, AS. *būne* red, stalk.] The woody portion of flax, separated from the fiber by retting, braking, and scutching.
boon'ga-ry (bôon'gâ-ry), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree kangaroo (*Dendrohyrax lunulolus*) native of Queensland.
boor (bôor), *n.* [*D.* *boer* farmer, boor, earlier *geboer*, prob. fr. LG. *gebur*, akin to AS. *gebur* countryman, which is fr. *bîr* a dwelling, and orig. meant one dwelling in the same place with others. See *BOVINE*; cf. *NEIGHBOR*, *BOAR*.] **1.** A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic; esp., a clownish or unrefined countryman.
The Anglo-Saxon boor is put before us as a tenant with a house and a yardland or virgate, and two plow oxen. . . . But he is a very

boost (bōst), v. t. & i.; BOOST'ED; BOOST'ING. [Of uncertain origin; cf. E. dial. (Scot.) boost force, energy, pouce, poose, to push.] To lift or push from behind (one who is endeavoring to climb); to push or raise up; to raise; hence, to assist over obstacles, or to advance; as, to boost a candidate; to boost prices. Colloq., U. S.

boost, n. A push from behind, as to one who is endeavoring to climb; a push or shove that aids one in rising or advancing; help. Colloq., U. S.

boost'er (bōst'ēr), n. One that boosts; specif.: Elec. An instrument or machine for regulating or modifying the electromotive force in an electric circuit; — so called because used to "boost," or raise, the pressure in the circuit. A dynamo is sometimes inserted in a distribution system for this purpose.

boot (bōt), n. [ME. bot, bote, advantage, amends, cure, AS. bōt; akin to Icel. bōt, Sw. bot, Dan. bod, Goth. bōta, D. boete, G. buesse; prop., a making good or better, from the root of E. better, adj.] 1 Remedy; relief; help, esp. in time of peril; hence, one who brings relief. Obs. or Archaic. "Saint George to boot!" Shak. He gat the sike man his boote. Chaucer. Next her Son, our soul's best boote. Worthington.

2. Something given to equalize an exchange, or to make up for 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; avail; use. Obs. or Archaic. Then talk no more of flight, it is no boot. Shak.

4. Less usual form for BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation. To boot, in addition; over and above; as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered; as, he traded and gave ten dollars to boot. Helen, to change, would give an eye to boot. Shak.

boot, v. t.; BOOT'ED; BOOT'ING. 1. To remedy; cure; give relief to. Obs. 2. To profit; advantage; avail; — often followed by it; as, what boots it? What booteth it to others that we wish them well, and do nothing for them? Hooker. 3. To enrich; to benefit; to give in addition, or as boot (in sense 2). Obs. And I will boot thee with what gift beside Thy modesty can beg. Shak.

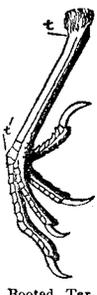
boot, v. i. To be of avail; — used impersonally. boot, n. [Cf. boot profit, or booty.] Booty; spoil; as, to make boot. Obs. or R. Shak.

boot, n. [ME. bote, OF. bote, F. botte, LL. bōtta; of uncertain origin.] 1. A covering, usually of leather, for the leg, sometimes reaching only just above the ankles, sometimes reaching to the hip. In the United States boot is often distinctively applied, esp. of men's wear, to the form that reaches at least well up the calf of the leg and is not laced, buttoned, or made with elastic sides, other forms being called shoe; otherwise, both in England and the United States, the word boot is used as a general term for all forms extending above the ankle. 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 partial covering for the hoof and leg of a horse, intended to prevent injury from interference. 4. Of a coach: a seat at the side for attendants. Obs. 5. A low outside compartment before or behind the body. Obs. 6. A place for baggage at either end of a stagecoach. 7. An apron or cover (of leather or rubber cloth) for the driving seat of a vehicle, to protect from rain and mud. 8. Something constructed on the analogy of a boot; as: a leather drinking vessel. Obs. b A leather case for a violin. Obs. c The metal casing and flange fitted about a pipe where it passes through a roof. d In a grain elevator, the box in which the lower pulley runs. e A leather case attached to a cavalry saddle to contain a carbine; a bucket. f In a reed pipe of an organ, the box or compartment containing the reed. See REED PIPE, Illust. 7. The lowest leaf-bearing internode of a wheat stalk. U. S. boots and saddles. Cavalry Tactics, the trumpet call which is the signal for mounted formations.

boot, n.; BOOT'ED; BOOT'ING. 1. To put boots on, esp. for riding. 2. To torture with the boot. 3. To kick with a booted foot. U. S. 4. To beat with a leather strap or belt, formerly with a long jackboot. Mil. Slang. Eng. Oxf. E. D. boot, v. i. To boot one's self; to put on one's boots.

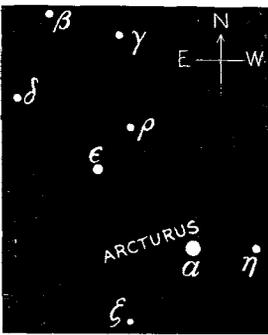
boot'black' (bōt'blæk'), n. One who blacks or polishes boots. boot'crimp. A frame or device used by boot-makers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot'ed (bōt'ēd; -īd; 7, 151), a. 1. Wearing boots; esp., equipped for riding; as, a booted squire. 2. Zoöl. Having a continuous horny, bootlike covering; — said of the tarsus of some birds in distinction from those covered with plates or scales, or soft skin. It is considered a mark of high specialization.



Booted Tarsus (T*) of Robin.

Boo'tes (bō-tēs), n.; gen. BOÖTIS (-tis). [L. Bootes, Gr. Βούτης herdsman, fr. Βοῦς, gen. βοῦς, ox, cow.] Astron. A northern constellation, containing the bright star Arcturus. In pictorial maps Boötes is represented as a man with a crook, accompanied by the Canes Venatici (Hunting Dogs), driving the Great Bear.



boot' (bōt); boot' (bōt); ME. bothe; prob. fr. ODan. bōð, Dan. bōd; akin to Icel. bōð, Sw. bōd, MHG. buode, G. bude, buude; from the same root as AS. bōtan to dwell, E. boor, bower, be.] 1. A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation. 2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, in a railroad station, for a telephone, etc. boot'house' (bōt'hōz'), n. 1. Stacking house, or spatter-dashes, in lieu of boots. Shak. 2. Horse made to be worn with boots.

Bo-öt'id (bō-öt'id), n. [Boötes + lat. -id.] Astron. Any of the meteors the radiant of which is in the constellation Boötes. Cf. LEONID.

boot'kin (bōt'kīn), n. [boot + -kin.] 1. A little boot, legging, or gaiter; also, a covering for the foot or hand, worn as a cure for the gout. 2. An instrument of torture; a boot. boot'ing, n. 1. Torture by the boot. See 5th BOOT, 2. 2. Kicking, as with a booted foot.

boot'jack' (bōt'jæk'), n. A device for pulling off boots. boot'leg' (-lēg'), n. 1. The part of a boot made to cover the leg. 2. Mech. a A large locking lever in a spinning mule. b A box to protect parts of the gearing of a railroad gate. boot'leg', v. i. To carry liquor about on the person and sell it in places where the sale of liquor is prohibited. Slang, U. S. — boot'leg'ger (-lēg'ēr), n. — boot'leg'ging, vb. n. boot'less, a. [From boot profit.] 1. O. Eng. Law. Not expiable or compoundable by a boot, or bote. (See BOTE, BOT, repair, compensation.) 2. Incurable; remediless. Obs. 3. Unavailing; unprofitable; useless; to no advantage. "I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers." Shak. Syn. — SEE USELESS.

—boot'less-ly, adv. —boot'less-ness, n. —boot'less Powder. Powder, as of soapstone, used to dust the inside of a boot to aid or ease the entrance of the foot.

boots (bōts), n. [pl. in form, but construed as a sing.] 1. A servant at a hotel or elsewhere who cleans and blacks the boots and shoes. 2. The youngest officer in a regiment; also, the junior member of a club. Slang, Eng. 3. The black hawk (Viburnum prunifolium).

boot top. 1. The upper part or top of a boot; esp., an ornamental one, as a flaring top, a lace ruffe formerly worn so as to conceal the top of the boot, etc. 2. = BOOT-TOPPING.

boot'-top'ping, n. Naut. The process of cleaning a vessel's hull about the water line and coating it with some antifouling material. b That portion of a vessel's hull between the light and the load water lines (that portion being usually painted red, as boot tops were in the early part of the 19th century). c In the United States navy, the anti-corrosive paint used on this part of a vessel's hull.

boot'-tree', n. [boot + tree wood, timber.] An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot or to preserve the form of a shoe, usually consisting of adjustable pieces moved by a wedge or screw. The pretty boots trimly stretched on boot-trees. Thackeray. A form of Boot-tree.

boot'y (bōt'ī), n.; pl. -tēs (-tīs). [F. butin, of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. býti exchange, barter, Sw. byta barter, booty, Dan. bytte, D. buit booty, G. beute, also Icel. byta, Sw. byta, Dan. bytte, to distribute, exchange. The word was influenced in English by boot profit.] 1. That which is seized by violence or obtained by robbery, esp. collective spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage. Milton. 2. Specif.: Internal Law. Spoil taken on land, as distinguished from prize, or that captured on the high seas. The property in booty passes to the captor by the act of seizure. 3. Any rich gain, without especial reference to the manner of its taking. I have spread the nets of law to catch rich booties. And they came fluttering in. Fletcher. Syn. — BOOTY, PLUNDER, LOOT, PILLAGE, SPOIL, PREY agree in denoting that which is seized by violence. BOOTY and PLUNDER are alike used of seizures in war; the words also apply to that which is gotten by robbery or theft. Booty

maker of boots. — mak'ing, n. boot'stocking. A heavy stocking worn over the boot as an extra protection against cold. boot'stretcher. A boot-tree. boot'ty, a. Sharing. Obs. boot'ry, n. [Cf. BOOT PROFIT.] A boot or remedy. Obs. boot'y-less, a. See -LESS. boow'e + BOUGH, BOW. boot'ry, n. Sharing. Ref. Sp. boot'ry (bō't'ry). Bb. boot'za (bō't'zā). Var. of BOZA. boot'zily, adv. of BOOZY. boot'ziness, n. See -NESS. boot'zy, Var. of BOOZY, bulky. Bo-peep'. Little. A little shepherdess (in a well-known nursery rhyme) who lost her sheep. bo-peep'er, n. A mask. Obs. bor + BEER, BOAR, BOWER; obs. n. p. of BEAR. bor (bōr), n. [Cf. NEIGHBOR.] Neighbor; friend; — a word of address. Dial. Eng. bor'abbr. Boron; borough. bor'ra (bō'rā), n. [Native

frequently suggests the richness, plunder the considerable amount or varied character, of the spoil. Loot is strictly the booty from a sacked city; it sometimes implies the illicit or dishonorable acquisition of such spoils. Spoil (commonly pl.) and PILLAGE usually suggest the violence of the act of seizing. In recent usage spoil is frequently applied to the emoluments of office, regarded as the rightful booty of a victorious political party; as, "To the victors belong the spoils." PREY, in modern usage, is confined, in its literal sense, to that which is seized by carnivorous birds or animals; fig., it is applied to the victims of any overwhelming force or power; as, "For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey" (Gray). See RAVAGE.

booze (bōoz), v. i.; BOOZED (bōozd); BOOZ'ING. [Cf. D. buizen; akin to G. bausen.] To drink greedily or immoderately, esp. liquor; to tittle. booze, n. A carouse; a drinking; also, what is drunk; liquor; drink. Colloq.

booz'er (bōoz'ēr), n. One who boozes; toper; bouser. booz'y (-ī), a. Somewhat intoxicated; fuddled; stupid with liquor; bousy. Colloq. C. Kingsley.

bo-peep' (bō-pēp'), n. [bo + peep.] The play of a suddenly looking out, as from behind a screen, and withdrawing, so as to startle some one (as by children in play). bo'ra (bō'rā), n. [It. dial. var. of borea north wind, L. boreas. Cf. BORRASC.] A violent, cold, dry northeast wind that prevails over the Adriatic from about October to April.

bo-rach'io (bō-rāch'īō), n. [Sp. borracha a leather bottle for wine, borracho drunk.] A large leather bottle for liquors, etc., made of skin. Hence: A drunkard. Obs. bo'ra-cite (bō'rā-sīt), n. Min. A borate and chloride of magnesium, MgCl₂B₁₀O₂₀ occurring in hard, glassy crystals and in softer, white masses. H., 7 (crystals). Sp. gr., 2.9-3. It is strongly pyroelectric.

bor'age (būr'āj), n. [ME. borage, fr. OF. bourage, bourace, F. bourache, LL. borago, borago, prob. fr. LL. borra, F. bourre, hair of beasts, flock; — from its hairy leaves.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (Borago officinalis), used, esp. in France, as a demulcent and diaphoretic, also as in salad. It is a widely naturalized weed. Bo-rag'i-na-ce-ae (bō-rāg'ī-nā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See BORAGACE.] Bot. A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Polemoniales), the borage family, distinguished mainly by the circinate inflorescence and nutlike fruit. There are 86 genera and about 1500 species, which are of wide distribution. Representative genera are Borago, Alkanna, Lithospermum, Cordia, Heliotropium, and Myosotis. — bo-rag'i-na-ceous (-shūs), a.

Bo-ra'go (bō-rāg'ō), n. [NL. See BORAGACE.] Bot. A small genus of perennial herbs typifying the family Boraginaceae, distinguished by a rotate corolla and large scar at the base of the nutlet. They are natives of the Mediterranean region. bo'ral (bō'rāl), n. [borate + aluminum.] Pharm. A fine white astringent powder used by dermatologists. It is a borate and tartrate of aluminum.

bo-ras'ca (bō-rās'kā), n. [F. bourrasque or Sp., Pg., or bo-ras'co (bō-rās'kō)] It. burrasca. Cf. BORRASC.] A bo-rasque' (bō-rās'kē), n. [F. bourrasque.] A squall, often attended with thunderstorm, occurring esp. in the Mediterranean. Bo-ras'um (bō-rās'ūm), n. [NL, fr. Gr. βόραστος; the palm fruit.] Bot. A monotypic genus of palms of tropical Asia, Africa, and the Sunda Islands. See PALMYRA.

bo'rate (bō'rāt), n. [From BORIC.] Chem. A salt or ester of boric acid; specif., an orthoborate. bo'rat-ed (bō'rāt-ēd), a. Mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid. bo'rax (bō'rāks), n. [ME. boras, fr. F. borax, earlier spelt borras; cf. LL. borax, Sp. borraj; all fr. Ar. būraj, fr. Pers. būrah.] 1. A crystalline salt, sodium tetraborate, Na₂B₄O₇, colorless or white when pure, with a slight alkaline taste. Ordinary borax crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms containing ten molecules of water, but an octahedral form containing only five molecules of water is obtainable. Both of these forms, when heated, lose water and finally fuse to a transparent glass. Borax occurs native in Tibet (see TINCAL), California, and Nevada. It is also made from soda and the boric acid of hot springs. It is used as a flux, cleansing agent, and antiseptic, and in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, etc.

borax carmine. Micros. An alkaline staining fluid composed of borax, carmine, and water. It is used with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce a permanent red nuclear stain. bord (bōrd), n. 1. Mining. An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading; — called also bord gate. 2. Coal Mining. An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading; — called also bord gate.

bor'd-and-pillar system, a method of mining coal in which the field is divided into strips by boras cut across so as to leave a series of pillars arranged checkerwise. bor'dage (bōr'dāj), n. [LL. bordagium.] Feudal System. The tenure or services of a bordar. bor'dar (bōr'dār), or, Lat. form, bor-da'ri-us (bōr-dār'ī-ūs), n.; L. pl. -rii (-ī). [LL. bordarius, fr. borda a cottage.] Feudal System. A tenant who holds a cottage, and usually a few acres of land, at the will of his lord, and is bound to menial service; — often included, with the term cottier, under the term villen.

Bor'da's' mouth'piece' (bōr'dāz'). [After J. C. Borda, French mathematician and engineer. Hydraul.] A horizontal reentrant mouthpiece for a vessel discharging fluid, of a length such that the jet is clear of the orifice at the outer wall of the vessel. Its coefficient of discharge is theoretically 1.

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bor'age (bōr'āj), n. [ME. borage, fr. OF. bourage, bourace, F. bourache, LL. borago, borago, prob. fr. LL. borra, F. bourre, hair of beasts, flock; — from its hairy leaves.] A rough-hairy blue-flowered European herb (Borago officinalis), used, esp. in France, as a demulcent and diaphoretic, also as in salad. It is a widely naturalized weed.

bo'rate (bō'rāt), n. [From BORIC.] Chem. A salt or ester of boric acid; specif., an orthoborate. bo'rat-ed (bō'rāt-ēd), a. Mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid. bo'rax (bō'rāks), n. [ME. boras, fr. F. borax, earlier spelt borras; cf. LL. borax, Sp. borraj; all fr. Ar. būraj, fr. Pers. būrah.] 1. A crystalline salt, sodium tetraborate, Na₂B₄O₇, colorless or white when pure, with a slight alkaline taste. Ordinary borax crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms containing ten molecules of water, but an octahedral form containing only five molecules of water is obtainable. Both of these forms, when heated, lose water and finally fuse to a transparent glass. Borax occurs native in Tibet (see TINCAL), California, and Nevada. It is also made from soda and the boric acid of hot springs. It is used as a flux, cleansing agent, and antiseptic, and in soldering metals, making enamels, fixing colors on porcelain, etc.

borax carmine. Micros. An alkaline staining fluid composed of borax, carmine, and water. It is used with dilute hydrochloric acid to produce a permanent red nuclear stain. bord (bōrd), n. 1. Mining. An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading; — called also bord gate. 2. Coal Mining. An opening driven in the coal parallel to the main rise heading; — called also bord gate.

bor'd-and-pillar system, a method of mining coal in which the field is divided into strips by boras cut across so as to leave a series of pillars arranged checkerwise. bor'dage (bōr'dāj), n. [LL. bordagium.] Feudal System. The tenure or services of a bordar. bor'dar (bōr'dār), or, Lat. form, bor-da'ri-us (bōr-dār'ī-ūs), n.; L. pl. -rii (-ī). [LL. bordarius, fr. borda a cottage.] Feudal System. A tenant who holds a cottage, and usually a few acres of land, at the will of his lord, and is bound to menial service; — often included, with the term cottier, under the term villen.

Bor'da's' mouth'piece' (bōr'dāz'). [After J. C. Borda, French mathematician and engineer. Hydraul.] A horizontal reentrant mouthpiece for a vessel discharging fluid, of a length such that the jet is clear of the orifice at the outer wall of the vessel. Its coefficient of discharge is theoretically 1.

boor'ish-ly, adv. of BOORISH. boor'ish-ness, n. See -NESS. boor'ka. Var. of BURKA. boorn. + BOURN. boor-nouse. Var. of BURNOUSE. boor's mustard. A kind of peppergrass. b A kind of peppergrass (Lepidium rutelera). Eng. boort (bōrt), n. [D.] = BORT. boor'-tree'. Var. of BOUR-TREE. boos. + BOSS. boos'aa (bōs'zā). Var. of BOOZA. boos'ee (bōs'ē). Var. of BOOZE. boos'ee (bōs'ē). Eng. Dial. Dict., n. [AS. (assumed) bōos; cf. AS. bōos-cow stall.] A stall or crib, as for an ox. Dial. Eng. [FR.] boor'ar (bōoz'ār). Var. of BOOZER. boos'ey (-ī). Var. of BOOZY. boosome. + BESOM, BOSOM. boost. + BOAST, BOIST. boost (bōost), n. Must. See BOOZE. boost. + BOAST. booster. + BOOSTER. booz'y (bōoz'ī). Var. of BOOZY. booz'y (bōoz'ī). [AS. bōozig.] = BOOZE, stall, crib. Dial. Eng.

boot + BOAT; obs. pret. of BITE. boot'. Dial. var. of BOUT. boot' (bōt). Var. of BOOD. boor'n. + BOURN. boor'nouse. Var. of BURNOUSE. boor's mustard. A kind of peppergrass. b A kind of peppergrass (Lepidium rutelera). Eng. boort (bōrt), n. [D.] = BORT. boor'-tree'. Var. of BOUR-TREE. boos. + BOSS. boos'aa (bōs'zā). Var. of BOOZA. boos'ee (bōs'ē). Var. of BOOZE. boos'ee (bōs'ē). Eng. Dial. Dict., n. [AS. (assumed) bōos; cf. AS. bōos-cow stall.] A stall or crib, as for an ox. Dial. Eng. [FR.] boor'ar (bōoz'ār). Var. of BOOZER. boos'ey (-ī). Var. of BOOZY. boosome. + BESOM, BOSOM. boost. + BOAST, BOIST. boost (bōost), n. Must. See BOOZE. boost. + BOAST. booster. + BOOSTER. booz'y (bōoz'ī). Var. of BOOZY. booz'y (bōoz'ī). [AS. bōozig.] = BOOZE, stall, crib. Dial. Eng.

booth (bōth), n. [ME. bothe; prob. fr. ODan. bōð, Dan. bōd; akin to Icel. bōð, Sw. bōd, MHG. buode, G. bude, buude; from the same root as AS. bōtan to dwell, E. boor, bower, be.] 1. A house or shed built of boards, boughs, or other slight materials, for temporary occupation. 2. A covered stall or temporary structure in a fair, at a polling place, in a railroad station, for a telephone, etc. boot'house' (bōt'hōz'), n. 1. Stacking house, or spatter-dashes, in lieu of boots. Shak. 2. Horse made to be worn with boots.

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both'er (bōth'ēr), v. i. To feel care or anxiety; to make or take trouble. "Without bothering about it." H. James.

both'er, n. One that bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance; embarrassment; worry; petty disturbance.

both'er-a-tion (bōth'ēr-ā-shūn), n. Act of bothering, or state of being bothered; also, a thing that bothers. Colloq.

John Burnet is dining in the ears of the Court a botheration about the politics of the magnificent city of Culross. Scott.

Both'nl-an (bōth'n'l-ān) a. Of or pert. to Bothnia. See Both'nic (bōth'n'ik) [Gaz.—Both'n'l-an, n.]

Both'ri-ol-ē-plis (bōth'rī-ō-lē-p'lis), n. [NL.; both'rion + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Zool. A genus of tapeworms having two bothria, or suckers, on the head. The broad tapeworm (Dibothriocephalus latus) which infests man, attaining a length of twenty or thirty feet, was formerly placed in this genus. Its larvae live in fishes, especially the pike.

Both'ri-ol-ē-plis (bōth'rī-ō-lē-p'lis), n. [NL.; both'rion + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Zool. A genus of Silurian ostracopores of the order Antiarthra, related to Perichthyodes.

both'ri-um (bōth'rī-ūm), n.; pl. -RIA (-ā). [NL., fr. Gr. bothrion, dim. of βόθρος trench.] Zool. A sucker, as on the head of a tapeworm. See TAPEWORM, Illust.

both'y (bōth'y), both'y (bōth'y), n.; pl. -IES (-Iz). [Scottish. Cf. both'n.] A hut or humble cot; a booth; specif.: a shepherd's or hunter's hut. b A rude hut or barrack for unmarried farm servants, or for masons, quarrymen, or other laborers, in the same employ. Scot.

Bo-to-ū-dōs (bōt'ō-kōō'dōz), n. pl., s. sing. -dō (-dō). [Pg., pl., fr. botouque, botouque, stopple. So called because they wear a wooden plug in the pierced lower lip.] Brazilian Indians of short stature and small cranial capacity who wander about the forests in small unorganized groups. They are naked and filthy cannibals, have an almost formless language, and form one of the lowest of human races.

bot'v-nee (bōt'v-nē), bot'v-nē (-nē), or bot'v-my (bōt'v-mī), a. Also bot'on-nē, bot'on-nē, etc. [F. bouton, fr. boutonner to bud, button.] Her. Having a bud or button, or a kind of trefoil, at the end; furnished with knobs or buttons; — said of a cross (see Cross, Illust.), etc.

bo tree (bō). [Sinhalese bo, Skr. bōdhi, prop. enlightenment, akin to bodha. Cf. Buddha.] The pipal tree; specif. [app.] the sacred tree at Buddh Gaya in Gaya district, Bihar, under which Gautama is said to have received the heavenly light. Buddhists say that this tree still exists, but this is very doubtful. The bo tree now in the ruins of the temple at Buddh Gaya is, however, much revered for its associations, though the very ancient specimen at Anuradhapura in Ceylon, grown from a slip of the original sacred tree, is perhaps to-day the most famous. See PIPAL TREE.

bot'ri-o-my-co-sis (bōt'rī-ō-mī-kō'sis), n. [NL.; Gr. βότρυν cluster of grapes + mycosis.] Veter. A disease of the severed end of the spermatic cord in castrated horses and rarely in other parts of the body. It is due to infection with Micrococcus asoformans, and is characterized by the presence of a hard tumorous growth in the scrotal region.

Bo-trych'i-um (bō-trīk'i-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βότρυν cluster of grapes, in allusion to the cluster of sporangia; cf. Gr. βότρυνος grapestalk.] Bot. A small widely distributed genus of low fleshy fern allies, the grape ferns or moonworts, of the family Ophioglossaceae, having a lobed or compound sterile leaf, and a sporophyll bearing distinct sporangia in spikes or panicles.

bot'ry-o-gen (bōt'rī-ō-jēn), n. [Gr. βότρυν cluster of grapes + gen.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, deep red or yellow, and usually botryoidal.

bot'ry-oid (bōt'rī-ōid) a. [Gr. βότρυν a cluster of grapes]

bot'ry-oid (-ōid) a. [Gr. βότρυν a cluster of grapes]

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bot'ry-oid (-ōid) a. [Gr. βότρυν a cluster of grapes]

without handles. Bottles of skins of animals, as of goats, sewn up in the form of a bag and tied at the neck, were used by the Hebrews, and are still more or less in use, esp. among the rural people. Bottle is now so loosely used that its limit of application is not well defined; it is generally distinguished from such vessels as the jug and demijohn.

No man putteth new wine into old bottles; else the new wine doth burst the bottles, and the wine is spilled. Matt. ii. 22.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains, as, to drink a bottle of wine; hence, fig., intoxicating liquor; as, to drown one's reason in the bottle.

3. Something resembling or likened to a bottle as above; specif., the stand of a bottle jack.

bot'tle (bōt'l), v. t.; BOT'TLED (-'ld); BOT'TLING (-'lɪŋ). To put into bottles; to inclose in or as in a bottle; to keep or restrain as in a bottle, as, to bottle wine; to bottle up one's wrath.

to bottle off, to draw from the cask into bottles.

bot'tle, n. [ME. botel, OF. botel, dim. of F. botle, of uncertain origin.] A bundle, esp. of hay. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

bottle brush. 1. A brush for cleaning bottles.

2. The field horsetail (Equisetum arvense). b The large handsome flower of any Australian myrtaceous tree of the genus Callistemon; also, the tree itself. d Any tree or shrub of the genus Sirmuellera; also, its flower.

bottle-brush grass, a tall erect grass (Hystrix hystrix) of the eastern United States; — so called in allusion to the shape of its flowering spikes.

bottle chart. A marine chart of surface currents as determined by means of sealed bottles set adrift at certain dates and points and subsequently picked up.

bot'tled (bōt'ld), a. 1. Shaped like a bottle; protuberant.

2. Put into bottles; pent up in or as in a bottle.

bottled type, Print., type wider at the bottom than at the top.

bottle fish. A fish of the genus Saccopharynx (which see).

bottle glass. Common glass used in the manufacture of bottles, often dark green or brown.

bottle gourd. The common gourd of cultivation (Lagenaria lagenaria), whose shell is used for bottles, etc. See LAGENARIA.

bottle green. A dark shade of green, like that of bottle glass. — bot'tle-green, a.

bot'tle-head' (bōt'l-hēd'), n. Any of several small whales, as the beaked whale and blackfish.

bot'tle-hold'er (-hōld'ēr), n. 1. One that holds a bottle or bottles; specif., an attendant upon a pugilist in a prize fight (who uses a bottle of water).

2. One who assists or supports another in a contest; an abettor; a backer. Colloq. Bottle Gourds. Lord Palmerston considered himself the bottle-holder of oppressed states. The London Times. genaria.)

bottle jack. 1. A bottle-shaped jack for roasting meat.

2. A kind of jack for lifting.

bot'tle-nose', n. a. Any of several cetaceans of the dolphin family, esp. Turstrops turso, common in the North Atlantic. See

bot'tle-nosed' (-nōz'd'), a. Having short but abruptly projecting jaws or nose.

b. dolphin. = BOTTLENOSE a. — b. whale. = BOTTLEHEAD.

bottle ore. Bot. Either of the common rockweeds of the Atlantic (Fucus vesiculosus and Ascophyllum nodosum).

bottle pool. A game of pool played with two object balls, one cue ball, and the pool bottle, which is stood on its neck. Scoring is done for making a carom, pocketing an object ball, or overturning the bottle after hitting an object ball.

bottle tit. The European long-tailed titmouse; — so called from the shape of its nest.

bottle tree. a Any Australian tree of the genus Sterculia, esp. S. rupestris, so called from the swollen trunk. See KURRAJONG. b The sour gourd.

bot'tom (bōt'əm), n. [ME. botme, perh. of different origin from bottom the lowest part.] A clue or nucleus to wind thread on; also, a ball or skein of thread; a cocoon. Obs. Silkworms finish their bottom in . . . fifteen days. Mortimer.

bot'tom, v. t. To wind; coil. Obs. As you unwind her love from him, Let it should unravel and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it on me. Shak.

bot'tom, n. [ME. botum, botme, AS. botm; akin to OS. bodom, D. bodem, OHG. podam, G. boden, Icel. botn, Sw. botten, Dan. bund (for bund), L. fundus (for fundus), Gr. πυθμήν (for πυθμήν), Skr. budhna (for budhna). Cf. FOUND to establish, FUND, n.] 1. The part of anything which is beneath and supports the contents or bulk, 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; the base.

2. That which underlies a thing; that upon which anything rests, is put, or is founded, lit. or fig.; foundation; groundwork; footing.

3. The bed of a body of water, as of a river, lake, or sea.

4. Liquor poured into a glass to be diluted before it is drunk. Colloq.

5. He added a small portion of water to a bottom of brandy. Irving. The fundament; the buttocks.

bot'tle-kin (bōt'ē-kin), n. [Cf. BOOTKIN.] A small fancy boot.

bot'tle-ol. Var. of BOTEROL.

bot'tle-ol. Var. of BOTEROL.

6. An abyss. Obs. Dryden.

7. Low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; low-lying ground; a dale; a valley; an interval. "The bottoms and the high grounds." Stoddard.

8. The lowest part or point of anything; the foot; as, the bottom of a tree or well; the bottom of a hill, or a page; the remotest or inmost part of a recess; as, the bottom of a lane; a bay. "The bottom of the deep." Shak.

9. 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.

10. Power of endurance; as, a horse of good bottom. He was jist beginnin' to warm on the subject, and I knew if he did, what wonderful bottom he had; how he would hang on forever a most. Fairburton.

11. Often pl. Dregs or grounds; lees; sediment; also, a heavy residuum of impure metal, as in copper smelting.

12. Mil. A round disk with holes in it for inserting the rods to form a gabion. b In ordnance, a plate used in building up grape or canister into a cylinder for loading.

13. The ballasting about railroad ties.

14. Dyeing. A color applied as a fundamental hue before the fabric is subjected to a given dye.

15. Mining. = GUTTER, n. 8. Australia. at bottom, at the bottom, at the foundation or basis; in reality. "He was at the bottom a good man." J. F. Cooper. — to be at the bottom of, to be the cause or originator of; to be the source of; — usually in an opprobrious sense. He was at the bottom of many excellent counsels. Addison.

bot'tom (bōt'əm), a. Of or pertaining to the bottom; fundamental; lowest; under; as, bottom rock; bottom prices. Also, Colloq., last; as, his bottom dollar. bottom stop. See STOP.

bot'tom (bōt'əm), v. t.; BOT'TOMED (-'əmd); BOT'TOM-ING. 1. To furnish with a bottom; as, to bottom a chair.

2. To serve as basis for; to establish. Obs. or I. A sound and efficient technique must bottom American literature. Richard Burton.

3. To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; to base; — followed by on or upon. Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle. Atterbury. Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many bottom their eternal state. South.

4. To reach or get to the bottom of; to empty; to understand fully; to fathom. All this is likely enough, though for the life of me I cannot bottom it. M. Heulett.

5. Mining. To under-run with a level for drainage, etc., as a gold deposit which is to be worked by the hydraulic method.

6. To cleanse thoroughly, or treat with a bottom or a mordant, preparatory to dyeing.

bot'tom, v. i. 1. To rest, as upon an ultimate support; to be based or grounded; — usually with on or upon. Find out what foundation any proposition bottoms. Locke.

2. To reach or impinge against the bottom; specif., Mach., to do this 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.

3. To develop a turf; — said of a grass. Bottom, Nick. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," an Athenian weaver who is given an ass's head by Puck, and upon whom the fairy queen, Titania, is made by magic spells to dote. He is also principal actor in the burlesque interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe."

bottom boards. Boating. Boards at the bottom of a boat to protect the outer planking, as from the feet.

bottom disease. Veter. A disease of horses and cattle appearing in low-lying swampy lands, the cause of which is unknown. It is accompanied by icterus, ascites, and esp. cirrhosis of the liver. It is reported from New Zealand, Nova Scotia (Pictou disease), South Dakota, and Europe.

bot'tomed (bōt'əmd), a. Having a bottom; having at the bottom, or as a bottom; resting upon a bottom; — mostly in composition; as, sharp-bottomed; well-bottomed.

bottom fermentation. A slow alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells collect at the bottom of the fermenting liquid. It takes place at a temperature of 4°-10° C. (39°-50° F.). It is used in the production of lager beer and for wines of low alcohol content but fine bouquet. Cf. TOP FERMENTATION.

bottom glade. A low glade or open place; valley; dale.

bottom grass. A grass growing on bottom lands. b Any grass of low stature, grown in mixtures for turf or sod.

bottom heat. Hort. A soil temperature higher than that of the surrounding atmosphere, required by many tender plants, and esp. in propagation by cuttings.

bot'tom-less, a. Without a bottom; hence, baseless; unfathomable; as, a bottomless abyss. — bot'tom-less-ly, adv. — bot'tom-less-ness, n.

bottom lift. Mining. The deepest lift of a pump; the deepest pump or tier of pumps.

bottom plate. A plate at the bottom; specif.: a Print. An iron plate in the mold of a press, to which the carriage is fixed. b The bed of knives below the cylinder of a pulping engine. c Ordnance. = BOTTOM, 12. b Founding. A plate supporting a mold.

bot'tom-ry (bōt'əm-rī), n. [From 3d BOTOM in sense 9; cf. D. bodemery. Cf. BUMMERY.] Mar. Law. A contract in the nature of a mortgage, by which the owner of a ship, or the master as his agent, hypothecates and binds the ship (and sometimes the accruing freight) as security for the repayment of money advanced or lent for the use of the ship if she terminates her voyage successfully. If the ship be lost by perils of the sea, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrive safe, he receives, with his loan, the interest or premium stipulated, usually exceeding the legal rate of interest. With bottomry bonds priority is in the inverse order of their dates; they are subject to the lien of seamen's wages. See HYPOTHECATION; cf. RESPONDA.

bot'tom-ry, v. t.; BOT'TOM-RIED (-rīd); BOT'TOM-RY-ING. To pledge by a bottomry bond.

bottle cod. The cod, or pod, of the esper Capparis cynophallophora; also, the plant. Jamaica.

bottle fern. The brittle fern.

bottle flower. The blue bottle.

bot'tle-ful, n. See FUL. [Jan.]

bottle gentian. The closed gentian.

bottle grass. a The foxtail grass. b The rabbit-foot clover.

bottle heat. The bell heater.

bottle imp. = CATERPILLAR DEVIL.

bot'tle-ness', n. = BOTTLE TIT.

bottlenose oil. Doegling oil. See OIL, Table II. [bottles.]

bot'tler (bōt'lēr), n. One that bottles corkscrew.

bottle slider. A bottle coaster.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gums.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

bottom tool. Mech. Any tool held under a piece of work used in conjunction with another tool working on top, as the lowermost of a pair of dies or fullers.

bot'f-stick (b6t'stik'). n. A rod for inserting the bott in a cupola tap hole.

bot'u-l'form (b6t'u-l'f6rm; b6t'u-l'f6rm), a. [L. botulus sausage - form.] Sausage-shaped.

|| bouche (b6sh), n. [F. bouche mouth, victuals.] 1. An allowance of meat and drink for inferior officers or servants in a nobleman's palace, on a military expedition, etc. Obs. 2. A mouth, esp. of a firearm; as, bullet in bouche. Obs. 3. Medival Armor. A slit in the edge of a shield for the sword blade, or a rounded opening for the shaft of the lance.

bou'doir (b6d'w6r'), n. [F., fr. bouder to pout, be sulky.] A small elegantly furnished room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive intimate friends; a lady's (or sometimes a gentleman's) private room.

|| bouf'fant' (b6f'f6nt') a. [F., p. || bouf'fante' (b6f'f6nt') pr. of bouffer to swell.] Puffed out; full; bulging; as, a dress skirt. — bouf'fan-cy (b6f'f6nt-si), n.

bouge (b6j), n. [OF. bouge a leathern sack or bag. Cf. budget.] 1. A wallet or bag, esp. one of leather. = BULGE. 1. Obs. Foot Soldier bearing 2. A swelling or hump. = BULGE. 2. Obs. A shield with a 3. The bulging part of a cask; the bilge. Bouche.

bough (bou), n. [ME. bogh, AS. b6g, b6h, bough, shoulder; akin to Icel. b6gr shoulder, bow of a ship, Sw. bog, Dan. bog, OHG. buog, G. bug, and to Gr. β6γος (for β6γος) forearm, Skr. b6hu (for bh6hu) arm. Cf. bow of a ship.] 1. An animal's shoulder. Obs. 2. A limb; a leg. Scot. 3. An arm or branch of a tree, esp. a main branch. 3. A galloway. Archaic. Spenser.

Syn. — Shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig, spray. — BOUGH, LIMB, BRANCH are here compared only as terms for parts of a tree. BRANCH, now the general term, applies indifferently to large or small subdivisions; BOUGH, orig. used of either large or small branches, but now perhaps chiefly poetical, is in ordinary usage applied to the larger only; a LIMB is commonly a large branch, whether growing directly from the main trunk or from another branch. But the three words are frequently interchanged.

bough'pot' (bou'p6t'), n. Also bowpot. [bough + pot.] 1. (Dial. b6p6t) A vase for cut flowers or bougns; a flower pot; a bouquet. "We have made her a boupot." "Say a bouquet, sister Jemima, it is more genteel." Thackeray.

2. Art. A conventionalized vase of flowers; a kind of anthemion.

bought (bout), n. [Cf. Dan. bugt bend, turning, Icel. bugða. Cf. night, bout; see bow to bend.] Obs. A flexure; a bend; twist; turn; coil; as of rope. "The boughts of the fore legs." Sir T. Browne. b The fold of a cloth. c The part of a sling that contains the stone.

bought (b6t), pret. & p. a. of buy. bought note. See CONTRACT NOTE.

bought'en (b6t'6n), p. a. Purchased; — now chiefly Poetic in use; or (Dial. Eng. & Collog. U. S.) applied to things not obtained or produced at home.

boug'ie (b66'z6; b66'j; 277), n. [F. bougie wax candle, bougie, fr. Bougie, Bugia, a town of North Africa, from which these candles were first imported into Europe.] 1. A wax candle. 2. Med. A long, flexible instrument, as of waxed linen, rubber, etc., for introduction into the urethra, esophagus, etc., as to remove obstructions, or for medication. When intended for medication it is often made of gelatin or other substance that melts at the temperature of the body.

|| bou'gie' d6'c'itale' (b66'z6' d6's'it6'l6') [F., lit., decimal candle, a French photometric standard having the value of one twentieth of the Violle platinum standard, or slightly less than a British standard candle; — called also decimal candle.

|| bou'llion' (b66'y6n'; b66'y6n'), n. [F., fr. bouillir to boil.] 1. A liquid food made by a slow boiling of beef, or other meat, in water; a clear soup or broth. Cf. BEEF TEA. 2. Far. An excrescence on a horse's frog.

bou-lan'ger-ite (b66-l6n'j6r-it), n. [After Boulanger, a French mineralogist.] Min. A bluish gray, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony and lead, Pb5Sb3S11, occurring usually in plumose masses. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 5.75-6.0.

Bou-lan'gism (-jiz'm), n. [F. boulangisme.] The spirit

of puff past and forcement. boucher + BUTCHER. boucher, n. [Cf. OF. bouge a leathern sack, and E. budget.] A burar, a treasurer. Obs. bou'char-ize (b66'6h6r-iz), v. t. [After Dr. Auguste Boucherie, a French chemist.] To impregnate with a preservative solution of copper sulphate, as timber. bou'chery + BUTCHERY.

bou'chet'te' (b66'6h6t'), n. [Cf. F. bouquette, dim. of bouche mouth, or OF. bocete, bochete, a dim. of boce, boche, a boss.] A large buckle fastening the lower part of the breastplate, in medieval armor. bou'cher + BUTCHER. boucho. Var. of EUCHU.

bou'ch6n' (b66'6h6n'), n.; pl. -ch6ns (-sh6n'). [F., fr. ch6n (cf. sh6n).] 1. A cork. 2. A hard bush for a pivot hole in a watch or clock plate. 3. A French game at billiards, played with three balls and three corks.

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or principles of a French political movement identified with Gen. Georges Boulanger (d. 1891), whose militarism and advocacy of revenge on Germany attracted to him a miscellaneous party of monarchists and Republican malcontents. — Bou-lan'gist (b66-l6n'j6st), n.

bou'le (b66'l6), n. [Gr. β6υλ6.] 1. Gr. Antiq. A legislative council of elders or chiefs; a senate. The boule of Homeric times was an aristocratic body of princes and leaders, merely advisory to the king. The Athenian boule of Solon's time was an elective senate of 400, acting as a check on the popular ecclesia, for which it examined and prepared bills for discussion. It later increased to 500, chosen by lot, and extended its functions to embrace certain matters of administration and oversight. Cf. STRATEGOS, HEPHARCH, DEMURGE. 2. The legislature of modern Greece. See LEGISLATURE.

bou'le-ward' (b66'l6-v6rd'; F. b66'l6-v6r'), n. [F. boulevard, boulevard, fr. G. bullwerk. See BULWARK.] 1. Fort. Orig., the flat top of a bulwark or rampart. 2. A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications; hence, a broad avenue in or around a city, esp. one decoratively laid out with trees, belts of turf, etc. bou'ler (b66'l6r), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A long, stout fishing line to which many hooks are attached.

boun (boun), a. [See BOUND ready.] Ready; prepared; destined; tending. = BOUND, a. Obs. Chaucer. boun, v. t. & i. To make ready; to dress; to start. Archaic. We will all boun ourselves for the banquet. Scott.

bounce (boun), v. t.; boun'ced (boun'ced); boun'cing (boun'cing). [ME. bunsen; cf. D. bunsen to strike, bounce, buns blow, LG. bunsen to knock; all prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To bump, thump, or bang. Obs. 2. To cause to bound or rebound; sometimes, to toss. 3. To proclaim or address with big talk; to bully; to scold. Collog. J. Fletcher.

4. To eject violently, as from a room; to discharge unceremoniously, as from employment. Slang, U. S. bounce, v. i. 1. To strike or thump, so as to rebound, or to make a sudden noise; to bang; to knock loudly. Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart. Dryden. 2. To boast; to talk big; to bluster. Obs. 3. To leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; bound. Out bounced the mastiff. Swift.

bounce, n. 1. A heavy, sudden, often noisy, blow or thump. The bounce burst open the door. Dryden. 2. An explosion, or the noise of one. Obs. 3. A sudden leap or bound; a rebound, as of a ball. 4. Bluster; brag; untruthful boasting; audacious exaggeration; an impudent lie; a bouncer. 5. A spotted dogfish of Europe. See DOGFISH. Eng. 6. A peremptory discharge or expulsion. Slang, U. S.

bounce, adv. With a sudden leap; suddenly. This impudent puppy comes bounce in upon me. Bickerstaff.

bounc'er (boun's6r), n. 1. One who bounces; a large, heavy person who makes much noise in moving. 2. A boaster; a bully; a liar; also, a bold lie. Collog. 3. Something big; a good stout example of the kind. The stone must be a bouncer. De Quincey.

4. A man employed at a theater, hotel, or other place of resort, to eject disorderly persons. Slang, U. S. bounc'ing (boun'sing), a. 1. Stout; lusty; buxom. Many tall and bounc'ing young ladies. Thackeray. 2. Excessive; big. "A bounc'ing reckoning." B. & F.

bounc'ing bet. the common soapwort. bound (bound), n. [ME. bounde, bunne, OF. bonne, bonde, boâne, F. borne, fr. LL. budina, budina, budena, bounda; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Arm. boun boundary, limit, and boden, bod, a tuft or cluster of trees, by which a boundary or limit could be marked. Cf. BOURNE.] 1. A landmark. Obs. 2. The external or limiting line of any object or space; hence, that which limits or restrains, or within which something is limited or restrained; limit; confine; boundary. He hath compassed the waters with bound. Job xvi. 9. On earth's remotest bounds. Campbell.

And mete the bounds of hate and love. Tennyson. 3. Borderland; also, the tract within bounds; domain. Syn. — Limit, term, termination, barrier, bourne, verge, border, march, precinct. — BOUND, BOUNDARY, CONFINE, FRONTIER agree in denoting that which limits or confines. BOUND applies to the limit itself, and is often used of that to which no concrete or definite term can be set; as, "I overleaped the bounds of modesty and use." (Gibson). "He passed the flaming bounds of place and time." (Cray); his ambition knew no bounds, to break bounds. A BOUNDARY marks or indicates a bound; it usually implies for the object bounded a definite extent; as, the St. Lawrence forms part of the southern boundary of Canada; his knowledge has certain sharply defined boundaries (cf. realms beyond

the bounds of knowledge); "a map of the boundaries which propriety sets to fancy" (Cowper). But bound and boundary are sometimes interchanged. CONFINE (chiefly pl.) often denotes a common boundary, or the borderland (lit. or fig.) between two countries or regions; as, the eastern confines of Russia; "The confines meet of eastern Esau and of this world" (Milton). FRONTIER denotes that part of one country which fronts another, or (esp. in U. S.) the border of the settled and cultivated part of a country; it often connotes remoteness, difficulty, or danger; as, a frontier garrison, frontier life. See BORDER.

bound (bound), v. t.; bound'ed; bound'ing. 1. To set limits to; to establish the bounds of; to confine. Obs. He shall bound his reign with earth's wide bounds. Milton. 2. To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension of; to lie along, or form, a boundary of; to inclose; circumscribe; restrain; confine. Where full measure only bounds excess. Milton.

3. To name the boundaries of; as, to bound France. bound, v. i. To have its boundary (on); to abut (on) or be contiguous (with); to adjoin. bound, v. i. [F. bondir to leap, OF. bondir, bundir, to leap, rebound; cf. L. bombitare to buzz, hum, fr. bombus a humming, buzzing, and E. bomb.] 1. To move with a sudden spring or leap, or with a succession of springs or leaps. And the waves bound beneath me as a steed That knows his rider. Byron.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball. Syn. — See SKIP. bound, v. t. 1. To make to bound or leap. Rare. 2. To cause to rebound; to bounce, as a ball. bound, n. 1. A leap; an elastic spring; a jump. 2. A rebound; a bounce, as of a ball. Johnson. 3. Danc'ing. A spring from one foot to the other. 4. Ordnance. The path described by a shot between two points of grazing. Obs.

bound, a. [Past p. of ME. boumen to prepare, fr. boun ready, prepared, fr. Icel. búinn, p. p. of búia to dwell, prepare; akin to E. boor and bower. See BOND, a. & n., serf; cf. busk, v.] Prepared; ready or intending to go; on the way toward; going; — with to or for, or with an adverb of motion; as, a ship is bound to Cadiz, or for Cadiz. "The mariner bound homeward." Cowper.

bound, v. i. [ME. boumen. See BOND, a.] To lead; to go. — v. t. to direct (one's self). Rare. bound, p. a. [See BOND.] 1. Restrained or fastened by a band, bond, chain, fetters, or the like; tied; confined. 2. Pregnant; — of a woman. Obs. 3. Cohering; glutinous in consistency. Obs. 4. Inclosed in a binding or cover; as, a bound volume. 5. Under legal or moral restraint or obligation; obliged. I will be highly bound to you would you comply with this Eastern custom. Scott. 6. Constrained or compelled; destined; certain; — followed by the infinitive; as, he is bound to succeed. 7. Resolved; as, I am bound to do it. Collog., U. S. 8. Conspicuous; ostive.

bound bailiff, Eng. Law, a sheriff's officer who serves writs, makes arrests, etc. He is usually under bond. The term appears to have been coined by Blackstone as an explanation of the vulgar term bumbailiff. — b. charge, Elec., a charge so influenced inductively by a neighboring charge that it will neither affect an electroscopie nor escape to the earth. A charge not so held is called a free charge. — b. up in, entirely devoted to; inseparable from.

bound'a-ry (boun'd6r-i), n.; pl. -RIES (-r-i-z). [From BOUND a limit; cf. LL. bounarium piece of land with fixed limits.] 1. That which indicates or fixes a limit or extent, or marks a bound, as of a territory; a bounding or separating line. In a deed of land where the boundary is stated in general words to be along, on, or by, a bank, ditch, highway, road, street, stream, pond, harbor, seashore, or other object of some width, the grantee is generally prima facie presumed to grant all his interest to the center of the object so named, or to the low-water mark, as the case may be, unless by some specific limitation the object is excluded. Cf. FILUM AQUÆ, RIPARIAN RIGHTS, SEASHORE, etc. Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts. Locke.

2. Cricket. A an arbitrary limiting line to a cricket field. A ball hit to the boundary counts a definite number of runs. b A hit to the boundary. Syn. — See BOUND.

boundary problems. Math. A class of problems in the theory of functions, which involve the determination of a function within a given region from its assigned values upon the boundary.

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2. A cloth for sitting; a bolter; also, the degree of fineness determined by its mesh. 2. Bran of meal after dressing. boun'ten. + BOLT. boun'ter. + BOLT. boun'tin, boun'tin' + BOLT. boun'l'ap'et. + BOWSPRIT. boun'l'vin's re-clip-ro-cal d'i-a-gram (b66'l'v6n'z6). [After J. Bouvin, Belgian scientist.] Engin. A four-part plane diagram having four axes at right angles representing temperature, entropy, specific volume, and absolute pressure respectively, used in converting an indicator diagram into a temperature-entropy diagram. boun't + BALM. [tenant.] boun'man. Var. of BOWMAN. boun't + BOON. boun'ce-a-b'le (b66'n6ns-6-b'le), a. Collog. 1. Given to bounce or bluster. Eng. 2. Capable of being bounced. — bounce'a-ble (-b'le), adv. boun'ce + BUNCE. boun'cing-ly, adv. of bouncing, p. pr. of BOUNCE. boun'd. + BOUND. bound'ed-ly, adv. See -AD. bound'age, n. [BOUND to limit + -age.] Obs. 1. A bounding. 2. Bounds; compass. bound'ance. + ABUNDANCE. boundary rider. One who rides round the boundaries of a station and keeps the fences in order. Australasia. bound'ed, p. p. & p. a. of BOUND, t. & j. — bound'ed-ly, adv. — bound'ed-ness, n.

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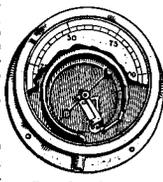
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bou'le-var'dier' (b66'l6-v6r'di

bound/en (bound'en), *p. p. & a.* [Old *p. p.* of *bind*.]
 1. Bound; fastened by bonds. *Obs.*
 2. Under obligation, as for a favor; obliged; beholden.
 3. Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; binding.
 This holy word, that teacheth us truly our bounden duty toward our Lord God in every point. *Ritley.*
bound'er (-dër), *n.* 1. One that limits; a boundary.
 2. A borderer. *Obs.*
 3. An apparently prosperous and inherently vulgar person of obtrusive manners. *Colloq., Eng.* Possibly connected with *brass boulder*.
bound'ing, *p. a.* Moving with a bound or bounds; exuberant.
 The bounding pulse, the languid limb. *Montgomery.*
bound/less, *a.* Without bounds or confines; illimitable; vast. — **bound/less-ly**, *adv.* — **bound/less-ness**, *n.*
 Syn. — Unlimited, unconfined, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite. For distinction in mathematics, see *INFINITE*, *a.*, 4.
bound'te-ous (bound'te-'us), *a.* [ME. *bountevos*, OF. *bontif*, fr. *bonté*. See *BOUNTY*.] 1. Characterized by bounty; giving, or disposed to give, freely; liberal; munificent.
 But O, thou bounteous Giver of all good. *Cowper.*
 2. Valiant. *Obs.*
 3. Liberally bestowed; plentiful; ample.
 — **bound'te-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **bound'te-ous-ness**, *n.*
bound'teith (bound'teith), *n.* [OF. *buntêt*, *bontêt*. See *BOUNTY*.] Bounty; reward; esp., a stipulated gift supplementing money wages. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bound'ti-ful (bound'ti-'ful), *a.* 1. Free in giving; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors.
 God, the beautiful Author of our being. *Locke.*
 2. Plentiful; abundant; as, a *bountiful* supply of food.
 Syn. — Generous, munificent, bounteous. See *LIBERAL*.
 — **bound'ti-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **bound'ti-ful-ness**, *n.*
Boun'ti-ful Lady. In *Parquhar's* comedy "The Beau's Stratagem," a country gentlewoman whose benevolence to the poor and sick has become proverbial.
boun'ty (bound'ti), *n.*; *pl.* -ties (-tiz). [ME. *bounte* goodness, kindness, *F. bonté*, fr. *L. bontas*, fr. *bonus* good, for older *bonus*.] 1. Goodness; kindness; virtue; worth. *Obs.*
 2. Valor; prowess; rarely, a valorous deed. *Obs.*
 3. Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; gracious or liberal giving; generosity; munificence.
 My bounty is as boundless as the sea. *Shak.*
 4. That which is given generously or liberally. "Thy morning bounties." *Cowper.*
 5. A reward; esp., a premium offered to induce men to enter public service or to encourage an industry.
 A bounty in principle, something received by producers in addition to the price received from consumers through the ordinary operation of the market. In political economy the term is usually confined to such additions as are given by governments.
Dict. of Pol. Econ.
 A bounty brings the burden of supporting the favored industry upon the shoulders of the whole body of taxpayers. *A. T. Hadley.*
 Syn. — Munificence, generosity, beneficence. See *SUBSIDY*.
bounty jumper. One who, during the latter part of the Civil War, enlisted in the United States service to get the bounty, and then deserted. *Colloq.*
Bou-pho-ni-a (bō-fō-ni-'ā; bou-), *n.* [Gr. *τα βοφόνια* (sc. *τεπά*); deriv. fr. *βόως* ox + *φόνος* slaughter.] *Gr. Relig.* The chief rite of the Dipolia. It comprised: the sacrifice of an ox; the trial and condemnation of the ox with which the ox was slain, and the casting of it into the sea as punishment; and the stuffing of the ox's skin with grass and yoking the effigy to a plow. The ox has been explained as a vegetation spirit, as a totemistic animal, etc.
bou-quet' (bō-'kët; 277), *n.* [F. *bouquet* bunch, bunch of flowers, trees, feathers, for *bousquet*, *bosquet*, thicket, a little wood, dim. of *LL. boscus*. See *BUSS* thicket; cf. *bosket*.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.
 2. A perfume; an aroma; as, the *bouquet* of wine.
 3. Any of various clusterlike things like, or fancied to be like, a nosegay; as: a bunch of herbs for flavoring. *b* A large flight of rockets, etc., in fireworks. *c* The flight of a flock of pheasants from the central meeting point of the beaters; also, the meeting spot itself.
 4. A medium-sized cigar tapered at both ends.
Bour'bon (bōr-'bōn), *n.* [From the castle and seignior of *Bourbon* in central France.] 1. A member of the noble French family of Bourbon, derived from Baron Aimar of the 9th century, whose descendants founded dynasties in France (Henry IV., 1589), Spain (Philip V., 1700), and Naples (Charles III., 1735).
 2. A ruler or politician who clings obstinately to ideas adapted to an order of things gone by; — sometimes applied to Democrats of the southern United States.
 3. *Hort.* A rose (*Rosa borbonica*) of compact upright growth, with shining leaves, prickly branches, and clustered flowers. It is generally considered an accidental hybrid between the Bengal and Damask roses. *b* A race of roses descended from this type, embracing many garden varieties, of which *Souvenir de la Malmaison* and *Hermosa* are examples. Also, any rose of this race.
 4. [*l. c.*] Bourbon whiskey.
Bourbon lily, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). — *B. style*. *Arch.* See *ARCHITECTURE*, *Table*. — *B. tea*. *Bot.* = *YAHAM*. — *b. whiskey*, whiskey produced from corn in Bour-

bon (*local pron. būr'būn*) County, Kentucky; by extension, a similar whiskey made from a mash of corn only, or principally of corn with some rye or malt added.
Bour'bon-ism (bōr-'bōn-'iz'm), *n.* Adherence to the Bourbons; legitimism; obstinate conservatism. — **Bour'bon-ist**, *n.*
bourd (bōrd), *n.* [F. *bourde* fib, OF. *borde*, *bourde*, *jest*.] A jest; merry tale; fun; also, mockery. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
bourd, *v. i. & t.* To jest; to mock. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
bour'd'er (bōr-'dër), *n.* A jester; a mocker. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.
bour'd'on (bōr-'dōn), *n.* [F., fr. *L. burdo* mule, esp. one used for carrying litters. Cf. *Sp. mula* a young she mule; also, *crutch*, *prop.*] 1. A pilgrim's staff.
 2. A baton or wand, as the official staff of a prior.
 3. A cudgel; sometimes, a tilting spear.
bour'd'on (bōr-'dōn), *n.* [F. See *BURDEN* a refrain.] *Music.* A drone bass, as in a bagpipe, or a hurdy-gurdy; a monotonous undersong or accompaniment. See *BURDEN* (of a song). *b* An organ stop, usually of 16 feet tone.
Bour'd'on gauge (bōr-'dōn-'gāz), [After Louis Bourdon, inventor.] *Mech.* A manometer consisting essentially of a blind curved tube, oval in section, open at one end to the gas, steam, etc., whose pressure is to be registered. A variation of pressure in the fluid causes anticlastic bending of the tube, the free (blind) end of which carries or actuates the registering pointer. Cf. *DIAPHRAGM GAUGE*.
bourg (bōrg; bōrg), *n.* [F. See *BURGESS*; *BOROUGH*, a town.] A town or village; specif.: a One neighboring a castle. *b* One on the Continent, as distinguished from an English town. *c* A market town (the modern French sense).
bour'geois (būr-'jwāz), *n.* [After *Bourgeois*, a French type founder; or fr. *F. bourgeois* of the middle class, as being between *bourgeois* and *bourgeois*; cf. *G. bourgeois*, *borgis*. Cf. *BURGESS*.] *Print.* A size of type between long primer and brevier. See *TYPE*.
 This line is printed in *bourgeois* type.
bour'geois (bōr-'jwāz'), *n. masc.* [F., fr. *bourg* town; cf. *bourgeois* (-zhwāz'), *n. fem.*] of German origin. See *BURGESS*. 1. A man of middle rank in society; a citizen, as between a gentleman on one hand, and a peasant on the other; one of the shopkeeping class. *France.*
 2. See *COIN*.
bour'geois, *a. masc.* [F.] Characteristic of the middle class; *a. fem.*; class; hence, common; lacking distinction or refinement.
bour'geoisie (bōr-'jwāz-'zē), *n.* [F.] The French bourgeoisie collectively; hence, sometimes, the same class in other countries.
Bour'ign'ian (bōr-'in-'yān), *a. Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to, or derived from, Antoinette Bourignon (1616-80), a religious mystic, who taught in Holland, Flanders, etc., and had some following in Scotland. — **Bour'ign'ian-ism** (-iz'm), *-on-ism*, *n.* — **Bour'ign'ian-ist** (-yān-'ist), *-on-ist*, *n.* (bōrn) (*bōrn*). [ME. *burne*, *borne*, AS. *burna*; akin *bourne*] to OS. *brunna* spring, *G. born*, *brunnen*, OHG. *brunno*, Goth. *brunna*, Icel. *brunnr*. The root is perh. that of *burn*, *v.*, because the source of a stream seems to issue forth boiling from the earth. 1. A stream or rivulet; a burn; — applied esp. in southern England to the winter streams of the chalk downs. In the north the form *burn* is used. My little boat can safely pass this perilous burn. *Spenser.*
bour'ne (bōrn; bōrn; 277), *n.* [F. *borne*. See *BOUND* a *bourne* limit.] 1. A bound; a boundary, a limit; hence, point aimed at; goal.
 The undiscovered country, from whose bourne No traveler returns. *Shak.*
 Sole bourne, sole wish, sole object of my song. *Wordsworth.*
 2. Domain; realm. *Obs.* or *Poetic*.
 In water, fiery realm, and airy bourne. *Keats.*
bour'non-ite (bōr-'nōn-'it), *n.* [After Count Bournon, a mineralogist.] *Min.* A steel-gray or black, metallic-looking sulphide of antimony, lead, and copper, PbCuSb₂, occurring crystallized, often in twin crystals shaped like cog-wheels (wheel ore), also massive. *H.*, 2-5-3. Sp. gr., 5.7-5.9.
bour'rock (bōr-'rōk), *n. Scol.* 1, 2, 3. Sp. gr., 5.7-5.9.
 2. A stone heap; mound; confused heap; cluster; crowd.
bour'rée (bōr-'rē), *n.* [F.] *Music.* A lively old French dance tune in duple time. Bourrée.
bour're-let (bōr-'rē-let), *n.* [F.] 1. A burllet.
 2. A cloth wreath or turban, worn on a helmet.
 3. A ridgeline protrusion; a rounded edge.
bour'se (bōrs), *n.* [F. *bourse* purse, exchange, *LL. bursa*, fr. *Gr. βύρα* skin, hide, of which a purse was usually made. Cf. *PURSE*, *BURSE*.] An exchange, or place where merchants,

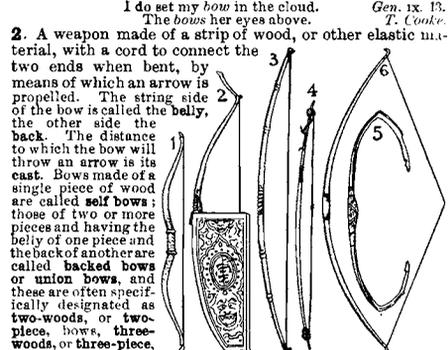


Bourdon Gauge.

bankers, etc., meet for business at certain hours; esp. [*cap.*], the Stock Exchange of Paris, or various other cities of continental Europe. Merchants, merchandise brokers, bankers, etc., transact business on the Bourse of Paris and that of Berlin. The official members of the French Bourse are called *agents de change*.
bowse, **bowse** (bōz), *v. t. & i.* [Of uncertain origin.] *Naut.* To pull or haul by means of a tackle; also, to haul well taut and belay, as a purchase; — now usually with *haul*.
bowse (bōz; booz), *n.* Drink, esp. alcoholic drink; also, a carouse. See *BOUZE*. "A good bowse of liquor." *Carlyle.*
bowse, *v. t. & i.* To drink; to carouse. See *BOUZE*.
Bou'sin-gau'ti-a (bōs-'in-'gōt'i-'ā), *n.* [NL., after J. B. J. D. Boussingault, French chemist.] *Bot.* A small genus of graceful climbing perennial basellaceous herbs of tropical America. *B. baselloides* is the Madeira vine.
bou'sin-gau'ti-tite (-tit), *n.* [After J. B. J. D. Boussingault, French chemist.] A crystallized double sulphate of magnesium and ammonium, (NH₄)₂Mg(SO₄)₂·6H₂O, from the boric-acid lagoons of Tuscany. (See *BOASIC ACID*.)
bou'stro-ph'e-don (-strō-'fē-dōn; bou-'; 277), *n.* [Gr. *βουστρόφον* turning like oxen in plowing; *βόως* ox + *στρέφειν* to turn.] An ancient mode of writing alternate lines in opposite directions, one line from left to right, and the next from right to left. — **bou'stro-ph'e-don**, *adv.* — **bou'stro-ph'e-don'ic** (bōs-'trō-'fē-'dōn-'ik; bou-), *a.*
bous'y (bōz't; bouz't), *a.* Drunken; sotted; boozey.
bout (bout), *n.* [A different spelling and application of *bought* bend.] 1. A circuit; a roundabout way. *Obs.*
 2. As much of an action as is performed in a consecutive movement or time; a going and returning, as of workmen in mowing; a turn; a round.
 In notes with many a winding bout Of linked sweetness long drawn out. *Milton.*
 3. A conflict; contest; attempt; trial; a set-to at anything; as, a fencing bout, a drinking bout.
 The gentlemen will, for his honor's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it. *Shak.*
 4. *Music.* An inward curve of a rib, forming the waist of an instrument of the violin class.
bou-tade' (bō-'tād'), *n.* [F., fr. *bouter* to thrust. See *BUTT*.] *Obs.* 1. An outbreak; a caprice; a whim.
 2. *Music.* An old-fashioned instrumental piece of an impromptu, whimsical character. *b* An old French dance; a short, impromptu, and spectacular dance.
Bou'te-lou'a (bōt-'lō-'ā), *n.* [NL., after Claudio Bou-telou, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of North American forage grasses, distinguished by the one-sided spikes of the inflorescence. They are most abundant in Mexico and the southwestern United States. *B. oligostachya* is the grama grass; *B. hirsuta*, the hairy mesquite grass.
bou'ton-nière (bōt-'ōn-'yēr), *n.* [F., buttonhole.] A bouquet worn in a buttonhole.
Bou-var'di-a (bō-'vār-'dī-'ā), *n.* [NL., after Dr. Charles Bouvard, French physician.] *Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous herbs and shrubs with corymbs of showy tubular red, scarlet, yellow, and white flowers. They are natives of Mexico, Central America, and northern South America, and are often cultivated in greenhouses. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
Bou'v'ary, Ma'dame' (nā-'dām' bō-'vār-'yē), [In Gustave Flaubert's novel of the same name, a young Frenchwoman of ardent, romantic temperament who is induced to marry a humdrum provincial physician. Growing distaste for her life leads her into unfaithfulness to her husband, and at last, in dread of exposure, she poisons herself.]
bo'vate (bō-'vāt), *n.* [LL. *bovata*, fr. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] An obsolete English unit of land measure, being the eighth part of a carucate; an oxgang. The area of the bovate varied widely, from as little as 7 to as much as 32 acres in extreme cases. See *HIDE*, *PLOWGANG*.
Bo'vey coal (bō-'vī), *n.* *Min.* A kind of brown coal, or lignite (of the Miocene period), burning with a weak flame, and generally a disagreeable odor; — found at Bovey, England, and elsewhere.
bo'vi-dæ (bō-'vī-'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. *L. bos*, *bovis*, ox.] *Zool.* A large family of ruminants containing the true antelopes, oxen, sheep, and goats, distinguished from the deer family by the polycotyledonary placenta, the hollow nondeciduous unbranched horns, usually present in both sexes, and by the nearly universal presence of a gall bladder.
bo'vine (bō-'vīn; -vīn; 277), *a.* [LL. *bovinus*, fr. *L. bos*, *bovis*, ox, cow; cf. *F. bovine*. See *COW*.] Of or pert. to the genus *Bos*; relating to, or resembling, the ox or cow; oxlike; hence, having qualities characteristic of oxen or cows; sluggish and patient; dull; as, a *bovine* temperament.
bo'v'oid (bō-'vōid), *a.* [LL. *bovis*, ox, cow + *-oid*.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Bos* or family Bovidae; bovine. — *n.* A bovid animal.
bow (bou), *v. t.*; *BOWED* (bound); *bow'ing*. [ME. *bowen*, *bogen*, *bügen*, AS. *būgan* (generally *v. i.*); skin to D. *butgen*, OHG. *biogan*, *G. biegen*, *beugen*, Icel. *bögnn* bent, *beygja* to bend, Sw. *böja*, Dan. *bøje*, *bugne*, Goth. *biugan*; also to *L. fugere* to flee, *Gr. βέβημι*, and *Skr. bhūj* to bend. Cf. *FUGITIVE*.] 1. To bend; bend down; stoop. *Is. xlvi. 2.*
 side; without. *b* Apart from. *c* Except; over; but.
bowt + *BOOT*, *BOUGHT*.
bow'te, *Obs.* or *dial.* var. of *BOLT*.
bow'tan, *a.* See *ARC BOUTANT*.
bow'ta-r'ga, *Var.* of *BOTARGO*.
bow'targue (bō-'tārg'), *n.* [F.] Botargo.
bow'te + *BOUT*.
bow'te-fau, *n.* [F.; *bouter* to thrust, put + *fau* fire.] An incendiary. *Obs.*
bow'tel (bō-'tēl), *Var.* of *BOLTEL*.
bow'teler, *+* *BUTLER*.
bow'teuf, *+* *BOUDEFU*.
bow'to (bō-'tō), *n.*; *pl.* -tos (-tōz). The India, a dolphin.
bow'tre (bō-'trē), *n.* [F.] A kind of small Arabian coasting vessel.
bow'try (bō-'trī), *Corrupt.* of *BOUSTRY*.
bow'try + *BOISTRY*.
Bou'stra'p'a (bōs-'trā-'pā'), *n.* *Napoleon III.*; — a nickname formed from the first syllables of *Boulogne*, *Strasbourg*, and *Paris*, at which places he made attempts to obtain the throne.
bow'stroph'ic (bōs-'trōf-'ik; bou-), *a.* [Gr. *βουστρόφον* ox-guiding.] *Boutrophedonic*.
bow'ty, *Var.* of *BOZZY*.
bow't (bout; bōt), *adv.* & *prep.* [AS. *būtan*.] *Obs.* or *Dial.* A Out-

- 2. To turn or swerve; to wend. *Obs.*
 - 3. To bend the head, knee, or body, in token of reverence or submission; — often with *down*. *Ps. xcvi. 6.* O come, let us worship and bow down.
 - 4. To incline the head or body in token of salutation, civility, or assent; to make a bow.
 - 5. (*pron. bō*) To bend into a bow shape; to curve; as, the wall "bows" inward.
- bow** (bou), *v. t.* 1. To cause to incline; to bend; as, the wind bows the tree tops.
2. To exercise powerful or controlling influence over; to bend; to turn; to incline.
Adversities do more bow men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*
3. To bend or incline, as the head or body, in token of respect, gratitude, assent, submission, or condescension. The whole nation bowed their necks to . . . tyranny. *Prescott.*
4. To prostrate; to depress; to crush.
Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave. *Shak.*
5. **a.** To express by bowing; as, to bow one's thanks. **b.** To usher (*in* or *out*) with bowing.
6. (*pron. bō*) To cause to become curved or bow-shaped; to inflict; as, to bow out a wall.

We bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton.*
bow (bou), *n.* 1. 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.
bow (bou), *n.* [Prob. of LG. or Scand. origin; cf. D. *boeg* shoulder, bow of a ship, Dan. *boog*, Sw. *boeg*, Icel. *bögr*; the same word orig. as E. *bough*. See *BOUGH*.] 1. The forward part of a vessel; the part where the sides trend inward terminating in the stem or prow; hence, the forward end of an airship or dirigible balloon.
2. One who rows in the forward part of a boat; the bow oar.
bow, or **bows**, *n.*, with the bow foremost, or fronting; as, to keep a boat bows on to a heavy sea. — on the bow, *Naut.*, on that part of the horizon bearing within 4 points of 45° on either side of the line ahead. See *BEARING*, 10.
bow, *v. t.* *Naut.* To cut (the water) with the bow or stem.
bow (bō), *n.* [ME. *bowe*, *boge*, AS. *boga*, fr. AS. *būgan* to bend; akin to D. *boog*, G. *bogen*, Icel. *bögi*. See *bow*, to bend.] 1. Anything bent, or in the form of a simple curve, as the rainbow; a bend.
I do set my bow in the cloud. *Gen. ix. 13.*
The bows her eyes above. *T. Cooke.*



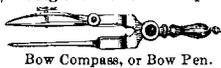
- 1. A structure of bowed or curved form, as: **a.** An arch, as of a bridge or gateway. *Obs. or Dial.* **b.** Arch. A part of a building projecting from a straight wall, either curved or polygonal in plan.
- 2. A bow-shaped contrivance or implement, as: **a.** The U-shaped piece which embraces the neck of an ox and fastens it to the yoke; the yoke itself. *Saddlery. Sing. or pl.* Two pieces of wood which form the arched forward part of a saddle-tree. **b.** *Music.* An appliance consisting of an elastic wooden rod (originally curved), with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end of it, used in playing on an instrument of the violin class. **c.** An early type of nautical instrument (a rule sort of quadrant) for measuring arcs, chiefly the sun's altitude. **d.** An arcograph. **e.** A metal ring or loop forming a handle, as in a key or pair of scissors. **f.** The guard of a sword hilt or trigger. **g.** A bent slat supporting a carriage or wagon hood, cover, etc. **h.** A bow compass. **i.** *Mech. & Manuf.* An instrument consisting of an elastic rod with ends connected by a string, employed for various purposes, as for giving reciprocating motion, as to a drill, for wood turning, for preparing and arranging the hair, fur, etc., used by hatters. **k.** A knot, esp. an ornamental slipknot, formed by doubling a ribbon or string into one or two loops, which usually can be readily drawn through the knot in untying. See *KNOT*, 1. **l.** *Basketwork.* A bent rod; esp., a rod bent twice at right angles so as to form three sides of a rectangle. **m.** A frame for a lens of spectacles or eyeglasses; also, a curved side-piece passing over the ear to support spectacles.
- 3. A stroke of the bow in playing a viol instrument; as, the up bow; the down bow.

bow (bō), *v. t. & i.*; **BOWED** (bōd); **BOW'ING**. [From *bow*, *n.*, 4 & *i.*. Cf. 1st *bow*, *v. t. & i.*, above.] 1. *Music.* To play with a bow; to perform with or manage the bow.
2. To separate and distribute by a bow. See *BOWING*, *n.*, 2.
bow (bō), *a.* Bent into the shape of a bow; bowed.

bow, *Scot. var.* of *BOLL*, a measure.
bow-able (bou'ā-b'l'), *a.* See *ABLE*. *Obs.*
bowable + **BOWEL**.
boward. + **BOW**.
bow arm (bō), *n.* The arm that holds the bow, as in archery.
bow at (bō'āt), *v.* Var. of *BOW-ET*. *Scot.*
bow-backed (bō'bākt'), *a.* Bent in the back like a bow.
bow beam (bō), *n.* *Eng. Lang.* An under officer of the forest who looked after trespasses affecting vert and venison.
bow bells (bō'bēlz'), *n.* The European wood anemone.

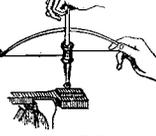
bow (bō), *n.* [Icel. *bō*; akin to AS. *bū* habitation.] A herd of cattle; the cattle on a farm. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bow'back (bō'bāk'), *n.* The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) of the Great Lakes.
bow-bell (bō'bēl'), *n.* One born within hearing distance of Bow-bells; a cockney.
bow'bells (bō'bēlz'), *n. pl.* The bells of Bow Church, or St. Mary-le-Bow (so called from the bows or arches of its steeple), nearly in the center of London; cockneydom.
bow chaser (bou), *naut.* A gun so placed as to be able to fire ahead, as at a vessel chasing. — **bow** chasing.
bow compass (bō), 1. An arcograph.
2. A small pair of compasses, one leg of which carries a pencil, pen, or point. Its legs are often connected by a bow-shaped spring, instead of by a joint, this kind being usually called *spring bows*.

3. A pair of compasses, with a bow or arched plate riveted to one of the legs, and passing through the other.
bow-ditch (a bou'ditʃ'i-ā), *n.* [NL., after T. E. *Bowditch*, English traveler.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical South American fabaceous trees, often of large size, having odd-pinnate leaves, blue or white flowers, and very hard wood. Only two species are known. See *ALCORNQUE*.
bow'ler-ize (boud'ēr-iz), *v. t.*; **BOW**'LER-IZED (-īzd); **BOW**'LER-IZING (-īz'ing). [After Dr. Thomas Bowdler, an English physician, who published an expurgated edition of Shakespeare in 1818.] To expurgate, as a book, by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate or offensive. — **bow**'ler-iz-a-tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'-), *n.* — **bow**'ler-ism (-īz'm), *n.*



Bow Compass, or Bow Pen.

bow drill (bō), *n.* A drill worked by a bow and string.
bowed (bōd), *a. i.* Having a bow; played or operated with a bow.
2. Embowed; bulging; convex.
bow'el (bou'ēl), *n.* [ME. *bowel*, *bowele*, OF. *boel*, F. *boyau*, fr. L. *botulus* a small sausage, in LL. also intestine, dim. of L. *botulus* sausage.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail, esp. of man; a gut; — generally in *pl.*
2. *pl.* The interior part of anything, as of the earth. (His soldiers) rushed into the bowels of the battle. *Shak.*
3. *pl.* The seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion. "Thou thing of no bowels." *Shak.*
That corpulent tyrant, full (as one said) of guts, and empty of bowels. *Fuller.*
4. *pl.* Offspring. *Obs.*

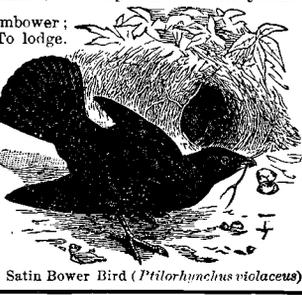


Bow Drill.

bow'el, *v. t.*; **BOW**'ELLED or **BOW**'ELLED (-ēld); **BOW**'EL-ING or **BOW**'EL-ING. To eviscerate; disembowel.
bowed, **bowelled** (-ēld), *a.* Having bowels; hollow. "The bowelled cavern." *Thomson.*
bow'en-ite (bō'ēn-ī-tē), *n.* [After G. T. Bowen, who analyzed it.] *Min.* A hard, compact, light green variety of serpentine resembling nephrite. *H., 5.5-6.*
bow'er (bou'ēr), *n.* [From *bow*, *v. & n.*] 1. One that bows, or bends, as (*Obs.*) a muscle that bends a limb. His rawbone arms, whose mighty brawn'd bowers Were wont to rive steel plates and helmets here. *Spenser.*
2. *Naut.* An anchor chain at the bow. See *ANCHOR*, 1.
bow'er (bou'ēr), *n.* (*G. bauer* a peasant, fr. OHG. *githuro*, akin to E. *neighbor*.) So called from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards. Cf. *BOOR*, *BOER*, *NEIGHBOR*, *BOWER*, a dwelling. *Card Playing.* In euchre, one of the two highest cards commonly used. The higher is the *right bower*, the knave of the trump suit; the other being the *left bower*, the knave of the same-colored suit as the trump. The joker is often called the *best bower*.
bow'er (bō'ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes bows; a bowyer. *Obs.*
2. A performer with a bow on the violin, etc.
bow'er (bō'ēr), *n.* [See *bow* a herd.] One who rents the dairy stock of a farm, with pasture and fodder, paying the rent out of its produce; or one who puts in his time and labor for a share of the profits of managing the stock. *Scot.*
bow'er (bou'ēr), *n.* [ME. *bour*, *bur*, room, dwelling, AS. *būr*, fr. the root of AS. *būan* to dwell; akin to Icel. *bār* chamber, storehouse, Sw. *bår* cage, Dan. *buur*, G. *bauer* cage, OHG. *bār* dwelling, G. *bauer* a peasant, OHG. *githuro*. Cf. *BOOR*, *BYR*, *BOWER*, a name of a card.] 1. A rustic cottage; an attractive abode or retreat. *B. Jonson.*
2. A chamber; 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.*

3. A shelter or covered place in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together; an arbor.
Bower of Bliss, a lovely place devoted to the pleasures of sense and situated on an enchanted island, in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered" (see *ANANDA*) and in Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (see *ACRASIA*, 2).
bow'er, *v. t.* To embower; inclose. — *v. i.* To lodge.

bower bird. Any of a group of oscine birds of the Australian region, usually included in the bird-of-paradise family, though without the plumes and elongated feathers of some of that family. They build bowers, consisting of chambers or passages

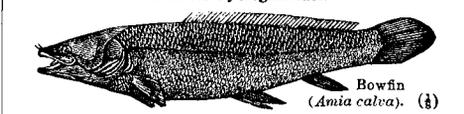


Satin Bower Bird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*).

bow'er anchor. *Naut.* = *BOWER*.
bow'er-let (bou'ēr-let), *n.* See *BOW*'ER-LET.
bow'er-ly (dial. bō'ēr-ly), *a.* [See *BURLY*.] Large; stout; buxom. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bow'er-maid (bou'ēr-'maid-ēn), *n.* Chambermaid. *Archaic.*
bow'er-may', *n.* A bowermaid. *Archaic.*
bow'er-woman, *n.* A chamber woman; a bowermaid. *Archaic.*
Bow'er-yish (bou'ēr-'yish), *a.* See *ISH*.
Bow'es, *bow* (*Scot.* bō's'ēsbōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *BULL* (of the Pope).] The conditions of tenure of a parson benefice. *Obs.*

arched over with twigs and grasses, and often adorned with bright-colored objects, as shells, feathers, etc., which are used as playhouses and to attract the females, not as nests. Among the best-known species are the satin bower bird (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*), the spotted bower bird (*Chlamydotera maculata*), and the regent bird (*Sericulcus melinotus*).
bow'er cable. *Naut.* The cable belonging to the bower.
bow'er plant. An Australian bignonaceous climbing shrub (*Tecoma jasminoides*) with large pink-and-white flowers.
bow'er-y (bou'ēr-'y), *a.* Like a bower; full of bowers. A bowery maze that shades the purple streams. *Trumbull.*

bow'er-y, *n.* — **ERIES** (-īz). [D. *houwery*.] 1. A farm or plantation with its buildings (among the Dutch settlers of New York).
2. [*cap.*] A wide street in New York City running from Chatham Square north to the junction of Third and Fourth Avenues at Cooper Union. It was formerly prominent in America as the street of cheap theaters, dance halls, drinking gardens, low saloons, "fake" auction rooms, pawnshops, and the like.
Bow'er-y, *a.* Characteristic of the Bowery; meretricious; flashy; tawdryly improper; vulgar.
bow'fin' (bō'fīn'), *n.* A voracious ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of the order Holostei, found in the fresh waters of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, etc.; the mudfish. It is of little value as food, but is remarkable as the only living representative of the suborder Cyclogonoides.



Bowfin (*Amia calva*). (3)

bow'grace' (bou'grās'), *n.* *Naut.* A frame or fender of rope or junk laid out at the sides or bows of a vessel to secure it from injury by floating ice.
bow hand (bō), 1. *Archery.* The hand that holds the bow, i. e., the left hand; hence, on the bow hand, away from the mark or correct place of opinion. That were still somewhat on the bow hand of fair justice. *Scott.*
2. *Music.* The hand (the right) that draws the bow.
bow'head' (bō'hēd'), *n.* The Arctic right whale.
bow'le (bou'lē), *n.* A cask with the head taken out; a tub; a wooden milk pail or bowl. *Scot.* — **bow**'le-ful, *a.*
bow'le knife (bō'lē; bō'fī; 277; the personal name was pronounced bō'fī). [After its inventor, Colonel James Bowie (d. 1836).] A knife with a strong blade from ten to fifteen inches long, a single edge, and with its back straight throughout most of its length and then curved convexly to the point, to which the edge curves convexly.
bow'ing (bō'ing), *n.* 1. *Music.* Act or art of managing the bow in playing on stringed instruments. The down strokes and up strokes in a passage are marked by signs, commonly still somewhat on the bow hand of fair justice. *Scott.*
2. Act or process of separating and distributing fiber by means of the vibrating string of a bow, as fur or hair for felting, or the fiber of cotton in cleaning it.
bow'knot' (bō'nōt'), *n.* A kind of knot with loops. See *6th* *bow*, *n.*, 4 *k.*

bowl (bōl), *n.* [ME. *bolle*, AS. *bolli*; akin to Icel. *bolli*, Dan. *bolle*, G. *bolle*; cf. OHG. *bolli* to roll. Cf. *BOLL*.] 1. A concave vessel of various forms, usually hemispherical or approximately so, to hold liquids, etc.
2. Specif., 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 hollowed or bowl-shaped part of anything; as: **a.** The hollow of a spoon, flagon, candlestick, tobacco pipe, etc. **b.** The scale pan of a balance. **c.** A floor surface sloping towards a center, as in a theater. **d.** The basin of a fountain.
bowl (bōl), *n.* [F. *boule*, fr. L. *bulla* bubble, stud. It has been influenced by *bowl* a hollow vessel. Cf. *BULL* an edict.] 1. A ball or globe. *Obs.* Hence: A ball 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 greenward, the aim being to roll them near a stationary ball called a jack. **b.** The game of ninepins, skittles, or tenpins. **c.** The game of marbles. *Scot.*
3. *Mach.* A cylindrical roller or drum variously used, as for an antifriction wheel or bearing, in pairs as a means of drawing or pressing fabrics in manufacture, etc.
4. A cast or delivery of the ball in bowling; a turn in the game of bowling.

bowl, *v. t.*; **BOW**LED (bōld); **BOW**'LING. 1. To play with bowls.
2. To roll a ball on a plane, as in the game of bowls; specif.: *Cricket*, to pitch the ball from behind the bowling crease to the batsman with a smooth movement of the arm; — distinguished from *throw* or *jerk*.
3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball. Dan. *bowed* off in hot haste to tell the Bishop. *Hall Caine.*
bowl, *v. t.* 1. To roll or deliver, as a bowl or cricket ball. Break all the spokes and felles 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 he set quick 't the earth, And bowled to death with turnips! *Shak.*
4. *Cricket*. To put out (a batsman) by bowling; — often with *out*. Also, to hit (a wicket) so as to remove a ball. to bowl over or down, to knock over or down, by the ball in bowling; hence, *Colloq. or slang*, to knock or strike down; to cause to fall, lit. or fig., as by shooting; to overcome. Then there was a wife, and a slip of a girl who bowled over Blake there, and half a dozen ragged brats. *T. Hughes.*
bow'der, **bow**'der (bō'dēr), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bullra* to roar, rattle, Dan. *buldre*, dial. Sw. *bullerström*, larger kind of pebbles; perh. akin to E. *below*.] Any detached and

bow'ess (bou'ēs), *n.* *Falconry.* = *BOW*.
bow'et (bō'ēt), *n.* [ME. *bowett*, F. *boite* box.] A small lantern. *Scot.*
bow fast (bou), See *FAST*, *n.*
bow file (bō), *n.* A file with a curved edge; a riffler.
bowge. Var. of *BOUGE*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bowgle + **BUGLE**.
bow'head' or **bow**'le (bō'hēd'). The red plaited edge of a riffler.
bowie. Var. of *BOUYER*.
bow'es, **bow**'es (Scot. bō's'ēsbōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *BULL* (of the Pope).] The conditions of tenure of a parson benefice. *Obs.*
bow'in. [From *bow* a herd.] = *BOWL*.
bow'ing-lan (bou'ing-lān), *adv.* of *bow*'ing, *p. pr.* of *bow*'ing.
bow'ing-stone (bou'ing), *a.* A cromlech.
bow'k + **BULK**. *North of Eng. Bowk.* Var. of *SUCK*, to boil, steep, or soak. *Dial. Eng.*
bow'k, *n.* A kind of wooden or iron bucket or pail. *Dial. Eng.*
bow'kall' (Scot. bō'kāl'), *n.* [Cf. *BOHEOLE*, *KALE*.] Cabbage. *Scot.*
bow'le, *n.* To shape like a bowl.
bow'le (bō'lē), *n.* A round

box office. In a theater, the office where tickets of admission are sold.
box plait or pleat. A plait that doubles both to the right and the left. *box-plaited* or *-pleated*, *a.* — **box plating or pleating.** A small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.
box sextant. A small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.
box stall. An inclosure in a barn or stable in which a horse or other animal may be kept without tying; a loose box.
box staple. The box, or keeper, for the bolt of a lock.
box tenon. *Carp.* An angle tenon, as in a corner post.

box-thorn' (bōks'thōrn'), *n.* A Solanaceae plant of the genus *Lycium*, esp. *L. barbarum*.
b In Australia, the native box (*Bursaria spinosa*). See 5th box, *n.*, 2 b.

box toe. *Shoe Manuf.* In boots and shoes, a toe made with a stiff, shaped lining.
box tool. *Mach.* A lathe tool for use esp. in a Box Tenon turret head or a screw machine, containing a cutter or cutters, and usually adapted also for guiding the work while it is being shaped.

box tortoise. Either of two North American species of land tortoises or turtles of the genus *Cistuda* — so named because they can withdraw entirely within their shell, which can be closed by hinged joints in the lower shell.
box tree. The common box wood to standard form.
box-wood' (bōks'wōd'), *n.* Box Tortoise (*Cistuda carolina*) with shell closed. (4)



Box Tortoise (*Cistuda carolina*) with shell closed.

1. The very close-grained, tough, hard wood of the box (*Buxus*). It is white or light yellow in color, and takes a fine polish, rendering it especially valuable in wood engraving. It is also much used in the manufacture of musical instruments, rulers, handles of tools, carvings, etc. Boxwood is among the heaviest of known woods, its specific gravity in the dry state being 0.96, and its average weight 60 pounds per cubic foot.
2. Any of several hardwood trees of the United States, as *Cornus florida* and *Schefferia frutescens*; also, in the West Indies, *Tecoma pentaphylla*.

box wrench. *Mach.* A wrench or spanner with a socket head to fit over a nut or a bolt head.



Box Wrench with Ratchet (R) attachment.

boy (bōi), *n.* [Cf. *D. boef*, *Fries. boi*, *boy*; akin to *G. mabe*, *Icel. bofi* rogue.] **1.** A male child from birth to puberty; by extension, a lad in the school or preparatory years of life; a youth; — also used as a term of familiarity, as by parents of their sons at any age.
2. Contemptuously, knave; rascal; rogue; varlet. *Obs.*
3. A male servant; — sometimes applied to waiters in imitation of the French *garçon*.
4. A male servant, laborer, or slave of a native or inferior race; also, any man of such a race.

He reverted again and again to the labor difficulty, and spoke of importing boys from Cape Town. *Frances Macnab.*

boy, v. i. & t. To act as a boy; — alluding, with reference to the stage, to the former acting of women's parts by boys.

Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness. *Shak.*
bo-yar' (bō-yār'; bō-yār'), *n.* [*Russ. boyarin*.] A member of a Russian aristocratic order next to the *kniazes*, or ruling princes, and possessed of many exclusive privileges. It was abolished by Peter the Great. Also, one of a privileged class in Roumania. — **bo-yar'dism** (-iz'm), *n.*

bo-yar'dism (-iz'm), *n.* English writers sometimes erroneously call Russian landed proprietors *boyars*.
bo-yar palm (bō-yār'). [*Cf. baveu*, the native name in Queensland.] An Australian cycadaceous plant (*Macrozamia fraseri*), the nuts of which are eaten by the natives.

boy bishop. **1.** [*cap.*] St. Nicholas (4th century); — so called on account of his early piety. He was patron of schoolboys.
2. Hence, a boy (usually a chorister) anciently elected mock bishop by his fellows on St. Nicholas's day (Dec. 6).

boy-cott (bōi'kōt), *v. t.*; **boy-cott-ED**; **boy-cott-ING**. [*From Captain Boycott*, a land agent in Mayo, Ireland, so treated in 1880.] **1.** To combine against (a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other person), to withhold social or business intercourse from him, and to deter others from holding such intercourse; to subject to a boycott.
2. To refrain from the use of; to keep aloof from.

The word *boycotting* is now frequently used in a wider sense, meaning simply avoiding, holding aloof from, and in that sense it has also been introduced into foreign languages (*German, boykottieren*; *French, boycotter*). [*Dict. of Pol. Econ.*]
boy-cott'ing, *n.* The process, fact, or pressure of boycotting; a combining to withhold or prevent dealings or social intercourse with a tradesman, employer, etc.; social and business interdiction for the purpose of coercion or punishment.

boy-hood (bōi'hōd), *n.* [*See -hood*.] State or condition of being a boy; the years or experience of boy life.
boy-ish, *a.* Like, pertaining to, or in the manner of, a boy; immature. — **boy-ish-ly**, *adv.* — **boy-ish-ness**, *n.* *Syn.* — See *YOUTHFUL*.

box'om, + **BOXOM**.
box oyster. A choice large oyster; — perh. because formerly shipped in boxes.

box poison. A poisonous Australian fabaceous shrub (*Oxylobium parviflorum*).
box shutter. A boxing shutter.
box sleigh. A sleigh with a box-like body.
box stew. A stew of superior oysters, orig. of box oysters.

box string. = **CLOSK STRING**.
box'umm, + **BOXUM**.
boxt. *Boxed*. *Ref. Sp.*
box turtle. = **BOX TORTOISE**.
box wagon or wagon. = **BOX CAR**. *Brit.*

box-walsh (bōks'wōlsh'), *n.* [*Hind. bakshālā*, *f. v. E. box* + *Hind. wālā* man.] A native peddler. *Anglo-Indian*.

box white oak. *n.* The post oak.
box, + BOXY.
box'yang (bō'yang), *n.* A band worn about the trousers below the knee by laborers. *Australia*.

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box, + BOXY.
box'yang (bō'yang), *n.* A band worn about the trousers below the knee by laborers. *Australia*.
box-yak (bōks'yak'), *n.* [*pl. BOYAKS* or *BOYAKS* (bōks'yaks'); *boy'zak*, *f. v. boyak*, *lit. a gut*.] *Fort.* A winding or zigzag trench forming a communi-

Boyle's law (boilz). [*After Robert Boyle*, Irish physicist.] *Physics.* The law that when a gas is subjected to compression, and kept at a constant temperature, the product of the pressure and volume is a constant quantity, i. e., the volume is inversely proportioned to the pressure; — known also as *Mariotte's law*, and the *law of Boyle and Mariotte*. It is not exact, except for small variations of pressure.

Boz (bōz), *n.* A pseudonym under which Dickens contributed a series of "Sketches of Life and Character" to the "London Morning Chronicle." Dickens relates: — "Boz, my signature in the 'Morning Chronicle,' was the nickname of a pet child, younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses, in honor of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which, being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became *Boses*, and being shortened, *Boz*."

bo'za (bōzā), *n.* Also *bosa*, *bozah*, etc. [*Ar. bāza*; cf. *Per. bāzah*.] An acidulated fermented drink of the Arabs and Egyptians, made from millet seed and various astringent substances; also, an intoxicating beverage made from hemp seed, dandel meal, and water.

brab'ble (brāb'l), *v. i.*; **BRAB'BLD** (-ld); **BRAB'BLING** (-lŷng). [*Cf. D. brabbelen* to talk confusedly. Cf. *BLAB*, *BABBLE*.] To dispute, or contest, noisily; brawling. *Archaic or Dial.*
A miniature glen between the semblance of two hills, down which, in mockery of a torrent, *brabbled* a slim brown stream. *Mary Johnston.*

brab'ble, *n.* Noisy or contentious chatter; brawl; wrangle. This petty *brabble* will undo us all. *Shak.*
brab'ble-ment (-mēt), *n.* A brabble; brabbling. *Paul L. Ford.*
brab'bler (-lēr), *n.* One who brabbles. *Shak.*

Bra-be'um (brā-bē'yūm), *n.* [*NL*, fr. *Gr. βραβειον* a prize.] A genus of South African proteaceous trees with coriaceous toothed leaves in whorls and axillary spike-like racemes of small flowers. The only species, *B. stellatifolium*, is the African almond.

brac'cate (brāk'kāt), *a.* [*L. braccatus* wearing breeches, fr. *braccæ* breeches.] *Zoöl.* Feathered on the tarsus and feet, as the legs of certain birds.

brace (brās), *n.* [*OF* brache the two arms, embrace, fathom. *F. brasse* fathom, fr. *L. brachia* the arms (stretched out), pl. of *brachium* arm; cf. *Gr. βραχίων*.] **1.** Armor for the arms; vambrace; hence, harness; warlike preparation. *Obs.*
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shak.*

2. *Print.* A curved line, usually upright, connecting two or more words or lines, which are to be taken together; thus, *bowt*; or, in music, used to connect staves.

3. The reach of the extended arms; a fathom. *Obs.*
4. *Mech.* A curved instrument or handle of iron or wood, for holding and turning bits, etc.; a bitstock.

5. That which connects or fastens, as a clamp or buckle.
Fasten'd it with bolt and brace secure. *Couper.*

6. *pl.* Straps or bands to sustain trousers; suspenders; galloways.
A beautiful pair of braces. *Thackeray.*

7. A cord, ligament, or 1 Brace; 2 Jaws; 3 Angle Brace for 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 the war drum do in that. *Derham.*
8. Short for THOROUGH-BRACE.
9. *Naut.* a A rope rove through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung and trimmed horizontally. b A rudder gudgeon.

10. A pair; a couple, orig. of dogs; as, a brace of ducks; — now rarely applied to persons, except familiarly or with some contempt. "A brace of greyhounds." *Shak.*
He is said to have shot . . . fifty brace of pheasants. *Addison.*
But you, my brace of lords. *Shak.*

11. That which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; that which gives rigidity or power of resistance; a bandage or prop.
12. *Arch. & Engin.* A piece of material used to transmit, divert, or resist, 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. See *TRUSS*, *Illustr.* A boiler brace is a diagonal stay, connecting the head with the shell.

13. State of being braced, tight, or resistant; tension.
The laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension. *Holder.*

14. *Mining.* The mouth of a shaft. *Cornwall.*

15. An arm of the sea. *Obs.* *Caxton.*

16. A mantel-piece. *Scot.*

17. One of the leather or metal and leather slides on the cords of a drum, governing the tension of its head; — also called an *ear*.
18. A support for curved shoulders, a weak back, or the like. *Syn.* — See *COUPLE*.

Boy'thorn, Lawrence (bōi'thōrn). A character in Dickens's "Black House." He has a tender and chivalrous nature under a superficial ferocity. The original was Walter Savage Landor.

boy'vie, + **BEETLE**.
boze, + **BOZIE**.
Boze'man (bōz'mān), *n.* [*Montana*.] *Geol.* A late Tertiary formation in Montana.

Bo'zaz (bōz'az), *Abb.*
Boz'kath (bōz'kath), *Abb.*
Boz'rah (bōz'rah), *Abb.*
Boz'zy (bōz'zy), *n.* Nickname of James Boswell (see *BIOS*, *Dict.*).

bp (*abbr.* Birthplace: bishop).
B. p. or **b. p.** *Abb.* Bachelor of Philosophy; Beatus Paulus or Petrus; below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable; boiling point; bonum publicum (L., public good); British Pharmacopoeia; British public; brown powder.

B/P (*Abb.* Bills payable).
b. p. or **bp** (*Abb.* Bank post bills).
B. p. or **bp** (*Abb.* Bachelor of Pedagogy).
B. P. E. (*Abb.* Bachelor of Physical Education).

bpl. (*Abb.* Birthplace). [*gan.*]
Bp Suf. (*Abb.* Bishop Suffragan).
q. Bene quietes (L., May he (she) rest well).
beque. *Abb.* Barque.
Br. or **br.** *Abb.* Brig; British; bromine [no period, *Br*]; brother (*Br*); brown.

B. R. or **B. R.** *Abb.* Banco Regio, or Regina (L.L., the King's, or Queen's, Bench); bills receivable.
B. R. (*Abb.* Bills receivable).
br. or **BR.**
brass. + **BRACE**.
brab (brāb), *n.*, or **brab tree**. [*Prob. fr. Eg. brava* wild (in *Arabic* *brava* brab wild palm).] The palmyra palm.
Br'ban'con' (brā'bān'sōn'), *n.* [*F.*] *Mit.* = *BRABANTER*.
Br'ban'conne, *La* (lā brā'bān'sōn'). [*F.*] The national song of Brabant, sung by Louis Alexandre Déchet, music by François van Campenhout, composed during the revolution of 1830; so called from the province of Brabant.
Brabant' (brā'bānt'), *n.* A kind of linen cloth manufac-

brace (brās), *v. t.*; **BRACED** (brāst); **BRAC'ING** (brās'ŷng). [*Cf. OF. bracoier* to embrace, and *E. embrace*, *brace*, *n.*]
1. To embrace. *Obs.*
2. To encircle; gird; also, to cause to surround. *Couper.*

3. To bind or tie; to fasten tightly.
Some who spurs had first braced on. *Scott.*

4. To draw tight; to put in a state of tension; to strain; to make firm; as, to brace a bow; to brace the nerves.
And welcome war to brace her drums. *Campbell.*
He braced himself for an effort. *J. D. Forbes.*

5. To place in a position for resisting pressure; to hold firmly; to support in such position as to give firmness; as, he braced himself against the crowd.
A sturdy lance in his right hand he braced. *Fairfax.*

6. To furnish or support with braces; to give support to; prop; as, to brace a beam in a building.
7. *Print.* To unite with a brace.

8. *Needlework.* To sew over the first and last stitches of (a buttonhole) from side to side, two or three times.
9. To ask a loan or favor from. *Slang.*

10. *Naut.* To move around by means of braces; as, to brace the yards.

to brace aback. See *ABACK*. — to b. about or around, to turn or brace (a yard) round for the contrary tack. — to b. by, to swing (the yards) so that some sails are aback and some drawing; — also used absolutely. — to b. in or to, to turn (a yard), laying it more thwartwise; by hauling in the weather brace — to b. sharp or up sharp, or to b. sharp up, to turn (a yard or the yards) to the most oblique position possible, in order to keep the ship well up to the wind. — to b. up, to bring (a yard) nearer the direction of the keel by hauling in the lee brace.

brace (brās), *v. i.* **1.** To bluster; swagger; act defiantly. *Obs.*
2. To get tone or vigor; to rouse one's energies; — often with *up*. *Colloq.*
to brace abox, *Naut.*, to lay the head yards aback.
brace bit. A bit for use in a brace.

braced (brāst), *p. p.* & *p. a.* of *BRACE*, *v. t. & i.* *Specif.*: *p. a.* *Her.* Linked; interlaced; — said of chevrons, etc. *braced frame or framing, Building*, one in which the timbers are heavy enough to be mortised, and in which diagonal bracing is used.

brace head or key. An attachment, as a long-handled wrench, for turning a boring rod.
brace/let (brās'lēt), *n.* [*F. bracclet*, dim. of *OF. bracel* armet, prop. little arm, dim. of *braz arm*, *F. bras*, fr. *L. brachium*. See *BRACE*, *n.*] **1.** An ornamental band, ring, or chain, usually worn about the wrist or arm, and, among modern civilized people, chiefly by women.
2. A piece of armor, as the vambrace, for the wrist or arm.
3. A handkerchief. *Colloq. or Slang.*
4. *Palmyra.* A mark across the inside of the wrist.

brace/let-ed, *v.* Fitted with a bracelet or bracelets.
brace molding or moulding. A molding composed of two ogees connected so as to resemble in outline a printer's brace.

bracer (brās'ēr), *n.* **1.** That which braces, binds, or makes firm; a brace.
2. A guard for the arm or wrist; as, in armor, a brassart; or in archery, fencing, and ball playing, a wrist guard.
A bracer serveth . . . to save his arm from the stripe of the string. *Ascham*

3. A tonic or stimulant.
brach (brāch; brāk), *n.* [*ME. brache* a kind of scenting hound or setting dog, *F. brachel*, dim. fr. *OHG. bracco*, *G. bracke*; possibly akin to *E. fragrant*, fr. *L. fragrare* to smell.] *Orig.*, a hound that hunts by the scent; now, a bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

brach'et (brāch'ēt; -it; 7), *n.* [*F.*, a hunting dog.] *Archaic*
1. A brach. "Keeping eight brachets." *Pollock & Matt.*
2. A little brat; brateh; — usually in contempt.

brach'i-al (brāk'i-āl; brāk'i-āl; 277), *a.* [*L. brachialis* (*brach-*), from *brachium* (*brach-*) arm.] **1.** *Anat. & Zoöl.* Pertaining to the arm or an armlike process.
2. Of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

brachial artery. the chief artery of the upper arm, a direct continuation of the axillary artery. It divides into the radial and ulnar arteries just below the elbow. — *b. ossicle*, *Zoöl.*, an actinost of the pectoral fin of a fish. — *b. plexus*, a complex network of nerves formed chiefly by the lower four cervical and first dorsal nerves. It lies partly within the axilla and supplies nerves to the chest, shoulder, and arm. — *b. veins*, a pair of veins accompanying the course of the brachial artery. They unite with each other and with the basilic to form the axillary vein.

Brach'i-a'ta (brāk'i-ātā), *n. pl.* [*NL*. See *BRACHIATE*.] *Zoöl.* The Crinoidea, in the narrower sense (excluding *Cystoidea* and *Blastoidea*).

brach'i-ate (brāk'i-āt; brāk'i-āt; 277), *a.* [*L. brachiatus* (*brach-*) with boughs or brancheslike arms, from *brachium* (*brach-*) arm.] **1.** Bot. Having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, as the maple; decussate.
2. *Zoöl.* Of or pertaining to the Brachiata.

brach'i-ate, *n.* One of the Brachiata.
brach'ifer-ous (brāk-i-fēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. brachium* arm + *-ferous*.] *Zoöl.* Bearing armlike organs or processes.

brace pendant. *Naut.* A pendant by which a brace block is attached to a yard. *Scot.*
brace piece. *n.* A mantel-piece. *brace* + *BRACE*, *BREACH*.

Brach'e-y-tra (brāk'ē-y-trā), *n. pl.* [*NL*.] A superfamily of brachelytrous beetles. It consists principally of therove beetles.

brach'e-y-trous (-trūs), *a.* [*Gr. βραχυσ* short + *ἔλκτρον* a covering.] *Zoöl.* Having short elytra.
brach'en + *BRACHEN*.
bracher + *BRACHER*.
brach'i-a, *n. pl.* of *BRACHIUM*.
brach'i-al'gi-a (brāk'i-āl'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL*. See *BRACHIUM*; *-gi-a*, *Med.* Pain, esp. neural.] *In the arm.*
brach'i-a-lis anti-cus (-ē'līs ān-tī'kūs), *n.* [*NL*.] Foremost brachial.] *Anat.* A flexor muscle in front of the lower part of the humerus, whence it arises. It is inserted into the ulna.

brach'ig'er-ous (brāk'i-jēr-ūs), *a.* [*L. brachium* arm + *-gerous*.] *Zoöl.* = *BRACHIFEROUS*.
brach'is (brāk'is), *n.* [*NL*.] fr. *Gr. βραχίς* short.] *Zoöl.* The genus of carabids consisting of the bombardier beetles.

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brach'io (brāk'ī-ō). [See BRACHIUM.] *Anat.* A combining form denoting connection with the arm, or brachium.

brach'io-ga-nol'de-i (brāk'ī-gā-nōl'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachio- + Ganoidei*.] = CROSSOPTERYGII. — **brach'io-ga-noid** (-ōg'ā-nōid), *a. & n.*

brach'io-la-ri'a (-ō-lā-rī-ā), *n.* [NL.; fr. *L. brachiolum* (*brachio-*), dim. of *brachium* (*brachio-*).] *Zool.* An early larval stage of certain starfishes, which is a modification of the bipinnaria. — **brach'io-la-ri-an** (-ān), *a.*

brach'io-pod' (brāk'ī-ō-pōd'), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Brachiopoda. — *n.* One of the Brachiopoda.

brach'io-pod'a (-ō-pōd'ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachio- + poda-*.] *Zool.* A class of Molluscosida having bivalve shells, each valve of which is bilaterally symmetrical. The valves occupy positions usually regarded as dorsal and ventral, not lateral as in bivalve mollusks. The animal is often attached by a stalk. Living species are few; the fossil forms very numerous and varied. Within the shell is a pair of "arms," often long and spirally coiled, bearing rows of ciliated tentacles by which a current of water is made to flow into the mantle cavity, bringing the microscopic food to the mouth between the bases of the arms. The shell is both opened and closed by special muscles. Formerly the Brachiopoda were regarded as mollusks. They are generally divided into two orders, *Lyellomata* and *Arthropomata* (which see). — **brach'io-pod'ous** (-dōs), *a.*

brach'is-to-chron (brā-kī's-tō-kron), *n.* Also, incorrectly, *brachyochrone*. [Gr. *βραχυστος* shortest (superl. of *βραχύς* short) + *χρόνος* time.] *Math.* A curve in which a body starting from a given point and acted on by a single force will reach another given point in a shorter time than it could by any other path. This curve of quickest descent, as it is sometimes called, is a cycloid, in case the force is that of gravity. — **brach'is-to-chron'ic** (-krōn'ik), *a.* — **brach'is-toch'ro-nous** (brāk'īs-tōk'hrō-nōs), *a.*

brach'is-um (brāk'ī-ūm; 277), *n.* [*L. pl. BRACHIA* (-ā).] [*L. brachium*, or *brachium*, arm; cf. Gr. *βραχίον*.] *Anat. & Zool.* 1. The upper segment of the arm or fore limb from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. Any of certain processes likened to an arm; as: *a* The rays of a crinoid. *b* The tentacles of a cephalopod. *c* The tentacular processes of certain jellyfishes. *d* Certain bands of white matter passing outward and forward from the nates and testes of the optic lobes of the brain.

brach'y- (brāk'y-). A combining form from Greek *βραχύς*, short; as, *brachycephalic*, *brachypodous*, etc.

brach'y-ax'is (-āks'ās), *n.* *Cryst.* The brachydiagonal axis.

brach'y-ca-l-ic (-kāl'ik), *n.* [*Gr. βραχυκατάληκτος*; *βραχύς* short + *κατάληκτος* to leave off; cf. *κατάληκτος* incomplete.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Wanting two syllables or the final foot of the last dipody; — applied properly to verse measured by dipodies, as iambic or trochaic verse. — *n.* A verse so wanting at the end.

brach'y-ce-phal'ic (-sē-fāl'ik), *a.* [*brachy- + Gr. κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) head.] *Anthropom.* Short-headed or broad-headed; having a cephalic index of 80 or above. See CEPHALIC INDEX.

brach'y-ceph'a-ly (-sē-fāl'i-lī), *n.* The condition of being *brach'y-ceph'a-lism* (-līz'm) *brachycephalic*.

brach'y-er'a (brāk'y-ēr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy- + Gr. κέρα* horn.] *Zool.* A division of orthorhaphous Diptera with one or two-jointed palpi and usually short, three-jointed antennae. The horseflies and robber flies are examples. In older classifications the cyclorhaphous Diptera, as the house fly, were included.

brach'y-er'al (-āl), *a.* *Zool.* Having short antennae.

brach'y-er-ous (-ōs), *specif.*, or of pert. to *Brachyera*.

brach'y-di-agonal (brāk'y-dī-ā-gō-nāl), *n.* [*brachy- + diagonal*.] *Cryst.* The shorter diagonal; the shorter lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — *a.* Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the brachydiagonal; as, the *brachydiagonal axis*.

brach'y-dont (brāk'y-dōnt), *a.* [*brachy- + odont*.] *Zool.* Having or designating teeth with short crowns and well-developed roots, as in man; — opposed to *hypodont*. Such teeth have only narrow canals in the roots connecting with the pulp cavity and cannot grow after the roots are formed. — **brach'y-dont-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

brach'y-nath'a (-nāth'ā), *n.* [NL.; *brachy- + Gr. νάθος* jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal shortness of the lower jaw. — **brach'y-nath-ous** (brāk'y-nāth-ōs), *a.*

brach'y-ra-pher (brāk'y-rā-fēr), *n.* A stenographer.

brach'y-ra-phy (-fī), *n.* [*brachy- + graphy*.] *Stenography*; — now chiefly used of disused systems. — **brach'y-graph'ic** (brāk'y-grāf'ik), *brach'y-graph'ic-al* (-ī-kāl), *a.*

brach'y-lo-gy (brāk'y-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. βραχυλογία*; *βραχύς* short + *λόγος* discourse.] *Conciseness of expression*; brevity; a condensed expression; specif., *Gram.*, an expression omitting a word or words essential to the construction.

brach'y-ura (brāk'y-ūrā), *n. pl.* [NL.; *brachy- + Gr. οὐρά* tail.] A suborder of decapod Crustacea consisting of the common crabs, characterized by a small and short abdomen, which is closely folded beneath the large cephalothorax. See BLUE CRAB.

brach'y-ural (brāk'y-ūrāl), **brach'y-urous** (-rūs), *a.* *Zool.* Brachyuran.

brach'y-uran (-rūn), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the Brachyura. — *n.* One of the Brachyura.

brac'ing (brās'ing), *n.* 1. Act of bracing, or state of being braced. 2. Any system of braces; braces collectively; as, the bracing of a truss.

brac'ing, p. a. Imparting strength or tone; strengthening; invigorating; as, a bracing north wind. — **brac'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **brac'ing-ness**, *n.*

brack (brāk), *n.* [*D. brak*, adj., salt.] Salt or brackish water; the sea. *Obs.* *Drayton*.

brack, *a.* Brackish; briny. *Rare.*

brack (brāk), *n.* [*Cf. D. brack*, Dan. *bræk*, a breaking, Sw. & Icel. *brak* a crackling, creaking. Cf. *BREACH*.] 1. An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a crack or breach; a flaw, esp. in cloth. Also fig. 2. A burst of water, as in a thaw or heavy downpour; a sliding of snow, earth, or detritus. *Scot.*

brack, v. t. BRACKED (brākt); BRACKING. [*G. bracken*.] To sort or inspect (merchandise) officially; — used only with reference to the Baltic ports. — **brack'er** (-ēr), *n.*

brack, n. [See BRACK to sort.] Act or system of bracking merchandise; also, inferior goods, as timber, as sorted by bracking.

brack'en (brāk'n), *n.* [ME. *braken*. Cf. *BRAKE* a fern.] A brake, or large fern, esp. the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*) and related species. — **brack'en-ed** (-nd), *a.*

brack'et (-t; -t; 7), *n.* [*Cf. OF. braguette* codpiece, F. *brayette*, Sp. *bragueta*, also a projecting mold in architecture; dim. fr. *L. braccæ* breeches; cf. also OF. *braccon* beam, prop, support; of unknown origin. Cf. *BRECHES*.] 1. An overhanging member, simple or composite, projecting from a wall or pier or other body to support weight falling outside of the same, or a similar piece to strengthen an angle. Architectural brackets are often carved or sculptured, and are sometimes merely decorative features only seemingly giving support. *Bracket* is the general term for all projecting supports, whether a piece of projecting timber or of stone, a triangular frame, or of some other form; and includes various forms which are ordinarily called by specific names, such as the *brace*, *cantilever*, *console*, *corbel*, *strut*, *cul-de-lampe*, *modillion* (which see). 2. A shelf or set of shelves so supported against a wall. 3. Hence: *a* A gas fixture or lamp holder projecting from the face of a wall, column, or the like. *b* The cheek or side piece supporting a trunnion in an ordnance carriage; also, an entire gun carriage as mounted on shipboard or in a casemate. *Obs. or R. in U. S. C. Naut.* A short, crooked timber, resembling a knee, used as a support. *d Mining.* A platform over the mouth of a shaft. 4. In writing and printing, either of the characters (), also called *square brackets* and formerly *crochets*, or rarely of the characters (), also called *round brackets* and now commonly *parentheses*, used to set something off from context. The square brackets are now chiefly used: in ordinary writing or printing, to inclose interpolated matter and mark it as extraneous or merely incidental to the context, as esp. a reference, variant reading, correction, or comment of an editor; in mathematics, to indicate that the quantities included by the two parts are subject to the same operation. The brace, used alone or in pairs, is also sometimes called a *bracket*, esp. in mathematics and music, as is also the vinculum, or horizontal line used as a tie. 5. Formerly at Cambridge University, England, the position or class in which students were grouped as determined by the first three days' examinations. 6. *Gunnery.* A figure determined by firing a projectile beyond a target and another short of it, as a basis for ascertaining the proper elevation of the piece; — only used in the phrase, *to establish a bracket*. After the bracket is established shots are fired with intermediate elevations until the exact range is obtained. In the United States navy it is called *fork*.

brack'et (brāk't; -t; 7), *v. t.* BRACK'ET-ED; BRACK'ET-ING. 1. To place within brackets; to connect by a bracket or brace; to furnish with a bracket or brackets. 2. To couple together as of the same class or as equal, by means of a brace or bracket. 3. *Gunnery.* To shoot so as to establish a bracket for (an object).

bracket capital. A capital with one or more projecting brackets or corbels to help carry a beam or girder by diminishing the unsupported stretch. It occurs in Indian and Syrian architecture and in many primitive styles.

bracket fungus. Any polyporeous fungus of the order Agaricales, forming shelflike growths on tree trunks, etc.

brach'ion. Having a short, broad face. [*Ref. Sp.*]

brach'y-ra-ty. Brachytraphy.

brach'y-me-tro'p'ic (brāk'y-mē-tro'p'ik), *n.* [NL.; *brachy- + Gr. μέτρον* measure + *-opia*.] *Med.* Short-sightedness; myopia. — **brach'y-me-tro'p'ic** (-trōp'ik), *a.*

brach'y-o-dont (brāk'y-ō-dōnt), *n.* [*Gr. βραχυδόντης*.] *Zool.* Having short teeth.

brach'y-ou'ral (-ōō'rāl; -ōō'rāl), *a.* Vars. of BRACHYURA, BRACHYURAL, etc.

brach'y-pin-a-coid, (*brachy- + pinacoid*, — *brach'y-pin-a-coid*, *dal*, *a.*) **brach'y-pleu'ral** (-plōō'rāl), *a.* [*See BRACHY- + PLEURON*.] *Zool.* Having short pleura; — said esp. of certain trichoptera.

brach'y-oph'ous (brāk'y-ōf'ōs), *a.* [*brachy- + φους*.] 1. *Zool.* Short-legged. 2. *Bot.* Having a short stalk.

brach'y-prism (brāk'y-prīz'm), *n.* [*brachy- + prism*.] *Cryst.* See under PRISM.

brach'y-ter-a (brāk'y-tēr-ē), *n. pl.* [*Gr. βραχίον*.] *Zool.* A pluck or crab. *Obs.*

brack, brack (brāk), *pret.* of BRACK. *Scot.*

brack'et-ing (brāk't-īng), *n.* 1. The action denoted by the verb *bracket*. 2. *Arch.* A series or group of brackets; brackets, collectively; specif., a framework of wooden ribs to support a cornice, cove, or the like.

bracket trail. *Mil.* The trail of a steel gun carriage formed by prolonging the brackets or cheeks, and uniting them with transoms.

brack'ish (brāk'ish), *a.* [See BRACK salt water.] Saltish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water in saline soil; hence, distasteful; nauseous. — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.* Springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish though they be. *Byron.*

The brackish woe of felling, weeping. *C. E. Craddock.*

Bra-con'i-dæ (brā-kōn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A very large family of small ichneumon flies, some of which are parasitic on living caterpillars, and others on aphids. See ICHNEUMONIDES. — **brac'o-nid** (brāk'ō-nīd), *a. & n.*

brac'onière (brāk'ōnyēr'), *n.* [*F.*] In 16th century armor, a protection for the thigh composed of narrow hoop-shaped plates of steel lapping over one another and moving freely. It replaced the earlier tasset.

bract (brākt), *n.* [See BRACEA.] 1. *Bot.* A leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises. 2. *Zool.* *a* = HYDROPHYLUM. *b* A flattened leaflike part of certain crustacean appendages; specif., the distal exite of the limb of a phyllopod.

brac'te-a (brāk'tē-ā), *n.* [*L.*, a thin plate of metal or wood, gold foil.] *Bot.* A bract.

brac'te-al (-āl), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a bract.

brac'te-ate (brāk'tē-āt), *n.* [*L. bracteatus* covered with gold plate.] 1. *Archæol.* A thin plate of metal, usually gold or silver, chased on one side and often inscribed with runes. Bracteates are usually found in graves of Teutonic peoples, and date from the 6th century onward. 2. A coin struck on a broad and very thin flange, common on the Continent in the 12th and 13th centuries.

brac'te-ate, a. *Bot.* Having a bract or bracts.

bract'ed (brāk'tēd), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with bracts.

bracted plantain. A troublesome weed of the western United States (*Plantago bracteata*), having a prominently bracted spike of flowers.

brac'te-iform (brāk'tē-īfōrm), *a.* [*bractea + -form*.] *Bot.* Having the form or nature of a bract.

brac'te-ose (brāk'tē-ōs; brāk'tē-ōs'), *a.* [*bractea + -ose*.] *Bot.* Having numerous or conspicuous bracts.

bract'let (brāk'tlēt), *n.* [*bract + -let*.] *Bot.* A bract situated on the floral axis, and usually smaller than the main bract from which the latter springs. Also called *bracteole*. See BRACT, 1, b, and *Illustr.*

bract scale. *Bot.* Iniferous plants, the scale immediately below the seed-bearing scale.

brad (brād), *n.* [*Cf. ME. brād*, Dan. *bræd* prick, sting, *brædde* ice spur, frost nail, Sw. *brædd* frost nail, Icel. *bræddr* any pointed piece of iron or steel; akin to AS. *bræd* point, *spire* of grass.] *a* A thin, usually small, nail, of the same thickness throughout, but tapering in width, and with a slight projection at the top on one side instead of a head; sometimes, a small, tapering, square-bodied finishing nail, with a countersunk head. Square brads are now little used. *b* A slender wire nail, with a small, deep round head.

brad, v. t. BRAD'DED; BRAD'DING. To fasten with brads.

Brad'a-man't (brād'ā-mānt'), *n.* Anglicized *Brad'mant* (brād'ā-mānt'). In Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato," and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," the so-called Virgii Knight, sister to Rinaldo. She wears white armor and bears an irresistible spear. See *RUGGIERO*.

brad'awl (brād'ōwl), *n.* A straight awl with chisel edge, used to make holes for brads, screws, and the like.

Brad-bu'ry-a (brād-būr'i-ā), *n.* [NL.; after John Bradbury, Amer. traveler and collector.] *Bot.* A genus of American chiefly tropical fabaceous vines having pinnately trifoliate leaves and handsome lilac or white flowers with a straight keel and standard spurred at the base. *B. virginiana*, of the United States, is called *butterfly pea*. The synonym *Centrosema* is used in horticulture.

brady (brād'y), *n.* A combining form from Greek *βραδύς*, slow.

brady-car'd'ial (-kārd'i-āl), *n.* [NL.; *brady- + Gr. καρδιά* heart.] *Med.* Slow action of the heart.

brady-crot'ic (-krōt'ik), *a.* [*brady- + Gr. κροεῖν* to knock, strike.] *Med.* Marked by slowness of the pulse.

brady-pep'sal (-pēp'sāl-ā; -shā), *n.* [NL.; *Gr. βραδυπέψια*; *βραδύς* slow + *πέψισ* digestion.] *Med.* Slow or delayed digestion. — **brady-pep'tic**, *a.*

bracke, + BRACH.

brack'e-busch-ite (brāk'ē-bōosh-it), *n.* [After D. L. Brackebusch.] *Min.* A vanadinite near descolzite in composition.

brack'en, n. [Gael. & Ir. *brack*, fr. *bracc* speckled, spotted.] *a* A tartan. [*Amer.*]

brack'et, n. The merger of the *brack'et, v. t.* *Gunnery.* To shoot so as to establish a bracket.

brack'et, v. Var. of BRAGGET.

bracket crab. A hoisting crab placed like a bracket against a wall, post, or the like.

bracket plate. *Shipbuilding.* One of the plates in the framing of a ship connecting the main and reverse frame angles and the inner bulkhead.

brack'et-wis'e, adv. See WISE.

Brack'man, + BRAHMAN.

brack'mard, *n.* [*F. braquemart*.] An old kind of straight broadsword.

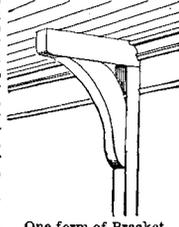
brack'y (brāk'y), *a.* Brackish.

brack'y, a. Covered with, or of the nature of, brake, or fern.

braccon, + BRACKEN.

brac'te-o-late (brāk'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Furnished with bracteoles.

brac'te-ole (brāk'tē-ōl), *n.* [*L.*]



One form of Bracket.

Brad'y-pod/d-ids (brād'f-pōd'f-dē), n. pl. [NL. See BRADY-POD.] Zool. A family of edentates, consisting of the true sloths. — brād'y-pod (brād'f-pōd), brād'y-pōde (-pōd), n. — brād'y-pō-doid (brād'f-pōd'f-dōid), a.

Brad'y-pus (brād'f-pūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βραδύπους slow of foot; βραδύς slow + πούς foot.] Zool. The genus consisting of the three-toed sloth. See SLOTH.

Brad'y-seis/mal (-sē'smāl) } a. [See BRADY-; SEISMIC.] } Pert. to or designating the brad'y-seis/mic (-mīk) } slow, secular movements of the earth's crust. — brad'y-seis/mism (-mīz'm), n.

brae (brā; brē), n. [Icel. brá eyvell, akin to AS. bræw and G. braue eyebrow.] 1. A hillside; a slope; a bank, as of a river valley; a hill. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Burns. 2. Wood imperfectly burned in a charcoal pit. Local, U. S. brag (brāg), v. t.; BRAGGED (brāgd); BRAGS/GING.

braggen to rebound, blow, boast (cf. F. bragger to lead a merry life, flout, boast, OF. bragge ostentation), perh. fr. Icel. braka to creak, brak noise; cf. E. break. 1. To sound loudly; to make a loud sound; to brag. 2. To talk about one's self, or things pertaining to one's self, in a manner intended to excite admiration, envy, or wonder; to talk boastfully; to boast; as, to brag of one's exploits, courage, or money. Conceit, more rich in matter than in words, Brags of his substance, not of ornament. Shaks. 3. Swagger; strut. Obs. Syn. — Swagger, vapor, bluster, talk big. See BOAST.

brag, v. t. 1. To blow (a trumpet). 2. To challenge; defy; threaten. Obs. or Dial. 3. To boast of; to vaunt; — now usually with a clause for its object; as, he bragged that he won the race. "He brags his service." Shaks. 4. To bluff in the game of brag.

brag, n. 1. A boast or boasting; bragging; ostentatious pretense or self-glorification. 2. The thing which is boasted of. Beauty is Nature's brag. Milton. 3. A boaster; braggart. 4. A game at cards similar to bluff. Chesterfield.

brag, a. [See BRAG, v. t.] Archaic. 1. Brisk; full of spirits; valiant. 2. Boasting; pretentious; conceited. A brag young fellow. B. Jonson. Full. brag, adv. Proudly; boastfully. Obs. brag-ga-doo-chi-o (brāg'gā-dōō'chī-ō; -kī-ō), n. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a character who personifies vain boasting.

brag-ga-do-cl-an (-dō'shī-ān), a. Given to, or of the nature of, bragadocio. — n. A bragadocio. — brag-ga-do-cl-an-ism (-īz'm), n. [From BRAGGADOCCHIO.] 1. A braggart; a boaster; a swaggerer. Dryden. 2. Empty boasting; mere brag; pretension.

brag-gart (brāg'gärt), n. [OF. bragard flaunting, vain, bragging. See BRAG, v. t.] A boaster. O, I could play the woman with mine eyes, And braggart with my tongue. Shaks. brag-gart, a. Boastful. — brag-gart-ly, a. brag-gart-ism (-īz'm), n. Boastfulness; act of bragging.

brag-ger-y (-gēr-y), n. [Cf. F. braguerie.] Bragging. brag-gret (brāg'grēt; -rēt), n. [ME. braket, bragot, fr. W. bragawd, bragod, fr. brag malt.] A liquor made of ale and honey or sugar fermented and flavored with spices, etc.

brag-quette' (brāg'gēt'), n. Also brag-quet' (-gēt'), [F. bragquette.] In armor of the 15th century and later, a piece answering to the codpiece of ordinary costume.

brah'mā (brā'mā; popularly often brā'mā), n. [From Brahmaputra. (See Gaz.)] One of a breed of domestic fowl of large size, having a pea comb and feathered legs, valuable both as egg layers and for the market. They are the largest of domestic fowls. Two varieties are recognized, the light, chiefly white, with black or greenish black wing and tail feathers and black stripes on the hackle feathers, and the dark, in which the cock has the breast black, and the hen has the plumage penciled with dark steel gray.

brah'mā (brā'mā), n. [Cf. BRAHMAN.] Hindu Myth. The first member of the Trimurti, or Hindu trinity; the Creator. In the Rig-Veda brahmā (neuter, accented on the first syllable) signifies power, especially of prayer or devotion later, it denotes the supreme soul or essence of the universe, immaterial, uncreated, illimitable, eternal. Brahma (or Brahmā as it is also written) is the designation of God in the teachings of the Brahmo Samaj, and is conceived as comprising the Brahmā, Brahmā Vishnu, and Siva. Brahmā (masculine, accented on the ultima) is the personification of the supreme Brahmā, and is conceived as the creator of the world, which endures for 2,160,000,000 years and then is destroyed, only to be recreated by him after a like duration. Each period of this sort constitutes a day and night of Brahma, and after a hundred years of such days he himself, together with the whole universe, is resolved back to primordial elements. Cf. YUGA. Brahmā is represented as red with four heads. Originally he had five, but one was destroyed by Siva. His consort is Sarasvatī, the goddess of eloquence.

brah'mā-hood (-hōōd), n. State of Brahma; absorption into the divine essence.



Brahma.

brāg'ger. n. One who brags; a bragger. † BRACKET. Bragget Sunday. Eccl. The fourth Sunday in Lent; — so called because it was the custom to drink bragget on that day.

brag-ging-ly, adv. Boastfully. brag-gle (brāg'glē), n. Var. of BROOGLE. brag-gi (brāg'gī), brag-gē (brāg'gē), n. [Icel. Bragi.] Norse Myth. One of the Æsir, god of poetry, and husband of Ríðunn.

brag-gite (brāg'gīt), n. [From Bragi, a Norse god.] A variety of fergusinit. brag-less, a. See LESS. [Obs.] brag-ly, adv. Finely; proudly. brag-man. † BRAHMAN.

brag-mar'do' (brāg'mārdō'), n. [From Bragi, a Norse god.] A variety of fergusinit. brag-less, a. See LESS. [Obs.] brag-ly, adv. Finely; proudly. brag-man. † BRAHMAN.

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Brah'man (brā'mān), n.; pl. -MANS (-mānz). [Skr. Brāh-māna (cf. Brahman worship, holiness, the god Brahma; also, a Brahman); cf. F. Brahmanne, Brachmanne, Brannine, L. Brachmanae, -manes, -mani, pl. Gr. Βραχμανες, pl.] 1. person of the highest or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus, whose chief duty is the study and teaching of the Vedas and the performance of religious ceremonies, though now only a minor percentage of the Brahmans are so engaged. The ideal life of the devoted Brahman consists of four periods, those of student, householder, anchorite, and religious mendicant, the proper living of them assuring eventual welfare. 2. = BRAHMA.

Brah'ma-na (brā'mā-nā), n. [Skr. brāhmana.] One of a class of prose Vedic writings devoted chiefly to matters of ritual and dogma, but also containing legends and sometimes mystical and metaphysical speculations. 2. = BRAHMA.

Brah'ma-nic (brā'mā-nīk), -i-cal (-ī-kāl), a. Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship. Brah'man-ism (brā'mān-īz'm), n. The religion or system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus. Brahmanism is a later development of the early Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders of India, being marked by the development of pantheistic conceptions and the anticipation of blessedness in the extinction of desire. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, which has gradually become dominant throughout India. See CASTE. — Brah'man-ist, n. Brah'man-y (-y), Brah'min-y (brā'mīn-y), a. Of or pertaining to the Brahmans; Brahmanic.

Brah'man-y (-y), Brah'min-y (brā'mīn-y), a. Of or pertaining to the Brahmans; Brahmanic. Brah'man-y, or Brah'min-y, bull. = BRAHMAN BULL. — B. duck, the ruddy sheldrake. See SHELDRAKE. — B. kite, a kitelike bird of prey (Haliastur indus) found from India to Australia, and regarded as sacred by the Hindus.

Brah'ma-ni (brā'mā-nī), n. Also Brah'ma-nee. [Skr. Brāhmanī.] Any Brahman woman. Brah'man-ic (brā'mān-īk), -i-cal (-ī-kāl), a. Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship. Brah'man-ism (brā'mān-īz'm), n. The religion or system of doctrines and institutions of the Brahmans and orthodox Hindus. Brahmanism is a later development of the early Vedic religion of the Aryan invaders of India, being marked by the development of pantheistic conceptions and the anticipation of blessedness in the extinction of desire. Socially, the great institution of Brahmanism is the caste system, which has gradually become dominant throughout India. See CASTE. — Brah'man-ist, n. Brah'man-y (-y), Brah'min-y (brā'mīn-y), a. Of or pertaining to the Brahmans; Brahmanic.

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Brah'mo Sa-mā' (brā'mō sā-mā'), [Bengali, assembly, or church of Brahma.] A sect of reformed theistic Hinduism, founded in Bengal by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a Brahman, in 1830, and reorganized in 1856 by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. It opposes child marriage and caste restrictions. See under BRAHMA.

Bra-hn'ī (brā-hōō'ī), n. A member of a pastoral race, dominant in central Baluchistan, having short stature, olive complexion, and thin beard. Their race affinities are undetermined; their language is Dravidian. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

braid (brād), v. t.; BRAID'ED; BRAID'ING. [ME. braiden, breiden, to pull, reach, braid, AS. bregdan to move to and fro, to weave; akin to Icel. bregða, D. breiden to knit, OS. bregdan to weave, OHG. brettan to brandish. Cf. BROID.] 1. To move suddenly or violently; to jerk; to brandish; to snatch; to hand over; to cast (forth). Obs. 2. To weave, interlace, or entwine together, as three or more strands or threads; to form into a braid; to plait. 3. To bind (the hair) as with a braid. Braid your locks with rosy twine. Milton.

4. To trim, ornament, or outline with braid. 5. To mingle, or to bring to a uniformly soft consistence, by beating, rubbing, or straining. braided wares, goods faded in color or tarnished. Obs. — to braid St. Catherine's tresses, to lead a virgin's life.

braid, v. i. 1. To move suddenly or violently; to start; to awake; to break into speech. Obs. 2. To change suddenly; to alter in appearance; hence, to braid (of, formerly, after, on), to resemble; to take after. Obs. or Dial. 3. To become nauseated; to vomit. Dial. Eng.

braid, n. 1. A quick motion; a start; an onset; a hostile gesture; an outburst of passion. Obs. 2. A fancy; freak; caprice; a trick; an adroit turn. Obs. 3. A moment; a jiffy; as, at, or in, a braid. Obs. 4. [Cf. AS. gebregd a moving to and fro. See BRAID, v. t.] 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. 5. A string or band for confining the hair. 6. A narrow fabric, as of wool, silk, linen, or strands of other material, variously used, as for binding, trimming, or other ornamentation, designs, outlines, etc., in lacework or crocheting, etc. There are many varieties of more or less intricate designs, named often from their use or appearance, as, in lacework, hole braid, ladder braid, Honiton braid, etc.

braid, a. [AS. bræd, brēd, deceit, for bregd, bregd; fr. AS. bregdan to move to and fro, to turn into; cf. Icel. bragð a quick movement, trick. See BRAID, v. t.] Deceitful. Obs. Since Frenchmen are so braid, Marry that will, I live and die a maid. Shaks.

braid'er (brād'ēr), n. One that braids; specif.: Sewing Machines. An attachment for sewing braid in place. braiding, n. 1. Act of making or using braids. 2. Braids, collectively; trimming.

Braid'ism (brād'īz'm), n. The theories advanced by Dr. James Braid of Manchester, England (d. 1860), to explain mesmerism, hypnotism, etc. b A method of hypnotizing similar to that suggested by Braid. — Braid'ist, n. brail (brāl), n. [ME. Brayle furling rope, OF. braioil, braioel, bratel, a band placed around the breeches, fr. F. braies, pl., breeches, fr. L. braca, braccæ, breeches, a Gallic word; cf. Armor. bragez. Cf. BRZECHEZ.] 1. Naut. A rope fastened to the leech or corner of a sail, and leading through a block, by which the sail can be hauled up or in, preparatory to, or in place of, furling.

2. In the higher mammals the cerebrum, though much smaller than in man, is relatively larger than in the lower forms. The complexity of the convolutions depends as well on the size of the animal as on the grade of its intelligence. In the lowest mammals the corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting. It is not found in other classes. Birds have smooth cerebral hemispheres and very large optic lobes. In the lowest vertebrate, Amphioxus, there is no distinct brain, but in many invertebrates, as in the arthropods, there are

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2. Falconry. a A thong of soft leather to bind up a hawk's wing. b pl. The feathers at a hawk's rump. 3. A stick at each end of a seine to keep it stretched. brail (brāl), v. t. 1. Naut. To haul up by the brails; — used with up. 2. To confine by a brail, as a hawk's wings. brail, n. [F. braille.] A boom fitted with logs which is towed down stream; a section of a log raft; also, the chain or rope holding together. brail, v. t. To fasten (logs) into a brail. || Braille (brā'ī); E. brāl; the pron. as if written Braille is incorrect, n. A system of printing or writing for the blind in which the characters are represented by tangible points or dots. It was invented by Louis Braille, a French teacher of the blind. See INTERPOINT BRAILLE TYPE.

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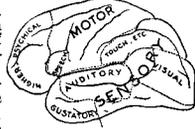
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large ganglia (see CEREBRAL GANGLION) corresponding to it in part, both in position and function, and often called the brain. The brain of man is actually larger than that of any other animal, however large, except the elephants and large whales. Vertebrates of past geological periods had as a rule very small brains, compared to their living representatives. In some of the gigantic dinosaurs the brain was much smaller than the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. For the development of the brain, see NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The cerebrum, or, more narrowly, the gray matter of the cerebrum, is usually regarded as the seat of consciousness. Permanent alterations or injuries in this region are accompanied by alterations in conscious life, and while it is unlikely that every physiological brain change in this region is accompanied by a change in consciousness, it is believed that all such changes eventually affect conscious states. Reflex and other involuntary actions may continue after the destruction of the brain, but the organ is essential to all voluntary activity. That the brain is the bodily organ most directly associated with consciousness has been recognized more or less clearly since the time of Hippocrates and Plato, but it is only in modern times that advance has been made toward a definite analysis of the functions of its different parts. This was attempted early in the 19th century by the phrenologists (see PHRENOLOGY), though on a basis and with erroneous results. Phrenology, however, served as an incentive to the scientific investigations which have led to the doctrine of cerebral localization, viz., that different areas of the cerebral cortex are ultimately connected with different functions of consciousness. Only a few of these cortical centers have been positively determined, though many are approximately certain. It is probable, however, that localization varies somewhat in individuals, and in cases of injury there is evidence of compensation; that is, the taking over of the function of the injured area by another area. For the chief areas whose functions have been determined or inferred, see *Illustr.* The function of the cerebellum is supposed to be regulation of various reflex and instinctive actions.



2. (Often in the pl.) Understanding; intellect. 'My brain is too dull.' Scott. 'O God, that men should put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains!' Shak. 3. Fancy; imagination. Rare. showing localization of various functions.

on the brain, constantly in one's thoughts, as a sort of monomania; as, he has politics on the brain. Colloq. brain (brān), v. t.; BRAINED (brānd); BRAIN'ING. 1. To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains; hence, to destroy; to put an end to; to defeat. There thou mayst brain him. Shak. It was the swift celerity of his death. . . . That brain'd my purpose. Shak. 2. To conceive; understand. Obs. 'Tis still a dream, or else such stuff as madmen Tongue, and brain out. Shak. 3. To furnish with a brain. If th' other two be brain'd like us. Shak.

brain box or case. The bony or cartilaginous case enclosing the brain; the cranium proper, as distinguished from the facial part of the skull. brain cap. The upper part of the skull. brain coral. A massive reef-building coral having the surface covered by ridges separated by furrows so as to resemble the surface of the brain, as in the genus *Mecanura*. brain fever. Med. Fever in which the brain is specially affected; any acute cerebral affection attended by fever. brain/less, a. Without understanding; silly; thoughtless; witless. — brain/less-ly, adv. — brain/less-ness, n. brain/pan (brān'pān), n. The brain case or brain cap. brain sand. Anat. Small grains of calcareous matter in the pineal gland and Pacchionian bodies of the brain. brain/sick (sīk'), a. Disordered, or resulting from disorder in the understanding. — brain/sick-ly, adv. — brain/sick-ness, n. You do unbend your noble strength, to think So brain-sickly of things. Shak.

brain stem. The bundles of nerve fibers connecting the front and upper parts of the brain with the spinal cord. brain't (brān't), a. Active or vigorous in mind. Colloq. braird (brārd), n. [Scot., akin to Icel. *broddr* a spike on a plant.] 1. The first shoots or sprouts of grass, grain, etc. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. pl. = BRAERDS. Scot. braird, v. i; BRAIRD'ED; BRAIRD'ING. To sprout or spring up from the ground; to germinate, as grain. Scot. & Dial. Eng. braise (brāz), n. [So called from its iridescent colors.] a European sea beam (*Pagrus pagrus*) allied to the American scup. The name is sometimes applied to other related species. b The European roach. Local, Scot. braise, n. [F.] 1. Charcoal powder; breeze. 2. Cookery. Braised meat. braise, v. t.; BRAISED (brāzd); BRAIS'ING. [F. *braiser*, fr. *braise* cookery.] Cookery. To stew or broil in a covered kettle or pan. A braising sauce has a deep cover which holds coils. . . . the cooking is done from above, as well as below. Mrs. Henderson. braiser (brāz'er), n. A kettle or pan for braising. Brai' Bha'shā (brāy' bhā'shā; 134). [Hind. *brāy-bhāshā* the dialect spoken in the district of Braj.] A dialect of Western Hindī noted for its poetic literature. It is spoken by over eight million people, mainly in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra. See INDIO-EUROPEAN.

brake (brāk), n. 1. [ME. *brake* fern; cf. Dan. *bregne* fern. Cf. BRAKES.] A fern of the genus *Pteris*, esp. *P. aquilina* and related species, some of which are common in almost all countries. It has ternately compound fronds. Less properly, any fern. 2. [Cf. LG. *brake* willow bush, G. *brach* fallow, prob. orig. the growth on rough broken ground, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] A thicket; a dense growth of shrubs; a brushwood. He stayed not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone. Scott. brake (brāk), n. [ME. *brake*, cf. LG. *brake* an instrument for breaking flax, G. *breche*, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] 1. An instrument or machine for break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber. 2. Any of various instruments; as: a A baker's kneading machine. b An instrument to crush and extract the juices from fruits, vegetables, etc. c An ancient instrument of torture; a rack. d Agric. A large, heavy harrow; a drag. e Basket Making. A scissorlike tool used to peel the bark from willows. f A bridle and powerful bit. Obs. g The lever or winch of a crossbow; hence, a weapon worked by such a lever, as a crossbow. Obs. exc. Hist. h The handle of a pump, esp. an extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump. 1 Mining. A lever with a crook for suspending the rods in boring for coal. j A turner's lathe. Obs. 3. A cage with bars; a trap; a snare; dilemma. Obs. 4. A frame for confining a horse while being shod; 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. Brande. 5. Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; esp., a device including a block, lever, or band applied to the rim, hub, or drum on the axle, of a wheel, as of a vehicle, or a shoe or ratchet applied to the track or roadway to check a vehicle. See FRICTION BRAKE. Fig., anything that retards or checks. 6. Short for BRAKE VAN. Brit. 7. That part of a carriage, as of a battery or engine, which enables it to turn. 8. = BREAK, a carriage. brake, v. t.; BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ing). 1. To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. 2. To break up (lumpy ground) with a harrow. 3. To knead (bread), as with a baker's kneading machine. 4. To apply a brake to; to retard or stop by a brake. 5. To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes. brake, v. i. To manage a brake; hence, to manage a winding or hoisting engine, as at a coal mine. brake/age (brāk'āj), n. The action of a brake, or the act or process of applying a brake. brake beam. The beam that connects the brake blocks of opposite wheels. brake block. The part of a brake holding the brake shoe, or the shoe itself. brake/man (brāk'mān), or brakes/man (brāk's-), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car or train. [F. *Brakevan* is generally used in the United States; *brakesman*, in British usage. 2. Mining. The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine. brake shoe. The part of a brake which rubs against a relatively moving part, as a wheel or the ground. brake wheel. a A hand wheel for operating a brake, as on a vehicle. b A wheel or pulley on which a friction brake acts. c A heavy wheel provided with cams for controlling the movement of a trip hammer. braky' (brāk'y), a. Full of brakes; abounding with brambles, shrubs, or ferns; rough; thorny. In the woods and brakes, glens. W. Browne. Bram'ah (brām'āh; often brām'ā or brām'ā), n. 1. Joseph Bramah—used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, etc. 2. Short for BRAMAH KEY. Bramah lock, a lock in which the tumblers are thin flat notched bars receiving endwise movement from the key (called Bramah key) instead of the swinging movement of the tumblers of an ordinary lock. — B. press, a form of hydrostatic press. See under HYDROSTATIC. bram'ble (brām'bl), n. [ME. *brembl*, AS. *brēmel*, *brembel*, *brembel* (akin to OHG. *brāmal*), fr. the same root as E. *broom*, AS. *brōm*. See BROOM.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; esp., the common English blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; hence, any rough, prickly shrub. The thorny brambles, and embracing bushes. Shak. 2. The brambling. brambling (brām'bling), n. The bramble, or a thicket of brambles. bram'bled (brām'bl'd), a. Covered or infested with brambles; as, a bram'bled field; bram'bled wool. brambling shark. Any shark of the genus *Echinorhinus* or allied genus, having scattered spiny tubercles on the skin. bram'bling (brām'bling), n. Formerly *brambling*. See BRAMBLE, n. 1. A handsomely colored finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*) which breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, migrating southward in winter. 2. The brambling. Bram'ble, v. t. & i. [Cf. D. *braken*, and E. *break*.] To vomit. Obs. brake bar. = BRAKE BEAM. brake compartment. See BRAKE VAN. Brit. brake hanger. A bar or link suspending brake beams. brake head. A fastening on a brake beam serving as a brake block and brake shoe. [POWER.] brake horse power. See HORSE brake/less, a. See LESS. brak'en. Obs. or dial. var. of BRAKEN, a fern. brake rubber. = BRAKE SHOE. brakes/man, n. = BRAKEMAN. brak'et. Obs. or dial. form of BRACKET. brake van or compartment. Railroads. A car or compartment containing means for operating the brakes; in a passenger train, usually the luggage van. Brit. braking. + BRAKEN. brak'y. Var. of BRACKY. brail, brailer, etc. + BRAWL, BRAWLER, etc. Br. Am. Abb. British America. Bra'm'a (brām'ā). Var. of BRAHMA. Bra'man. + BRAHMAN. bra'man-tes'co (brām'an-tēs'-kō), a. [It. *bramantesco*.] In the style of, or relating to, the art of Bramante d'Urbino (1444-1514), the original designer of St. Peter's; specif., designating a Renaissance style of architecture in Lombardy marked by classical forms and lightness and grace of treatment, as in Santo Maurizio in Milan. Bra'man-tip (brām'an-tīp; brām'an'-tīp). n. Logic. See MODE.

all countries. It has ternately compound fronds. Less properly, any fern. 2. [Cf. LG. *brake* willow bush, G. *brach* fallow, prob. orig. the growth on rough broken ground, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] A thicket; a dense growth of shrubs; a brushwood. He stayed not for *brake*, and he stopped not for stone. Scott. brake (brāk), n. [ME. *brake*, cf. LG. *brake* an instrument for breaking flax, G. *breche*, fr. the root of E. *break*, v. t.] 1. An instrument or machine for break or bruise the woody part of flax or hemp so that it may be separated from the fiber. 2. Any of various instruments; as: a A baker's kneading machine. b An instrument to crush and extract the juices from fruits, vegetables, etc. c An ancient instrument of torture; a rack. d Agric. A large, heavy harrow; a drag. e Basket Making. A scissorlike tool used to peel the bark from willows. f A bridle and powerful bit. Obs. g The lever or winch of a crossbow; hence, a weapon worked by such a lever, as a crossbow. Obs. exc. Hist. h The handle of a pump, esp. an extended handle by means of which a number of men can unite in working a pump. 1 Mining. A lever with a crook for suspending the rods in boring for coal. j A turner's lathe. Obs. 3. A cage with bars; a trap; a snare; dilemma. Obs. 4. A frame for confining a horse while being shod; 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. Brande. 5. Any device for retarding or stopping by friction; esp., a device including a block, lever, or band applied to the rim, hub, or drum on the axle, of a wheel, as of a vehicle, or a shoe or ratchet applied to the track or roadway to check a vehicle. See FRICTION BRAKE. Fig., anything that retards or checks. 6. Short for BRAKE VAN. Brit. 7. That part of a carriage, as of a battery or engine, which enables it to turn. 8. = BREAK, a carriage. brake, v. t.; BRAKED (brākt); BRAK'ING (brāk'ing). 1. To crush or break (flax or hemp) in a brake. 2. To break up (lumpy ground) with a harrow. 3. To knead (bread), as with a baker's kneading machine. 4. To apply a brake to; to retard or stop by a brake. 5. To furnish or equip with a brake or brakes. brake, v. i. To manage a brake; hence, to manage a winding or hoisting engine, as at a coal mine. brake/age (brāk'āj), n. The action of a brake, or the act or process of applying a brake. brake beam. The beam that connects the brake blocks of opposite wheels. brake block. The part of a brake holding the brake shoe, or the shoe itself. brake/man (brāk'mān), or brakes/man (brāk's-), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A man in charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railroad car or train. [F. *Brakevan* is generally used in the United States; *brakesman*, in British usage. 2. Mining. The man in charge of the winding (or hoisting) engine for a mine. brake shoe. The part of a brake which rubs against a relatively moving part, as a wheel or the ground. brake wheel. a A hand wheel for operating a brake, as on a vehicle. b A wheel or pulley on which a friction brake acts. c A heavy wheel provided with cams for controlling the movement of a trip hammer. braky' (brāk'y), a. Full of brakes; abounding with brambles, shrubs, or ferns; rough; thorny. In the woods and brakes, glens. W. Browne. Bram'ah (brām'āh; often brām'ā or brām'ā), n. 1. Joseph Bramah—used attributively to designate certain devices invented by him, as a kind of desk, pen, etc. 2. Short for BRAMAH KEY. Bramah lock, a lock in which the tumblers are thin flat notched bars receiving endwise movement from the key (called Bramah key) instead of the swinging movement of the tumblers of an ordinary lock. — B. press, a form of hydrostatic press. See under HYDROSTATIC. bram'ble (brām'bl), n. 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Wagon Brake 1 Brake Block; 2 Shoe; 3 Brake Beam; 4 Brake Bar; 5 Lever; 6 Ratchet Bar with Ratchet. 4. *Geom.* One of the portions of a curve, as of a hyperbola, that extends outward indefinitely. 5. a Genealogy. A 1 V Branch; 2 Double V Branch; division of a family descended from a particular ancestor, as distinguished from divisions descended from this ancestor's relatives; also, any descendant in such a line; as, the English *branch* of a family. His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock. Carew. b Zool. A primary division of the animal kingdom. See PHY-LUM. c Ethnol. A classificatory division, used esp. in the subdivision of linguistic families and stocks. It is more inclusive than the *group* and less so than the *stock*. 6. A member or part of any complex body or work; a distinct article, section, subdivision, or department. "Branches of knowledge." Prescott. It is a *branch* and parcel of mine oath. Shak. 7. A subordinate local office. 8. Naut. A warrant or commission given to a pilot, authorizing him to pilot vessels in certain waters. Syn. — Limb, shoot, offshoot, twig, sprig. See BOUGH. branch, a. 1. Diverging from, or tributary to, a main stock, line, way, theme, etc.; as, a *branch* line or store. 2. Of or pertaining to a branch; as, a "*branch* train." branch, v. i.; BRANCHED (brānch't); BRANCH'ING. 1. To shoot or spread in branches; to separate into branches; to put forth branches; to ramify. Friths that branch and spread Their sleeping silver thro' the hilla. Tennyson. 2. To spring off or out from the main branch, stem, or root, as a shoot of a plant; to diverge; to deviate; — usually with *off* or *off*; as, here a bypath *branches*. To branch out into a long disputation. Spectator. 3. To spring, as a branch from a root; to be derived; — with *from*; as, his family *branches* from the Puritans. Obs. to branch out, to extend one's activities; to enlarge one's business; to do anything on a larger scale. branch, v. t. 1. To divide into or as into branches. 2. To embroider with figures of branches, flowers, or foliage. The train whereof loose far behind her strayed. Branch'd with gold and pearl, most richly wrought. Spenser. 3. To furnish with branches or horns. Obs. branched (brānch't; 140), p. a. of BRANCH. Specif.: Her. Having branches of a specified tincture. Bran'chel'lion (brān'ch'el'lon), n. [NL., shortened fr. *Branchiobellion*; Gr. *βραχία* gills + *βέλαα* leech.] Zool. A genus of leeches having external gills along the sides of the body. They are parasitic on fishes, etc. branch'er (brān'ch'ēr), n. That which shoots forth branches; also, fig., one who shows growth in various directions. branch'er, n. [F. *oiseau branchier*. See BRANCH, n.] Fal-

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2. Full, strong muscles, esp. of the arm or leg; muscular strength; a protuberant muscular part of the body; sometimes, the arm.

Brawn without brain is thine. Dryden.

It was ordained that murderers should be brawn on the brawn of the left hand. E. Hall.

And in my vantbrace put this withered brawn. Shak.

In the Great Bible and in Coverdale's Bible *brawn* is used to translate the Hebrew *brach* in the King James Geneva; and Revised Versions. — *Brach* (Ps. cxl. 70) is translated "grease." The Douay Bible, after the Vulgate, follows a different pointing, and has instead "is curdled like milk."

3. The flesh of a boar; specif., pickled or potted flesh of a boar, as headcheese; hence, *Obs.* or *Dial.*, a boar.

4. Thickened or calloused skin.

brawn (brōn), *v. t. & i.* 1. To render, or grow, hard or callous.

2. To fatten, as a pig.

browned (brōnd), *a.* Brawny. — **brawn/ed-ness** (brōn'ed-ness), *n.*

brawn'y (brōn'y), *a.* 1. Having large, strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; strong. "Brawny limbs." Irving.

2. Callous; hardened. *Obs.*

Syn.—Sinewy, athletic, stalwart, powerful, robust.

braws (brōz), *n.* Fine clothes; bravery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

bray' (brāk'f; brāk't; n. [Cf. AS. *bræc* rheum, broc sickness, *Ir.* *bracha* corruption. *Jamieson.*] 1. A fatal infectious disease of sheep, most common in cold weather, closely resembling anthrax, caused by the microorganism *Bacillus gastronomicus* of the stomach and intestines. It is common in Iceland, Scotland, and Norway.

2. A diseased sheep, or its motto.

bray (brā), *v. t.*; **BRAYED** (brād); **BRAY'ING**. [ME. *brayen*, OF. *brayer*, *F.* *brayer*, to pound, grind, fr. OHG. *brahan* to break. See **BREAK**.] To pound, beat, rub, or grind small or fine; as, to bray ink in printing.

Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. Prov. xxvii. 22.

bray, *v. i.* [ME. *brayen*, *F.* *brayer* to bray, OF. *brave* to cry; cf. 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; — now chiefly used of the ass or donkey.

Laugh, and they Return it louder than an ass can bray. Dryden.

2. To make a loud harsh, grating, or discordant noise.

And Christ's people proudly curse With broad books, and braying bell. *Plowman's Tale.*

bray, *v. t.* To make or utter (a loud harsh or discordant sound); — often used with *out*.

And varying notes the war pipes brayed. *Scott.*

bray, *n.* A harsh cry, esp. of an ass; also, any harsh, grating, or discordant sound.

The bray and roar of multitudinous London. *Jerrold.*

bray'er (brā'er), *n.* One that brays or grinds; specif.: **a** An implement for braying and spreading ink in hand printing.

b A beam supporting the bridge tree of a compound lever used in a corn mill to raise or lower the upper grindstone.

bray'or, *n.* One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*

braying, *p. a.* Making a harsh noise; blaring. "Braying trumpets." *Shak.*

bray/stone (-stōn'), *n.* **a** A porous sandstone used for scrubbing. *Local, Scot.* **b** A very porous sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous. *Australia.*

Brayton's alloy' (brā'tōnz). An alloy composed of equal parts of zinc and tin, used for eyelets.

brā'za (brā'thā; brā'sā; 268), *n.* [Sp.] **a** A Spanish measure of length corresponding to the fathom. In Spain it is equal to 5.48 feet (1.672 m.), in the Argentine Republic to 5.09 feet (1.733 m.). **b** A measure of area. See **MEASURE**.

brāze (brāz), *v. t.*; **BRAZED** (brāzd); **BRAZ'ING** (brāz'ing). [F. *braser*, of G. or Scand. origin. Cf. **BRAZIER** a pan.] 1. To solder with hard solder, esp. with an alloy of copper and zinc.

2. To harden. "Now I am brazed to it." *Shak.*

brāze, *v. t.* [AS. *bræstan*, fr. *bræs* brass. See **BRASS**.] To make, cover, or ornament with or as if with brass.

brazed (brāzd), *p. a.* United or formed by brazing.

brazed-joint, *a.* United by a brazed joint or joints.

brā'zen (brā'zēn), *a.* [ME. *brāsen*, AS. *brāsen*. See **BRASS**.] 1. Pertaining to, made of, or resembling, brass.

2. Sounding harsh and loud, like resounding brass.

3. Impudent; insolent; shameless.

brāzen age, *Myth.*, the bronze age. — **b.**, or molten, sea, *Jewish Antiq.*, a large laver or basin of copper or bronze, resting on twelve brazen oxen, placed in Solomon's temple for the use of the priests. 1 *King* vii. 23-26; 2 *Chron.* iv. 2-5.

brā'zen (brā'zēn), *n.*; **BRAZENED** (-zēd); **BRAZ'EN-ING**. 1. To face brazenly; to carry impudently or shamelessly; usually with *out* or *through*; as, to brazen it through.

Sabina brazened it out before Mrs. Wigram, but inwardly she was resolved to be a good deal more circumspect. *W. Black.*

2. To make bold or brazen; harden.

brā'zen-browed (-brou'd), *a.* Shamelessly impudent.

brā'zen-face (-fās'), *n.* An impudent or shameless person. "Well said, brazenface; hold it out." *Shak.*

brā'zen-faced (-fāst'), *a.* Impudent; shameless. — **brā'zen-faced/ly** (-fāst'ly), *adv.*

brā'zier (brā'zēr), *n.* [ME. *brasiere*. See **BRASS**.] An artificer who works in brass.

brā'zier, *n.* [F. *brasier*, *brasier*, fr. *brāise* live coals, OF. *brāse*, of G. or Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *brāse* live coal, Sw. *brāsa* to flame, Dan. *brāse* to roast. Cf. **BRAZE** to solder.] A pan for holding burning coals.

brā'z'it (brā'z'it), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] *Mining.* Iron pyrites; also, coal containing much pyrites; any hard impure coal. *Dial. Eng.*

brā'zil (brā'zil); formerly, and still in *Eng. dial.*, brā'z'it), *n.* [ME. *brasil*, LL. *brasile* (cf. Pg. & Sp. *brasil*, Pr. *brasil*); perh. from Sp. or Pg. *brāsa* a live coal, cf. **BRAZE**, **BRAZIER** a pan; or Ar. *wars* plant for dyeing red or yellow. This name was given to the wood from its color; and it is said that King Emanuel, of Portugal, gave the name *Brazil* to the country in South America on account of its producing

this wood.] 1. The hard red wood usually called *brāzil-wood*. This wood was taken as a type of hardness, whence the common dial. *Eng.* expression *as hard as brazil*, sometimes referred to *brazil*, iron pyrites.

2. The red dyestuff and dye obtained from brazilwood; also, stuff dyed with it. *Obs.*

Bra-zil' (brā'zil'), *n.* 1. A country of South America.

2. A Brazil nut.

Brazil Current, a warm current flowing southward along the coast of Brazil. — **B. nut**, an oily 3-angled nut, the seed of the lecythidaceous Brazilian tree *Bertholletia excelsa*. See *out*, *Table I*. The large, globular fruit contains 18 to 24 closely packed nuts. — **B. wax**. = CARNABA WAX.

Bra-zil'ian (-yān), *a.* Of or pert. to Brazil. — **n.** Native or inhabitant of Brazil.

Brazilian arrowroot, a nutritious starch obtained from the bitter cassava. See *CASSAVA*. — **B. clover**, lucern. — **B. cocoa**, guarana. — **B. elemi**. See **ELEMI**. — **B. emerald**, a green, transparent variety of tourmaline. — **B. gum**, a Courbaril copal, but more especially in the preparation of red and purple dyes, being one of the soluble redwoods. The best is the heartwood of *C. echinata*, but it is also obtained from *C. brasiliensis*, *C. cristata*, and other species, known as *brasiletto*. See **REDWOOD**.

brē'a (brā'ā), *n.* [Sp., in senses 1 b, 2.] 1. **a** Any species of *Canarium*, esp. *C. indicum* (brea bianca) and *C. pimela* (brea negra). **B.** The elemi from these trees. See **CANARIUM**.

2. Maltha, or mineral tar.

breach (brēch), *n.* [ME. *breche*, AS. *brece* (in comp.) a (broken) piece, fr. *breacan* to break; cf. also *F.* *brèche* breach, of G. origin, akin to *E.* *break*. See **BREAK**; cf. *BRAKE* (the instrument), *BRACK* a break.] 1. Act of breaking, or state of being broken, breached, or broken through; rupture; fracture; — now only fig. or in secondary senses.

Ordinance that . . . save the walls from breach. *Marylowe.*

2. 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.

3. A breaking or infraction of a law, or of any obligation or tie; violation; nonfulfillment; as, a breach of contract.

4. A breaking out upon; an inroad; an assault.

5. A breaking up of amicable relations; rupture.

There's fallen between him and my lord An unkind breach. *Shak.*

6. The leap of a whale out of water.

7. A bruise; a wound; also, a rupture or hernia.

Breach for breach, eye for eye. *Lev.* xxiv. 20.

8. A gap or opening 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.*

9. A break in a coast line; a harbor. *Archaic.* *Judges* v. 17.

10. A pause; interruption; interval. *Obs.*

11. Land broken up preparatory to sowing. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn.—Rent, cleft, chasm, rift, gap, aperture; break, disruption, fracture, rupture; infraction, infringement, violation; quarrel, dispute, difference, misunderstanding.

breach of arrest, *Mil.*, the offense, committed by an officer in arrest, of leaving without authority the limits within which he is ordered to remain. — **b. of faith**, a failure to keep a promise; a betrayal of confidence or trust. — **b. of prison**. = **PRISON BREACH**. — **b. of privilege**, a violation of the rights of a privileged assembly, as those of the English Parliament, of Congress, or of a State legislature. — **b. of promise**, violation of one's pledged word, esp. of a promise to marry.

Actions for breach of promise of marriage seem to have first gained a footing in England in the reign of Charles I., when it was held that the promise is a good and not merely a spiritual consideration. Modern Continental law admits very sparingly of such an action. *T. E. Holland.*

— **b. of the peace**, disorderly conduct, disturbing the public peace. See **PEACE**. — **b. of trust**, violation of one's duty or faith in a matter entrusted to one.

breach (brēch), *v. t.*; **BREACHED** (brēcht); **BREACH'ING**. To make a breach or opening in; as, to breach the walls of a city.

breach, *v. i.* 1. To make or cause a break, or quarrel. *Obs.*

2. To break the water, as by leaping out; — said of a whale.

breach'y (-y), *a.* 1. Having a breach or breaches.

2. Brackish. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

3. Apt to break fences; as, *breachy* cattle.

bread (brēd), *n.* [AS. *brād* fragment, morsel, bread; akin to O.Fries. *brād*, OS. *brād*, D. *brood*, G. *brad*, Icel. *brāud*, Sw. & Dan. *brād*.] 1. An article of food made from flour or meal by moistening, kneading, and baking. Previous to baking the dough is usually treated in some way to render it light and porous, as by mixing it with yeast

or leaven or baking powder, by moistening with carbonated water (giving *aerated bread*), or even by beating it so as to inclose bubbles of air. The yeast or leaven sets up fermentation, giving off the gas carbon dioxide, which inflates, or "raises," the dough; the same gas is generated by the interaction of the acid and the carbonate in baking powder or of sour milk and soda, or escapes from the carbonated water. In salt-rising bread fermentation is set up by germs from the air, the salt preventing undesirable processes.

2. A piece or portion of bread; a roll; a loaf; as, an altar bread. *Now chiefly Eccl.*

Smaller breads or wafers for the communicants. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*

3. Food; sustenance; support of life, in general.

Give us this day our daily bread. *Matt.* vi. 11.

4. A preparation resembling bread, as (formerly) pie crust.

5. Bee bread.

bread-and-cheese, sorrel. — **Bread-and-cheese War**, a revolt of the famine-stricken peasants, or *Bread-and-cheese Folk*, in Holland in 1491-92, due to extortion of the rulers.

bread (brēd), *v. t.*; **BREAD'ED**; **BREAD'ING**. 1. To provide with bread, or sustenance.

2. *Cookery.* To treat with bread, as in covering with bread crumbs preparatory to cooking; as, *breaded* cutlets.

bread and butter, or (esp. when used adjectively or in sense 2) **bread-and-butter**, *n.* 1. Bread spread with butter; hence, *Coln.*, livelihood. As an attributive adjectival phrase: a suggestive of those who eat bread and butter, that is, children; juvenile; boyish or girlish. **b** Associated or connected with getting a livelihood; mercenary; workaday; prosaic.

2. *Dial. Eng.* **a** Toadflax. **b** Greenbrier.

bread beetle. A small beetle (*Sitotrupa panicea*) of cylindrical shape, about one tenth of an inch long, and light brown in color, belonging to the family *Ptilinidae*. It is found both in America and Europe in provisions and stored vegetable products, including tobacco and many kinds of drugs, as well as bread, biscuit, seeds, etc., and in old books. Called also *drug-store beetle* and *biscuit beetle*.

bread corn. Corn or grain of which bread is made.

bread crumb. 1. A crumb of bread; crumbled bread. 2. The soft or crumbly part of bread.

bread'en (brēd'en), *a.* Made of bread. *Rare.*

bread'fruit (-frūt'), *n.* 1. **a** The large round fruit of a Polynesian moraceous tree (*Artocarpus communis*). It is from four to seven inches in diameter, and when baked somewhat resembles bread. It is a staple food throughout the South Pacific islands. **b** The tall tree (*breadfruit tree*) which bears this fruit. Cloth is made from the bark; the timber is useful; and a birdlime is obtained from the sticky juice. The tree is cultivated throughout the tropics.

2. The screw pine *Pandanus pedunculatus*, *Australia*.

bread'nut (-nūt'), *n.* **a** The nut of a moraceous tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of Jamaica and Mexico. It is roasted and ground into a flour from which bread is made. **b** The seeded or fertile variety of the breadfruit.

bread'root (-rōōt'), *n.* The root of a fabaceous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the western United States. It abounds in starch, and affords a nutritious food. It was the *pomme blanche* of Canadian voyageurs.

bread sauce. A rich seasoned sauce containing bread crumbs, usually served with game.

bread/stuff (-stūf'), *n.* That of which bread is made; also, bread; biscuit; — used chiefly in the *pl.*

breadth (brēth), *n.* [ME. *brēde*, *brēde*, whence later *breadthe*, AS. *brēða*, fr. *brād* broad. See **BROAD**, *a.*] 1. Distance from side to side of any surface or thing; measure across, or at right angles to the length; width.

2. Anything considered with reference to, or measured by, its width or breadth; as, a breadth of cloth.

3. Spaciousness or extent; distance.

If there be breadth enough in the world. *Shak.*

4. Largeness; liberality; catholicity.

5. Freedom from restraint; undue license; grossness.

6. Quality of having the details so massed as to produce an impression of largeness and unity.

Breadth of coloring is a prominent character in the painting of all great masters. *Weale.*

7. *Logic.* Extension or denotation.

breadth'ways (-wāz') *adv.* In the direction of the breadth'wise' (-wīz') } breadth.

bread tree. **a** The breadfruit. **b** In Africa, a simarouba tree (*Irvingia barteri*) with edible nuts.

bread/win'ner (brēd'wīn'ēr), *n.* The member of a family whose labor supplies its food; one who works for his living; also, a means of gaining a livelihood.

bread/win'ning, *n.* The gaining of a livelihood.

break, or **brake** (brāk), *n.* [Cf. *BRAKE* an instrument.] A kind of large wagonette, sometimes covered and usually designed to carry about twenty people.

break (brāk), *v. t.*, *pret.* *BROKE* (brōk), *Archaic* *BRAKE*; *p. p.* *BRO'KEN* (brōk'n), *Obs.* or *Archaic* *BROKE*; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* *BREAK'ING*. [ME. *breken*, AS. *breccan*; akin to OS. *brekan*, D. *breken*, OHG. *brekhan*, G. *brechen*, Icel. *braka* to crack, Sw. *braka*, *bräkka*, to crack, Dan. *brække* to crack, Goth. *brikan* to break, L. *frangere*. Cf. *BRAY* to pound, *BREACH*, *FRAGILE*.] 1. In general, to separate into parts or fragments as a result of concussion or of stress; to strain apart or cause to fall apart by any force, whether a thrust, pull, or shear. The separation is characteristically sudden and violent, as distinguished from the gradual process of *tear*-ing, and the effect of the force is distributed over a relatively wide area, while in *cutting* there is gradual separation along a line of contact of the cutting instrument.

2. *Cookery.* To break up flour for brown bread. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Rock meal.*

break-stitch. *Var.* of **BREAST-STITCH**. *Archaic.*

break study. A study fitting the student to earn a livelihood.

bread'th'en (brēd'th'en), *v. t.* = **BROADEN**. [*Index*.]

breadth index. The cephalic breadth/less. *a.* See **LESS**.

bread'less-ness, *n.* See **LESS**. — **bread'less-ness**, *n.*

Shipbuilding. The greatest beam measured to the inside of the shell plating.

breadth'rid'ers (-rīd'ērz), *n. pl.* Strengthening timbers near the broadest part of a ship.

bread weight. Troy weight.

bread'y (brēd'y), *a.* Of the nature of bread; breaden.

brē'aghe, *n.* [*Ir.* *brēith* judgment, sentence.] *Irish Tribal Law*. Blood money.

break. *Dial. var.* of **BRACE**.

brawn'er, *n.* A boar killed for the table.

brawn'ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

brax'id (brāk'id; brāk't), *a.* *Braxy*. *Scot.* [*BRAXID*, *BREY*.]

bray, *Obs.* or *dial.* var. of **BRAE**, **BRAYED**.

brayd, *Brayd*, *Ref. Sp.*

brayd, *Brayd*, *Ref. Sp.*

brāye, *n.* *F.* *brāie*.] *Fort.* A breastwork or outwork. *Obs.*

brāyette (brē'yēt'). *Var.* of **BRAYETTE**.

bray'drie. = **BRECHORDLE**.

brayl, *brayle*. = **BRAIL**.

brayn, *brayns*. = **BRAIN**.

brāya, *Var.* of **BREZE**, cinders.

brāz, *Abbr.* Brazilian.

brāze. = **BRAISE**.

brāzed (brāzd). *Var.* of **BRACED**.

brāzenly, *adv.* of **BRAZEN**.

brāzen-ness, *n.* See **NESS**.

brā'zier-y

2. Hence, to sever or separate violently, roughly, inexactly, or accidentally (sometimes with the idea of roughly cutting or tearing); specif.: **a** To tear; rend; as, to break a gown. *Dial. Eng. or Obs.* **b** To cut or tear up (game or fowl); to carve. **c** Carding. To comb roughly. *Obs. or R.* **d** To rupture the surface of; specif., to plow (land) preparatory to sowing; sometimes used with *in and up*.

3. To destroy, impair, disable, or overcome by or as if by breaking; specif.: **a** To shatter; to reduce to fragments; also, to crush. The victim broke in pieces the musical instruments. *Prescott.* **b** To crumble; to make to dissolve. *Obs.* **c** To destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from; as, to break a set; to break a bottle of wine; to break a five-dollar bill by exchanging it for small currency. **d** To destroy the arrangement of; to throw into disorder; pierce; as, to break ranks; to break the balls at pool. **e** To destroy the strength, firmness, or consistency of; as, to break flax.

4. Hence, of immaterial things or states: To destroy the tone, firmness, or resiliency of; specif.: **a** To exhaust; to crush the strength or spirit of. An old man, broken with storms of state. *Shak.* **b** To reduce to subjection; to make tractable; discipline; tame; as, to break a colt; to break a horse to the saddle. Why, then thou canst not break her to the lute? *Shak.* **c** To destroy the financial credit of; bankrupt; ruin. With arts like these rich Metho, when he speaks, Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks. *Dryden.* **d** To destroy the official character and standing of; to cashier; degrade; dismiss; deprive (a person of rank, commission, or the like). I see a great officer broken. *Swift.* The lieutenant of the guard . . . was broken of his rank. *Stevenson.*

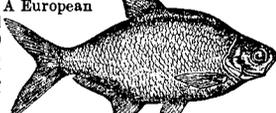
5. To go beyond or exceed (a record); as, he broke the record for the high jump. **6.** To lay open by or as if by breaking; to part (barriers or bonds) so as to obtain ingress or egress; hence, to lay or force open and to pass in or out; to burst in, through, or out; to penetrate. *Specif.:* **a** To force a way into, or a passage through. **b** To escape by forcing a way from. The faithless slave that broke her bow. *Byron.* **c** To lay open as by breaking; as, to break a package. **d** To tear away, separate, or free, by breaking. Break his yoke from off thy neck. *Gen. xxvii. 40.* **e** To make or open by or as if by breaking; as, to break a path; to break a hole in a wall. **7.** Hence, of immaterial things: **a** To transgress or violate; to do violence to by disregarding; as, to break a law, an obligation, or a promise. Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts. . . . To break all faith, all vows, deceive, betray. *Milton.* **b** To lay open, as a purpose; to disclose; divulge. Katharine, break thy mind to me. *Shak.* **c** To impart, as news or information; to broach; — with to, and often with a word implying some reserve; as, to break news gently; to break a purpose cautiously. **d** To utter or give expression to; as, to break a joke. **8.** To sever the continuity of or alter the character of the connection of, as by an irruption; to cause an alteration, cessation, or termination of the continuity of; to interrupt. *Specif.:* **a** To destroy the continuity of; to cause to be discontinuous; as, to break joints (as in Flemish bond; see *BOND, Illust.*); fig., to dissolve or terminate; to interrupt; 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.* **b** To open or interrupt (an electric circuit or current); — opposed to make. **c** To diminish or turn aside the force of; to lessen or avert the shock of, as of a fall or the wind. I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall. *Dryden.* **d** To change the direction of, as a line. **e** Cricket. To impart break to (a ball) in bowling. **f** Music. To divide (a chord) by rendering its component tones separately, as in an arpeggio; to divide (a note) into an equivalent series of shorter notes. Frangere voces means to break the long notes into ornamental flourishes; hence musica fracta, broken music. *C. F. A. Williams.* **g** Teleg. To stop (the sending operator) to verify a message. **9.** To cause in (one) the discontinuance of a habit or practice; as, to break any one of a bad habit; also, with off, to discontinue. "Break off thy sins." *Dan. iv. 27.* **10.** To alter the character of; specif.: **a** Of hard water, to soften (lye). **b** Of colors, to alter the tone of by an admixture of another color or shade. **Syn.** — Dispart, rend, tear; shatter, batter; violate, infringe; demolish, destroy; burst, dislocate. To break a gun, *Firearms.* To open a breech-loading gun or pistol. — to b. a house, *Law.* To remove or set aside with violence and a felonious intent any part of a house or of the fastenings provided to secure it. The breaking is actual; or it may be constructive, as where an entrance is gained by fraud, conspiracy, or threats. — to b. a lance, to engage in a tilt or contest. — to b. a straw, to fall out; quarrel. *Humorous.* — to b. bread, to partake of or dispense bread or food, as in the Communion. — to b. bulk, to destroy the entirety of a load, package, etc., as in beginning to unload, or in transferring in detail, as from boats to cars, or otherwise removing or taking away a part of it; specif., of a bailee, to treat that which held by bailment in such a manner as to destroy its entirety in the eyes of the law, as by opening a package and removing part of the contents. Such an act if done in breach of trust terminates the bailment, so that in the commission of any subsequent wrongful act the bailee no longer has that character. — to b. camp, to take the camp to pieces; pack up and abandon the camping ground. — to b. cover or covert, to start from a covert or lair; — said of game. — to b. down, **a** To break (anything) so as to force or cause (it) to fall downward; to demolish; destroy. **b** To crush; overwhelm; as, to break down one's strength; to break down opposition. **c** To shape or crush by rolling, stamping, or the like, as in the preliminary processes of metal working, in granulating the mill cake of gunpowder, etc. **d** To qualify; tone down; as, to break down a crowd. — to b. ground, **a** To open the earth as for planting; to commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; as, to break ground for a foundation, a canal, or a railroad; hence, to begin to execute any project. **b** *Naut.* To raise the anchor from the bottom. — to b. in, **a** To force in; as, to break in a door. **b** To train; discipline; as, to break in a horse. — to b. jail, to make an unlawful escape from

jail. See PRISON BREAK. — to break no squares, to create no disturbance; make no difference. *Obs. or Archaic.* — to b. one's neck, to hasten or strive in a breakneck manner. *Colloq.* — to b. out, **a** To take or force out by or as if by breaking; as, to break out a pane of glass. **b** *Naut.* To take out, open up, or loosen, preparatory to using; as, to break out stores or a sail. A sail is often hoisted in stops and broken out by breaking the stops. — to b. out a cargo, to unstow a cargo, so as to unload it easily. — to b. parlie, to begin a parley. *Obs.* — to b. Priscian's head, to intrude or violate the rules of grammar. See PRISCIAN, *Biog. Dict.* — to b. prison or jail, *Law.* to commit prison breach. — to b. sheer, *Naut.* to ride out of sheer. See SHEER. — to b. sold, *Hunting.* to cross a stretch of water; — said of a stag. *Obs. or R.* — to b. squares, to depart or vary from an accustomed order. *Obs.* — to b. step, *Mil.* to cease keeping step; march out of time. — to b. the back, **a** To dislocate the backbone; hence, to dislocate totally. **b** To get through the hardest part; as, to break the back of an undertaking. **c** *Naut.* To break the keel and keelson; — said of a ship. — to b. the bank, *Gaming.* to win the whole bank, or the money staked by the banker at one sitting. — to b. the heart, **a** To bring to despair or hopeless grief; to cause to be utterly cast down by sorrow. **b** To bring almost to completion; to finish very nearly; as, he has broken the heart of the task. — to b. the ice, to get through first difficulties; to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; to introduce a subject. — to b. the neck, **a** To dislocate the joints of the neck. **b** To destroy the main force; to get the hardest part done; to break the back. What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules . . . break the neck of their own cause. *Milton.* A capital man who had broken the neck of his day's work and got plenty of ale under his belt. *T. Hughes.* — to b. up, **a** To separate into parts by or as if by breaking; to interrupt the continuity of. "Break up this capon." *Shak.* **b** To open up, as a mine, by digging new or fallow ground, by plowing, etc. **c** To burst open; to open forcibly, as a letter, a house, etc. **d** To dissolve; to put an end to. "Break up the court." *Shak.* **e** To unsettle or disconcert completely; to upset; confound; — often with all; as, the news broke me all up. *Colloq.* — to b. upon a wheel, to execute or torture by stretching upon a wheel or wooden frame, as a Saint Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar. Breaking on the wheel was abolished in France at the Revolution, but was used in Germany as late as 1827. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* break (brāk), *v. i.* **1.** To come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with suddenness and violence; to part; to burst asunder; to dash in pieces; specif., of waves or a sea, lake, etc., to curl over and fall in foam or so as to form surf. Break, break, break on thy cold gray tones, O sea! *Tennyson.* **2.** To open spontaneously, or by pressure from within, as a bubble, a tumor, a seed vessel, a bag. Else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out. *Matt. ix. 17.* **3.** To come apart gradually, or part by part; to disintegrate or dissolve; as, the cream breaks in the churn; the frost breaks under the influence of the rising sun. **4.** To fail, weaken, or succumb as if by breaking. *Specif.:* **a** To dissolve; relax. She broke into wild weeping. *Kingsley.* **b** To open up; to be scattered or dissipated; to give way; as, the enemy broke before them. At length the darkness begins to break. *Macaulay.* **c** To be crushed, or overwhelmed with sorrow or grief; as, my heart is breaking. **d** 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.* **e** To fail in business; to become bankrupt. He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes break, and come to poverty. *Bacon.* **5.** To emerge or depart by breaking bonds or restraints; to burst forth violently; as, a cry broke from his lips. And from the turf a fountain broke, Wordsworth. **6.** To enter forcibly; to force a way or passage. The Lacedaemonians after wards broke into Attica. *Hobbes.* **7.** To come suddenly (into sight or notice); specif., to dawn; as, the scene broke on his sight. The day begins to break and night is fled. *Shak.* **8.** To make a beginning by or as if by breaking; specif., to enter into communication; to communicate. *Obs.* With him to break of some intended act. *Dryden.* **9.** To make an abrupt or sudden change. *Specif.:* **a** To change the gait; as, to break into a run. **b** Cricket. To change direction on touching the ground; — said of a ball. **10.** To cease to have relations; to fall out; as, he has broken with the past; hence, to terminate friendship. To break upon the score of danger or expense is to meet and narrow-spirited. *Collier.* **11.** Of fish, to leap wholly or partly out of the water, as after the bait. **12.** Hort. **a** To sport; to exhibit variation, as the flowers from hybrid seedlings. **b** To flower before the proper time, as when a carnation bursts the calyx before maturity. **13.** Music. **a** To fail in musical quality; as, a singer's voice breaks when it is strained beyond its compass. Also, to change in tone, as a boy's voice at puberty. **b** To change from one register to another, as certain wind instruments. **c** To change from one combination of pipes to another, as when there are several pipes to one note; — said of an organ stop. **14.** Teleg. To break the sending operator. To break across, *Tilting.* to break a lance crosswise instead of shattering it by a blow with the point. — to b. away, **a** To disengage one's self abruptly; to leave suddenly; to come or go away against resistance. Fear me not, man; I will not break away. *Shak.* **b** To dissolve; to disappear, as clouds or mist. **c** Sports. To start, before the proper signal, an intended game. A horse shreds contrary to the driver, and jumps and runs at the score or when getting the word, is said to "break away." *S. L. Boardman.* — to b. back, **a** To revert, as after an interval or interruption; specif.: (1) *Arch.* To return inward from a projection. (2) *Bot.* To revert to an ancestral type. **b** Cricket. To break toward the wicket from the off. — said of a ball. — to b. down, **a** To come down by breaking; collapse; as, the coach broke down. **b** To fail in health or strength. **c** To fail; to fail in the performance of an undertaking or obligation; to give way, as to grief, despair. He had broken down almost at the outset. *Thackeray.* — to b. forth, **a** To issue; to burst out; to come out suddenly, as sound, light, etc. "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning." *Is. lviii. 8;* — often with into in expressing or giving vent to one's feelings. "Break forth into singing, ye mountains." *Is. xlv. 23.* **b** To cast off or escape from restraint; as, to break forth in riot. *Obs. or R.* **c** To burst into speech; to exclaim suddenly. — to b. in, **a** To enter forcibly; to interrupt. **b** Cricket. To break toward the wicket from the on. — said of a ball. — to

break in upon, to intrude upon; to approach or interrupt violently or unexpectedly. "This, this he; softly awhile; let us not break in upon him." *Milton.* — to b. off, **a** To part or become separated by rupture, or with suddenness and violence. **b** To desert or cease suddenly. "Nay, forward, old man, do not break off so." *Shak.* **c** To deviate. **d** *Naut.* When sailing by the wind, to veer from the course because of the wind drawing ahead. — to b. out, **a** To burst forth; to break forth; to appear suddenly, as a fire or an epidemic. "For in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert." *Is. xxxv. 6.* **b** To show itself in cutaneous eruptions; — said of a disease. **c** To have a rash or eruption on the skin; — said of a patient. **d** *Arch.* To project, as a chimney breast from a wall. **e** To escape from or cast off restraint; to break forth. **f** To begin speaking abruptly. — to b. up, **a** To become separated into parts or fragments; as, the ice breaks up in the rivers. **b** To disperse. "The company breaks up." *J. Watts.* — to b. with, **a** To fall out; to terminate friendship. "It cannot be the Volscers dare break with us." *Shak.* **b** To come to an explanation; to confer. *Obs.* "I will break with her and with her father." *Shak.*

break (brāk), *n.* [See BREAK, *v. t.*; cf. BRAKE (the instrument), BREACK, BRACK, CRACK, *v. t.* **1.** An act or the action of breaking or fracturing; rupture; fracture; also, the action of breaking in or breaking forth; irruption; inburst or outburst. Hence, specif.: **a** A departure or escape by or as if by breaking; as, a break for freedom. **b** A grinding of grain or meal. **c** A breaking of flax or hemp. **d** The first appearing, as of light in the morning; the dawn; as, the break of day; the break of dawn. **2.** An effect of breaking; the condition produced by breaking; a gap, rent, or breach; hence, a lapse in a continuity of any sort; an interruption; specif.: **a** A cessation; a pause; as, a break in friendship; a break in the conversation. **b** An interruption in the rhythm of verse; caesura. **c** An interruption in continuity in writing or printing, as where there is an omission, an unfilled line, a gap between two paragraphs, or the like; also, marks [. . .] indicative of such interruptions. **d** A change of direction, esp. more or less abrupt; as, a break in a wall. **e** That part of a tree trunk where a limb diverges. **3.** That which breaks or is used in breaking; esp., that which serves to interrupt; something interposed so as to cause a rupture of continuity. **4.** That which is broken out or broken off; a fragment; a part produced by or as if by breaking; hence, a part resulting from a division; a modicum; a quantity; specif.: **a** A lot or consignment, as of tea. **b** *Dial.* A large quantity; a great number. **5.** In various technical senses: **a** *Fort.* A change of direction in the line of the parapet of a curtain. **b** The angle where the brim and body of a hat meet. **c** *Geol. & Mining.* A fault. **d** *Naut.* A part in a ship or deck where a partial deck ends and there is a drop to a deck on a lower level. **e** *Elec.* An opening or lack of continuity in a circuit, interrupting the electric current. **f** *Teleg.* A commutator. **g** *Type Founding.* A rough jet of metal on the shank as cast, removed in finishing. **h** *Mach.* The gap in a break or gap lathe. **i** *Stock Exchange.* A sudden and abrupt decline of prices. *Amer. J. Print.* The last line of a paragraph; a break line. **k** A bench or machine used in kneading dough. **l** A public sale of tobacco; also, the previous opening of the hogheads. *Amer.* **6.** Of lands: **a** A portion of land distinct or divided off from that adjacent; also, one plowed preparatory to sowing or the like; a breach. **b** An irregular rough piece of ground; *pl.*, a line of cliffs, and associated spurs and small valleys, at a mesa's edge or a river's head. *West. U. S.* **7.** *Music.* **a** An abrupt change in the quality or pitch of a tone. **b** The point where one register changes to another, as of a voice, or of instruments in which increased blowing raises the tone an octave. **c** In compound organ stops, a point where the relative pitch of the pipes changes. **8.** *Sports and Games.* **a** *Tennis.* A failure to get a strike or a spare on a frame. **b** *Pool.* The shot that scatters the balls, as at the opening of a game. **c** A sequence of successful shots in billiard or pool games or in croquet; a run; as, a break of eight balls, at pool; the score counted in such a sequence; as, a sixty break. **d** Cricket. Deviation of a bowled ball after striking the ground; also, amount of such deviation when the ball reaches the plane of the wicket. **e** *Pugilism.* Act of separating after a clinch. **9.** **a** An amusing incident; a jest or joke. *Dial. or Vulgar.* **b** A blunder; esp., the saying or doing of something which should not have been said or done. *Colloq., Amer.* **10.** A counting of driven sheep or cattle by driving or guiding them through an improvised gate or passageway, as a break in a fence, or the like. *Australia.* break and catch, a way of driving so as to make the horse catch quickly after breaking. — **b** of forecastle, *Naut.* the extreme end of the forecastle toward the waist. — **b** of poop, *Naut.* the extreme end of the poop toward the waist. break'a-ble (-ā-bl), *a.* Susceptible or capable of being broken. — break'a-ble-ness, *n.* break'age (brāk'āj), *n.* **1.** Act or result of breaking; a break; a breaking; articles broken. **2.** An allowance or compensation for things broken. **3.** *Naut.* Space left unfilled in stowing the hold. break'age, *n.* Action of applying a break. = BRAKE. break'a-way' (-ā-wā'), *n.* [break + away.] **1.** A wild rush of sheep, cattle, horses, or camels (esp. at the smell or the sight of water); a stampede; also, an animal that breaks away from a herd. *Australasia.* **2.** Sports. The start of competitors or antagonists in a contest, esp. when premature; also, in pugilism, a break. break'ax' (-āk's), *n.* Any of various hard woods difficult to chop; specif., the wood of a tiliaceous tree (*Sloanea jamaicensis*) of Jamaica; also, the tree itself. break'back' (-bāk'), *a.* Back-breaking; crushing. break'back', *n.* Cricket. A break which comes into the wicket from the off. break'bone' /ev'vər (-bōn'), *Dengue.* break'bone' (-bōnz'), *n.* **1.** = OSSIFRAGE. **2.** The stichwort. *Dial. Eng.* break'-cir'cuit, *n.* *Elec.* A device for breaking a circuit. break'down' (-doun'), *n.* **1.** Act or result of breaking down (see to break down, under BREAK, *v. t.*); esp., a breaking that causes a collapse; downfall; failure. **2.** A noisy, rapid, shuffling dance, esp. one engaged in competitively by groups or pairs in succession. Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a breakdown to wind up with. *New Eng. Tales.*

break'er (brāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One that breaks; specif.: **a** a machine or plant for breaking rocks, or for breaking coal. **b** *Paper Making.* A tub in which rags are washed and cut. See HOLLANDAER. **c** *Leather Manufacture.* One of a series of perforated projections used in a revolving tumbler or drum for treating skins. **d** *Spinning.* A machine to break wool or cotton. **e** *Rope Making.* One of a pair of frames for breaking hemp. **f** *Fur Dressing.* A knife for scraping the skin to break the membrane.
2. [Cf. Sp. *barriaca*.] *Naut.* A small water cask.
3. A wave breaking into foam against the shore, or against a sand bank, or a rock or reef near the surface.
4. A transverse ridge in a road to facilitate drainage.
Syn.—See WAVE.
break'fast (brēk'fāst), *n.* [*break* + *fast*.] 1. The first meal in the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal. *A sorry breakfast for my lord protector.* Shak.
2. A meal after fasting; also, food. *The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.* Dryden.
break'fast'ed, *v. t.*; **break'fast'ed**; **break'fast'ing**. To break one's fast in the morning; to eat breakfast.
break'fast'ing, *v. i.*; **break'fast'ing**. To eat breakfast.
break'fast'ing, *v. i.* First, sit, I read, and then I breakfast. Prior.
break'fast'ing, *v. i.* To furnish or entertain with breakfast.
break flour (brāk'flōr), *n.* Flour obtained from a break in the process of milling; also, a grade of flour made by mingling the flour obtained from the different breaks.
break'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of BREAK. Specif.: *vb. n.* Phon. **a** A sound change consisting in the conversion of a simple vowel sound into a diphthong through the influence of a contiguous sound. The process was common in Anglo-Saxon or Old English, where it took place in combinations of vowels, as *o* or *e*, and a following consonant group beginning with *r*, *l*, or *h* (or *x*), as, *a* becoming "broken" *to ea*, and *e* to *eo*, *o* to *eo*, etc., *hōt*, AS. *heat*; AS. *weorc*, *weorc* (work). This breaking is still partly preserved in some pronunciations, and is clearly visible in the spelling of such words as Eng. *beard*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. **b** A diphthong formed by the process called breaking.
breaking load, *Engin.*, the steady and gradually applied load under which a material of construction will break asunder or collapse.—**b** of the monsoon. = BURSTING OF THE MONSOON.—**b** pieces, *Mach.*, short shafts made weaker, as a safety device, than the rolls of a rolling mill, to which they transmit power.
break iron. The iron, in front of the cutting iron in a carpenter's plane, that breaks the shaving as it is cut.
break'neck (-nēk'), *a.* Involving danger of a broken neck. *The breakneck pace and skill of some . . . horsemen.* The Century.
break-off, *n.* In a breechloader, esp. a shotgun, the metal work of the stock immediately behind the breech.
break'stone (-stōn'), *n.* **a** The saxifrage. **b** Any plant growing in stony places, as the parsley plant, the burnet saxifrage, or the pearlwort.
break-up, *n.* 1. Disruption; dispersion.
2. *Engin.* In tunneling from bottom headings, an excavation upwards to the arch level to provide a new face.
break'water (-wō'tēr), *n.* A structure for breaking the force of waves, as a mole or a sea wall. *The distinction between piers and breakwaters is rather shadowy. A pier carried into deep water becomes a breakwater. A breakwater joined to the shore, and formed with a roadway or a promenade on the top, becomes a pier.*
break'wind (-wīnd'), *n.* 1. A screen; a windbreak. *Having no fire, they made a little breakwind.* M. A. H. Clarke.
2. A disease of sheep. *Dial. Eng.*
bream (brēm), *n.* [ME. *breme*, *brem*, F. *brème*, OF. *bresme*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *brāhema*, *brāhina*, OLG. *brēsemo*, G. *brasse*. Cf. BRASSE.] 1. A European fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Abramis brama*) of little value as food, having a rather narrow deep body; also, any of certain allied fishes.
2. Also: **a** Any of various marine fishes of the family Sparidae, more exactly termed *sea-brems*. See SEA-BREAM, SCHNAPPER. **b** Any of various fresh-water sunfishes (genus *Pomotis* and allies). **c** The roach (*Sebastes marinus*).
bream, *v. t.*; **breamed** (brēmd); **bream'ing**. [Cf. BROOM, and G. ein schiff *brennen*.] *Naut.* To clean, as a ship's bottom, by means of fire and scraping.
breast (brēst), *n.* [ME. *brēst*, *brēst*, AS. *brōst*; akin to Icel. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *brjst*, Goth. *brusts* (pl.), OS. *brīost*, D. *borst*, G. *brust*.] 1. The fore or ventral part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the front of the chest; as, the *breast* of a man or of a horse.
2. Either one of the protuberant glands (situated on the front of the chest or thorax in man and some other mammalia) in which milk is secreted by the female; a mammary gland when thoracic in position; **a** teat. *My brother, that sucked the breasts of my mother.* Cant. viii. 1.
3. Anything resembling or likened to the human breast, or bosom; the front or forward part, or a swelling or bulging part, of anything; as, the *breast* of a hill. *Mountains on whose barren breast The laboring clouds do often rest.* Milton.
4. Specif.: **a** *Mining.* The face of a working or the excavation of which this forms an end; also, a wooden partition in a coal-mine shaft. **b** *Arch.* (1) The upper side of a member, as a hand rail, beam, or rafter;—opposed to *back*. (2) The portion of wall between the floor and a window sill. (3) = CHIMNEY BREAST. **c** In a shaft furnace, that side of the hearth containing the metal notch. **d** In a plow, the front part of the moldboard, which turns the furrow.
5. The seat of consciousness, esp. of the emotions; hence, secret thought; the affections; courage; spirit. *He has a loyal breast.* Shak.
6. Power of singing; a musical voice;—prob. from the connection of the voice with the lungs. *Obs.* *By my troth, the fool has an excellent breast.* Shak.



European Bream (*Abramis brama*). (♂) more exactly termed *sea-brems*. See SEA-BREAM, SCHNAPPER.

7. *Naut.* A breakfast (which see, below).
8. *Hydraul.* = BREASTING **c**.
breast (brēst), *v. t.*; **breast'ed**; **breast'ing**. 1. To meet with the breast; to apply the breast to; to struggle with or oppose manfully; as, to *breast* the storm or waves. *The court breasted the popular current by sustaining the demerit.* Wirt.
2. To give the breast to; nourish.
3. To bring or haul broadside on;—commonly used with *in*; as, the ship was *breasted* in to the wharf. *Naut. or Collog.* 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.
breast, *v. i.* To force one's way with the breast.
breast'band (-bānd'), *n.* 1. A band for the breast; esp., in harness, a band extending across the breast to take the pull of the tugs.
2. *Naut.* A band or rope fastened at both ends to the rigging to support the man who heaves the lead in sounding.
breast'beam' (-bēm'), *n.* 1. *Naut.* A beam where the quarter-deck or forecastle breaks.
2. *Weaving.* = BREASTROLL.
3. *Mach.* The front transverse beam of a locomotive.
breast board. A board placed at the breast; specif.: **a** = MOLDBOARD. **b** *Rope Making.* A weighted carriage to hold the yarns tense while being twisted.
breast'bone' (brēst'bōn'), *n.* The sternum.
breast cylinder. *Carding.* The first large roller, serving as a miniature swift.
breast drill. A portable drill with a plate which is pressed by the breast in forcing the drill against the work.
breast'ed, *a.* Having a breast; as, a single-breasted coat.
breast'fast' (brēst'fāst'), *n.* *Naut.* A large rope to fasten the midship part of a ship to a wharf, or to another vessel.
breast harness. Harness with a breast-band instead of a collar.
breast'height' (-hīt'), *n.* The interior slope of a parapet or trench, against which the garrison lean in firing.
breast-high, *a.* High as the breast.
breast'hook' (-hōok'), *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A V-shaped timber or plate connecting the timbers or stringers of opposite sides where they run into the stem; also, a similar connecting piece at the stem, more properly called *crutch*.
breast'ing, *n.* The action of the verb BREAST; also, a covering for the breast; specif.: **a** A breast shield. **b** *Fort.* A breastwork. **c** *Hydraul.* The curved retaining channel in which a breast wheel turns. See BREAST WHEEL. **d** *Paper Making.* A bed armed with knives against which the wheel of the rag engine works. **e** *Hunting.* In high grass, a method of hunting deer by riding abreast and shooting from the saddle.
breasting knife. *Shoemaking.* A knife for cutting a clean face on the side of the heel next to the waist.
breast line. *Naut.* A breastast. **b** *Mil.* A rope or cable connecting two or more pontoons.
breast molding or **moulding**. A molding on the breast of a wall; also, one on the window sill.
breast'pin' (brēst'pīn'), *n.* A pin worn on the breast or at the throat.
breast'plate' (-plāt'), *n.* 1. A plate of metal covering the breast as defensive armor. See ARMOR, *Illust.*
2. A piece against which the workman presses his breast in operating a breast drill, or similar tool.
3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.
4. *Jewish Antig.* A vestment of the high priest. It was a double piece of embroidered stuff set with twelve gems bearing the names of the tribes of Israel. See EPHOD.
5. The plate for inscriptions on a coffin.
6. *Arch.* = BREASTSUMMER.
7. *Zool.* A hard or bony covering of the breast of an animal, as the plastron of a turtle, the plate between the bases of the legs of a spider, etc.
breast'plow' (-plōw'), *n.* A kind of plow, for cutting turf, **breast'plough**' (l) driven by the breast of the workman.
breast'rail' (-rāl'), *n.* The upper rail of a parapet or a balcony; the railing of a quarter-deck of a ship.
breast strap. *Harness.* A strap attached to the collar and supporting the neck yoke.
breast'summer (-sūm'ēr), *n.* [*breast* + *summer* a beam.] *Arch.* A beam, girder, or lintel placed horizontally over an opening, as a window, to support the superstructure.
breast wheel. A type of water wheel on to which the water is led at about half the height of the wheel. It acts partly by impulse and partly by the weight of the descending water in the buckets. Cf. OVERSHOT WHEEL, UNDERSHOT WHEEL.
breast'wood' (-wōd'), *n.* *Hort.* Shoots coming from the front of the breast wheel, branches of fruit trees growing on espaliers or against walls.
breast'work' (-wōrk'), *n.* 1. *Fort.* A defensive work of moderate height, hastily thrown up.
2. *Naut.* A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.
breath (brēth), *n.* [ME. *breth*, *breth*, AS. *brēð* odor, scent, breath; cf. OHG. *brādam* steam, vapor, breath, G. *brōdem*, and possibly E. *BRAWN*, and BREED.] 1. Odor; smell. *Obs.*
2. A vapor given off; an exhalation, as steam, smoke, or reek; esp., a fragrant or odoriferous exhalation or emanation from something, or the air charged with its fragrance or odor. [This sense is now influenced by, or taken as derived from, sense 3, below.] *Haat thou look'd upon the breath Of the lilies at sunrise?* Tennyson.
3. Air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; air which, in the act of respiration, has parted with some of its oxygen and has received carbon dioxide, aqueous vapor, warmth, etc. wind is before the beam.
breast cut. The breast cut.
breast'ful, *n.* See -FUL.
breast'ho, *n.* A hoe which is pushed by the breast.
breast hole. *Founding.* In a cupola, a hole at the bottom for raking out the cinders. [*Scot.* *breast'le*, *n.* Dim. of BREAST.]
breast'le, *n.* Dim. of BREAST.
breast'le, *n.* *Scot. pret. & p. p.* of BREAST.
breast'knee. = BREASTHOOK.
breast laws. The body of traditional laws formerly administered by the Manx demesters.
breast'less, *a.* See -LESS.
breast'mark, *n.* *Surv.* A mark placed abreast of some prominent landmark. [*TORIS*.]
breast pang. = ANGINA PECTORIS.
breast pump. An apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.
breast'roll, *n.* The cloth beam of a loom; also, a roll of newly woven cloth from a loom.
breast'rops, *n.* A rope used as a breastband. [*WALL*.]
breast wall. See RETAINING WALL.
breast'wood', *n.* The lizard's tail.
breast'wise' (-wīz'), *a*, *d*, *v.*
breastwork, *n.* = FENDERSKID.
breath'able (brēth'ā-b'l), *a.* See ABLE.—**breath'able-ness**, *n.*
breath'ed, *Ref. Sp.* *breath'ful* (brēth'fūl), *a.* See -FUL.
breath'less (brēth'lēs), *a.* 1. Without breath; hence, dead; as, a *breathless* body. *tered by the Manx demesters.*
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breath'less (brēth'lēs), *a.* 1. Without breath; hence, dead; as, a *breathless* body. *I am sorry to give breathing to my purpose.* Shak.
2. Fig.: Inspiration; also, aspiration. *Earnest desires and breathings after that blessed state.* Tillotson.
3. Air in gentle motion; also, a vent or breathing place.
4. 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*.
5. *Gr. Gram.* A mark to indicate aspiration or its absence. See SPIRITUS ASPER, SPIRITUS LENIS.
breathing capacity, *Physiol.*, vital capacity.—**b** mark, *Music*, a comma, less often an asterisk or other small mark (*v*), placed over a vocal score to show the singer where to take breath.—**b** place, *a* pause. "That caesura, or *breathing place*, in the midst of the verse." Sir P. Sidney. **b** a vent.—**b** pore. *Bot.* A stoma. See STOMA. **b** In liverworts and lichens, an intercellular space or opening leading from the exterior to the interior of the thallus.
breath'less (brēth'lēs), *a.* 1. Without breath; hence, dead; as, a *breathless* body.



Breast Drill.



Breast Wheel.

2. Spent with labor or violent action; out of breath.
3. Not breathing; holding the breath, on account of fear, expectation, or intense interest; attended with a holding of the breath; as, breathless attention.

— breath/less-ly, adv. — breath/less-ness, a.
breath'y (bréth't), a. Phon. Accompanied with, or characterized by, audible emission of breath, esp. when the sound of breathing is of a marked or unusual degree; — said of the voice, as in singing, and of sounds.

brecc'ia (bréç'hé), n. [It., breccia, pebble, fragments of stone, fr. F. brèche; of German origin. See BREACH.] Geol. A rock composed of angular fragments larger than sand grains, cemented together, and often presenting a variety of colors. — brecc'ial (-ál), a.

breccia marble. A breccia used as an ornamental stone.
brecc'ia/ed (bréç'hé-át'éd), a. Converted into, or resembling, a breccia. — brecc'ia/ation (-á'sh'án), n.

brech'ites (bréç'hít'és), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βρέχειν to wet.] Zool. The genus of accephalous mollusks consisting of the watering-pot shells.

bred (bréd), pret. & p. p. of BREED.
bred out, degenerated. "The strain of man's bred out into baboon and monkey." Shak. — b. to arms, educated in the profession of a soldier.

brede (bréd), n. [See BRAID woven cord.] Braid; embroidery. Obs. or Archaic.

Half tatted in glowing gauze and golden brede. Tennyson.
brece (bré), n. [AS. bréw, bréaw, eyelid; akin to Icel. brá, G. braue eyebrow, OHG. brāwa. Not akin to E. brow.]

1. The eyelid. Obs.
2. The eyebrow; brow. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

brece, n. [ME. bre, of uncertain origin; cf. AS. brū, G. bré.] Broth; liquor; the juice in which anything has been boiled or steeped. Obs. or Scot.

brech (bréch; 277), n. [See BREECHEs.] 1. Breeces. Obs.
2. The lower part of the body behind; the buttocks.

3. The hinder or lower part of anything; esp.: a. The rear part of a cannon, or other firearm, at the rear of the bore. b. The end of a cylindrical chamber, as in a gasoline engine.

4. Naut. The external angle of a knee timber, the inside of which is called the throat.
5. In a block, or pulley, the bottom of a hlock, or the end opposite the swallow.

6. The short, coarse wool on the breech and hind legs of a sheep or goat.

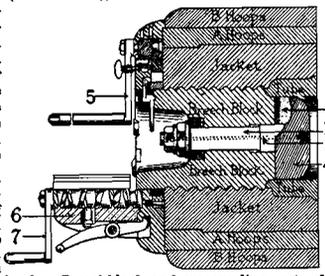
brech (bréch; brích; 277), v. t.; BREECHEd (bréçht; bríçht); BREECH'ING. 1. To put into, or clothe with or as with, breeches.

A great man . . . anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was breeched. Macaulay.
Their daggers unmanly breeched with gore. Shak.

2. To fit or furnish with a breech; as, to breech a gun.
3. To whip on the breech. Obs.
4. To fasten with breeching.

brech action. The breech mechanism in breech-loading small arms and certain special guns, as automatic and machine guns; — used frequently in referring to the method by which the movable barrels of breech-loading shotguns are locked, unlocked, or rotated to loading position.

brech'block' (bréch'blók'), n. Ordnance. In the mechanism of breech-loading fire-arms, the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge. In cannon the block usually enters either transversely to the axis of the bore, as in the Krupp system, or in prolongation of the axis, as in the system with interrupted screw.



Breechblock and surrounding parts of a modern twelve-inch gun. 1 Gas-check Pad; 2 Spindle; 3 Vent; 4 Obturator, or Mushroom Head; 5 Rotating Crank, to revolve the Breechblock; 6 Tray for Breechblock; 7 Translating Crank.

The variations in the different systems and calibers occur in the arrangements for opening, closing, and locking the block, in the obturation and firing mechanism. In portable fire-arms the block may be either sliding or rotating, or it may combine both motions. In many modern breech-loaders it takes the form of a bolt. Obturation in all portable fire-arms is secured by the use of metallic cartridges, as in machine guns, machine cannon, and rapid-fire guns.

brech'cloth' (-klóth'; 205), n. A cloth worn around the breech.

brech'es (bréch'éz; -íz), n. pl. [ME. brech, AS. brēc, pl. of brōc breech, breeches; akin to Icel. brók breeches, ODan. brog, D. broek, G. bruch; cf. L. braccæ, braccæ, which is of Celtic origin. Cf. BRAIL.] 1. A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; smallclothes.

His jacket was red, and his breeches were blue. Coleridge.
2. Trousers; pantaloons. Collog.

brech'ing (bréch'ing; 277), n. 1. The action or method of loading at the breech.
2. A whipping on the breech. Marlowe.

3. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.
4. = BREECHE, 6.

5. Naut. A strong rope formerly rove through the casabel or breeching loop of a cannon and secured to bolts in the ship's side to limit the recoil of the gun when it is discharged.
6. The breech or breech action of a gun.

7. The sheet-iron casing at the end of boilers to convey the smoke from the flues to the smokestack.

brech'ing loop. Ordnance. In some muzzle-loading cannon, a loop of metal in, or in place of, the knob of a casabel through which the breeching was rove.

brech'load'er (bréch'lód'ér), n. A firearm which receives its load at the breech.

brech'load'ing, a. Receiving the charge at the breech. — n. The action or method of loading at the breech.

brech mechanism. Mil. The mechanism for opening and closing the breech of any breech-loading firearm.

brech piece. Ordnance. The jacket of a heavy gun; — so called in some modern built-up guns. In the later Krupp guns it receives the breechblock and relieves the central tube of the longitudinal strain.

brech plug. Ordnance. A plug for closing the breech of a gun, as of a field gun; a breechblock. b In old-fashioned built-up muzzle-loading guns, a solid cast-lead plug screwed through the breech to support the inner tube.

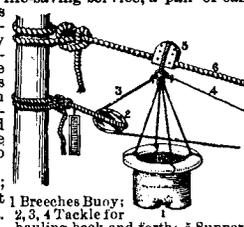
brech reinforce. The part of the body of a cannon of greatest strength surrounding the rear of the charge, between the breech and the trunnion band.

brech screw. A fire-arm. In muzzle-loading muskets and rifles, a solid screw plug closing the bottom of the bore. b Ordnance. A breechblock having an interrupted screw.

brech sight. The rear sight of a firearm.

breches boiler. Steam Engin. A modified form of Galloway boiler in which the two furnace tubes unite beyond the bridge in a single flat tube stayed by Galloway tubes.

breches buoy. In the life-saving service, a pair of canvas short-legged breeches depending from an annular or bellike life buoy usually of cork. This contrivance, inclosing the person to be rescued, is hung by short ropes from a block which runs up on the hawser stretched from the ship to the shore, and is drawn to land by hauling lines.



brech'ing (bréch'ing; 277), n. 1. Act of clothing with breeches.
2. A whipping on the breech.
3. That part of a harness which passes round the breech of a horse, enabling him to hold back a vehicle.

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breed (bréd), v. t.; BREED (bréd); BREED'ING. [ME. brede, AS. brédan to nourish, cherish, keep warm, from brōd brood; akin to D. broeden to brood, OHG. bruten, G. brüten. See BROOD.] 1. To produce as offspring; to bring forth; to bear; procreate; generate; beget; hatch.

Yet every mother breeds not sons alike. 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, care to breed. Dryden.
Born and bred on the verge of the wilderness. Everett.

3. To give birth to; to be the native place of; as, a pond breeds fish; a northern country breeds stout men.

4. To engender; cause; occasion; originate; make; produce; as, to breed a storm; to breed disease.

My quaint habits breed astonishment. Milton.

5. To produce by any natural process. Obs.
6. To propagate, as any kind of stock; specifically, to propagate by artificial pollination, as fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc.

7. To educate; instruct; form by education; train.
But no care was taken to breed him a Protestant. Br. Burnet.

Syn. — Engender, generate, beget, produce, hatch, originate; bring up, nourish, rear, train, instruct.

breed, v. i. 1. To bear and nourish young; to reproduce or multiply itself; to be with young.

That they may breed abundantly in the earth. Gen. viii. 17.
Ant. I see your gold and silver eves and rams?
Shy. I cannot 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; originate.
Heavens rain grace
On that which breedeth between them. Shak.

4. To raise a breed; to get progeny.
The kind of animal which you wish to breed from. Gartner.

to breed in and in. = INBREED, n. 2. — to b. true, to produce offspring with general characteristics like the parents.

breed, n. 1. A race or variety of animals, or sometimes a group of plants, related by descent and similar in most characters; race; stock; strain; — in popular language, often loosely applied to the groups technically designated as species and varieties. In more exact usage, a race of domestic animals (or group of plants) developed through the influence of man, either intentionally or unintentionally, and requiring control by man to prevent mixtures with other races, and consequent loss of the distinctive characters. Generally these characters involve differences of shape, and the breed may comprise several color varieties. Breed, in this sense, designates a more extensive group than strain, and does not imply directly traceable descent

from a particular individual. With respect to plants breed corresponds closely to variety in the horticultural sense.
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed. Shak.
Greyhounds of the best breed. Carpenter.

2. Class; sort; kind; — of men, things, or qualities.
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; an offspring. Obs.
4. Act of breeding; generation.

breed'er (bréd'ér), n. 1. One that breeds.
The breeder of my sorrow. Shak.
2. Specif.: a. An animal or plant used for propagation. b Hort. A seedling tulip in which the flowers are self-colored and have not yet broken into variegations.

breed'ing, n. 1. Act or process of generating or bearing.
2. Descent; extraction. Obs.
Honest gentlemen, I know not your breeding. Shak.

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 and 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. The propagation of plants or animals, particularly for the purpose of improving them.

Syn. — Instruction, nurture, training; manners, deportment. See EDUCATION.

in-and-in breeding, the continued interbreeding of related individuals through successive generations.

breeze (bréz), n., breeze fly. [ME. brese, AS. brisa; cf. G. brausen to roar, rush, Sw. brisa, Dan. bruse.] Any of various species of horseflies and botflies that buzz about animals and torment them. See HORSEFLY, GADEFLY.

breeze, n. [F. braise cinders, live coals. See BRAZIER a pan.] Refuse left in making coke or charcoal; also, refuse coal, coal ashes, and cinders, used in the burning of bricks.

breze, n. [From F. or Sp.; cf. F. brise, akin to It. brezza breeze, Sp. briza, brisa, a breeze from the northeast; cf. G. brausen to roar, rush, Sw. brisa, Dan. bruse.] Any of various species of horseflies and botflies that buzz about animals and torment them. See HORSEFLY, GADEFLY.

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foed, foet; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUND.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Bren'ni-us (brén'ni-ús), n. Celt. Myth. An ancient British king, possibly a mythic form of Bran (which see), who after making war upon his brother Bellinus became reconciled to him and joined in his conquests.

brént (brént), bránt (bránt), a. [AS. brant; akin to Dan. brát, Icel. brátt.] 1. Steep; high. Obs. 2. Of the forehead: High; bold; also, smooth; unwrinkled; clear. Scot.

Your bonnie brow was brént. Burns. Bren'this (brén'thís), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βρονθός arrogance.] Zool. A genus of butterflies related to and resembling in color those of the genus Argynnis, but usually smaller.

breph'ic (bré'fik), a. [Gr. βρεφικός childish.] Designating, or pertaining to, an early or primitive stage of growth.

Bress (brés), n. Celt. Myth. A Fomor, son of Elathan, known for his great beauty. He married Brigit and became king of the Tuatha De Danann, who deposed him because of his exactions. In his attempt to recover his kingship, he roused the Fomors to the war in which they were overthrown by the gods.

bre'tes-sé (bré'té-sé); bré'té-sá, a. [F.] Her. Embattled on each side with the projections opposite each other.

breth'ron (bré'th'ron), n., pl. of BROTHER. This form of the plural is used, for the most part, in solemn address, and in speaking of religious sects or fraternities, or their members.

brethren in Christ. See RIVER BROTHERS. — b. of the coast, marauders, chiefly French, English, and Dutch, in the West Indies toward the end of the 16th century. — b. of the Free Spirit, members of a heretical pantheistic and mystical sect of the 13th and 14th centuries, holding that man attains to a state in which he cannot sin on becoming conscious of his identity with God.

Bret'on (bré'ton; brí'ton; F. bré'ton), a. [F. breton, L. Britto a Briton or Breton. Cf. BAIRON, BRITISH.] Of or relating to Bretagne or the Bretons.

Bret'on, n. One of the natives of Bretagne, or Brittany; also, their language. The Bretons are of shorter stature, broader head, and more conservative disposition than their neighbors. Their Armorican speech is closely related to the extinct Cornish and the Welsh of Great Britain, and in the 5th century they are known to have received immigrants from the British coasts. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bret-wal'da (bré't-wál'dá), n. [AS. ruler of the British. See BRITON, WELSH.] In the Old English Chronicle, a title given to King Egbert and seven earlier Anglo-Saxon kings, and assumed by some later kings, in token of supremacy over kingdoms outside their own. — Bret-wal'da-ship, n.

bre'va (bré'vá), n. [Sp.] A large cylindrical cigar, often somewhat roughly finished.

breve (brév), n. [It. breve or F. brève, and (in sense 2) LL. breve; all fr. L. brevis short. See BRIEF.] 1. Music. A note shorter than the crotchet, and in the Middle Ages, equivalent to one half of the long form. (one third in "perfect" time). See MENSAURABLE MUSIC. It is the longest modern note, now rarely used and only as equivalent to two semibreves or four minims.

2. Law. An original writ; any writ or precept under seal, issued out of any court.

3. A Gram. & Pros. A short syllable. Obs. b A curved mark [~] used commonly to indicate a short vowel, as in ÿm, or a short syllable.

4. Any of numerous short-tailed birds of the family Pittidae.

breve, v. t. [Cf. LL. brevia, or Icel. bréfa to give a brief account of. See BREVE, BRIEF, n.] Obs. To write down; compose. b To tell. c To enter or make up (accounts).

bre'vet' (bré'vét'; bré'vét'; 277), n. [F., fr. LL. brevis short. See BRIEF.] 1. A written official or authoritative message, as a papal indulgence. Obs. 2. A warrant from the government, granting a privilege, title, or dignity. French usage.

3. Mil. A commission giving an officer higher nominal rank than that for which he receives pay; an honorary promotion of an officer. In the United States army and marine corps rank by brevet is conferred, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for "gallant actions or meritorious services." A brevet rank gives no right of command in the particular corps to which the officer brevetted belongs, and can be exercised only by special assignment of the President. In the British army brevet rank does not extend higher than regimental officers, and carries the right of command of that rank when detachments of different regiments are acting together in the field.

bre'vet', v. t.; BRE-VE-TED; BRE-VE-TING; or BRE-VE-T-ED; BRE-VE-T-ING. Mil. To confer rank upon by brevet.

bre'vet', a. Mil. Taking or conferring rank by brevet.

bre'vet'cy (-vét'si), n.; pl. -cies (-síz). Mil. Rank or condition of a brevet officer.

bre'vi-. A combining form from Latin brevis, short.

bre'v'at'ion (bré'v'á-tí-on), n. [L. brevis short, + -ation.] A shortening or abbreviation of a word or phrase.

bre'v'iate, v. t. To abbreviate. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tion, n. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tory, n. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tory, a. Abbreviated. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tory, n. A brief or epitome. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tory, n. An abbreviation. Obs. — bre'v'ia-tory, n. A word or phrase shortened.

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bre'vi-a-ry (bré'v'i-á-rí; 277), n.; pl. -ries (-ríz). [L. breviarium summary, abridgment, neut. noun fr. breviarius abridged, fr. brevis short. See BRIEF; cf. BREVIARY.] 1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary. Obs. or R. 2. A book containing the daily public or canonical prayers of the Roman Catholic or of the Eastern Church for the canonical hours; — distinguished from the missal, which contains the altar service. The daily recital of the breviary is obligatory on all those in major orders and on all choir members. The breviary has separate parts for winter, spring, summer, and autumn, each containing the psalter, the proper of the season, the proper of the saints, the common of the saints, etc. Its present form is due mainly to the revision under Pius V. and the slighter changes under Clement VIII and Urban VIII. Breviary of Alaric, an important collection of Roman laws, compiled by order of Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, and promulgated in 506 A. D. It is also known as Lex Romana Visigothorum, Liber Anani, Lex Theodosiana, Corpus Theodosianum, and Liber Legum.

bre'v'iate (bré'v'i-át), n. [L. breviatus, p. p. of breviate to shorten, brevis short.] 1. A short compend; a summary. The same little breviate of infidelity here . . . been published and abridged with great activity. Ep. Postumus. 2. A brief note or dispatch; also, a lawyer's brief. Obs. — bre'v'iate, v. t. [Prob. fr. (assumed) OF. brevier, and named from being originally used in printing a breviary. See BREVIARY.] Print. A size of type between bourgeois and minion. See TYPE.

This line is printed in brevier type.

bre'v'ia-tory (bré'v'i-á-tó-rí), a. [brevi- + rostral, rostris, a beak, + -atory.] Zool. Short-billed; as, brevirostrate bird.

bre'v'it'is (bré'v'i-t'is), n.; pl. -tises (-tíz). [L. brevitatis, fr. brevis short; cf. F. brevité.] 1. Shortness of duration; brevity of time; as, the brevity of human life. 2. Contraction into few words; conciseness.

Brevity is the soul of wit. Shak. Syn. — Shortness, conciseness, succinctness, terseness.

brew (brú), v. t.; BREWED (brú-d); BREWING. [ME. brewen, AS. bréowan; akin to D. brouwen, OHG. priuwan, MHG. brüwen, G. brauen, Icel. bryggja, Sw. brygga, Dan. brygge, and perh. L. defrutum must boiled down, Gr. βριτων (for φριτων?) kind of beer. The original meaning seems to have been to prepare by heat. Cf. BROTH.] 1. To prepare, as beer or other liquor, from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, or infusion and fermentation. See BREWING.

2. To prepare by steeping and mingling; to concoct. To brew me a pottle of sack finely. Shak. 3. To foment or prepare as if 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.

1 wash, wring, brack, bake, scour. Shak. 2. To be in a state of preparation; to be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm brews in the west.

There is some ill-brewing towards my rest. Shak. 3. That which is brewed or formed by brewing.

brewage (brú-j), n. Malt liquor; drink brewed; also, a brewing. "Some well-spiced brewage."

brew'er (-ér), n. One who brews; specif., one whose business or occupation is to prepare malt liquors.

brew'ers' grain (brú-é-z), n. The insoluble residue left from the grain in making beer, much used for fodder.

brew'er's pitch. A resinous preparation used for coating the inside of casks, etc., in which malt liquors are kept.

brew'er-y (-rí), n.; pl. -ries (-ríz). 1. A brewhouse; the building and apparatus where brewing is carried on. 2. Brewing process or trade; also, brewers collectively.

brew'ing, n. 1. Act or process of preparing liquors which are brewed, as beer and ale. The customary operations of brewing comprise: (1) Malting, often performed in separate establishments. (2) Mashing (see MASH, v. t.). (3) Boiling the wort, with the addition of hops. (4) Cooling the wort. (5) Fermentation, conducted in large oak butts, and started by the addition of yeast. In bottom fermentation the temperature is kept low (52-58° C.), the action continues for a week or ten days, and the yeast finally settles to the bottom. The liquor is then drawn off and stored for several months, during which it undergoes a slow after fermentation. This is the method used for lager beers. In top fermentation the liquid is kept at 15°-18° C., the action proceeds rapidly to completion (in 3-5 days), and most of the yeast rises to the top and is removed by skimming or otherwise. The liquor is soon ready for the market. This is the common method in Great Britain, and is practiced in the United States for ales, etc. (6) Clarification, as with isinglass. (7) Bottling and barreling. See BEER, YEAST.

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2. The quantity brewed at once. A brewer of new beer set by old beer. Bacon 3. A mixing together; concoction. I am not able to vouch anything for certainty, such a brewing and sophistication of them they make. Holland. 4. Naut. A gathering or forming of a storm or squall, indicated by thick, dark clouds.

brew'is (brú'is), n. [ME. breves, broways, brouesse, brewet, brovet, OF. & F. brovet, -s being the OF. ending of the nom. sing. and acc. pl.; dim. of OF. breu, of G. origin; cf. OHG. brod. See BROTH; cf. BROSE.] 1. Broth or pottage, properly that in which beef has been boiled. 2. Bread soaked in broth, drippings of roast meat, milk, or water and butter.

brew'ster-ite (brú'stér-ít), n. [After Sir David Brewster.] Min. A zeolite resembling heulandite, but containing barium and strontium and occurring in prismatic crystals. H., 5. Sp. gr., 2.45.

Brew'ster's law (brú'stér's ló), n. [After Sir David Brewster, Scottish physicist.] Physics. An expression of the fact that when light reflected from the plane surface of a transparent substance is plane-polarized, the tangent of the angle of incidence is equal to the index of refraction of the substance.

Brian'chon's the'o-rom (brí'an'shón'stér). Math. A theorem discovered by Charles Julien Brianchon, a French mathematician (1785-1865), to the effect that the three lines which join the opposite vertices of a hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet at the same point.

Bri-a're-an (brí-á-ré-án), a. [L. Briareus, fr. Briareus, a mythological hundred-handed giant, Gr. Βριάρεως, fr. Βριάρος strong.] Pert. to or like Bri-a're-us (-ús), one of the Hecatoncheires; hence, hundred-handed or many-handed.

bribe (bríb), n. [F. bribe a lump of bread, scraps, leftovers of meals (that are generally given to a beggar), LL. briba scrap of bread; cf. OF. briber, briber, to beg.] 1. A gift begged; a present. Obs. 2. A price, reward, gift, or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct of a person in a position of trust, as an official or a voter. Undue reward for anything against justice is a bribe. Hobart. 3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

bribe, v. t.; BRIBED (brí-d); BRIB'ING (bríb'ing). 1. To rob; steal. Obs. 2. To give or promise a bribe to; to induce or influence by a bribe; to influence corruptly by some consideration. 3. To gain by a bribe; to induce as by a bribe.

bribe, v. i. 1. To commit robbery or theft. Obs. 2. To give a bribe to a person; to practice bribery. An attempt to bribe, though unsuccessful, has been held to be criminal, and the offender may be indicted. Bowler. 3. That which seduces; seduction; allurement.

brib'er (bríb'ér), n. [ME. bribour, OF. bribour beggar, vagabond.] 1. A vagabond; also, a rascal or scoundrel. Obs. 2. A robber, blackmailer, or extortioner. Obs. 3. One who gives or one who takes a bribe.

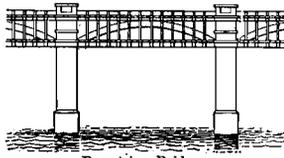
4. That which bribes; a bribe. Shak. 5. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 6. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 7. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 8. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 9. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 10. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 11. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 12. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 13. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 14. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 15. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 16. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 17. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 18. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 19. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 20. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 21. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 22. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 23. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 24. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 25. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 26. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 27. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 28. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 29. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 30. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 31. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 32. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 33. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 34. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 35. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 36. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 37. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 38. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 39. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 40. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 41. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 42. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 43. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 44. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 45. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 46. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 47. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 48. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 49. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 50. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 51. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 52. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 53. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 54. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 55. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 56. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 57. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 58. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 59. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 60. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 61. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 62. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak. 63. A person who gives or one who takes a bribe. Shak

brick (brĭk), *v. t.*; **BRICKED** (brĭkt); **BRICK'ING**. 1. To lay or pave with bricks; to surround, line, or construct with bricks. 2. To counterfeit brick construction on (a wall or the like). 3. To make into bricks or briquettes. **brick up**, to fill up, inclose, or line, with brick. **brick ax** or **axe**. A two-edged ax used to cut off bricks. **brick/bat'** (-băt'), *n.* A fragment of a brick. See **BAT**, 4. **brick beam**. A lintel of bricks laid in courses with iron straps built in to hold the bricks together. **brick clamp**. A stack of bricks arranged for burning, as with alternating layers of breeze. **brick clay**. Any clay suitable for making bricks. **brick dust**. Powdered brick, esp. red brick. **brick-dust deposit, Med.**, a sediment of urates in urine resembling brick dust. It occurs in febrile conditions. **brick earth**. Clay or earth for making bricks. **brick/field'** (-fĭld'), *n.* A field in which bricks are made. **brick/field'er** (brĭk'fĭld'ĕr), *n.* *Australia*. 1. Orig., at Sydney, a cold and violent south or southwest wind, rising suddenly, and regularly preceded by a hot wind from the north; — now usually called *southerly buster*. It blew across the *Brickfields*, formerly so called, a district of Sydney, and carried clouds of dust into the city. 2. By confusion, a midsummer hot wind from the north. **brick/kiln'** (-kĭl'; -kĭl'n'), *n.* A kiln, or furnace, in which bricks are baked or burnt; or a pile of green bricks, arched to receive underneath the fuel for burning them. **brick/layer** (-lĕr), *n.* One who works at bricklaying. **The Bricklayer, Ben Jonson**; — a nickname given by his contemporaries, in allusion to the trade of his stepfather, which he is said to have followed. **brick/layer's itch** (-ĭtĕz). An itching eczema of the hands occurring among bricklayers, caused by contact with lime. **brick/lay'ing**, *n.* Act, occupation, or art of laying bricks, or building with bricks. **brick/le** (brĭk'lĕ), *n.* [ME. *brakel*, *brukel*, *bruchel*, fr. AS. *brecan*, E. *break*'] Brittle; easily broken. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **Spenser**. — **brick/le-ness**, *n.* *Obs.* or *Dial.* **brick/mak'er** (-mĕk'ĕr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make bricks. — **brick/mak'ing**, *n.* Brickwork filled in between the timbers of wood-framed wall or partition. — **brick-nogged'** (-nŏgd'), *a.* **brick red**. A dark orange-red like that of common bricks. **brick stitch**. *Needlework*. A kind of flat couching, creating the appearance of regular courses of bricks. **brick tea**. Tea leaves and young shoots, or refuse tea, steamed or mixed with fat, etc., and pressed into small bricks. It is used in Mongolia as a medium of exchange. **brick trimmer**. *Arch.* A brick arch between the trimmer beams, that is, sprung from the chimney wall to the header, and serving to support the hearth. **brick/work'** (-wŭrk'), *n.* 1. Anything made of bricks. 2. Act of building with or laying bricks. 3. A place where bricks are made; — chiefly *pl.* **brick/y** (brĭk'ŷ), *a.* Full of bricks; formed of bricks; resembling bricks or brick dust. — *n.* A bricklayer. *Colloq.* **brick/yard'** (-yĕrd'), *n.* A place where bricks are made. **bricole'** (brĭ-kŏl'; brĭk'ŷl'), *n.* [F.] 1. A catapult. 2. In court tennis, the rebound of a ball from a wall; also, the side stroke or play by which the ball is driven against the wall; hence, fig., indirect action or stroke. 3. *Billiards*. A shot in which the cue ball is driven first against the cushion. 4. *Mil.* A kind of traces with hooks and rings, with which men drag guns where horses cannot be used. The simplest harness for men is, in military phrase, the *bricole*, which is a loop to go over the head and a piece of loose rope or line extending therefrom consisting of the single trace, the reindeer in Lapland now wear it, and so do men innumerable on the canals and at the fishing shores. *Smithson. Rep.* **brid'al** (brĭd'äl), *n.* [ME. *brĭdale*, *brudale*, AS. *brĭdeale* bride-ale, bridal feast. See **BRIDE**; **ALE**, 2.] A nuptial festival or ceremony; a marriage. Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The bridal of the earth and sky. *Herbert.* **brid'al, a.** [See **BRIDAL**, *n.*] Of or pert. to a bride or a wedding; nuptial; as, *brid'al ornaments*; a *brid'al chamber*. **brid'al duck**, the wood duck. — **b. lace**. = **CARNIVAL LACE**. — **b. myrtle**, the common myrtle. — **b. wreath**. A ROSACEOUS shrub (*Spiraea hypericifolia*) frequently cultivated for its copious umbels of small white flowers, appearing in spring. Also called *St. Peter's-wreath*. **b.** A somewhat similar saxifragaceous shrub of Chile (*Francoa rosea*). **bride** (brĭd), *n.* [F.] 1. A bride. *Obs.* 2. A loop, bar, or tie, in needlework, etc. See **BAR**, *n.*, 18 a. 3. A bonnet string. **bride, n.** [ME. *brĭde*, *brĭd*, *brude*, AS. *brĭd*; akin to OFries. *brēid*, OSax. *brīd*, D. *bruid*, OHG. *brūt*, *brūt*, G. *braut*, Icel. *brádr*, Sw. & Dan. *brud*, Goth. *brūps*; cf. L. *Frudis*, a name of Venus.] 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. *Lyttelton.* 2. A spouse, of either sex. *Obs.* 3. A popular white-flowered variety of tea rose. **b** The white Japanese anemone (*Anemone japonica alba*). **bride, v. i.** To appear or act as a bride. **bride, v. t.** To make a bride of. *Obs.* **bride-ale'**, or **brid'ale'** (brĭd'äl'), *n.* [See **BRIDAL**.] A rustic wedding feast; a bridal. See **ALE**, 2. **bride/cake'** (brĭd'kĕk'), *n.* Rich or highly ornamented cake for a wedding feast. **bride/cham'ber** (-chäm'bĕr), *n.* The nuptial apartment. **bride/cup'** (-kŭp'), *n.* A cup or bowl used by those at a

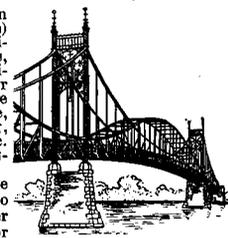
bridal; specif., a spiced cup prepared for the bridal couple at night. **bride/groom'** (brĭd'grŏm'), *n.* [ME. *bridegome*, *brudgoma*, AS. *brĭdguma* (akin to OS. *brĭdguma*, D. *bruidgome*, *brudgom*, OHG. *brĭdgomo*, MHG. *bruidgome*, G. *bräutigam*); AS. *brĭd* bride + *guma* man, akin to Goth. *guma*, Icel. *gumi*, OHG. *gomo*, L. *homo*; the insertion of *r* being perh. caused by confusion with *groom*. See **BRIDE**; cf. **GROOM**, **HOMAGE**.] A man newly married, or about to be married. — **bride/groom/ship**, *n.* **bride/knot'** (-nŏt'), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding favor. **bride/lace'** (-lĕs'), *n.* A ribbon of lace or the like formerly given as a favor at weddings and used to bind sprigs of rosemary or worn as a decoration. **brides/maid'** (brĭdz'mĕd'), *n.* A maid or woman who attends on a bride at her wedding. **brides/man** (-mĕn), *n.*; *pl.* -*mĕn* (-mĕn). A groomsmen. **bride/stake'** (brĭd'stĕk'), *n.* A stake or post formerly set in the ground for guests at a wedding to dance round. **bride/wain'** (-wĕn'), *n.* A wain, or wagon, bearing the wedding presents of the bride; and hence, a carved chest for the bride's clothing and other presents; the wedding presents; also, a wedding with invited guests. *Dial. Eng.* **bride/well** (-wĕl), *n.* 1. [cap.] A house of correction standing till 1864 in London near Blackfriars Bridge. It was formerly a palace built by Henry VIII. on the site of a Norman tower and given to the city by Edward VI. So called from St. Bride's (or Bridget's) well near by. 2. A house of correction; loosely, a jail or prison. *Eng., chiefly London.* **bride** (brĭj), *n.* [ME. *brig*, *brigg*, *brug*, *brugge*, AS. *brȳc*, *brȳc*; akin to Fries. *brēgge*, D. *brug*, OHG. *brucca*, G. *brücke*, Icel. *bruggja* pier, bridge, Sw. *brugga*, Dan. *brugge*, and prob. Icel. *brū* bridge, Sw. & Dan. *brū* bridge, pavement.] 1. A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle, as over a river, chasm, road, way, railway, road, etc., carrying a roadway for passengers, vehicles, etc. Cf. **AQUEDUCT**. **Bridges** may be divided into three principal classes: a Those built of masonry, usually on the principle of the arch. b Those built of wood, iron, or steel, and supported on piers. c Suspension bridges. The second class (b) may be still further subdivided into (1) fixed bridges, including bowstring, cantilever, tubular, and other bridges, and (2) movable bridges, including bascule, pontoon, swing, traversing, and vertical-lift bridges, etc. See also **DRAWBRIDGE**, **PONTOON BRIDGE**. 2. A movable landing stage or gangway for boats; also (now *Obs.* or *Hist.*), a pier float, jetty, or the like, for landing from boats. 3. A ridge rising from the bed of a body of water or waterway. *British.* 4. *Naut.* A platform elevated above the rail and extending across or over the deck of a vessel. Sometimes there are two, called respectively the *forward bridge* and *after bridge* according to their situation, and the gangway sometimes connecting them is called the *fore-and-aft bridge*. When a bridge has two platforms one above the other they are respectively known as the *upper bridge* and *lower bridge. 5. Anything supported above a place or object after the manner of a bridge and serving as a support for something or as a way over which something may be passed or conveyed; in general, anything resembling or likened to a bridge in form or position; specif.: a (1) The upper bony part of the nose; also, the curved part of a pair of spectacles which rests upon this part. (2) The pons Varolii. **b Music**. The small arch or bar at right angles to the strings of a violin, guitar, etc., serving to raise them and transmit their vibrations to the body of the instrument. **c** The part of the shell of a turtle which unites the carapace and plastron on each side of the body. **d** A low separating wall, usually of fire brick, in a furnace, esp. in a reverberatory furnace the one between the hearth and the grate (fire bridge), or, sometimes, that between the hearth and the flue (flue bridge); — often called *bridge wall*. **e Iron Works**. A plank way or platform to convey fuel or ore to the mouth of the furnace. **f Arch.** = **BRIDGING JOIST**. **g** = **BRIDGE BRACKET**. **h Dentistry**. A device for securing artificial crowns in spaces where teeth are missing, by*



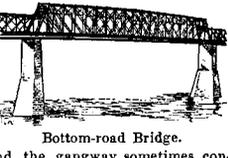
Masonry Bridge.



Bowstring Bridge.



Composite-steel Bridge.



Bottom-road Bridge.

anchorage to natural teeth as abutments. 1 *Mech.* The metal in a valve seat separating the ports. 2 A hanging scaffold, as that suspended before a canvas in scene painting. **k Railroads**. A framework spanning railroad tracks to support signals. 1 *Astron.* A band across a sun spot. **m Billiards and Pool**. (1) The hand in a position as a rest for the cue in striking the ball. (2) A contrivance consisting of a notched or crossed piece at the end of a thin wooden rod used as a cue rest when the ball is in an inaccessible position. **n Wrestling**. The position of a wrestler who, already on his back, keeps his shoulders from touching by arching his body so that he is supported by his head and feet, and sometimes elbows. **o Elec.** (1) A device to measure the resistance of a wire or other conductor forming part of an electric circuit. See **WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE**. (2) A group of heavy conducting rods connecting an electric generator with the main conductors of a lighting system. **6**. [Perh. a different word.] A card game resembling whist. The trump, if any, is determined by the dealer or his partner, the value of each trick taken over six being: for "no trumps" 12, hearts 8, diamonds 6, clubs 4, spades 2. The opponents of the dealer can, after the trump is declared, double the value of the tricks, in which case the dealer or his partner can redouble, and so on. The dealer plays his partner's hand as a dummy. The side which first reaches or exceeds 30 points scored for tricks wins a *game*; the side which first wins two games wins a *rubber*. The total score for any side is the sum of the points scored for tricks, for rubbers (each of which counts 100), for honors (which follow a special schedule of value), and for *slam*, *little slam*, and *chicane* (see these terms). **bridge by conversion**. See **CONVERSION**, 5 c. — **b.** of boats, a passageway across a stretch of water resting on boats moored abreast. — **B.** of Signs [It. *Ponte dei Sospiri*], the covered passageway which connects the Doges' Palace in Venice with the state prisons. It was constructed about 1590-1605 by Antonio Contino. Prisoners were taken over this bridge to and from the hall of judgment. The term was colloquially used of the covered way formerly over Franklin Street between the criminal court and the Tombs prison in the city of New York. — *in b.*, *Elec.*, in multiple or in parallel (with a circuit); — opposed to *in series*. **bridge** (brĭj), *v. t.*; **BRIDGED** (brĭjd); **BRIDGE'ING**. 1. To build or make a bridge or bridges on or over; as, to bridge a river. 2. To open or make (a passage, way, etc.) by a bridge. *Xerxes . . . over Hellespont* *Bridging his way, Europe with Asia joined.* *Milton.* 3. *Elec.* To connect together (two parts of a circuit); to connect in multiple or in parallel. **bridge/board'** (-bŏrd'), *n.* 1. *Arch.* A notched board to support the treads and risers of wooden stairs. 2. A board used as a bridge. **bridge bracket**. *Collon Spinning*. A small slotted bracket bridging a gap in the end frame of a reeling machine, to facilitate doffing the hanks. **bridge crane**. *Mach.* A traveling crane. **bridge grafting**. A form of *A A Bridgeboards*; grafting used in the case of *T Tread*; *R Riser*. **bridge guard**. *Railroads*. A guard, placed at bridges, consisting of two rails generally drawn in to meet in the center of the track. **bridge/head'** (-hĕd'), *n.* *Fort*. A defensive work covering or commanding the extremity of a bridge nearest the enemy; a *tête-de-pont*. **bridge house**. 1. A house connected with a bridge, as for protection, care, or control. 2. *Naut.* A structure amidships above the main deck (often formed by carrying the ship's sides up and over), the top of which forms a bridge deck. **bridge islet**. *Phys. Geog.* An island which becomes a peninsula at low water. **bridge joint**. *Railroads*. A fished rail joint connecting between ties, but supported by a plate resting on the two adjoining ties. Cf. **SUSPENDED JOINT**. **bridge piece**. *Shipbuilding*. A plate over the propeller opening. **bridge/pot'** (brĭj'pŏt'), *n.* *Milling*. The adjustable socket, or step, of a millstone spindle. **bridge rail**. *Railroads*. A rail in the form of an inverted trough. **bridge tower**. A tower on a bridge, as for the support of cables, or for defense; also, a tower serving as a bridgehead. **bridge/tree'** (-trĕ'), *n.* [*bridge* + *tree* a beam.] *Milling*. The beam by which the spindle socket of the runner is supported. **bridg'ing** (brĭj'ĭng), *p. pr., p. a., & vb. n.* of **BRIDGE**. **Specif. n.** *Arch.* The braces, or system of bracing, used between floor or other timbers to stiffen them and to distribute the weight. — **bridging joist**, a joist or beam resting on the binding joists and supporting the flooring. — **b. piece**, a piece between opposite beams acting as a strut. **brĭ/dle** (brĭ'dl'), *n.* [ME. *bridel*, AS. *bridel*; akin to OHG. *brītil*, *brītil*, D. *breidel*, and possibly to E. *brail*, Cf. **BRIDDOON**.] 1. The headgear with which a horse is governed

Dickens's novel "Martin Chuzzlewit," a fiery young American politician and journalist. **brick/bat'**, *v. t.*; **BRICK/BAT'ED**; **BRICK/BAT'ING**. To assail with brickbats. *Colloq.* **brick/en** (brĭk'ĕn), *n.* *t.* To hold up, or bridle (the head). *Dial. Eng.* **brick/en, a. Of brick. **brick/ette'**. Var. of **BRIQUETTE**. **brick/hood, n.** See **HOOD**. **brick'ing, v. n.** Brickwork, or imitation of brickwork, as in making the brick stitch. [**LOW**.] **brick/low** (-lŏ). Var. of **BRICKWORK**. **brick/mak'er's anemia** or **anemia Ankle-tostomatid**. **brick/mak'er**. **brick/stone, n.** A brick. *Obs.* **brĭ-kt**. **Bricked**. *Ref. Sp.* **bride/tĭle**. A brick. *Dial. Eng.***

bride'house, n. A house where a wedding is being celebrated. **brĭdal**. + **BRIDAL**, **BRIDLE**. **bride/less, a.** See **LESS**. **bride/ly, a.** [Cf. AS. *brĭdlic*.] **Brĭdli**; *n.* *Obs.* & *R.* **brĭd'maid'**. + **BRIDESMAID**. — **bride/maid'**, *n.* *Obs.* **bride/maid/en, n.** A bridesmaid. *Archaic*. **bride/man, n. Var. of **BRIDESMAN**. **bride'ship, n.** See **SHIP**. **bride's-lace, n. A The doddler. **b** Ribbon grass. *Eng.* **brides'maid'ing, v. n.** Serving as bridesmaid. **bride's/val**. *Bridewell. Ref. Sp.* **bride/wort'** (-wŏrt'), *n.* Meadowsweet. **bridge**. Short for **BRIDGE**. **Obs. **bridge bar, l.** The load-bearing bar in a car coupling. 2. A straight lever or crowbar with a point in the form of a right pyramid. **bridge'bol'** or **bol'**. See **NOTE**. **bridge deck, n.** A bridge large enough to serve as a partial deck. See **BRIDGE HOUSE**, 2. **bridge/less, a.** See **LESS**. **bridge/man, n.** A bridge keeper; also, a bridge builder. **bridge/mas'ter, n.** An officer in control of a bridge. *Eng.* **bridge note, Music**. In the tonic sol-fa system, a note marking the transition into a new key. **bridge perch**. The crapple. *Local, U. S.* **Bridge'er** (brĭj'ĕr), *n.* [From the Fort Bridger basin, Wyoming.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in the western United States. See **GEOLOGY**. **bridge stay**. = **GRIDER STAY**.******

bridge stone, n. A stone spanning a gutter or sunken area. **bridge/war'** (-wŏr'), *n.* 1. A ward on a bridge; also, wardship of a bridge. *Obs.* 2. The principal ward of a key. **bridge/ward, adv.** See **WARD**. **bridge/water, n.** A wooden float made originally at Bridgewater, England. **bridge/water Treas'ti-as** (brĭj'wŏt'ĕr). Eight treatises on "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as Manifested in the Creation," written by eminent authors, as Thomas Chalmers, Charles Bell, and William Howells, for publication (1833-40) under a bequest of the last Earl of Bridgewater. **bridge whist**. = **BRIDGE, n. & BRIDGE**. **bridge/war'**, *a.* Full of bridges. *Rare*.

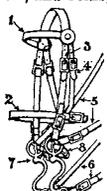
and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins, often with other appendages.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

3. A scolding bridle. See **BLANK**.

4. The action of a person who bridges, or assumes a dignified or offended air.

5. Any of various parts or things like, or suggestive of, a bridle in form or use; as: a. Med. An irregular band or membranous fold stretching from one part to another and causing abnormal adhesions. b. Anat. = **FRENUM**. c. *Anthropom.* The lid of a bridled eye. See **BRIDLED**. d. *Mach.* A strip of metal joining two parts in a machine; also, a similar piece, as a band or flanges, for limiting or restraining motion.



Riding Bridle. 1 Front; 2 Nose Band; 3 Cheek Piece; 4 Throat-latch; 5 Snaffle Rein; 6 Curb Rein; 7 Bit; 8 Curb Strap.

e. A clevis on a plow. f. A cord or the like tightening or strengthening the sides of a net. g. *Arch.* = **TRIMMER**. *Eng.* h. *Fire-arms.* The piece in the interior of a gun lock which holds in place upon the lock plate the tumbler, sear, etc. i. A span consisting of one or more ropes, lines, or chains having the ends made fast to an object or objects so that another rope, line, or chain may be attached between the ends; as the two chains passing from the mooring swivel; the cord or system of cords by which a kite is attached to its line; also, sometimes, the line forming one leg of such a span. j. *Logging.* A short rope having a pair of hooks at one end to fit into the first log of a turn on a skid road and having a clamp at the other end which runs over the controlling cable. *Western U. S.*

Syn.— Check, curb, restraint.

bridle (brī'dl), *v. t.*; **BRIDLED** (-d'ld); **BRIDLING** (-dl'ng). [*AS. briddlan.*] 1. To put a bridle upon; to equip with a bridle; as, to *bridle* a horse.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern with or as with a bridle; to check, curb, or control; as, to *bridle* the passions.

3. To carry or move as one who bridges, or assumes a stiff or dignified air; as, to *bridle* the head. *Obs. or R.*

Syn.— Check, curb, control, repress, master, subdue.

bridle, v. i. 1. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; to assume a lofty manner. "His *bridling* neck." *Wordsworth*.

2. To bend in response to the action of a bridle; — said of a horse's neck.

Syn.— See **SIMPER**.

bridle cable. *Naut.* A cable bent to a bridle. See **BRIDLE**, 51.

bridled (brī'dld), *p. a.* of **BRIDLE**. *Specif.*: *Anthropom.* Having the upper eyelid drawn down and attached at one extremity so as to form a double fold, as with the Mongolian eye.

bride hand. The hand which usually holds the bridle in riding; hence, the left hand.

bride iron. *Arch.* A strong flat iron bar so bent as to support, as in a stirrup, one end of a floor timber, etc., where no sufficient bearing can be had.

bride joint. *Carp.* A joint uniting the deeply grooved end of a timber with the slightly recessed sides of another timber.



bride path. A path or way allowing, or open only to, the passage of saddled, grooved piece, 2, horses and pack horses, as distinguished from a road for vehicles.

bride port. *Naut.* A porthole or opening in the bow through which hawsers, bridle cables, etc., are passed.

bride rein. A rein attached to the bit.

bride rod. *Railroads.* An iron tiebar used to join the ends of two switch rails to hold them to gauge.

bride structure. *Med.* A stricture caused by a narrow band stretched across a canal, as in the urethra.

bride-wise, *a.* Responsive to the action of the reins upon the bridle.

bride wrist. The wrist of the bridle hand.

bridoon (brī'doon'), *n.* [*F. bridon, from bridle*; of *G.* or *D.* origin. See **BRIDLE**, *n.*] *Mil.* The snaffle and rein of a military, or double, bridle (one having both snaffle and curb bits), which may be used independently at the pleasure of the rider.

The curb is buckled to the front straps, and the *bridoon* to the rear straps, and a trifle higher than the curb bit.

Brie (brē), *n.*, **Brie cheese.** A kind of soft cream cheese made in the district of Brie, in France; also, cheese of the same type made elsewhere.

brief (brēf), *a.* [*ME. bref, F. brief, bref, fr. L. brevis*; akin to *Gr. βραχύς* short, and perh. to *Skr. barkh* to tear. Cf. **BREVE**.] 1. Short in duration or space; curtailed.

2. Concise; terse; succinct; also, curt; abrupt.

The *brief*'s style is that which expresseth much in little.

3. Rife; common; prevalent. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn.— Transitory, short-lived, ephemeral, fleeting; concise, succinct, summary, compendious, condensed, terse, curt. — **BRIEF**, *SHORT*. **BRIEF** refers to duration only; **SHORT**, to both duration and linear extent; as, a *brief* interview, discourse, a *short* sermon, a *short* time, distance, *short* legs, grass. As applied to duration, *brief* and *short* are sometimes complete synonyms. But *short* frequently (not always) suggests incompleteness, curtailment, or sudden stoppage; *brief* sometimes (but not always) implies condensation; as, he cut his speech *short*, he made a *brief* speech. See **TRANSIENT**, **CONCISE**.

brief, adv. *Obs. or Poetic.* Briefly; *specif.*: a. In a few words; concisely. b. In short; in brief. *Shak.*

brief, n. [*OF. brief, F. bref*. See **BRIEF**, *a.*; cf. **BREVE**.] 1. An official letter or mandate, such as a notice, summons, a letter of credentials, as to a friar, etc. *Obs.*

2. Hence: a. An apostolical rief. b. A circumstantial

statement of the causes of a person's poverty used as a begging petition; a begging letter. *Dial. Eng.* c. Any formal letter or dispatch.

3. A short concise writing or letter; a statement in few words; hence, a summary or epitome.

Bear this sealed brief, With winged haste, to the lord marshal. *Shak.*

4. A catalogue or list; a memorandum or invoice. *Obs. or R.*

5. *Law.* a. A writ or precept, esp. an original writ; a breve. b. *Scots Law.* = **BREVE**. c. *Eng. Law.* A letter patent issued (formerly) by the sovereign, as the head of the Established Church, authorizing a collection to be made in the churches for some specified purpose. d. An abridgment or concise statement of a client's case, made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law; — *specif.* called *trial brief*.

In England, where a cause is conducted by a solicitor and argued or tried by a barrister or counselor, the brief is prepared by the solicitor. A similar practice is sometimes observed in the United States. (Cf. **BARRISTER**, **ATTORNEY**, **SOLICITOR**.) e. A statement, with more or less detail, of the heads or points of a legal argument; *specif.*, one used on error or appeal. f. A brief of title (see below).

6. A spell; a charm. *Scot.* *Dial. Dict.*

7. *Music.* A kind of note. See **BREVE**, 1. *Obs.*

Syn.— See **COMPENDIUM**.

brief of title, an abstract or abridgment of all the deeds and other papers constituting the chain of title to any real estate. — *In brief*, in a few words; in short; briefly. "Open the matter *in brief*."

brief (brēf), *v. t.*; **BRIEFED** (brēft); **BRIEFING**. 1. To make a brief of (pleadings); to make an abstract or abridgment of. "The charge for *briefing* the Dutch document."

2. To provide with a brief; to instruct by a brief; hence, to retain as counsel. *Eng.*

3. To make brief, or short. "I will speak the truth. *W. G. Wills*.

briefless, *a.* Having no brief; without clients. — **briefless-ly**, *adv.* — **briefless-ness**, *n.*

brier (brī'er), *n.* [*ME. bryere, brier, AS. brēr, brēr; cf. L. briar* prickly, thorn, brier, pin, *Gael. breas* bush, brier, *W. prys, prysg*.] 1. Any plant with a woody stem bearing thorns or prickles; esp., any species of *Rosa*, *Rubus*, or *Smitax* (which see); in England, *specif.*, the wild rose.

2. A group or mass of brier bushes.

3. A thorn or twig of a brier; a branch of brier.

The thorns and briers of reproof. *Couper.*

brier, *n.* [*F. bruyère* heath, *LL. brucaria*, prob. of Celt. origin.] 1. The white or tree heath of southern Europe (*Erica arborea*), the root of which is used in the manufacture of pipes, and is known in the trade as *French brier*.

2. A pipe made of brierwood.

brier root. 1. The root of the brier.

2. The root of various plants, used in the manufacture of smoking pipes known as *brierwood* pipes; *specif.*: a. In Europe, that of *Erica arborea*. See 2d **BRIER**, 1. b. In the United States, the root of the mountain laurel, also of *Smitax laurifolia* and *S. walteri*.

brier-wood (brī'er-wōd'), *n.* 1. a. The root wood of the brier (*Erica arborea*). See 2d **BRIER**, 1. b. Any of various other woods used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes.

2. A pipe made of this wood.

briery (brī'ē-ē), *Full of briers.* — *n.* A briery place.

briery thist, the eryngo.

brive (brēv), *n.* [*See BRIEF*, *n.*; **BREVE**.] *Scots Law.* A chancery writ directing trial, usually by jury, to be made of certain matters specified therein. Anciently actions proceeded upon *brives* issued to the justiciar or judge ordinary; but the use of a *brive* is now virtually obsolete, except in the proceeding for the appointment of a curator to an insane person, when it is directed to a special judge.

brig (brīg), *n.* [*Short for BRIGANTINE*.] *Naut.* A two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

See **HERMAPHRODITE BRIG**.

brig, *n.* [*Origin unknown*.] On a United States man-of-war, the place of confinement for offenders.

brigade (brī-gād'), *n.* [*F., fr. It. brigata* troop, brigade, orig., a contending troop, fr. *briga* quarrel. See **BRIGAND**.] 1. A band of people. *Obs.*

2. *Mil.* A body of troops, whether cavalry, artillery, or infantry (or, formerly, mixed) consisting of two or more regiments, or similar units, under the command of a brigadier general. In the United States army, since 1917, two infantry regiments or three artillery regiments constitute a brigade.

3. Any body of persons organized for acting or marching together under authority; as, a fire *brigade*.

brigade (brī-gād'), *v. t.*; **BRIGADED** (-gād'ed); **BRIGADING** (-'ng). 1. *Mil.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades.

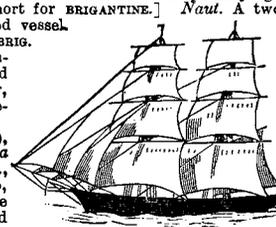
2. To arrange in a group or collection; classify.

The two classes (Reptilia and Aves) have been *brigaded* together by Prof. Huxley under the name of Saurapsida. *A. Newton*.

brigade major, *Mil.* In the British and, formerly, the United States service, an officer temporarily assigned to a brigade to assist the brigadier as a sort of adjutant.

brigadier (brī-gād-ēr'), *n.* [*F.*] *Mil.* One in command of a brigade; *specif.*: a. In the United States army, a brigadier general. b. In the British service, an officer of any rank temporarily in command of a brigade. He returns to his former rank on the dishandment of the brigade.

brigadier general, *Mil.* An officer in command of a bri-



Brig.

brid'well + **BRIDEWELL**.

bride (brīd), *Obs. or Scot. var. of BREE*, broth.

brideor + **BRIER**.

brisee + **BREZE**.

gade, ranking next above a colonel, and below a major general; — sometimes called *brigadier* (which see). In the United States army his insignia on shoulder straps is a single silver embroidered star. See **SHOULDER STRAP**, *Illustr.*

brig-a-low' (brīg'ā-lō'), *n.* [*Native name*.] In Australia, any of several species of *Acacia*, esp. *A. harpophylla* and *A. doratoxylo*. The wood is hard, heavy, and elastic.

brig'and (brīg'ānd), *n.* [*F. brigand, OF. brigant* light-armed soldier, fr. *LL. brigans* light-armed soldier (cf. *It. brigante* brigand, *brigare* to strive, contend, fr. *briga* quarrel); prob. of *G.* origin, and perh. akin to *E. break*; cf. *Goth. brikjan* to break, *brakja* strife. Cf. **BRIEVE**; 1. A light-armed, irregular foot soldier. *Obs. or Hist.*

2. A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; one of a band of robbers; esp., one of a gang living in mountain retreats; a highwayman; a freebooter.

Giving them not a little the air of brigands or banditti. *Jeffrey*.

brig'and-age (-ān-dāj), *n.* [*F. brigandage*.] Life and practices of brigands; also, brigands collectively.

brig'an-dine (brīg'ān-dēn; -dīn), *n.* [*F. brigandine* (cf. *It. brigantina*, fr. *OF. brigant*). See **BRIGAND**.] A medieval coat of body armor consisting of scales or plates, sometimes overlapping each other, generally of metal, and sewed to linen, leather, or other material. *Jer. xlv. 4.*

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet, And brigantine of brass. *Milton*.

brig'and-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a brigand or brigands. — **brig'and-ish-ly**, *adv.*

A truculent, brigandish, bearded old fellow. *H. van Dyke*.

brig'and-ism (-ān-dīz'm), *n.* Brigandage.

brig'an-tine (-ān-tēn; -tīn), *n.* [*F. brigantine*, fr. *It. brigantino*, orig., a piratical vessel. See **BRIGAND**.] A medieval

1. A piratical vessel. *Obs.* b. Any of various light, swift vessels used in the Mediterranean and the Levant. *Rare*.

2. A two-masted, square-rigged vessel, differing from a brig in that she does not carry a square mainsail. b. In Great Britain, and sometimes elsewhere, a hermaphrodite brig (which see).

Briggs'-lan (brīg'z-lān), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the English mathematician Henry Briggs (1561-1630) or his mathematical discoveries.

Briggian logarithms. See **LOGARITHM**.

bright (brīt), *a.* **BRIGHTER**; **BRIGHTEST**. [*ME. briht, AS. beorht, bryht*; akin to *OS. berht, OHG. berht, Icel. bjartir, Goth. batrhts*. Cf. **ALBERT**.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; shedding or having much light; shining; luminous; not dark.

The earth was dark, but the heavens were bright. *Drake*.

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.

Bright as an angel new-dropped from the sky. *Parnell*.

4. Having or displaying a clear, quick intellect; intelligent; clever; alert; animated; vivacious; also, cheerful; cheery. *Be bright* and jovial among your guests. *Shak.*

5. Illustrations glorious. In the brightest annals of a female reign. *Cotton*.

6. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eyes; clear. That he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *I. Watts*.

7. Conspicuous in shade or tone: a. Of brilliant color; of light or lively hue or appearance; as, *bright* Virginia tobacco. Here the *bright* crocus and blue violet grew. *Pope*.

b. Ringing; clear; — said of sounds.

8. *Naut.* Of woodwork, scraped and cleaned, usually with sand and canvas, but not painted.

Syn.— Luminous, lustrous, splendid, resplendent, effulgent, refulgent, radiant, sparkling, gleaming, flashing, glittering, glistening, lucid, beamy, clear, transparent; illustrious, witty, clever, vivacious, sunny. — **BRIGHT**, **SHINING**, **BRIGHTLY**. **BRIGHT** (opposed to *dull*) is the most general term, and applies to any object which emits or reflects light; as, a *bright* fire, a *bright* sword. **SHINING** applies to objects which emit or reflect light strongly or steadily; **BRIGHTLY**, to those which shine brightly by gleams or flashes; as, "a burning and a *shining* light" (*John* v. 35); "the *shining* levels of the lake" (*Tennyson*); **BRIGHTLY** as an electric light, a *brilliant* gem; cf. *bright* eyes, *shining* eyes, *brilliant* eyes. **Fig.** **BRIGHT** is still opposed to *dull*; *shining* suggests illustrious or distinguished, *brilliant*, striking or splendid, qualities; as, a *bright* idea, a *bright* pupil; a *shining* example, *shining* talents; a *brilliant* writer, a *brilliant* exploit. See **RADIANT**, **TRANSPARENT**; cf. **FLASH**, **SCINTILLATE**.

bright rope, wire rope whose wires have not been galvanized, tinned, or otherwise coated. — *b. shafting*. *Mach.*, shafting made cylindrically true by special rolling processes or by being turned up in the lathe; — distinguished from *black shafting*. — *b. work*, polished metal work, as on the deck of a ship; also, woodwork scraped bright.

bright, n. [*AS. beorht*.] 1. Splendor; brightness. *Poetic*. Dark with excessive *bright* thy skirts appear. *Milton*.

2. One that is bright; *specif.*: a. A beautiful woman. *Obs.* b. A piece of American timber that has been kept dry in transit, so that it retains its bright color. *Eng.* c. Tobacco of a certain light shade.

bright, adv. [*AS. beorhte*.] Brightly. *Chaucer*.

I say it is the moon that shines so bright. *Shak.*

bright, v. t. To illumine; to make bright. *Rare*.

The sun that brights the fairest morn. *Paul L. Ford*.

bright'en (brīt'v'n), *v. t.*; **BRIGHT'ENED** (brīt'nd); **BRIGHT'EN-ING**. [*FROM BRIGHT*, *a.*] 1. To make bright or brighter; to make to shine; to increase the luster of; to give a brighter hue to.

2. To make illustrious; 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; 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*.

2. A soldier equipped with a brigantine; also, a brigand. *Obs.*

brig'and, *n.* [*F. brigand, OF. brigant* light-armed soldier, fr. *LL. brigans* light-armed soldier (cf. *It. brigante* brigand, *brigare* to strive, contend, fr. *briga* quarrel); prob. of *G.* origin, and perh. akin to *E. break*; cf. *Goth. brikjan* to break, *brakja* strife. Cf.

5. Fabrics. To subject to some process that increases the luster; as, in calico printing the colors are brightened by boiling in a solution of soda and other materials.
Silk is usually brightened, given the serop feel, after dyeing, by working it in a dilute solution of acetic sulphuric, or tartaric acid for a short time.
G. S. Fraps.

bright'en (brī't'n), *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright; to clear up; to become bright or cheerful.

And night shall brighten into day. *N. Cotton.*
And, all his prospects brightening to the last.
His heaven commences ere the world be past. *Goldsmith.*

bright'ly, *adv.* [A. S. *brīhtlice*.] 1. Brilliantly; splendidly; with luster; as, brightly shining armor.
2. With lively intelligence; intelligently.

Looking brightly into her mother's face. *Hawthorne.*

bright'ness (brī't'nēs), *n.* [A. S. *brīhtnes*. See BRIGHT.] 1. The quality or state of being bright; splendor; luster; brilliancy; clearness.
2. Acuteness (of the faculties); sharpness of wit.

The brightness of his parts . . . distinguished him. *Prior.*
Syn.—Radiance, resplendence, effulgence, glory.

Bright's disease (brī'ts dī-zēz'), [After Dr. Richard Bright of London, who first described kidney diseases in 1827.] *Med.* Any of several forms of disease of the kidney attended with albumin in the urine, including esp. acute and chronic non-suppurative nephritis. See NEPHRITIS.

Bright (brī't), *n.* [Cf. BRIDGET.] *Coll. Myth.* The Gaelic goddess of the fire and hearth and also of poetic inspiration, daughter of Dagda and spouse of Bress.

Bright-tine (-tīn; -tēn), *n.* [See BRIDGET.] A member of the Augustinian order (also called the Order of the Savior) founded, for men as well as women, by St. Bridget (or Bright) of Sweden about 1344. It spread from Sweden throughout northern Europe, and still exists in scattered monasteries, as in Portugal, Holland, and Bavaria. It has been recently revived in Belgium, Spain, and England.

brigue (brēg), *n.* [F. *brigue*, fr. LL. *briga* quarrel. See BRIGAND.] Cabal, intrigue, faction, or quarrel. *Obs.* or *R.*

brigue, v. t.; BRIGUED (brēgd); BRIGUING (brēg'ing). [F. *brigue* to intrigue for.] To beguile or insnare; also, to gain by intrigue. *Obs.*

brigue, v. i. To contend or solicit by intrigue. *Obs.*

brill (brīl), *n.* [Cf. Corn. *brilli* mackerel, fr. *brith* streaked, speckled.] A European flatfish (*Bothus rhombus*) allied to the turbot, esteemed as food.

brilliance (brīl'yāns), *n.* Brilliancy. *Tennyson.*

brilliant'y (brīl'yān-ē), *n.* [See BRILLIANT.] Quality or state of being brilliant; splendor; glitter; great brightness.

brilliant (-yānt), *a.* [F. *brillant*, p. pr. of *briller* to shine, sparkle (cf. Fr. & Sp. *brillar*, It. *brillare*), fr. L. *beryllus* a sea-green precious stone. See BERYL.] 1. Sparkling with luster; glittering; very bright; as, a brilliant star.
2. Distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining; as, brilliant talents.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform brilliant exploits. *Fisher Ames.*

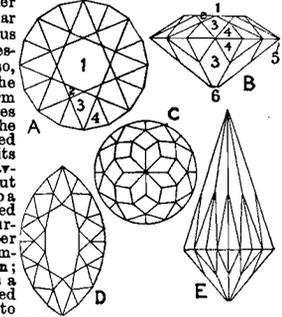
Syn.—See BRIGHT.

brilliant crocein, a vivid red disazo dyestuff, used for dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and paper, and as a lake. — *b. green*. See DYE. — *b. madman*. Same as MADMAN OF THE NORTH. — *b. penicillin*. See DYE. — *b. scarlet*. A Mercuric iodide, HgI₂. Its color, though brilliant, is very fugitive. *b. cochineal red A*. See DYE. — *b. yellow*. See DYE.

brilliantly, adv. — **brilliantness, n.**

brilliant, n. [F. *brillant*. See BRILLIANT, a.] 1. Jewelry.

A diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have especial brilliancy; also, the form itself. The ordinary modern form resembles two cones placed base to base, the upper being truncated comparatively near its base and the lower having the apex only cut off. It has at the top one principal face, called the table, which is surrounded by a number of sloping facets forming the bezel, or crown; at the bottom, it has a small flat facet called the culet, parallel to the table and connected with the girdle by a pavilion of elongated facets. The ordinary modern brilliant has, besides the table and the culet, 56 facets, 32 above the girdle and 24 below. Sometimes 8 extra facets are added around the culet. Similarly, the double, split, or trap brilliant has 72 facets, 40 above and 32 below, and the single or half brilliant, 28 or 32 facets, 16 above and 12 or 16 below. The twentieth-century cut or brilliant is a new form of cutting, with more numerous and differently shaped and arranged facets than the ordinary brilliant. It has been cut with 88 and with 80 facets, the table being replaced by a low pyramidal range of facets carried to a central point.



Brilliant. A, B Top and Side View of American cut; 1 Table, 2 Star facets, 3 Main facets, 4 Corner facets, 5 Girdle (all above the girdle is the Bezel, all below is the Pavilion), 6 Culet; C Top of eighteenth-century cut; D Marquise; E Briolette.

2. *Print.* A minute size of type, smaller than diamond, and seldom used. See TYPE.

3. A kind of cotton goods, figured in the weaving, and sometimes having a colored design.

brill'end, Brightened. *Ref. Sp.*

brill'en-or, n. One that brightens.

brill'en-ing, v. b. n. of BRIGHTEN. Specif. = FLOURATION.

brill'eyes, n. Blues.

brill'ish, a. See ISH.

brill'ine spectrum. See SPECTRUM.

brill'nt. n. Brighten. *Ref. Sp.*

brill'nt (brī't'n), *n.* A grape resembling the Catawba.

brill'nt (brī't'n), *n.* A European variety of blue brigue.

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brill'ant-ent' (brīl'yānt-ēt'), *a.* Jewelry. Cut in the form of a brilliant. See BRILLIANT, n.

brill'ant-line (brīl'yān-tēn), *n.* [F. *brillantine*. See BRILLIANT, a.] 1. An oily composition used to make the hair glossy.

2. A dress fabric, as of mohair or goat's wool, glossy on both sides, and resembling alpaca but of superior quality.

brim (brīm), *n.* [M. E. *brim*, *brimma*, A. S. *brymme* edge, border; akin to Icel. *brimr*, Sw. *bräm*, Dan. *bræmme*, G. *brame*, *bräme*. Possibly same word as A. S. *brim* surf, sea, and properly meaning, line of surf at the border of the sea, and akin to L. *frēmere* to roar, murmur.] 1. The edge or margin, as of a fountain, or of the water contained in it; the brink; border; — formerly used with defining words in the sense of "shore" or "bank."

The feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water. *Josh. iii. 15.*

2. The rim, border, or upper edge of a cup, dish, or any hollow vessel.

Saw I that insect on this goblet's brim, I would remove it with an anxious pity. *Coleridge.*

3. The rim of a hat.

Syn.—See BORDER.

brim of the pelvis, Anat., the upper boundary of the true pelvis formed by the iliopectineal line, the crests of the pubic bones, and the front margin of the base of the sacrum.

brim, v. t.; BRIMMED (brī'md); BRIMMING. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

Arrange the board and brim the glass. *Tennyson.*

brim, v. i. To be full to the brim. "The brimming stream."

to brim over, to be so full as to overflow.

He asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object, and brimmed over with ecstasy. *Hawthorne.*

brim'ful (brī'm'fūl), *adv.* — **brim'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **brim'ful-ness, n.**

brimmed (brī'md), *a.* 1. Having a brim.

2. Full to, or level with, the brim.

brim'mer (brī'm'ēr), *n.* 1. One that brims, or fills to overflowing, as a swelling wave.

2. A brimful bowl; a bumper.

brim'mer, v. t. & i.; BRIM'MERED (-ērd); BRIM'MER-ING. To fill (a glass) to the brim; to drink brimmers.

brim'stone (brī'm'stōn; in Eng. usage often -stān), *n.* [M. E. *brimston*, *brimston*, *bernston*, *brinston*, *brinston*. See BURN, v. t., STONE.] 1. Sulphur. See SULPHUR.

2. A sulphur; a virago.

brim'stone-wort (-wōrt), *n.* Either of two European apiaquous plants (*Pseudanum palustre* and *P. officinale*) the dried roots of which, when burned, emit the odor of brimstone; — called also *sulphurweed* and *sulphurwort*.

brim'ston'y (-stōn'y), *a.* Containing or resembling brimstone; sulphurous.

brin (brīn), *n.* [F.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brin'ded (brīn'dēd), *a.* [Cf. Icel. *brindöttir* brindled, fr. *brandr* brand; and M. E. *bernen*, *brinnen*, to burn. See BRAND, BURN, Brindled.]

brin'dle (brīn'dl), *a.* [See BRINDLE.] Brindled state or color; also, a brindled animal. — **brin'dle, a.**

brin'dled (brīn'd'ld), *a.* [A dim. form of *brinded*.] Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny ground; streaked; brindled. "A brindled lion." *Churchill.*

brinded gn. See GNU.

brine (brīn), *n.* [A. S. *brīne*, akin to OD. *brine*, D. *brijn*.]

1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt; pickle; hence, any strong saline solution.

2. The ocean; the water of an ocean, sea, or salt lake.

3. Tears. "What a deal of brine hath washed thy sorrow cheeks for Rosaline!" *Shak.*

brine, v. t.; BRINED (brīnd); BRINING (brīn'ing). 1. To steep or saturate in brine.

2. To sprinkle with salt or brine; as, to brine hay.

brine fly. Any of various acalyptate dipterous flies of the genus *Ephydra* and allied genera whose larvæ live in artificial brines and in salt lakes.

brine pump. *Marine Engin.* A pump for withdrawing the brine from a ship's boiler when it becomes too strong.

brine shrimp, brine worm. A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Artemia*. See ARTEMIA, *Illustr.*

bring (brīng), *v. t. & i.*; *pret. & p. p.* BROUGHT (brōt); *p. pr. & vb. pres. part.* BRINGING. [M. E. *bringen*, A. S. *bringan*; akin to OS. *bringian*, D. *bringen*, Fries. *bringa*, 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 near place.

To please shall we convey you safe, And bring you back. *Shak.*

2. To make to come; procure; produce; draw to. There is nothing will bring you more honor . . . than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

3. To convey; carry or conduct; move.

In distillation, the water . . . brings over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Sir I. Newton.*

4. To persuade; induce; draw; lead; guide. It seems so preposterous a thing . . . that they do not easily bring themselves to it. *Locke.*

5. To procure in exchange; to sell for; fetch; as, what does coal bring per ton?

6. To advance; adduce; specif., Law, to prefer, as a charge; institute, as an action.

7. To derive; deduce; as, to bring a pedigree. *Obs. Shak.*

brills (brīlz), *n. pl.* The hair on a horse's eyelids. *Obs.*

brim. Var. of BREAM. *Dial. Eng. brim.* Var. of BREME. — **brim'ly, adv.**

brim, n. [A. S., surf, sea.] The sea water. *Obs.*

brim, n. t. & i. [M. E. *brimmen*; cf. M. E. *brime*, burn, wild, fierce, OD. *brēmen* to burn with lust.] To rut; to copulate with; — said of swine. — **brim, n.**

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brim, n. t. & i. [M. E. *brimmen*

[ME. broiden, brouden, F. broder, confused with E. braid; F. broder is fr. OF. broder, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. W. brathu to sting, stab, Ir. & Gael. brod good, prickly; but also Icel. broddr a spike, a sting, A.S. brod a point, E. brad.] To embroider. Archaic. — broid'er-er (broid'er-er), n. Archaic.

They shall make a broidered coat. Ex. xxviii. 4. broid'er-y (broid'er-y), n.; pl. -ies (-iz). [F. broderie.] Embroidery. Archaic.

broigne (brouin), n. [OF. of G. origin. Cf. BYRMIE.] A medieval defensive garment consisting of leather or woven fabric on which were sewn metal rings, plates, etc.

broil (broil), n. [F. broillier to disorder; origin uncert.] A confused or noisy disturbance; a tumult; esp., a quarrel; brawl.

Syn. — Contention, fray, affray, tumult, altercation, dissension, discord, contest, conflict, brawl. See DISPUTE.

broil, v. t. 1. To mix confusedly; to involve in confusion; agitate. Obs. "Broiled with melancholy." More. 2. To embroil. Rare.

broil, v. i. To quarrel; to engage in a broil.

broil, v. t.; BROILED (broil'd); BROILING. [ME. broilen, AF. broillier to burn, OF. broillir to be hot; of uncertain origin; cf. G. brodeln to boil, bubble, and F. brûler to burn, OF. brûler.] 1. To burn; to char. Obs. 2. To cook by direct exposure to heat over a fire, esp. upon a gridiron or on live coals; — distinguished from fry. 3. To subject to great (commonly direct) heat.

broil, v. t. To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over the fire; to be greatly heated, or to be made uncomfortable with heat. "He broiled with impatience." Sterne.

broil, n. 1. Act of broiling; also, an excessively hot condition. "The broil of the brazer." Browning. 2. Something broiled, as a broiled steak; a grill.

broil'er (broil'er), n. One who excites broils; one who engages in or promotes noisy quarrels.

What doth he but turn broiler, . . . make new libels against the church? Hamond.

broil'er, n. One that broils; specif.: a one who cooks by broiling. b A utensil, as a gridiron, used in broiling. c A chicken or other bird fit for broiling. Colloq. d A very hot day. Colloq.

bro'kage (brō'kāj), n. [Cf. OF. brocage.] The trade, business, or recompense of a broker; brokerage. Brokage was formerly much used with an implication of immoral or illegal jobbery, as in buying or selling offices, acting as a procurer, etc.; it is now little used, except in marriage brokage, which is more common than marriage brokerage.

broke (brōk), pret. & obsoles. p. p. of BREAK.

broke, v. i.; BROKED (brōk't); BROKING (brōk'ing). [See BROKER.] 1. To transact business as or through a broker; to traffic; to deal. Rare. 2. To act as procurer or go-between in love matters. Obs. We do want a certain necessary woman to broke between them. Cupid said.

broke, n. [Cf. AS. gebroc a breaking, fragment, and E. break.] 1. A fragment, as of kitchen leavings. Obs. or Scot. 2. A wound; a break. Obs.

3. pl. Locks of short wool found on the edge of the fleece, esp. about the neck and belly; skirtings or shorts, often classed as super, middle, and common, according to differences in quality.

bro'ken (brō'k'n), p. p. & p. a. of BREAK, v. t. Specif.: 1. A violently separated into parts or pieces; in fragments. b Fractured; sundered; strained apart; rent; as, broken friendship. c Made infirm or weak, as by disease, age, or hardships. "The broken soldier." Goldsmith.

The one being who remembered him as he had been before his mind was broken. G. Eliot. d Subdued; crushed; as, a broken spirit. e Made submissive; trained to use; as, a broken horse. f Violated; as, a broken vow. g Ruined financially; bankrupt.

2. Disconnected; not continuous; bent; also, rough; uneven; as, a broken surface; broken antennae of an insect. 3. Imperfectly spoken, as by a foreigner; as, broken English; also, imperfectly spoken on account of emotion.

Amidst the broken words and loud weeping of those grave senators. Macaulay. 4. Philol. a Designating a vowel which has undergone breaking. b Pertaining to or designating certain plurals in Arabic which vary considerably from the singular forms. 5. Of uneven quality, as paper, soiled or spotted more than retree. Such paper is sold in Great Britain in packages marked with three crosses. 6. Dulled or saddened; — said of colors, as russet or slate, which contain an admixture of gray.

broken ashlar, ashlar in which the stones are rectangular, but of different sizes and shapes. — b beer, remnants or leavings of beer. — b breast, abscess of the mammary gland. — b coal, a size of anthracite coal. See COAL. — b. function, Math., one expressed for successive finite intervals by different formulae or developments, all, however, comprehensible under the same Fourier's series; one represented graphically by contiguous portions of different elementary curves, as a line segment followed by a circular arc followed by a cycloidal arc, etc. Fourier first showed that a single function may have a graph made up of such arbitrary portions. — b. line, Geom., a line made up of straight lines which join a number of given points taken in some specified order. — b. lot, Stock Exchange, a lot of bonds or shares aggregating less than \$10,000 in value. Cant. — b. man, an outlaw. Scot. — b. meat, fragments of meat or other food. — b. music, a music with its chords broken into arpeggios.

b Music for different instruments playing together or alternately; concerted music. — b. number, a fraction. — b. pediment, a pediment, frequent in the renaissance style, having a gap at the apex, as for a statue, vase, etc. See No. 5 of "Renaissance" in ARCHITECTURE, Illust. — b. stowage, Naut., stowage of cargo in which vacant spaces are left. — b. tea, tea siftings, which are considered inferior to unbroken tea.

bro'ken-ly, adv. of BROKEN.

bro'ken-ness, n. See NESS.

bro'ken-wind'ed, a. Feter. Af. broil. Broil'd. Ref. Sp.

broil'er-y, n. [F. broillierie.] Disturbance; dissension. Obs. broil'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BROIL.

broil'ing-ly, adv. of BROILING.

— broken transit, Astron., a transit whose axis forms part of the right-angled telescope tube, the eyepiece remaining stationary in one of the pivots. — b. weather, unsettled weather. — b. wind. Veler. = HEAVES.

bro'ken-backed' (brō'k'n-bāk't), a. Having a broken back; hence: a Naut. Hogged; so weakened as to droop at each end; — said of a ship. b Having bones of the back or loins ankylosed, or united by a bony growth rather than a ligament; — said of horses; chinked in the chine.

bro'ken-down', a. Broken or infirm in strength, force, power, health, morals, or the like.

bro'ken-heart'ed (-hārt'ēd; -tīd; -st), a. Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair. — b rō' - 3, 3 Levels.

bro'ken-heart'ed-ly, adv. — bro'ken-heart'ed-ness, n. She left her husband almost broken-hearted. Macaulay

Syn. — Heartbroken, disconsolate, inconsolable, comfortable, woe-begone, forlorn.

bro'ken-mouth'ed (-mōuth'ēd; -mōuth'ēd), a. Having lost some of the teeth, as aged sheep and cattle.

bro'ker (brō'kēr), n. [ME. brocator, prob. fr. (assumed) OF. broquoer, fr. broquier or brokier, dial. form of brochier. The broker was accordingly in the first place a retail vender of wine, hence in general a middleman, an agent. Oxf. E. D. See BROACH (to tap).] 1. A retailer or petty dealer; a peddler. Obs. 2. A dealer in secondhand goods; a pawnbroker. Eng. 3. A dealer in money, notes, bills of exchange, etc.; — often with a qualifier; as, bill broker, exchange broker. Unlike the factor, the broker does not, as broker, take possession of, nor have a lien upon, the subject matter of the negotiation; nor does he contract in his own name except where this rule is varied by local custom, or the like. He is primarily the agent of the party by whom he is originally employed, but for some purposes, as the execution of the broker's note, he is the agent of both parties.

Brokers are mere mediums of communication between buyer and seller. T. E. Holland.

4. A go-between in affairs of love or marriage. Obs. Shak. bro'ker-age (-āj), n. The business or employment of a broker; also, the fee, reward, or commission for transacting business as a broker, as that given to a life-insurance agent for insurance effected by him; brokerage.

bro'ker's note. Law. The memorandum given by a broker to the parties for whom he is acting, stating the terms of the contract entered into.

bro'ker-y (brō'kēr-y), n. 1. The business of a broker. Obs. 2. The wares of a broker.

bro'king (-k'ing), a. Pert. to a broker or brokerage. Obs. bro'ma (brō'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βρωμα food, βρωμακρεω to eat.] 1. Med. Aliment; food. 2. An easily digested form of cocoa from which the oil has been thoroughly extracted.

bro'ma-ce'tic (-sē'tic; -sēt'ik), a. [bro'mo + acetic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of three crystalline acids corresponding to the three chloroacetic acids, and called respectively, monobromoacetic acid, CH₂BrCO₂H; dibromoacetic acid, CHBr₂CO₂H; and tribromoacetic acid, CBr₃CO₂H. Specif., pert. to or designating the mono acid.

bro'mal (brō'māl), n. [G.; bromine + alcohol.] Chem. An oily, colorless fluid, CBr₂COH, related to bromoform as chloral is to chloroform, and obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bro'ma-lide (-mā-lid; -līd; 184), n. Also -lid. Chem. A compound exactly analogous to chloralide, but containing bromine instead of chlorine. See CHLORALIDE.

bro'ma-lin (-līn), n. [From BROMINE.] Pharm. A colorless or white crystalline compound, (CH₂)₆N₂C₂H₂Br, used as a sedative in epilepsy.

bro'm-an'il (brō'm'ān'īl), n. [bromo + aniline.] Chem. A substance analogous to chloranil but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

bro'mate (brō'māt), n. Chem. A salt of bromic acid.

bro'mats, v. t. To combine or impregnate with bromine; as, bromated camphor.

bro'me grass (brōm). [See BROMUS.] Any grass of the genus Bromus. Most of the species are coarse, troublesome weeds, but the awnless brome grass (B. inermis) is cultivated for forage.

Bro-mel'ia (brō-mē'lī-ā), n. [NL., after Olaf Bromel (1639-1705), Swedish botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American plants, type of the Bromeliaceae, and closely allied to Ananas, from which it differs in the deeply cut calyx. B. pinguin is the pinguin, or wild pineapple. This and other species yield a valuable fiber. See PINGUIN.

Bro-mel'ia-ce-ae (-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A large family of monocotyledonous plants, natives chiefly of tropical America, containing about 40 genera and 900 species, among which are Bromelia, Ananas, Tillandsia, and Pitcairnia. They are epiphytic or terrestrial herbs, with regular and perfect bracteate flowers, and basal, often spiny, leaves. Many are ornamental greenhouse plants. — bro-mel'ia-ceous (shūs), a.

bro-mel'in (brō-mē'līn), n. [From Bromelia, former general origin.] Child; brat. Obs. bro'l'y (brō'l'y), n. Umbrella. Slang. Eng. & Australia.

bro'm. = BROM.

bro-mar-gy-rite (brō-mār'jī-rit), n. [bromo + argyro- + -ite.] = BROMYTRITE.

bro-ma-tog'ra-phy (brō-mā-tōg'rā-fī), n. = BROMOGRAPHY.

bro'ma-to'l'o-gy (-tōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. βρωμα, βρωματος, food + -logy.] The science of aliments.

bro'ma-to'l'o-gist (-jīst), n. [NL.; Gr. βρωματος stench + -logos to sweat.] Med. = OSMIDROSIS.

bro'min. Var. of BROMINE.

bro'm-ben'zene (brōm'bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. Bromobenzene. bromo. = BROM.

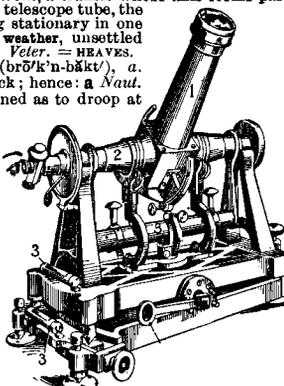
bro'me (brōm), n. [F. Chem. Bromine. Archaic. bromo, n. = BROMO GRASS.

bro'mo'li-ad (brō-mē'lī-ād), n. Any plant of the family Bromeliaceae.

bro'my'drate (brōm'īdrāt), n. A hydrobromide.

bro'my'dric, a. Hydrobromic. bro'mi-dro'sis (brō'mī-drō'sis), n. [NL.; Gr. βρωμος stench + -droso to sweat.] Med. = OSMIDROSIS.

bro'min. Var. of BROMINE.



Broken Transit. 1 Telescope; 2 Hollow Axis forming part of Telescope Tube; 3 Level. — b rō' - 3, 3 Levels.

neric name of the pineapple.] Physiol. Chem. A proteolytic enzyme present in the juice of the pineapple.

bro'm'eth'yl-ene (brōm'ēth'ī-lēn), n. Chem. A bromine derivative of ethylene; specif., vinyl bromide, CH₂:CHBr.

bro'm'hy'drin (-hīd'rīn), n. Chem. Any of a class of compounds similar to the chlorhydrins, but containing bromine in place of chlorine.

bro'mi-an (brō'mī-ān), a. [L. Bromius, fr. Gr. Βρόμιος.] Of or pertaining to Bromios, or Dionysus (which see). — n. Bromian drink; wine.

bro'mic (brō'mīk), a. Chem. Of, pertaining to, or containing, bromine; — said esp. of those compounds in which this element has a valence of five; as, bromic acid, HBrO₃, an acid similar to chloric acid.

bro'mide (brō'mīd; -mīd; 184, 277), n. Also -mid. Chem. A binary compound of bromine with another element or a radical; a salt or ester of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium bromide; ethyl bromide. The bromides constitute an important class, several being used in medicine or the arts. See POTASSIUM BROMIDE, SILVER BROMIDE, etc.

bromide, or bromid, paper. Photog. A sensitized paper coated with gelatin impregnated with bromide of silver, used in contact printing and in making enlargements.

bro'mid'ion (brō'mīd'ī-ōn), n. Chem. Ionic bromine, Br⁻, present in aqueous solutions of bromides. See ION.

bro'mi-nate (brō'mī-nāt), v. t. Chem. To subject to the action of bromine, esp. so as to cause substitution of bromine for hydrogen; to bromate. — bro'mi-na'tion (-nā-shūn), n.

bro'mine (brō'mīn; -mēn, 184), n. Also bro'min. [F. brome bromine (fr. Gr. βρωμος bad smell) + E. chlorine.] Chem. One of the elements, which is normally a deep reddish brown caustic liquid of offensive odor, and emits a brownish vapor. Symbol, Br; at wt., 79.16. It occurs in nature only in combination, being found in minute quantities in sea water, in many saline springs, in salt deposits, and also in the mineral bromyrite. Free bromine is commonly prepared by the action of chlorine on bromides. Its sp. gr. is 3.128 at 0°; it boils at 63° C. (145.4° F.) and solidifies at -73° C. (102° F.). It closely resembles chlorine chemically. Bromine is used in the manufacture of dyes, in medicine, in chemical operations, and as a disinfectant.

bro'mism (brō'mīz'm), n. Med. A diseased condition produced by the excessive use of bromine or its compounds. It is characterized by mental dullness, muscular weakness, and an eruption upon the skin.

bro'mize (brō'mīz), v. t. To treat with bromine or a bromide, as a photographic plate. — bro'miz'er (-mīz-ēr), n.

bro'm'ite (brōm'īt), n. [From Bromley Hill, near Alston, Cumberland, Eng.] A mineral, (Ba,Ca)CO₃, intermediate between witherite and strontianite; — called also alstonite.

bro'mo- (brōmō-), brom-. Chem. Combining form indicating bromine as an ingredient; as, bromoform. See CHLORO-

bro'mo-ben'zene (-bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. Org. Chem. Any bromine derivative of benzene, produced by direct bromination or by some other method; specif., the mono derivative, C₆H₅Br, a colorless oily liquid.

bro'mo'form (brōmō'fōrm), n. [bromo + formyl.] Chem. A colorless liquid, CHBr₃, having an agreeable odor and sweetish taste, and resembling chloroform in its effects. In composition it is the same as chloroform with the substitution of bromine for chlorine.

bro'mo-gel'a-tin (-jēl'ā-tīn), a. [bromo + gelatin.] Photog. Designating, or pertaining to, a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides and silver nitrate in gelatin.

bro'mo'io-diam (-īō-dī-ām), n. [bromo + iodine + -iam.] Med. Poisoning induced by large doses of bromine and iodine or of their compounds.

bro'mo'io-dized (-dīz), a. Photog. Treated with bromides and iodides.

bro'mol (brō'mōl; -mōl), n. [Abbr. fr. tribromophenol.] Pharm. A crystalline substance (chemically, tribromophenol, C₆H₂Br₃OH), used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

bro'mo'p'i'crin (brōmō-pī'krīn; -pī'krīn), n. Also brom'p'i'crin, and -p'i'krin (brōm'p-). [G. bromopykrin; bromine + pikrisma picric acid.] Chem. A pungent colorless explosive liquid, CNO₂Br₃, analogous to and resembling chloropicrin.

Bro'mp'ton stock (brōmp't'n). [From Brompton, England.] A tall garden biennial or perennial of the mustard family (white or purple flowers) having white or purple single or double flowers in a terminal raceme. It is distinguished from the ten-weeks stock by its autumn-blooming habit.

Bro'mus (brō'mūs), n. [NL., fr. L. bromos, Gr. βρωμος, a kind of oats.] Bot. A large genus of grasses, the brome grasses, natives of temperate regions. They are distinguished by the large, mostly drooping spikelets, the scales of which are usually awned. See BROME GRASS.

bro'm'vo-gel (brōm'fō-gēl), n. [D. bromvenen to buzz, drone + vogel bird.] A South African hornbill (Bucconus cafer) of large size and more or less terrestrial habits.

bro'm'y-rite (brōm'ī-rit), n. [Bromine + Gr. ἄργυρος silver.] Min. Native silver bromide, AgBr, yellow in color; — called also bromargyrite.

bro'n'chi-a (brōn'jī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. βρόγχια, pl. Cf. BRONCHUS.] Anat. The bronchial tubes, esp. the subdivisions of the bronchi.

bro'n'chi-al (-āl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the bronchi and their ramifications in the lungs. — bro'n'chi-al-ly, adv. bronchial arteries, branches of the descending aorta or first intercostal, accompanying the bronchi in all their ramifications. — b. glands, lymphatic glands situated at the bifurcation of the trachea and along the bronchi. — b. respiration, Med., respiration characterized by bronchophony (which see). — b. tubes, the bronchi, or their branches. — b. veins, the veins accompanying the bronchi and their branches, and emptying into the azygos and superior intercostal veins.

bro'n'chi-um (brōn'jī-ūm), n. [From Bromelia, former general origin.] Child; brat. Obs. bro'l'y (brō'l'y), n. Umbrella. Slang. Eng. & Australia.

bro'm. = BROM.

bro-mar-gy-rite (brō-mār'jī-rit), n. [bromo + argyro- + -ite.] = BROMYTRITE.

bro-ma-tog'ra-phy (brō-mā-tōg'rā-fī), n. = BROMOGRAPHY.

bro'ma-to'l'o-gy (-tōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. βρωμα, βρωματος, food + -logy.] The science of aliments.

bro'ma-to'l'o-gist (-jīst), n. [NL.; Gr. βρωμος stench + -logos to sweat.] Med. = OSMIDROSIS.

bro'min. Var. of BROMINE.

bro'm-ben'zene (brōm'bēn'zēn; -bēn'zēn'), n. Bromobenzene. bromo. = BROM.

bro'me (brōm), n. [F. Chem. Bromine. Archaic. bromo, n. = BROMO GRASS.

bro'mo'li-ad (brō-mē'lī-ād), n. Any plant of the family Bromeliaceae.

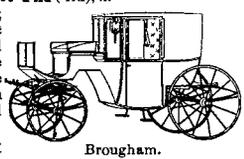
bro'my'drate (brōm'īdrāt), n. A hydrobromide.

bro'my'dric, a. Hydrobromic. bro'mi-dro'sis (brō'mī-drō'sis), n. [NL.; Gr. βρωμος stench + -droso to sweat.] Med. = OSMIDROSIS.

ble, senāte, cāre, hūm, dēcount, hūm, sāk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, mentī; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

broose (brōōz; Scot. brūt, brūz), n. [Of uncertain origin.] A race at country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from the ceremony. Scot. **broose** (brōōz), n. [ME. *broovys, broovesse*. See **BREWIS**; cf. **BROTCH**.] Pottage made by pouring some boiling liquid on meal (esp. oatmeal), and stirring it; — called *beef brose*, water *brose*, etc., according to the nature of the liquid. Scot. **Brose-mum** (brōō-sūm; Scot. brōō-sūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *βροσμή* edible, fr. *βροσμή* to eat.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American moraceous trees, among the species of which are *B. alicastrum*, the breadnut tree, *B. galatodendron*, the cork tree, and *B. aubletii*, the letterwood. **Broth** (brōth; 205), n. [AS. *brōð*; akin to OHG. *brod*. Cf. **BREWIS**, **BRAW**.] Liquid in which flesh (and sometimes other substances, as barley or rice) has been boiled; thin or simple soup. Cf. **STOCK**.
broth of a boy, a fine boy or fellow. *Colloq., Irish*.
broth/er (brōth/er; 277), n. [ME. *brothel, brodel, brothel*, a prostitute, a worthless fellow, fr. AS. *brōðan* to ruin, destroy, p. p. *broðen*. The term *brothel house* was confused with *bordel* brothel. Cf. **BORDEL**.] 1. A worthless fellow; a lewd man or woman; a prostitute. *Obs*.
 2. A house of lewdness or ill fame; a house frequented by prostitutes; a bawdyhouse. At common law, and generally by statute, the keeping of such a house is a misdemeanor. **broth/er** (brōth/er), n. [p. -ers (-erz) or **BRETHREN** (brōth-rēn)]. See **BRETHREN**. [ME. *brother*, AS. *brōðer*; akin to OS. *brothar*, D. *broeder*, OHG. *brudar*, G. *bruder*, Icel. *brōðir*, Sw. & Dan. *bröder*, Goth. *brōþar*, Ir. *brathair*, W. *bradaw*, Lith. *brolys*, Lett. *brūlis*, Russ. *Pol.*, & Serv. *brat*, Oslav. *bratrū*, L. *frater*, Skr. *brāṭr*, Zend. *bratur* brother, Gr. *φάτρης*, *φάτρας*, a clansman. The common plural is **BROTHERS**; in the solemn style, **BRETHREN**, ME. pl. *brother*, *brotheren*, AS. dat. sing. *brōðer*, nom. pl. *brōðor*, *brōðru*. Cf. **FRIAR**, **FRATERNAL**.] 1. A male person, or, by extension, a male animal, considered in his relation to another person, or animal, having the same parents (whole brother), or one parent only in common (half brother). Also see **DESCENT**; **BROTHER GERMAN**; **UTERINE**; **BLOOD**, n., 5; and **CONSAQUINITY**.
 2. A kinsman by blood more remote than a son of the same parents, as in Scripture; one of a common family or race; in a more general sense, a fellow-man.
 For of whom such massacre
 Make they but of their brethren, men of men? *Milton*.
 3. One related or closely united to another by some common tie or interest, as of rank, profession, membership in a society, toil, suffering, etc. "A brother of your order." *Shak*.
 We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,
 For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
 Shall be my brother. *Shak*.
 4. One that resembles another in qualities or traits.
 He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.
Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit, a sect that arose in the Rhine country in the 13th century, asserting that the doctrine, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," gave release not only from church discipline, but even from certain social restraints, as the marriage tie. Abused led to their persecution and dispersion. — **Brothers of the Christian Schools**, R. C. Ch., a widespread organization devoted to teaching, founded by Saint John B. de la Salle in Rheims in 1684, and elevated into a religious congregation by the Pope in 1725. — **Brothers, or Clerks and Brothers, of the Common Life or Lot**, a clerical and lay fraternity, founded about 1376 in the Netherlands, and maintaining community of goods, industry, and care for educating the young, without formal vows. Thomas à Kempis was a member. — **Brothers of the Third Order of St. Francis**, the Franciscan Brothers.
broth/er, v. t.; **BROTHERED** (-ērd); **BROTHERING**. To make a brother of; to call or treat as a brother; to admit to a brotherhood.
brother-german. *Law*. A brother through both father and mother. Early writers also used *brother german* for "uterine brother;" it has been proposed in modern times to restrict it to "brother on the father's side." *Oxf. E. D.*
broth/er-hood (brōth/er-hōōd), n. [*brother* + *hood*].
 1. State or quality of being brothers or a brother.
 2. An association for any purpose, as a society of monks; a fraternity, guild, etc. *B* *Specif. [cap.]*, a certain assembly of delegates of the Cinque Ports. See **GUESTLING**.
 3. The whole body of persons engaged in the same business or profession; as, the legal brotherhood.
 4. Persons, and, poetically, things, of a like kind.
 A brotherhood of venerable trees. *Wordsworth*.
Syn. — Fraternity, sodality, fellowship, association.
broth/er-in-law, n.; pl. -ERS-IN-LAW (brōth/erz). The brother of one's husband or wife; also, the husband of one's sister; sometimes, inaccurately, the husband of one's wife's (or husband's) sister. The relation existing between brothers-in-law is called *affinity*. See **POREBIDDEN DEGREES**.
 When two men marry two sisters they do not thereby become brothers-in-law; yet many people regard them as such (l. Van Leeuwen, 1, 8, 9). C. H. Van Zyl.
Brother Jonathan. The United States, personified; — a humorous designation said to have originated from Washington's referring to Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut, as "Brother Jonathan."
broth/er-ly (brōth/er-ly), a. Of or pertaining to brothers; natural for brothers; becoming to brothers; kind; affectionate; as, *brotherly love*. — **broth/er-li-ness**, n.
Syn. — Kind, affectionate, tender. — **BROTHERLY, FRATER-**

NAL. *Brotherly* often connotes more warmth of feeling or intimacy of the *fraternal*. See **MORRIS**.
broth/er-ly (brōth/er-ly), a. Like a brother; affectionately; kindly. "I speak but brotherly of him." *Shak*.
Bro-tu/le-dā (brō-tū-ly-dā), n. pl. [From NL. *brotolula*, a fish name used by Cuvier; perh. fr. Sp. *brótula*, the name of the fish of Cuba.] Zool. A family of fishes mostly inhabiting the deep sea. Though superficially resembling the cods, they are more nearly related to the blennies. *Bro-tu-la* (brō-tū-lā) is the typical genus. — *bro-tu-lid* (-līd), n.
brough/am (brōō-ūm; 277; see **note below**), n. [After Lord Brougham.] A light, close carriage, with seats inside for two or four, and with the forewheels so arranged as to turn short.
 According to the Oxf. E. D., the pron. brōō-ūm is now the most general in British educated speech, superseding the pronunciation brōō-ūm, which is vulgar.
brought (brōt), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **BRING**.
Brou-sou-ne-ti-a (brōō-sū-nē-shī-dā), n. [NL., after Pierre M. A. Broussonet, French naturalist.] Bot. A small genus of Asiatic moraceous trees differing from the mulberry (*Morus*) in having the staminate flowers racemose, the pistillate capitate. *B. papyrifera* is the paper mulberry.
bro/w (brōw), n. [ME. *browe*, *brunwe*, AS. *brū*; akin to Icel. *brūn*, Oslav. *brūvŭ*, Russ. *brov'*, Gr. *ὀφρύς*, Skr. *bhṛū*.]
 1. The eyelid. *Obs*.
 2. The hair on the ridge over the eye; the eyebrow. "Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair." *Shak*.
 3. The prominent ridge forming an arch above the eye. And his arched brow, pulled o'er his eyes,
 With solemn prof, proclaims him wise. *Churchill*.
 4. The forehead; as, a feverish brow.
 Beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. *Shak*.
 5. The general air of the countenance; formerly also, specif., unabashed mien; "face."
 To whom thus Satan with contemptuous brow. *Milton*.
 Men of more brow than brain. *Fallor*.
 6. The edge or projecting upper part of a steep place; as, the brow of a precipice; the brow of a hill.
 7. A steep slope or acclivity; a brae. *Chiefly Dial. Eng.*
bro/w, v. t. 1. To be at, or form, the edge of; bound. *Rare*.
 Tending my flocks here by the hilly courts.
 That brow this bottom glide. *Milton*.
 2. To confront; to browbeat. *Scot*.
Bro-wal/li-a (brō-wāl-li-ā), n. [NL., after J. Brouall, Swedish botanist and theologian.] Bot. A small genus of South American solanaceous annual plants, having numerous blue, violet, or white flowers, the corolla with a slender tube and an expanded limb. They are common in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.
bro/w antler. The first branch of a stag's antler (next to the head). See **ANTLER**, *Illustr.*
bro/w-beat (brōw-bēat), *v. t.*; *pret.* **BROW'BEAT**; *p. p.* **BROW'BEAT'EN** (-bēat'n); *p. pr.* & *v. b.* **BROW'BEAT'ING**. To depress or beat down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech; to abash or disconcert by impudence or abuse; to bully; as, to browbeat witnesses.
 My grandfather was not a man to be browbeaten. *Irving*.
 The imperious browbeatings and scorn of great men. *L'Estrange*.
browed (brōwd), a. Having (such) a brow; — used in composition; as, dark-browed, stern-browed.
brown (brōwn), a.; **BROWN'ER** (-ēr); **BROWN'EST**. [ME. *brun*, *brūn*, AS. *brūn*; akin to D. *brūn*, OHG. *brūn*, Icel. *brūnn*, Sw. *brūn*, Dan. *brūn*, G. *brāun*, Lith. *brūnas*, Skr. *babhrū*. Cf. **BRUIN**, **BEAVER**, **BURNISH**, **BRUNETTE**.] Of a dusky color, of various shades between black and red or yellow.
 Cheeks brown as the oak leaves. *Longfellow*.
 The phrases beginning with *brōwn*, a., are for facility of reference distributed in the main *Vocabulary*.
brown, n. 1. A dark color inclining to red or yellow, resulting from the mixture of red, yellow, and black, or, perhaps less correctly, from a mixture of red and black.
 2. A copper coin; a penny or a halfpenny. *Slang, Eng.*
 3. Any pigment or dye which colors brown.
brown, v. t.; **BROWNED** (brōwd); **BROWN'ING**. 1. To make brown; dusky.
 2. To make brown by scorching slightly, as meat or flour.
 3. To give a bright brown color to, as gun barrels, by forming a thin coat of oxide on the surface.
brown, v. i. To become brown.
Brown Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's "Tom Brown's School Days," and its sequel, the *Tom Brown at Oxford*. He is represented as a hearty young fellow, the typical British schoolboy and undergraduate.
brown algae. Algae of the class *Phæophyceæ* (which see).
brown-back (brōwn'bāk), n. The red-breasted snipe in the brown-backed or summer plumage.
brown bent grass. A common meadow grass of Europe and America (*Agrostis canina*) with dark-colored panicles. It is of little agricultural value.
brown Bess. The old regulation flintlock smoothbore musket, with bronzed barrel, formerly used in the British army. The name was applied before the bronzing process was introduced (1808), perhaps from the brown walnut stock, or in imitation of *brōwn bill*.
brown Betty. 1. The coneflower. *U. S.*
 2. A baked pudding of apples and bread crumbs in layers.
brown bill. [*brōwn* + *bill* cutting tool.] A bill or halberd formerly used by foot soldiers. See **4th BILL**, 2. *Shak*.



bro/wet, n. [F. *broutet*. Cf. **BREWIS**.] Broth or pottage. *Obs*.
bro/wis (brō-wīs), n. [See **BREWIS**.] Brewis; also, brose. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* (*Obs. or E.*)
bro/w-leaf (brōw-leaf), a. Shameless.
bro/w ash. A red ash. *b* The black ash.
bro/w atrophy. See **ATROPHY**, 1.
bro/w bass. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
bro/w bear. The common bear (*Ursus arctos*) of North Europe, brown color. A any of several West American cedars, as *Juniperus monosperma*. *b* An Australian boraginaceous tree (*Ehretia acuminata*).
bro/w clover. European pasture clover, *Trifolium badium*.
bro/w coal. Lignite.
bro/w coat. See **COAT**.
bro/w cress. The water cress.
bro/w cypress. The mock cypress.
bro/wd. *Browned*. *Ref. Sp.*
bro/wn bread. A dark-colored bread made formerly in England of rye, or of rye and wheat; now, a kind made of unbolted wheat flour, sometimes called in the United States *Graham bread*. "He would mouth with a beggar though she smelt brown bread and garlic." *Shak*. *b* Dark-colored steamed bread made usually of rye and Indian meal, Graham or wheat flour, molasses, and milk or water. Often called *Boston brown bread*. *U. S.*
bro/wn creeper. A small North American creeper (*Aspidosiphon americana*), which climbs up the trunks of trees, supporting itself by the stiff pointed tail feathers as well as by its feet. It is a variety of the common tree creeper (*C. familiaris*) of Europe. (See **CREEPER**, *Illustr.*)
b A small New Zealand bird (*Pinschia novæ-zelandiæ*) confined to the South Island.
bro/wn hen. The female of the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*).
bro/wn holland. Linen cloth unbleached or half bleached.
bro/wn-ian (brōwn-i-ān), a. Pertaining to Dr. Robert Brown, who first demonstrated (about 1827) the commonness of the Brownian movement, or motion, the peculiar rapid vibratory movement exhibited by the microscopic particles of both organic and inorganic substances when suspended in water or other fluids.
bro/wn-ie (-ī), n. [From its supposed tawny or swarthy color.] 1. *Folklore*. A good-natured goblin supposed often to perform important services around the house by night, such as threshing, churning, sweeping.
 2. A rough sweetened cake made with currants. *Australia*.
bro/wn-ing, *p. pr.* & *v. b.* n. of **BROWN**. Hence: *a* *Ma-sonry*. A smooth coat of brown mortar, usually a second coat preparatory to the finishing coat. *b* *Cookery*. A preparation, as of caramel, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring gravy and made dishes. *c* See **THREE-COAT**.
bro/wn-ism (-iz'm), n. *Ecol. Hist.* The views or teachings of Robert Browne (about 1550?-1633?), an English Puritan who taught that every church community is complete and independent in itself when organized and composed of members meeting in one place, with full power to elect and depose its officers. — **bro/wn-ist**, a. & n. — **bro/wn-ist** (-ist'ik). **bro/wn-is'ti-cal** (-is'ti-kāl), a.
bro/wn-ism, n. Med. The doctrines of the Brunonian system of medicine. See **BRUNONIAN**, a., 1. — **bro/wn-ist**, n.
bro/wn paper. Dark-colored paper, esp. coarse wrapping paper, made of unbleached materials.
bro/wn pink. *Paint*. A fugitive yellow lake prepared from buckthorn berries or bark, or from quercitron bark.
bro/wn powder. A kind of gunpowder having a brown color due to incomplete baking of the charcoal, and also differing from the ordinary black powder in the proportions of its ingredients.
bro/wn race. The Malay or Polynesian race; — loosely so called.
bro/wn rat. The common domestic or Norway rat (*Mus norvegicus*). See **RAT**.
bro/wn rot. A destructive disease of orchard fruits and their wild allies, caused by fungi of the order *Moniliales*, esp. by *Monilia fructigena*; also, any fungus producing it.
bro/wn rust. A disease of wheat in Europe produced by a fungus of the order *Uredinales* (*Puccinia tritico-vera*); also, the fungus itself. Its ascospores are developed on bugloss and various other boraginaceous plants.
bro/wn segmental wire gun. A breech-loading rifled steel cannon, consisting essentially of a steel tube enveloped by a segmental jacket wrapped with steel wire.
bro/wn snake. In Australia, any of several venomous snakes of the genus *Diemenia*.
bro/wn spar. A ferruginous dolomite or magnesite.
bro/wn stone (brōwn'stōn), n. A reddish brown sandstone used for building purposes.
bro/wnstone front. A house the front of which is brownstone. *U. S.*
bro/wn stout. A strong kind of porter or malt liquor.
bro/wn Swiss. One of a breed of hardy active dairy cattle, of medium size and compact build, originating in Switzerland. The color is brown, of various shades, the head, neck, legs, and quarters being usually darkest.
bro/wn-tailed moth (tāld'), n. A lymantrid moth (*Euproctis chryso-rhæa*), introduced into America, injurious to many trees. The larva, which are covered with long hairs that are more or less irritating or poisonous to the human skin, form nests or tents of silk and leaves. The moth has white wings, the female having a brown-tipped abdomen.
bro/wn thrasher, or **bro/wn thrush**. The common thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*) of the eastern United States. It is reddish brown above and streaked below. Like the mocking bird, to which it is allied, it is a fine singer.
bro/wn trout. The small-mouthed black bass. *Local, U. S.*
bro/wn wort (brōwn'wōrt), n. A any of several species of *Scrophularia*, or figwort; — so called on account of the brown stems and greenish brown flowers. *b* The self-heal, a.
bro/w piece. 1. *Arch.* A breastsummer. *Obs*.
 2. *Mining*. A heavy upright timber used for underpinning in opening a Brown Thrush. (*4*) station for a new level in a mine.
bro/wn daisy. The coneflower.
bro/wn dragon. The jack-in-the-pulpit.
bro/wn drawing. *Worsted Trade*. Wool from the hanches.
bro/wn. *Obs.* **BROWN**; *obs. p. p.* of **BREW**.
bro/wn George. A loaf of coarse brown bread. *Obs. or Dial.* *b* A hard coarse biscuit.
bro/wn glass. *Local, U. S.*
bro/wn hematite, or **bro/wn iron ore**. — **LIMONITE**.
bro/wn hen fly. *Angling*. An artificial fly with brown mottled wings, body of peacock hair with red silk tag, and brown legs.
bro/wn Indian hemp. — **AMBARY**.
bro/wn-ism, n. See **NESS**.
bro/wn-ing pestle. — **COLT** *ISTOL*.
bro/wn-ish, a. See **ISH**.
bro/wn jolly. *Corrupt* of **BRIN-JAL**. *West Indies*.
bro/wn Jura. *Geol.* = **DOUGER**.
bro/wn kura[ng]. The Australian sterculiaceous shrub or tree *Commersonia papyphylla*. *bro/wn-ly, adv.* of **BROWN**.
bro/wn madder. Black mustard. See **MUSTARD**.
bro/wn-ness, n. See **NESS**.
bro/wn pelican. See **PELICAN**.
bro/wn pine. The Georgia, or longleaf, pine.
bro/wn sauce. = **ESPAÑOLE SAUCE**.
bro/wn study. *Reverie*.
bro/wn sugar. See **SUGAR**.
bro/wn tick. A tick (*Rhipicephalus stipularis*) that transmits the cattle disease prevalent in Rhodesia.
bro/wn ware, n. A kind of brown pottery.
bro/wn-y. *Var.* of **BROWNIE**.
bro/wn-y (brōwn'y), a. Brown, or somewhat brown. *Shak*.
bro/w point. = **BROW ANTLER**.
bro/w post (brōw'pōst'), n. A beam going across a building.



Brown-tailed Moth (*Euproctis chryso-rhæa*). 1 Adult Female; 2 Larva. (*4*)



Brown Thrasher. (*4*)

browse (brouz), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] *Metal.* An imperfectly smelted mass of ore, slag, etc.

browse (brouz), *n.* [OF. *broust*, sprout, shoot, F. *broust* browse, browsewood, prob. of G. origin; cf. OHG. *brust*, G. *borste*, bristle. Cf. BRISTLE, *n.* 1. The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals; green food.

Sheep, goats, and oxen, and the noblest steed,
On browse, and corn, and flowery meadows feed. *Dryden.*

2. **Browsing**; as, flocks at browse.

browse, *v. l.*; **BROUSE** (brouz); **BROWS'ING**. [For *broust*, OF. *brouster*, *bruster*, F. *brouster*. See **BROUSE**, *n.* 1. To eat or nibble off, as the tender branches of trees, shrubs, etc.

Yea, 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.

Fields *are* browsed; by deep-udered king, to graze. *Tennyson.*

browse, *v. i.* To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees, as do cattle, sheep, and deer.

brows'ing, *n.* **Browse**; also, a place abounding with shrubs where animals may browse.

Bru'chi-dæ (brū'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fr. L. *bruchus* a kind of wingless locust, Gr. βροχός, βροχός.] *Zool.* A family of small beetles, related to the leaf beetles. The larvae live mostly in the seeds of leguminous plants, grain, etc. **Bru'chus** (-kī), containing the bean and pea weevils, is the typical genus.

Bru'cine (brū'sīn; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **bruc'īn**. [After James Bruce, Scottish traveler.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₆O₂N₂, found, with strychnine, in the seeds of species of *Strychnos*, esp. in nux vomica, and prepared as a white powder or colorless crystals. It is less powerful than strychnine.

bruc'ite (-it), *n.* [After Dr. A. Bruce, of New York.] *Min.* A native magnesium hydroxide, Mg(OH)₂, occurring in thin, pearly folia, and also in fibrous form. H., 2.5. Sp. gr. 2.38-2.40. B Chondrodite. *Rare.*

brū'in (brū'īn), *n.* [D. *brūin* brown. In the beast epic "Reynard the Fox" the bear is so called for his color. See **BRAY**, *v. l.* A bear; — so called in popular tales.

brūise (brū'zē), *n. l.*; **BRUSEN** (brū'zēd); **BRUS'ING**. [ME. *brusen*, *brisen*, *brōsen*, *brēsen*, AS. *brýsan*; fr. OF. *bruiser*, *bruser*, to break, shiver; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *briser*.] 1. To injure, as by a blow or collision, without laceration; to contuse; as, to *brūise* one's finger with a hammer; to *brūise* the bark of a tree with a stone; to *brūise* an apple by letting it fall.

2. To batter or indent, as with the fists or a blunt tool.

3. To break, as in a mortar; to bray; to crush.

Now *brūise* her hooves with the armed hoofs. *Shak.*

Syn. — Pulverize, bray, triturate, pound; contuse.

brūise, *n. i.* To fight with the fists; to box.

Brūising was considered a fine, manly custom. *Thackeray.*

to *brūise* along, to ride recklessly in hunting, without regard to fences, crops, or the horse. *Slang, Eng.*

brūise, *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.

From the sole of the foot even unto the head there is no soundness in it; but wounds, and *brūises*. *Is. i. 6.*

brūis'er (-ēr), *n. l.* One that brūises.

3. A boxer; a pugilist. *R. Browning.*

3. A tool used in grinding lenses or speculums.

brūt (brū'ēt), *n.* [ME. *brūt*, brut, noise, bruit, F. *bruit*, fr. LL. *brūgītus*, fr. (assumed) LL. *brūgere* to roar; of uncertain origin; cf. L. *rugire* to roar, and F. *braire*, E. *bray*.] 1. Noise; clamor; din. *Archæic.*

2. Report; rumor; fame.

The *brūt* thereof will bring you many friends. *Shak.*

3. (Fr. *pron.* brwē.) *Med.* Any of several kinds of sounds, generally abnormal, heard on auscultation.

brūt, *v. l.*; **BRU'ND**; **BRU'ING**. To report; noise abroad. I find thou art no less than fame hath *brūit*d. *Shak.*

brū'm'al (brū'm'āl), *n.* [L. *brūmalis*, fr. *brūma* winter; cf. F. *brumal*, Of or pertaining to winter; winterlike. "The *brūmal* solstice." *Sir T. Browne.*

brū'm'bo pul'ley (brū'm'bō), *mach.* A pendulum reducing motion for an indicator drum, consisting of a sector (from which the cord is carried to rotate the drum) pivoted at its center and secured to a swinging link actuated by a shorter link connected with the engine crosshead.

brū'm'by (brū'm'bī), *n.*; *pl.* -brū's (-bīz). Also **brū'm'ble**, **brū'm'bee**. [Origin uncertain.] A wild horse. *Australia.*

brū'm (brū'm), *n.* [F. *brūme* winter, mist, L. *brūma* winter.] Mist; fog; vapors. "The drifting *brūme*." *Longfellow.*

brū'm'a-gem (brū'm'ā-jēm), *n.* [From a vulgar form of Birmingham, Eng., "the great mart and manufactory of gilt toys, cheap jewelry," etc.] 1. Counterfeit; gaudy but worthless; sham. *Slang.*

2. [Cep.] *Eng. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Brummagem of 1680.

brū'm'a-gem (brū'm'ā-jēm), *n.* 1. An article of Birmingham manufacture, as a counterfeit coin or a spur.

2. [Cep.] *Eng. Hist.* A "Birmingham (counterfeit) Protestant; — a nickname applied to supporters of the Exclusion Bill in 1680.

brū'm'ous (brū'm'ūs), *a.* [Cf. F. *brumeuz*. See **BRUMAL**.] Foggy; misty.

brū'net' (brū'net'), *a.* [F. *brunet*, *brunette*, brownish, dim. of *brun*, fem. *brune*, brown, fr. OHG. *brūn*. See **BROWN**, *a.*] *Anthropol.* Of dark pigmentation or pertaining to a dark type; having brown or olive skin and brown or black hair and eyes; — applied esp. to the darker divisions of the Caucasian race. Cf. MELANOCROI. — *n.* A person displaying predominant brunet traits.

brū'net'te' (brū'net'tē), *n.* [F. See **BRUNET**.] A girl or woman with decided brunet traits. — **brū'net'te'**, *a.*

Brū'n'hild (brū'n'hīlt), *n.* [G. *Brūnhilde*, MHG. *Prīnhilt*, OHG. *Brūnhilt*, a Valkyrie; prob. fr. *brūnia*, *brūna*, coat of mail + *hilt*, *hiltia*, battle.] In the Nibelungenlied, a young and stalwart queen whom Siegfried, by magic, wins and later tames for Gunther, his prospective brother-in-law. When she learns the deceit from Siegfried's wife, Kriemhild, she induces Hagen to avenge her by the crafty murder of Siegfried. Cf. BRÜNNHILDE, BRYNHILD.

Brū'n'i-a-c'e-ōs (brū'n'ī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., after K. de Bruyn, a Dutchman.] *Bot.* A family of plants (order Rosales) comprising 12 genera and about 30 species. They are mostly branching, healthlike shrubs of South Africa and Madagascar, bearing the flowers in terminal heads. Several genera, as *Brunia*, are cultivated. — **brū'n'i-a-c'e-ōsus** (-shūs), *a.*

brū'n'is'sure' (brū'n'īs'ūr'), *n.* [F., prop., a *brūning*.] *Hort.* A disease of the grapevine produced by the development of an excessive amount of oxidase, due to defective nutrition. It causes discoloration and loss of the foliage.

Brū'n'ne-hil'de (brū'n'ē-hīl'dē), *n.* [See **BRUNHILD**.] In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie who aids Siegmund against the will of Wotan (Woden), by whom she is placed in a fire-guarded stronghold to sleep until awakened by Siegfried (which see), upon whose pyre she eventually immolates herself. Cf. BRUNHILD, BRYNHILD.

Brū'n'ner's glands (brū'n'ēr'z), [After J. C. Brunner, Swiss anatomist.] *Anat.* Compound racemose glands in the submucous layer of the duodenum.

Brū'n'ni-an (brū'n'ōn'ī-ān), *a.* [LL. *Bruno* Bruno.] 1. Of or pert. to the system of medicine of Dr. John Bruno (1735-88), based on the doctrine that disease consists in excess or deficiency of excitation of external agents upon the body.

2. Of or pert. to Brown University, at Providence, R. I.

Brū'n'ni-an, *n.* 1. Alumnus or student of Brown University.

2. = **BROWNIST**.

Brū'n's'wick (brū'n's'wīk), *n.* 1. Duchy and city in Germany.

2. [l. c.] A close-fitting outdoor coat for women, worn in the 18th century.

Brū'n's'wick black, *Japan black*. — **B. blaē**, a mixture of Prussian blue and barite, used as a pigment. — **B. grēen**. [G. *Braunschwēiger grūn*.] An oxychloride of copper, used as a green pigment; also, a carbonate of copper. **B. a green** pigment essentially a mixture of chrome yellow and Prussian blue, with the addition of barite or gypsum. It has good body and coloring power and is fairly permanent.

brūnt (brūnt), *n.* [ME. *brunt*, *bront*; of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *brūna* to rush, and Icel. *brēnna* to burn. Cf. **BURN**, *n.* 1.] 1. A blow. *Obs.*

2. An onset; attack; a sudden or strenuous effort. *Obs.* Myself will bide the danger of the *brunt*. *Marlowe.*

3. The force of a blow; the shock of an onset or utmost heat of any contention; collision; as, the *brunt* of a battle. "And heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." *Hudibras.*

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first brunt with some real affair of common life. *Taylor.*

brūnt, *v. l.* To bear the brunt of; to face. *Rare.* "We must *brūnt* it." *G. Meredith.*

brūsh (brūsh), *n.* [ME. *brūshe*, *brūshe*, OF. *brosse*, *brosse*, F. *brosse*, LL. *brustia*; perh. fr. OHG. *brusta*, *burst*, bristle, G. *borste* bristle, *bürste* brush. See **BRISTLE**, *n.*; cf. **BROWSE**, **BRUSH** underbrush.] 1. An instrument composed of bristles, or the like, set in a suitable back or handle, and used for various purposes. *Brushes* have different shapes and names according to their use; as, clothes *brush*, paint *brush*, etc.

2. The bushy tail of a fox.

3. *Elec.* A one of two or more plates, rods, or bundles of strips, wire, gauze, etc., of some conducting material, esp. copper or carbon, bearing against a commutator, collector ring, or slip ring, and providing a passage for the electric current from a dynamo through an outside circuit, or for an external current through a motor; also, a similar device on some electric trains for picking up the current from the live

rail. **b** A form of electric discharge characterized by a brushlike appearance of luminous rays diverging from an electrified body.

4. *Optics*. A striated bundle of light rays, usually of feeble intensity.

5. [From the verb.] 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* *Shak.* Fell from their boughs.

6. A graze, esp. on a horse's leg. *Obs. E. D.*

7. *Bot.* An asteraceous plant (*Ratibida columnaris*) of the western United States, resembling the coneflower, but having a greatly elongated brushlike disk. **b** The young strobile or gynecium of the hop.

8. A farm implement made of small trees or of boughs and used as a harrow.

brush (brīsh), *v. l.*; **BRUSHED** (brūshēt); **BRUSH'ING**. [ME. *bruschen*; cf. F. *brosser*. See **BRUSH** an instrument.] 1. To apply a brush to, according to its particular use; to rub, smooth, clean, paint, etc., with a brush. "A *brushes* his hat o' mornings." *Shak.*

2. To touch or rub in passing, or to pass lightly over, as with a brush.

Brushed with the kiss of rustling wings. *Milton.*

3. To remove or gather by brushing, or by an act like that of brushing; — commonly with *off*.

As wicked dew as e'er my mother *brushed* *Shak.* With raven's feather from unwholesome fen.

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.* *Veter.* To interfere slightly so as to produce abrasion or injury; — said of horses.

brush, *n.* [ME. *brusche*, OF. *broche*, *broce*, *brouce*, F. *brosse* (cf. LL. *brusca*, *brucia*, *brocia*); of uncertain origin; prob. confused with *brush* an instrument.] 1. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood.

2. A thicket of shrubs or small trees; the shrubs and small trees in a wood; underbrush.

3. In Australia, a dense growth of vegetation in good soil, including shrubs and trees, mostly small. Cf. **SCRUB**.

brush, *v. l.* To set, plant, or cover with brushwood; as, to *brush* a hillside or road.

brush, *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *bruschen* to rush, drive, F. *brosser* to pass through underbrush.] 1. To rush forcibly. *Obs.*

2. To move nimbly in haste; specif., to rush abruptly away; make (off).

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind. *Goldsmith.*

3. To move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move so as to graze, skim over, or sweep anything; as, to *brush* by or against something.

brush, *n.* [Cf. **BRUSH** to rush.] 1. A skirmish; a short, brisk encounter; a shock or collision; as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brush* of the war. *Shak.*

2. A short contest, trial, or spur of speed.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the country. *Cornhill Mag.*

Syn. — **SKIRMISH**.

brush burn. *Med.* An injury of the skin due to intense friction, and appearing like a burn.

brush cherry. A the native myrtle, an Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia myrtifolia*); also, its edible fruit, known as rose apple. **b** An epericaceous Australian shrub (*Trochocarpa laurina*); — called also *beech cherry*.

brush hook. A short heavy hook for cutting brush.

brush'ing, *p. a.* 1. Made or used to brush with.

2. Brisk; light; as, a *brushing* gallop.

brush'ing, *vb. n.* of **BRUSH**.

Specif.: *pl.* Things or material collected by brushing.

brūsh'ite (-it), *n.* [After George J. Brush, American mineralogist.] *Min.* A nearly colorless acid phosphate of calcium, HCaPO₂·2H₂O, in slender crystals or massive.

brūsh'man (-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -mēn (-mēn). One who uses a brush; in painting, one skilled in brushwork.

brūsh ore. An iron ore in brushlike stalactitic forms.

brūsh turkey. A large gallinaceous bird (*Talegalla talamii*) of the family Megapodidae, of the wooded regions of eastern Australia; also, any of several allied species of New Guinea, the Aru Islands, etc. The brush turkeys construct a large mound of decaying vegetable matter which generates heat enough to hatch their eggs, which they lay in it. Several females often lay their eggs in the same mound. The young are active as soon as hatched, and soon fly.



Brush Hook.



Brush Turkey (*Talegalla talamii*).

brows'er (brouz'ēr), *n.* One that browses.

brows'wood' (-wōd'), *n.* Shrubs and bushes upon which animals browse.

browst (broust; brōōst), *n.* [Cf. **BREW**.] A brewing, as of malt; the amount brewed at one time; hence, the consequences of one's conduct. *Scot.* [STER.]

brow's'ter. *Dial.* var. of **BREWSTER**. *Obs.* pret. of **BRING**.

brūw. *Browse*. *Ref. Sp.*

brūyn. + **BRINE**.

Brū. *Abbrev.* Brought.

Brū. *Abbrev.* Berthold.

Brū. + **BRW**.

Brū. *Abbrev.* Bruno.

brū'ang (brū'āng), *n.* [Native name.] The sun bear.

brū'che. + **BROCH**, **BROOK**.

brū'chel. + **BRICHEL**, **BRITCHEL**.

brū'cl-a (brū'cl-ā), *n.* *Brucine*.

brū'cl-nā (brū'cl-nā), *n.* *Brucine*.

brū'ck'le (brū'k'lē), *a.* [See **BRICKLE**.] Breakable; brittle; frail; changeable; inconstant. *Dial. Scot., or rare.* — **brū'ck'le-ness**, *n.* *Dial. Scot., or rare.*

brū'ck'le, *v. t.* [Akin to E. *dial.* *bruck* grimy.] To dirty; begrime. *Obs. or Dial.* — **brū'ck'led** (-lēd), *p. a.* *Obs. or Dial.*

Brū'ck'ner's curve (brū'k'nēr'z), *Civil Engin.* A curve whose abscissæ are the distances of the various cross sections of a line to be levelled or graded and whose ordinates are the alge-

braic sums of the cuts and fills, cuts being considered positive and fills negative, the points thus obtained being joined by straight lines or parabolic curves. It is useful in economic calculations.

brū'dale. + **BRIDAL**.

brū'de. + **BRIDE**, **BROOD**.

brū'der. + **BROTHER**.

brū'dugums. + **BRIDGEROOM**.

brū'diac. [AS. *brūdlāc*.] *Marriage*. *Obs.*

brū'ē. + **BREW**, **BROW**.

brū'e. Var. of **BROOD**, **broth**. *Scot.*

brū'e. *Der-hoef*. **Men'n onite** Church (brū'ē-dē-hūf). See **MENNONITE**, *n.*

brū'ē. + **BROWET**.

brū'g. + **BRIDGE**.

Brū'gère 'pow' der (brū'zhēr'), *a.* A smokeless powder consisting of ammonium picrate and potassium nitrate.

Brū'g lace (brū'jēz; brū'jāz), *a.* A pillow lace of two varieties, made at Bruges, one resembling Valenciennes, the other, a kind of Honiton, or duchesse.

brū'ggs. + **BRIDGE**.

brū'gh (brū'k), *n.* A borough. *Obs. or Scot.*

brū'gh. Var. of **BROUGH**, *halo*.

brū'gh (brū'k). Var. of **BROCH**.

brū'gh (brū'k; brū'g), *n.* [Native name.] The pig-tailed macaque (*Macaca nemestrina*) of the East Indies; also, any of various other macaques.

brū'gh (Scot. brū'k). *Obs. or Scot.* form of **BROOK**.

brū'ill. + **BROIL**.

brū'ill'ze (brū'īl'zē; -īz; brū'ōl'zē; -ōl'zē). Var. of **CAPERCAILLIE**. Var. of **BRULIYE**. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brū'ise 'wort' (brū'ōz'wōrt'), *n.* Any plant supposed to heal bruises, as the English daisy, the soapwort, and the comfrey.

brū'is'ing (brū'ōz'īng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BRUISE**, *v.*

brū'it. + **BRUTE**.

brū'it'er, *n.* One who bruits.

brū'ke. *Obs. or Scot.* var. of **BROOK**.

brū'ke, *n.* [L. *bruchus*, Gr. βροχός or βροχός.] An unknown injurious insect or larva. *Obs.*

brū'k'kil. + **BRUCKLE**.

brū'le (brū'ōl'), *n.* [F., *brūnt*.] One of a powerful Sioux tribe now on reservations mainly in the state of South Dakota. See **SIoux**.

Brū'le (brū'ōl'), *n.* [From *Brule*, Nebraska.] *Geol.* An early Tertiary formation of Nebraska and adjacent States.

brū'le. + **BROIL**.

brū'lēe (brū'ōlē), *n.* [F., fem. *p.* of *brūler* to burn.] A piece of burned-over woodland. *Canada.*

brū'ling. + **BROILING**.

brū'ly (brū'ōl'zē). Var. of **BRULIYE**. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brū'lye, **brū'zīe** (brū'ōl'zē; brū'īl'zē). [See **BROIL**.] A disturbance of a broil. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

brū'm'aire' (brū'm'ār'), *n.* [F., fr. L. *brūma* winter.] See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

brū'me. = **BROOM**.

brū'm'er (brū'm'ēr), *n.* [G.] = **BOMBARDON**.

brū'm's'tone, **brū'm's'tane** (brū'm's'tōn). *Dial. Eng. or Scot.* var. of **BRIMSTONE**.

brū'n (brū'n). *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. form of **BROWN**, **BURN**.

brū'ne. + **BROWN**.

brū'ne', **brū'nel'le'**, *n.* [From **BRUNELLA**.] The self-heal. *Obs.*

Brū'n'el'ā (-ī-ā), *n.* *Bot.* *Syn.* of **PRUNELLA**.

Brū'n'el'ā (-ī-ā), *n.* [NL., after G. Brunelli, Italian botanist.] A small genus of West Indian and South American trees constituting the family Brunelliaceae (order Rosales). They have unisexual, panicled, apetalous flowers, with a 4-5-parted calyx, and a fruit consisting of several 2-seeded carpels.

Brū'n'el'ā-c'e-ōs (-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* See **BRUNELLIA**.

Brū'n'el'ā-c'e-ōsus (-shūs), *a.* In Boissard's "Orlando Innamorato" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a base-born dwarf in the service of King Agramento, finally hanged for his thieving and other knavish practices.

brū'net'te's, *n.* See **BRUNET**.

Brū'n'hl'de (brū'n'hīl'dē), *n.* **BRUNHILD**.

brū'ne. + **BRINE**.

brū'n'ion (brū'n'īōn), *n.* [F. *brūnon* fr. L. *brūnum*. See **PRUNE**, *n.*] A nectarine.

Brū'n'is'tic (brū'n'īs'tīk), *a.* Of, like, or pert. to the theories of Giordano Bruno (1548-1600), an Italian philosopher who taught that God and the universe are one and that individual organisms are composed of living monads each of which reflects the whole of reality.

brū'n'ne-ōs (brū'n'ē-ōs), *a.* [See **BROWN**.] *Zool.* Dark brown.

Brū'n'hl'de (brū'n'hīl'dē), *n.* Var. of **BRUNHILD**.

Brū'n'ich's 'gull' (brū'n'īk's), *n.* [After Dan. zoologist Brū'n'ich.] See **LEMMING**.

Brū'no (brū'ōn), *n.* [OHG. fr. *brūn* brown, G. *brāun*; cf. It. *bruno*.] *Lit.*, *brown*; — *masc.* See **BRUN**.

brū'n's'tone, **brū'n's'tane** (brū'n's'tōn). *Obs.* *dial.* Eng. or *Scot.* forms of **BRIMSTONE**.

Brū'n's'wick (brū'n's'wīk), *n.* See **BRUNSWICK**.

brū'n's'wick-er, *n.* See **BLACK BRUNSWICK**.

brū'n't. *Obs.* or *dial.* pret. & *p. p.* of **BURN**.

brū'n't, *v. i.* To make a sudden start or onset. *Obs.*

brū'n't. + **BRUSH**.

brū's'cus (brū's'kūs), *n.* [NL.] The butcher's broom.

brū's'ch. = **BRUSCH**.

brū'sh'a-ble. See **ABLE**, *Rare*.

brū'sh'a-ple. = **BLACK APPLE**.

brū'sh'ax or **ax**. = **BRUSH HOOK**.

brū'sh bird. = **SCRUB BIRD**.

brū'sh blood'ood. = **BLOODWOOD**, *Australia*.

brū'sh box. Any species of *Tristania*. See **5th box**, 2. *Australia*.

brū'sh bush. An Australian shrub (*Eucryphia pinnata*) with handsome white flowers. [3.]

brū'sh discharge. = **1st BRUSH**.

brū'sh'er, *n.* One that brushes.

brū'sh'et (brū'sh'ēt; -īz), *n.* *Bot.* The bluebottle. *Dial. Eng.*

brū'sh'et, *n.* [OF. *brocete*, *brocete*, *brū'sh*, *brū'sh*.] Thicket; underwood. *Obs.*

brū'sh'-foot'ed 'but'ter-flies'. See **NYMPHALIDÆ**.

brū'sh'ful, *n.* See **PUL**.

brū'sh'iness, *n.* See **NESS**.

brū'sh kangaroo. = **WALLABY**.

brū'sh'less, *a.* See **LESS**.

brū'sh'less-ness, *n.*

brū'sh'let, *n.* See **LRT**. [RY.]

brū'sh myrtle. = **BRUSH CHERRY**.

brū'sh't. *Brushed*. *Ref. Sp.*

brū'sh'-tall'd (-tāld'), *or* **brū'sh'-tall' por'cu-pine**. Any of certain Old World porcupines constituting the genus *Atherurus*, having a tuft of large spines on the tail.

brū'sh'-tongu'd (-tāng'd'), *a.* Having the tongue papillæ long

brush wheel. 1. A wheel without teeth, used to turn a similar one by the friction of bristles or something brushlike attached to the circumference.



Brush Wheel, 1.

brushy (-y), a. Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough. brushy, v. a. BRUSHY-ER (-er); BRUSHY-EST. Covered with, or abounding in, brush or brushwood.

brusque (brōsk; brusk; r. bruska), a. [Fr., fr. It. brusco brusque, tart, sour.] 1. Tart. Obs. 2. Rough and short in manner; blunt; abrupt; bluff; as, a brusque man; a brusque style.

Syn.—See BRUFF. — brusque/y, adv.— brusque/ness, n. brusque, v. t. To treat brusquely.

to brusque it, to take on a brusque manner; to "carry it off" brusquely.

Brus/sels (brū'sēlz), n. 1. A city of Belgium. 2. Brussels lace, net, carpet, or the like.

Brus/sels biscuit. — B. carpet. A More fully body Brussels. A kind of carpet made of variously colored worsted yarns fixed in a foundation web of strong linen thread.

The worsted, which alone shows on the upper surface, is drawn up in loops to form the pattern. In ordinary Brussels carpet the loops of both pattern and ground are left uncut; in the imperial Brussels, those of the pattern are raised above the ground and cut so as to form a pile. So called from being originally made at Brussels. A More fully tapestry Brussels. A cheap substitute for body Brussels, either made of a single colored yarn, a variety of color being produced by dyeing the yarn at intervals, or made of yarn undyed or of one color, the pattern being afterwards printed upon it. — B. Conference. A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1874 to consider the usages of war.

No changes of any importance were agreed to. b. A conference of the European powers at Brussels in 1876, at which an international association for the purpose of exploring and civilizing Central Africa was formed. c. A conference of the powers at Brussels in 1889-90 concerning the slave trade. An act for suppressing it was ratified by all in 1892. — B. lace, an expensive kind of lace of several varieties, both point and pillow, originally made in Brussels, — as Brussels point, needle-point, English point, flat point, point gaze. — B. net, a machine-made imitation of Brussels-lace ground, used for dresses, or aprons, a variety of cabbage producing in the lower axils of the upright stem numerous small green heads, or "sprouts," each resembling a diminutive cabbage, but flavored like a cauliflower. The tuft of large leaves at the apex of the stem is not eaten. — B. wire ground, a silk ground for lace, with meshes partly straight and partly arched.



Brussels Sprouts.

brus/tle (brū'stl), v. i. & t.; BRUS/TLED (-ld); BRUS/TLING (-lŭg). [ME. brustlien; cf. ME. brastlien, AS. brastlian, fr. berstian to burst, akin to G. prasseln to crackle. See BURST, v. t.] 1. To crackle; to rustle, as a silk garment. Obs. Gover. 2. To make a show of fierceness or defiance; to bristle. Obs. or Dial. Lowell.

to bruste up, to bristle up. Obs. Chaucer. 2. A crackling or rustling noise. "The brustle of the worthless paper money." P. L. Ford.

|| brut (brūt), a. [Fr. See BRUTE, a.] Lit., natural, raw, or crude; — applied originally to new and unmanipulated sparkling wine, but now to champagne with one to three per cent of liqueur added.

Brut (brūt; brūt), or Bru'tus (brū'tūs), n. [F. or OW. Brut, fr. LL. Brutus, a Latinized form, under influence of L. Brutus, for the Old Celtic name from which came L. Brito, Britto. See BRITON.] In British legend, a great-grandson or descendant of Æneas, who led a Trojan colony to Britain and founded New Troy (Trinovantum, London). The story is found in Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Regum Britannie" (soon after 1130) in the French "Brut" of Wace (1155), mainly a translation from Geoffrey; in Middle English in Layamon's "Brut" (c.1200), based on Wace; and before the time of Geoffrey in Nennius, "Historia Britonum." Still earlier is found a similar story of a Trojan origin of the Franks (in the 7th century), and from the Franks it seems to have spread to other peoples. Cf. ÆNEAS.

bru'tal (brū'tāl), a. [Cf. F. brutal. See BRUTE, a.] 1. Of or pertaining to a brute; brutish; as, brutal nature. "Above the rest of brutal kind." Milton. 2. Like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; gross; coarse; as, brutal manners. "Brutal intemperance." Macaulay.

bru'tal-ty (brū'tāl-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). [Cf. F. brutalité.] 1. State or quality of being brutal; savageness; grossness; coarseness; brutishness. 2. A brutal act.

The . . . brutalities exercised in war. Brougham. bru'tal-iz-a'tion (brū'tāl-iz-ā'shŭn); -iz-ā'shŭn, n. Act of brutalizing, or state of being brutalized.

bru'tal-ize (brū'tāl-iz), v. t.; BRU'TAL-IZED (-izd); BRU-TAL-IZING (-iz'ŭg). [Cf. F. brutaliser.] 1. To make brutal, beastly, unfeeling, or inhuman. 2. To treat brutally. Rare.

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TAL-IZING (-iz'ŭg). [Cf. F. brutaliser.] 1. To make brutal, beastly, unfeeling, or inhuman. 2. To treat brutally. Rare.

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with the Pteridophyta on the one hand and with the Thallophyta on the other. Fossil bryophytes occur in the Tertiary. The ancestral type is supposed to have been similar to the modern algae. — bry-o-phyt/o (brī'ō-fīt'ŭk), a.

bry-o-phyte (brī'ō-fīt), n. Any plant of the Bryophyta. Bryth'on (brīth'ŏn), n. [W., fr. the old Celtic name from which came L. Brito, Britto, and AS. Britton, Bryttisc. Cf. BRITISH.] 1. In medieval Welsh tradition, one of the three so-called social tribes forming the Cymric-speaking immigrants into England and Wales. They were reputed to have come from Armorica. Cf. BRITON, 1. 2. Broadly, a Cymric-speaking Celt. See CELT.

Bry-thon'ic (brīth'ŏn'ŭk), a. Of or pert. to the Cymric Celts or designating their speech. See INDO-EUROPEAN. Bry'um (brī'ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βρύον moss.] Bot. A genus of mosses, typifying the Bryaceae, and containing nearly 500 species of wide distribution. The species have chiefly green foliage and symmetrical short-necked capsules.

bub (būb), n. 1. Strong malt liquor. Cant. Prior. 2. A mixture of meal or flour and yeast with warm wort and water, used to produce fermentation.

bu'ba-lis (bū'bd-lis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βουβαλις an African antelope.] 1. A large antelope (Bubalis buselaphus) of Egypt, the Sahara, Arabia, and Syria. It is closely related to the hartebeest. 2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of antelopes including the bubalis, hartebeest, and allies. — bu'ba-line (-līn; -līn), a.

bub'ble (bū'b'l), n. [Cf. ME. burble, burbule, D. bobbel, Dan. boble, Sw. bubbla. See BUBBLE, v. t.; cf. BLOB, n.] 1. A thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; as, to blow soap bubbles. Heads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. Like bubbles in a late disturbed stream. Shak. 2. A small body of air or gas within a liquid; as, bubbles rising in champagne or aerated waters. 3. A globe of air, or a globular vacuum, in a transparent solid; as, bubbles in window glass, or in a lens. 4. A hollow globe of blown glass, esp. a small floating bead, formerly used for testing the strength of spirits. 5. Rom. Hist. A bulla. Obs. 6. The globe of air in the spirit tube of a level. 7. Anything that wants firmness, solidity, or reality; a false show; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation; as, the South Sea bubble. Then a soldier . . . Seeking the bubble reputation. Even in the cannon's mouth. Shak. 8. A bubbling, as of boiling water. 9. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe. Obs. bubble and squeak, beef and cabbage fried together. Byron. bub'ble, a. Bubblelike; delusive; empty. Many so dote upon this bubble world. Whose colors in a moment break and fly. Tennyson. bub'ble, v. i.; BUB'BLING (-līd); BUB'BLING (-līŭg). [Cf. ME. burblen, burblēn, D. bobbelen, Dan. boble; prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To rise in bubbles, as gas through liquid; to form bubbles, as liquids when boiling or agitated; to foam; to contain bubbles. The milk that bubbled in the pail. Tennyson. 2. To run or pour out with a gurgling noise, as if forming bubbles; as, a bubbling stream. 3. To sound like bubbling water; hence, to make gurgling or warbling sounds. At mine ear Bubbled the nightingale and heeded not. Tennyson. 4. To blubber. Scol. & Dial. Eng. to bubble up or over, to overflow spontaneously (with mirth, joy, etc.). He frisked around her bubbling over with joy. Hawthorne. bub'ble, v. t. 1. To make bubble; to send out like bubbles. "Bubble your story to us, lad." P. L. Ford. 2. To cheat; to deceive; to delude. She has bubbled him out of his youth. Addison. Bubble Act. Eng. Hist. An act passed in 1719 (6 Geo. I. c. 18) restraining the actual or pretended formation of joint stock companies, and making acts connected therewith unlawful after June 24, 1720 — supposedly in the interest of the South Sea Company. It was ineffectual, but was not repealed till 1825. bub'bler (bū'b'lēr), n. 1. One who makes bubble schemes; a swindler. "All the Jews, jobbers, bubbleers, subscribers, projectors, etc." Pope. 2. The fresh-water drumfish. See DRUMFISH. bubble shell. A marine univalve shell of the genus Bulla or allied genus, of the order Tectibranchiata. They are of oval form, the outer whorl enveloping the others. bubble tube. Surv. A glass tube bent or ground so that its inside upper surface is Bubble Shell circular on a longitudinal section. The tube (Haminea solis) is nearly filled with ether, vapor-forming (aria) Nat. ing the bubble, the position of which is noted size, with reference to graduations on the tube. See SPIRIT LEVEL. bub'bly (bū'b'lī), a. Abounding in bubbles; bubbling. Nash. bub'by (bū'b'y), n.; pl. -bies (-tīz). [Cf. G. dial. búbbi, or It. poppa, Pr. popa, OF. poupe, a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. Now Vulgar. bub'by, n. [Perh. corrupt. of brother.] A term of familiar or affectionate address to a small boy.

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bub'bly (bū'b'lī), a. Abounding in bubbles; bubbling. Nash. bub'by (bū'b'y), n.; pl. -bies (-tīz). [Cf. G. dial. búbbi, or It. poppa, Pr. popa, OF. poupe, a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. Now Vulgar.

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Bu'bo (bū'bō), n. [L., owl, horned owl.] *Zoöl.* A genus of large horned owls, including in most classifications the eagle owl of Europe and the great horned owl of America.

bu'bo (bū'bō), n.; pl. -boes (-bōz). [L. *bubo* the groin, a swelling in the groin, Gr. *Bovbōv*.] *Med.* An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, esp. in the groin, due to the absorption of infective material, as in gonorrhoea, syphilis, or the plague. — **bu'boed** (-bōd), a.

bu-bon'io (bū-bōn'īō), a. Of or pertaining to a bubo or buboes; characterized by, or attended with, buboes.

bubonic plague. *Med.* See **PLAGUE**.

Bu-bon'i'dae (-ī'dē), n. pl. [NL. See **BUBO**.] *Zoöl.* A family including the horned owls and allied forms (all owls except the barn owls). It is sometimes ranked only as a subfamily, called *Bu-bon'i'n'ae* (bū-bōn'ī-n'ē). Cf. **STRIGIONIDAE**.

bu-bon'o-cle (bū-bōn'ō-sē), n. [Gr. *Bovbōv* groin + *-cele*.] *Med.* An inguinal hernia, esp. that incomplete variety in which the hernial pouch descends only as far as the groin, forming a swelling there like a bubo.

bu'cal (bū'kāl), a. [L. *bucca* cheek; cf. **F. buccal**.] *Anat.* Of or pert. to the cheeks or the cavity of the mouth.

buccal cavity, Anat., the mouth cavity. — **b. glands, Anat.** A small racemose mucous glands in the mucous membrane lining the cheeks. **b. Lymphatic glands** situated near the buccinator muscle. — **b. mass, Zoöl.**, in mollusks, except bivalves, the mouth parts and the muscles by which they are operated, generally forming a more or less compact mass.

bu'can (bū'kän; bū-kän'), n. [**F. boucaner**. See **BUCCANEER**.] A wooden frame or grid for roasting, smoking, or drying meat over fire. **b.** A place where meat is smoked. **o** = **BARBECUE**, **4. d** Buccaned meat.

BUCCANEER, v. t. [**F. boucaner**. See **BUCCANEER**.] To expose (meat) in strips to fire and smoke upon a buccan.

bu'ca-neer' (bū'kā-nēr'), n. [**F. boucaner**, fr. *boucaner* to smoke or broil meat and fish, to hunt wild beasts for their skins, *boucan* a buccan; a word of American origin.]

1. One who dries and smokes fish or fish after the manner of the Indians; — first applied to the French settlers in Haiti, or Hispaniola, who hunted wild cat and swine.

2. A robber upon the sea; a pirate; a filibuster; — applied esp. to the piratical adventurers who made depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

bu'ca-neer', v. i. To act the part of a buccaneer; to live as a piratical adventurer or sea robber.

bu'c-o-ro (bū'kō-rō), a. [It. Cf. **BUCCARO**.] *Class. Archæol.* Designating, or pert. to, a type of pottery, characteristic of ancient Etruria, dating from about the 7th century B. C. It is black throughout and is ornamented with incised lines, and with stamped or raised figures, imitating Greek, Egyptian, and Asiatic decorations. A similar ware has been found in Cyprus.

bu'c'i-nal (bū'kī-nāl), a. [L. *bucina*, *buccina*, a crooked horn.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet; trumpetlike.

bu'c'i-na'tor (bū'kī-nā'tōr), n. [L., a trumpeter, fr. *bucinare* to sound the trumpet.] *Anat.* A thin broad muscle of the cheek, occupying the interval between the jaws at the sides of the face. — **bu'c'i-na-to-ry** (-nā-tō-rī), a.

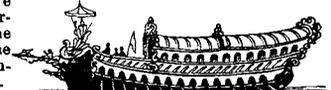
bu'c'i-num (-nūm), n. [L. *buccinum*, *buccinum*, a shellfish used in dyeing purple.] *Zoöl.* A genus of marine rachi-glossate gastropods consisting of the typical whelks, type of a family, **Buc-cin'i-dae** (bū'kī-nī-dē). See **WHELK**. — **bu'c'i-ni-form** (-fōrm), a. — **bu'c'i-noid** (bū'kī-nōid), a. & n.

bu'co (bū'kō), n. [L. *bucco* a babbler, fr. *bucca* a cheek distended, as in speaking or eating.] *Zoöl.* A genus consisting of the typical puff birds. It is the type of a family, **Buc-co-n'i-dae** (bū'kō-nī-dē), or of a subfamily, **Buc-co-n'i-nae** (bū'kō-nī-nē), of the family **Galbulidae**.

bu'co (bū'kō), n. [**L. bucca** a cheek.] A combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the cheeks.

bu'cen'taur (bū'sēn'tōr), n. [Gr. *bois* ox + *κένταυρος* centaur.] **1.** A fabulous monster, half ox, half man; a centaur with a bull's body.

2. [It. *bucentoro*.] The state barge of Venice, used annually by the doge in the ceremony of the marriage of the Adriatic (see under **MARRIAGE**).



Bu-ceph'a-lus (bū'sēf'ā-lūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Bov* κεφαλος, lit., ox-headed; *bois* ox + *κεφαλή* head.] **1.** The celebrated war horse of Alexander the Great.

2. Hence, any riding horse. *Jocose.*

BU-CERO (bū'sē-rō), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *Bov* κερας horned like an ox; *bois* ox + *κερας* horn.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the hornbills, type of the family **Bu-ce-ro'i-dae** (-rōi-dē). See **HORNBILL**.

bu'chu (bū'kū; bū'kō; 217), n. Also *bucco*. [Zulu *bucu*, the name of a mixture of aromatic leaves, fr. *bucca* to mix, to compound.] The aromatic leaves of several South African rutaceous shrubs of the genus *Barosma*, used in medicine as a stimulant, diuretic, and stomachic.

bu'ck (bū'k), n. [Akin to **L.G. buike**, Dan. *byg*, Sw. *byk*, G. *bauche*.] **1.** Lye or suds in which cloth or yarn is soaked or boiled in bleaching, or in which clothes are washed.

2. The cloth, clothes, etc., so soaked or washed. *Obs.*

BUCK, v. t.; **BUCKEN** (bū'k); **BUCK'ING**. [**ME. bouken**; akin to **L.G. buken**, Dan. *byge*, Sw. *byka*, G. *bauchen*, *beuchen*. Cf. **BUCK** lye.] **1.** To soak, steep, or boil, in lye or suds; — a process in bleaching.

bub'by, n. **bubby bush.** The strawberry shrub.

bub'le. *Bubble.* *Ref. Sp.*

bub'ld. *Bubled.* *Ref. Sp.*

bu-bon'al-gia (bū-bōn'āl-jī'ā), n. [NL.; Gr. *Bovbōv* groin + *-algia*.] *Med.* Pain in the groin.

bubukle, n. A term (evidently a combination of *bubo* and *caruncle*) put into the mouth of Fluellen in Shakespeare's "Henry V." (III. vi. 108). *Obs.*

bu-bu-ly, **bu-bu-line** (bū'bū-līn), n. [L. *bubulus* of cattle, fr. *bois* ox.] *Chem.* A supposed substance in the dung of cattle and other beasts, to which the virtues of the dung, as used in calico printing, have been ascribed. See **DUNO**, v. t., 2.

buc + **BUCK**.

bucan. Var. of **BUCCAN**.

buc'a-nier' (bū'kā-nēr'). Var.

of **BUCCANEER**.

bu'ca-ro (bū'kā-rō), n.; pl. -ros (-rōz; Sp. -rōs). [Sp. Cf. **SUCERO**.] A jug of rough earthenware, esp. one of dark clay, such as is used in parts of South America and in Spain.

buc'ca (bū'kā), n. [Cf. **OR**.] *Com'k.* A hobgoblin or bogie; a stupid person.

buc'ca-neer' (bū'kā-nēr'). See **BUCCANEER**.

buc'cate (bū'kāt), a. [**L. bucca** cheek.] Having protuberant cheeks.

bu'c-ero (bū'kē-rō), n.; pl. -ros (-rōz). [It. *Archeol.* A buccero vessel or buccero ware. See **SUCERO**, a. Also called **buc'cero-ne-ro** (bū'kē-rō) [It. *nero* black]. [**BUCCINA**.] **buc'cin** (bū'kīn), n. [**F.**] = **buc'cin-na** (bū'kī-nā), n.; pl. -næ (-nē). [**L. bucina**, *buccina*,

2. To wash (clothes) in lye or suds, or, in later usage, by beating them on stones in running water.

bu'ck (bū'k), n. [Cf. **BUCK** mass.] **1.** The body of a wagon, esp. the front part. *Dial. Eng.*, or, in U. S., in combination, as **bu'ckboard**.

2. The front crosspiece of a plow beam to which the horses are attached. *Dial. Eng.*

BUCK, n. [**ME. buk**, *bucke*, AS. *bucca*, *buc*, he-goat; akin to D. *bok*, OHG. *pocho*, G. *bock*, Ir. *boe*, W. *buch*, Corn. *byk*; cf. Zend *bāza*, Skr. *bukka*. Cf. **BUCHER**, n. **1.** The male deer or antelope, or of goats, hares, and rabbits. In England, sometimes applied specifically (and perhaps originally) to the male fallow deer. It is not properly applied to the males of the elk or moose, which are called *bucks*, or of the red deer, which are called *stags*. The word *buck* is much used in composition for the names of antelopes; as, *bush buck*, *springbuck*.

2. Any antelope. *South Africa*.

3. A dashing young fellow; a fop; a dandy. *Archaic*. The leading *bucks* of the day. *Thackeray*.

4. A male Indian or negro. *Colloq., U. S.*

5. The mark of a cuckold. *Obs.* *Shak.*

6. In various card games, a counter or other object placed on the table before the dealer and passed by him to the next dealer, to prevent mistakes as to the position of the deal; also, in poker, a marker sometimes put into a jack pot, another jack pot being in order when the deal passes to him who holds the *buck*. *Cont.*

bu'ck and hall, an old-time cartridge for smoothbore guns, containing a spherical bullet and three buckshot. — **b.** of the first head, a male fallow deer in its fifth year.

bu'ck, v. i. **1.** To copulate, as bucks and does.

2. To spring with a quick plunging leap, arching the back, and descending with the fore legs rigid and the head held as low down as possible; — said of a horse or mule.

bu'ck, v. t. **1.** *Mit.* To subject to a bygone mode of punishment which consisted in tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees.

2. To throw by bucking. See **5th BUCK**, v. i., 2.

The brute that he was riding had nearly *bucked* him out of the saddle. *W. E. Norris*.

bu'ck, n. The act of bucking, as of a horse.

He gave easily to the first excited bucks of his pony. *Kipling*.

bu'ck, v. t. **1.** To butt. *Colloq. or Dial.*

2. Football. To charge against (the "line"); — said of the player carrying the ball. *U. S.*

3. To carry; as, to *buck* water. *Colloq., U. S.*

4. To buck against (something). *Slang, U. S.*

to *buck* the tiger, to play against the bank in a gambling game, esp. at *faro*. *Slang*.

bu'ck, v. i. To charge against something as if butting; — usually with *against*; as, to *buck* against fate. *Slang, U. S.*

to *buck* up, to make one's self smart or courageous; to *dress* up; to *brace* up. *Colloq. or Dial.*

bu'ck, v. t. To narrow down (staves for kegs) to the correct width by shaving with knives or cutters.

bu'ck, v. t. [Cf. **OD. boken** to beat, D. *beuken*.] *Mining*. To break up or pulverize, as ores.

bu'ck, n. [Cf. D. *zaagbok* sawbuck. See **BUCK** the animal.] **1.** a A sawhorse; a sawbuck. *U. S.* **b** A frame or table on which leather is glazed.

2. *Gymnastics*. A thick leather-covered vaulting block.

bu'ck, v. t. To saw (a felled tree) into logs or lengths. *U. S.*

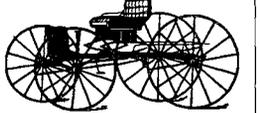
bu'ck, n. [Cf. **BUCK**.] A basket for catching eels. *Eng.*

bu'ck basket. [See **1st BUCK**.] A clothes basket.

bu'ck bean. A plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) growing in bogs in Europe and America, having racemes of white or reddish flowers and trifoliate, intensely bitter leaves, sometimes used in medicine; called also *bog bean*, *bog myrtle*, *marsh trefoil*, etc. See **MENYANTHES**.

bu'ck-ber-y (bū'k'ber-y), n. A huckleberry of the southern United States (*Gaylussacia ursina*) having black insipid fruit, eaten by deer.

bu'ck-board' (-bōrd'), n. A four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board or frame bearing the seat or seats, and resting on the bolsters, or in back directly on the axle.



Buckboard.

bu'ck-bush' (-bōsh'), n. Either of two species of *Symphoricarpos* (*S. occidentalis* and *S. symphoricarpos*) of the western United States. See **WOLFBERRY**, **CORALBERRY**.

bu'ck-en' (bū'k'ēn'), n. [Cf. **Ir. buccin** a young buck.] In Ireland, a young man of the lesser gentry or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy aping the style of living of the rich; a shabby-genteel idler. *Anglo-Irish*.

bu'ck'er (bū'k'ēr), n. **1.** One who bucks staves for kegs, or a machine containing knives or cutters for performing this operation.

2. One who carries water, wood, etc. *Colloq., U. S.*

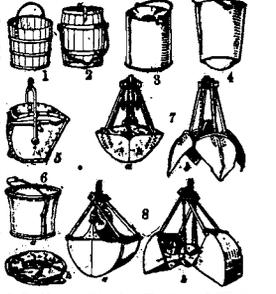
bu'ck'er, n. *Mining*. One who bucks trees, or a broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

bu'ck'er, n. One who cuts up felled trees. *U. S.*

bu'ck'et (bū'k'ēt; -t; 7), n. [**ME. boket**; cf. **F. dial. bouk**, *bouk*, bucket, AS. *būc* pitcher, or Corn. *tubet* tub.] **1.** A vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for catching, holding, or carrying water, sap, or other liquids, or salt, coal, ashes, etc.

The moss-covered *bucket*, which hung in the well. *Woodworth*.

2. Hence: **A** vessel (as a tub or scoop) for hoisting and conveying coal, ore, grain, etc. **b** *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.



1 Ordinary Wooden Bucket; 2 Well Bucket; 3 Grease Bucket; 4 Fire Bucket; 5 Self-dumping Bucket for hoisting coal, etc.; 6 Collapsible Bucket, a Open, b Closed; 7, 8 Orange-peel and Clamshell Automatic Buckets for excavating, a Closed, b Open.

3. The quantity a bucket contains; specif., a half bushel.

4. *Rowing*. A plunge forward with the body when the stroke is concluded before the arms have straightened and the hands have passed the knees. *Eng. Encyc. of Sport*.

bu'ck'et (bū'k'ēt; -t; 7), v. t.; **BUCK'ET-ED** (-ēd; -t); **BUCK'ET-ING**. **1.** To draw or lift in or as if in buckets; as, to *buck* water.

2. To pour over from a bucket; to drench.

3. To ride (a horse) hard or mercilessly; hence, *Colloq.*, to drive or push forward hurriedly.

We've cut their base, and now we'll *bucket* 'em to pieces. *Kipling*.

4. *Rowing*. To make, or cause to make (the recovery), with a bucket. See **BUCKER**, n., 4. *Eng.*

bu'ck'et, v. i. **1.** To dip with or use a bucket.

2. To drive or push forward rapidly; to hurry. *Colloq., Eng.*

3. To row the stroke with a bucket. *Eng.*

bu'ck'et, v. t. *Stock Gambling*. **1.** To deal with (an order) in or as in a bucket shop.

2. To cheat; to swindle. *Slang*.

bu'ck'et, v. i. To do a bucket-shop business. *U. S.*

bu'ck'et engine. A water-power machine consisting of an endless chain carrying buckets and running over sprocket wheels, for use with a somewhat high fall of small volume.

bu'ck'et shop. An office or a place where facilities are given for making bets in the form of orders or options based on current exchange prices of stocks, grain, petroleum, etc., but without any actual buying or selling of the property, stocks, grain, etc. Bucket-shop transactions are legally wrong, and the maintaining of a bucket shop is generally made an offense by statute.

bu'ck'et wheel. A wheel having buckets attached to its rim, or to a rope or chain passing over it, as for raising water.

bu'ck'eye' (bū'k'ē), n. **1.** Any of several American trees of the genus *Esculus*, esp. *E. glabra*. See **ÆSCULUS**.



Buckeye (*Esculus glabra*). Leaf and Fruit. (7)

2. [cap.] A native of Ohio. *Colloq., U. S.*

3. *Naut.* A two-masted, triangular-sailed, flat-bottomed, center-board vessel peculiar to Chesapeake Bay; — called also *bugeye*.

4. An American butterfly (*Junonia cinia*). See **JUNONIA**.

bu'ck-eyed (-īd'), a. Having bad or speckled eyes.

bu'ck fever. Excitement at the sight of game, such as often unnerves a novice in hunting. *Colloq.*

bu'ck'horn' (bū'k'hōrn'), n. **1.** The horn of a buck.

2. = **DEERHORN**, 2.

buckhorn plantain. Any of several plantains whose leaves suggest a buck's horns; esp., *Plantago coronopus* and *P. lanceolata* of Europe, and *P. aristata* of the United States.

bu'ck'hound' (bū'k'hōund'), n. A hound for hunting deer.

bu'ck'le (-lē), n. A large spiral marine shell, esp. the common whelk. See **WHELK**. *Scot.*

bu'ck'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **BUCK**, to soak in lye, to wash. Hence, a quantity bucked at one time; also, the liquid used.

bu'ck'ing tier, Manuf., a large circular boiler, or kier, used in bleaching. — **b. stool**, a washing block.

bu'ck'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **BUCK**, to break up.

bu'ck'ing iron, Mining, a broad-faced hammer for bucking ores; a *bucker*. — **b. plate**. = **BUCKPLATE**.

bu'ck'le (bū'k'lē), n. [**ME. boete** buckle, boss of a shield, OF. *boele*, *F. boucle*, boss of a shield, Ir. *L. buccula* a little cheek or mouth, dim. of *bucca* cheek; this boss or knob resembling a cheek.] **1.** A device for uniting two loose ends, as of a belt or strap, consisting of a frame fixed to one end and holding the other end, which is passed through the frame by a catch of some kind, commonly by a tongue which goes through a hole in the end.

2. An ornamental device resembling a buckle as above, used chiefly by women to adorn the hair, waistband, shoes, etc.

3. [Cf. **BUCKLE** to bend.] A distortion, as a bulge, bend, kink, or twist in a beam web, a tube, a sheet of metal, a saw blade, etc.

4. A curl of hair, esp. a kind of crisp curl formerly worn; also, the state of being curled. *Obs. or Archaic*.

Earlocks in tight *buckles* on each side of a lantern face. *Irving*.

Lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Addison*.

5. A contorted expression, as of the face. *Rare*.

6. An iron loop for fastening a mill saw to its frame.

bu'cher + **BUTCHER**.

Bu-chlo'e (bū'k'lo'e), n. [NL.; Gr. *bois* ox + *χλωή* green herb.] *Bot. Syn.* of **BULBULUS**.

bu'ck'le-tie (bū'k'lē-tī), n. [After C. F. Bucholz, German chemist.] *Min.* = **FIBROLITE**.

bu'cht (bū'kt), *Scot.* form of **BIGHT**, a fold.

bu'ch n. [See **BUCK**, n.] The beech tree or mast. *Scot.*

bu'ck ague. = **BUCK FEVER**.

bu'ck beer. *Buck beer*. [buck's; **BUCK** 'er, n. A horse or mule that buck 'er, n. pl. An old English game. *Obs. or Hist.*]

bu'ck'et fever, Med. Dengue.

bu'ck'et-ful, n. See **FUL**.

bu'ck'et-y (-y), n. [Corrupt of *buckhead*.] Paste used to dress weavers' webs.

Buckeye State. Ohio — from the buckeye trees there.

in the development of a shoot from the bud; a sport, as a red-flowered branch developed from a bud on a white-flowered plant. Numerous garden varieties have originated in this manner. The causes of bud variation are not clearly understood. See MUTATION, VARIATION.

bud worm. a The larva of a small noctuid moth (*Heliothis rhesia*) which eats into the buds and stalks of the tobacco plant. b The cotton-boll worm (*Heliothis armigera*), which does similar damage to tobacco plants.

buff (bif), n. [Formerly buffe buff, buffalo, F. buffe buffalo. See BUFFALO.] 1. A buffalo; a wild ox. Obs.

2. A sort of superior leather prepared with a velvety or fuzzy finish from the skin of the buffalo, or of the ox, elk, etc., and dressed with oil, like chamois, — formerly much used for military coats, etc. See BUFFING.

3. A military coat made of buff leather.

4. The bare skin; as, to strip to the buff. Collog.

5. Mech. A wheel covered with buff leather, muslin, etc., and used in polishing cutlery, spoons, etc.

6. A buff stick; also, a stick faced with cloth, velvet, or the like, to which polishing material is applied.

7. The color of buff; a saddened yellowish orange.

8. [cap.] pl. The old 3d regiment of the line in the British army, now the East Kent Regiment; — popularly so called from the former color of their facings.

9. Med. The grayish viscid substance constituting the buffy coat. See BUFFY COAT.

buff, a. Made of or like buff; of the color of buff.

buff, v. t.; BUFFED (bift); BUFFING. 1. To polish with a buff. See 1st BUFF, 5.

2. To give a buff or velvety surface to (leather). See BUFFING, n., 1.

3. To color or stain buff, as willow rods by boiling them before stripping.

buff, v. t. [Cf. OF. *bufer* to cuff, buffet. See BUFFET a blow.] 1. To strike. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. To take, or deaden, the shock of, as a buffer.

buff, n. [Cf. OF. *bufe*. See BUFFET.] A buffet; a blow. Obs., except in the phrase "blindman's buff."

That made him reel. Spenser.

buff, a. [Of uncertain etymol.] Firm; sturdy.

And for the good old cause stood buff. Hudibras.

buff, v. i. [Imitative. Cf. PUFF.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot. 1. To burst out, as into laughter; to stammer; to stutter.

2. To whack or thump.

buffalo (büf'ä-lö), n.; pl. -LOS or -LOS (-löz). [Sp. *bufalo* (cf. Pg. *bufalo*, It. *bufalo*, F. *buffle*), fr. L. *bubalus*, *bubalus*, a kind of African stag or gazelle; also, the buffalo or wild ox, fr. Gr. *βουβαλος* buffalo, prob. fr. *βοῦς* Head of Cape Buffalo. See cow the animal; cf. BUFF the color, BUBALE.] 1. Any of several species of wild ox, esp. a The water buffalo (*Bos bubalus*), originally from India, but now domesticated and used as a draft animal in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. It is larger and less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. b The Cape buffalo (*B. caffer*), a large and very savage species of South Africa, said to be the most dangerous animal of Africa. c The American bison.

2. a Short for BUFFALO ROBE. b Buffalo horn. Commercial Cant. c Short for BUFFALO FISH.

3. Cotton Manuf. A leather hamper for carrying bobbins.

4. [cap.] A nickname of North Carolina coast dwellers.

buffalo-back (-bäk'), n. The common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) of the Great Lakes.

buffalo berry. a The edible scarlet berry of either of two eslagaceous shrubs of the western United States (*Lepargyrea argentea* and *L. canadensis*) having silvery foliage; — called also *rabot berry*, *bullberry*. b Either of these shrubs; — called also *bee-fuel tree*.

buffalo bird. Any of several small birds of the starling family, which perch upon buffaloes and cattle in search of parasites, and often warn them of danger, as those of the genera *Buphaga* and *Sturnopastor*.

buffalo bug. The carpet beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariae*).

buffalo chips. Dry dung of the buffalo, or bison, formerly much used for fuel on the plains of North America.

buffalo cholera. Tet. An epizootic disease of the domestic buffalo, communicable to most domestic animals, except dogs. Also called *barbone*.

buffalo clover. Either of two species of clover (*Trifolium reflexum* and *T. stoloniferum*) found in the western United States throughout the former range of the bison.

buffalo cod. A large, coarse, marine food fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the greenling family, of the Pacific coast.

buffalo currant. An ornamental hardy currant of the western United States (*Ribes aureum*) having fragrant yellow flowers and brown or black fruit.

buffalo dance. A dance of the plains Indians of North America imitative of the actions of the buffalo. It probably originated as a magic rite to insure plenty of buffalo.

buffalo fish. Any of several large fishes of the sucker family mostly found in the Mississippi valley. Some are important food fishes; esp. the common buffalo fish (*Catostomus commersoni*), the black buffalo (*C. cyprinella*), the small-mouthed or white buffalo (*I. bubalus*); about Lake Champlain, the lake carp sucker (*Carpodus thompsoni*).

buffet, v. t.; BUFFETED; BUFFETING. [ME. *buffeten*, OF. *buffeter*. See the preceding noun.] 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to cuff; to slap.

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.

You are lucky fellows who can live in a dreamland of your own, instead of being buffeted about the world. W. Black.

3. [Cf. BUZZER.] To muffle the clapper (of a bell).

buffet, v. i. 1. To exercise or play at boxing; to strike; to smile; to strive; to contend. "If I might buffet for my love." Shak.

2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

buffet car (büf'et-är), n. A railroad car provided with a buffet, or luncheon compartment.

buffing (büf'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of BUFF, v. Hence: n. 1. The action of one that buffs; specif., act or process of removing the grain surface of leather to produce a soft, velvety, or oozed finish, this being formerly accomplished by working the grain side with a blunt knife on a beam,

buffalo gnat. Any of several small dipterous insects of the genus *Simulium*, allied to the black fly of the North. They are often so abundant as to do great damage, in the lower Mississippi valley, killing domestic animals by their innumerable bites. b The horn fly. See HORN FLY. Local, U. S.

buffalo grass. 1. In the United States: a A low-growing dioecious grass (*Buthitis dactyloides*) very common on the western plains or former feeding grounds of the bison. b Any species of *Bouteloua*, or grama grass.

2. In Australia, the grass *Stenolaphrum americanum*, introduced from the United States, and first noticed near Buffalo Creek in New South Wales.

buffalo moth. The larva of a carpet beetle.

buffalo nut. The oily drupeaceous fruit of the rabbitwood (*Pyrrularia pubera*); also, the shrub itself. Also called *elk nut* and *oil nut*.

buffalo pea. a The ground plum. b The American vetch *Vicia americana*.

buffalo robe. The skin of the American bison, prepared with the hair on; — formerly much used as a lap robe.

buff coat or **buff coat** (büf'köt'), n. 1. A coat of buff leather; specif., a close short-sleeved military coat, worn for defense in the 17th century. Hence, a soldier.

2. = BUFFY COAT.

buffed (büft), a. Having a buffy coat or surface; buffy.

buffed leather. leather finished with a velvety or ooze surface by buffing.

buffer (büf'er), n. [Prop., a striker. See BUFFET a blow.] 1. Mech. an elastic apparatus or fender, for deadening the jar caused by the collision of bodies; as, a buffer at the end of a railroad car or at the end of a piece of track. b A pad or cushion on the end of a fender, which receives the blow; a buffing apparatus.

2. Anything serving to deaden a shock or to bear the brunt of opposing forces; as, a buffer state between two rival nations.

buffer, n. [ME. *buffere* a stammerer, *buffen* to stammer.] 1. A stammerer. Obs. Wycliffe.

2. A fellow; — esp. used of an elderly man, and generally humorously or disparagingly.

"See those old buffers, bent and gray." O. W. Holmes.

buffer, n. 1. One who polishes with a buff.

2. A wheel for buffing; a buff.

3. A farrier's tool provided with a chisel blade to remove the clinch heels of nails and a point or prod to drive out nails embedded in the hoof.

buffer bar. The heavy iron bar in a railroad car which receives the impact of other cars.

buffer beam. A cross timber at the end of a railroad car.

buffer block. A block serving as a buffer.

buffer-head (-häd'), n. The head of a buffer, which receives the concussion, in railroad cars.

buffet (büf'et; -füt; F. büf'et; 277), n. [F. *buffet*; cf. LL. *buffetum*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A cupboard or set of shelves, either movable or fixed at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, etc.; a sideboard.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride Turns you from sound philosophy aside. Pope.

2. (pron. büf'ät; büf'ät) A counter for refreshments; a restaurant at a railroad station, or place of public gathering.

3. A small stool; a footstool or hassock.

Go fetch us a light buffet. Towneley Myst.

4. The cabinetwork of an organ inclosing the pipes.

buffet (büf'et; -füt), n. [ME. *buffet*, *buffel*, OF. *buffet* a slap in the face, a pair of bellows, fr. *buffe* blow, cf. F. *buffet* to blow, puff; prob. akin to E. *puff*. For the meaning *slap*, blow, cf. F. *soufflet* a slap, *souffler* to blow. See PUFF, v. t.; cf. BUFFON.] 1. A blow with the hand; a slap; a cuff.

When on his cheek a buffet fell. 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.

Fortune's buffets and rewards. Shak.

buffet, v. t.; BUFFETED; BUFFETING. [ME. *buffeten*, OF. *buffeter*. See the preceding noun.] 1. To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to cuff; to slap.

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2. To make one's way by blows or struggling.

buffing apparatus, **buffing block**, etc. = BUFFER, n., 1, BUFFER, n., 2.

buffing-carriage (büf'ing-kärij), n. A mobile steel carriage for artillery, used in the United States army.

buffing-ton-carrier (büf'ing-tön-kärij), n. A carrier for disappearing gun carriage (krö-zher). See DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

buffing duck. The buffhead.

buffing-head, a. Dull; stupid. Obs.

buffing (büf'ing), n. masc.; pl. BUFFINGS (-fings). [It. See BUFFON.] A comic actor or singer in an opera. — buffo, a.

buffing-squaw (büf'ing-skwäk'), a. See SQUAW.

buffing-ship, a. See SHIP.

buffing-ism (-iz'm), n. Buffoonery.

buffing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BUFF, v.

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later by grinding off the surface with an emery wheel, and now usually by splitting it off with a machine (called a **buffing machine**) in a thin sheet.

2. The thin sheet of leather so split off; also, such sheets collectively. Buffing is a cheap grade of leather; it is largely used for bookbinding, ornamental purposes, etc.

buff jerkin. Orig., a buff-leather jacket, worn by soldiers under the corselet; afterward, a jacket or waistcoat, whether of leather or of a buff-colored cloth. Obs.

buffle (büf'le), n. [F. *buffle*. See BUFFALO.] 1. a A buffalo. Obs. b The buffhead duck.

2. A fool; a buffhead. Obs.

buffle-head (-häd'), n. [Buffle + head.] 1. A heavy, stupid fellow; a clown; fool. Obs.

2. A small North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*), allied to the golden-eye; — so named from dense soft plumage which increases the apparent size of the head of the male bird.

Also called *butterball*.

buffle-horn (-hörn'), n. [Buffle + horn.] A small rubiaceous tree (*Burchellia capensis*) of South Africa, having very hard, tough wood.

buffon or **buffont**, n. Also **buff'oon**. [F. *buffon*.] A projecting covering of gauze or linen for a lady's breast, worn in the 18th century.

buff-oon (büf'öön); **accented buffoon** in 17th c., n. [F. *buffon*, fr. It. *buffone*; akin to It. *buffo* puff of wind, as a., comical, ridiculous, *buffa* vanity, nonsense, trick, *buffare* to puff, blow, F. *buffeur* to puff out; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. BUZZER a blow.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, antic gestures, etc.; a droll; harlequin; clown; merry-andrew.

buffon, a. Belonging to, characteristic of, or like, a buffon. "Buffon stories." Macaulay.

buff-oon, v. i. To act the part of a buffon.

buff-oon, v. t. To treat with buffoonery; to ridicule.

buff-oon-ery (-er-ē), n.; pl. -ERIES (-iz). [Cf. F. *buffonnerie*.] The arts and practices of a buffon, as low jests, ridiculous pranks, vulgar tricks and postures.

buff stick. Mech. A strip of wood covered with buff leather, used in polishing.

buff-tipped moth (büf'tipt'), a moth (*Pygæra bucephala*) whose caterpillars feed on the leaves of elm, beech, birch, oak, and emery trees.

buff-whale (büf'whäl), n. Cf. 1st BUFF, n., 5.

buffy (büf'ē), a. 1. Of a buff, or somewhat buff, color.

2. Physiol. Pertaining to a buffy coat or its color.

buffy coat. the coagulated plasma of blood when the red corpuscles have so settled out that the coagulum appears nearly colorless.

Bufo (büf'ö), n. [L. *bufo*, *bufonis*, a toad.] 1. Zool. A large genus of toads containing the common toads of America and Europe and the aqua toad, etc. See TOAD, AQUA.

2. [l. c.] A black tincture used by alchemists. Obs.

Bufo-ni-dæ (büf'ö-ni-dæ), n. pl. [NL. See BUFO.] Zool. A large family of toads of the suborder Phaneroglossa. They have procelous vertebrae without ribs, and no teeth.

bug (büg), n. [ME. *bugge*, fr. W. Bug, *wugan*, hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear. Cf. BOG.] 1. A bugbear; bogey. Obs. S. Ir. spare your threats!

The bug which you would fright me with I seek. Shak.

2. a In popular language, an insect of almost any kind, esp. a beetle or an insect which creeps or crawls like a beetle; as, the ladybug, potato bug, etc.; but often, an animal of some other class which resembles an insect, such as a spider or a small crustacean; as, bait bug, pill bug, etc. Now mostly Dial. in Eng., but common in U. S.

This bug with glided wings. Pope.

b Specif.: The bedbug.

3. Zool. Any insect of the suborder Heteroptera; in a broader sense, any insect of the order Hemiptera.

bug, v. t.; BUGGED (bügd); BUGGING. To search for or collect bugs, as for study or to destroy them. Collog.

bug-a-boo (büg'ä-böo'), n. [bug goblin + boo, interj.] An imaginary object of fright; a bugbear; a bogey.

The bugaboo of the liberals is the church party. S. B. Griffin.

Syn. — Hobgoblin, goblin, specter, ogre, scarecrow.

bug'bane (büg'bän), n. A perennial ranunculaceous herb (*Cnicifraga racemosa*) with a large decomposed basal leaf, and a wandlike raceme of white flowers supposed to be distasteful to insects. Also, any other species of this genus.

bug'bear (-bär'), n. [bug goblin + bear the animal.] Lit., a bear goblin; hence, something frightful, as a specter; anything imaginary that causes, or the name of which is used to excite, needless fear, as in children.

But, to the world no bugbear is so great As want of figure and a small estate. Pope.

bug'bear, v. t. To alarm with idle fears.

bug'ger (büg'ger), n. [F. *bugger*, fr. LL. *Bulgarius*, a Bulgarian, also a heretic; — buggery was attributed to Bulgarian heretics.] 1. A heretic; esp., an Albigenian. Obs.

2. One guilty of buggery or unnatural vice; a sodomite.

3. A wretch; — sometimes used playfully. Low.

bug'ger-y (-ē), n. [OF. *buggerie*, *buggerie*, heresy. See BUGGER.] Unnatural sexual intercourse; sodomy.

bug'fool (büg'fööl), v. i. To play the buffon.

bug'fool, a. Low; vulgar. R.

bug'fool, n. BUFFALO.

bug'fool (büf'fööl), n. [L. *buffo* toad.] Paleon. A fossil consisting of the petrified teeth and palatal bones of pyroodont fishes; toadstone; formerly supposed to have been formed in the head of a toad.

bug, n. i. To grow big; bulge; — generally used with out; as, its eyes bugged out. Collog., U. S.

bug, a. Conceited; self-important; forward; stuck-up. Obs. or Dial. Eng. [It. See BUFFON.] A self-important or vain person. Obs.

Perhaps the American colloquialism *big bug*, an aristocrat or person of station, is a survival of this meaning. b A crazy person, scheme, idea, etc. Low. Slang.

bug agarie. = FLY AGARIC.

bug'an (büg'än; böög'), n. [W. *bucan* a bogey.] A hobgoblin; evil spirit; ghost. Dial.

buggy (bŭg'j), a. [From BUG.] 1. Infested or abounding with bugs; also, like or pertaining to a bug or bugs. 2. Foolish or demented; scatter-brained. *Low Slang.*
buggy, n.; pl. -gies (-jz). 1. A light vehicle or carriage. The English buggy is a two-wheeled, usually one-horse, vehicle. That of India is distinguished by a hood. The American buggy has four wheels and may be drawn by either one or two horses. 2. A small wagon or truck used for short transportations of heavy materials, as of coal in a mine, lumber, steel ingots, etc. 3. The caboose of a freight train. *Local, U. S.*
buggy-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A man who has charge of a truck or buggy, as in a rolling mill.



American Box Buggy.

Bugin-vil-læ (bŭg'in-vī-lē; often -vī-lē-ā), n. [NL. *Buginvillæ* (so spelt by Commaron, the author of the genus), after L. A. de Boutainville.] Bot. A small genus of very ornamental tropical American nictaginaceous shrubs, commonly cultivated in greenhouses for the brilliant red or purple floral bracts; also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

bugle (bŭg'gl), n. [*Fr. bugle*; cf. It. *bugola*, L. *bugilium*.] 1. Any menhaceous plant of the genus *Ajuga*, esp. *A. reptans*, a low European annual with spikes of blue flowers, adventive in the United States. b = STOLEWORT.

bugle, n. [Cf. LL. *bugula*, a woman's ornament. G. *bügel* a bent piece of metal or wood, G. *biegen* to bend, which is akin to E. *bow* to bend.] An elongated glass bead, commonly black.

bugle, a. [From *bugle* a bead.] Like a bugle; adorned with bugles; also, jet black. "Bugle eyeballs." *Shak.*

bugle, n. [ME. *bugle* buffalo, buffalo's horn, OF. *bugle*, fr. L. *buculus* a young bullock, steer, dim. of *bos* ox. See cow the animal.] 1. A wild ox, esp. a buffalo. *Obs.* 2. A young bull. *Dial. Eng.*

bugle, n. 2. A horn used by hunters.

bugle, n. 3. Music. A brass or copper wind instrument, shorter and more conical than the trumpet, curved and sometimes keyed; — formerly much used in military bands, very rarely in the orchestra, but now superseded.



1 Huntsman's Bugle; 2 Military Bugle.

bugle, v. l. & t.; *bu'gled* (-g'ld); *bu'gling* (-g'ling). To give forth or sound by means of or like a bugle; also, to summon by a bugle call. "To bugle forth the rights of men." *Richard Hovey.*

bugled (bŭg'g'ld), a. Ormented with bugles.

bugle horn. 1. A bugle. One blast upon his *bugle horn* Were worth a thousand men. *Scott.*

2. A drinking vessel made of a horn. *Obs.* And drinketh of his *bugle horn* the wine. *Chaucer.*

bugler (bŭg'glēr), n. 1. One who plays on a bugle. 2. A bellows fish. *Tasmania.*

bugle-weed' (bŭg'gl-wēd'), n. Any mint of the genus *Lycopus*, esp. *L. virginicus*, which has mild narcotic and astringent properties, and is sometimes used as a remedy for hemorrhage.

bugloss (bŭg'glōs), n.; pl. -SES (-sē; -jz). [*F. buglosse*, L. *buglossa*, *buglossus*, fr. Gr. *βουλόσσω* ox-tongue, *βόειον* ox + *λόσσω* tongue.] 1. Any boraginaceous plant of the genus *Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*, also called *ox-tongue* and *alkanat*. 2. The German madwort (*Asperugo procumbens*).

bugseed' (bŭg'sēd'), n. A chenopodiaceous annual herb (*Corsipermum hypoxiphioides*) of north temperate regions; — so called from its flat, oval seeds.

buhl (bŭl), **buhl'work'** (-wŭrk'), n. [From A. Ch. *Bouille*, a French carver in wood.] Furniture. Inlaid decoration, developed under Louis XIV. by André Charles Bouille the elder, in which tortoise shell, yellow metal, white metal, etc., are inlaid in cabinetwork, forming scrolls, cartouches, etc. Also, an article so decorated.

buhl and counter, decorative work in which a material is divided into two parts by sawing out a pattern, and each part is made complete again by inlay.

buhr (bŭr), n. Siliceous rock; also, a whetstone. See BURR, BURRSTONE.

burr'stone, **burr'stone'** (bŭr'stōn'), n. [Cf. BUR a rough seed vessel.] Any siliceous rock used as a material for millstones, esp. a rock of a cellular structure found in the Eocene system. Also, a millstone cut from such rock.

bur — Etymologically *burrstone* or *burrstone* is preferable; but in usage this word is generally spelt *burrstone*.

build (bīld), v. l. & t.; *prel.* & *p.* *buil't* (bīlt), or, *Archaic*, *buil'd*; *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* *buil'd'ing*. [ME. *bulden*, *bilden*, AS. *byldan* to build, fr. *bold* house, also *boll*; cf. Icel. *ból* farm, abode, Dan. *ból* small farm, OSw. *ból*, *bölle*, house, dwelling, fr. root of Icel. *bíta* to dwell; akin to E. *be*, *bover*, *boor*.] 1. To erect or construct, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to form by uniting materials into a regular structure; to fabricate; make; raise; rear. Nor aught availed him now To have *buil't* in heaven high towers. *Milton.*

bugging machine. A device for removing insects from plants.
buggy cultivator. A cultivator with a driver's seat. [plow.]
buggy plow or plough. A sulky.
bug + BOUGH, NOW.
bug'head', n. The menhaden. *Local, U. S.*
bughoam + *BUXOM*.
bught. *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of *BOUGHT*.
bug'gy (bŭg'gy), n. A member of a semicivilized Malay tribe of Celebes and adjacent islands, speaking a distinctive tongue. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.
bugiard, n. [It. *bugiardo*.] A liar. *Obs.* & R.
bug juice. Whisky, or other strong liquor. *Slang.*
bug'ing, **bug'ing** (bŭg'ing). Var. of *BUGGAL*.
bugle + *BOGLE*.

2. To shape or fashion; as, to *build* materials into an edifice. The Lord God *buil'd* the rib . . . in to a woman. *Wycliffe* (Gen. ii. 22).

3. To construct after the manner of a builder of an edifice or for an end analogous to his; to fashion or frame according to a systematic plan or by a definite process; to create; as, to *build* up a mold; to *build* a reputation; to *build* up an organic body from inorganic matter. "Build the lofty rime." *Milton.*

4. To raise or place on a foundation; to establish. Who *buil'd* his hopes in air of your good looks. *Shak.*

5. To increase and strengthen; to increase the power and stability of; to settle, or establish, and preserve; — frequently with *up*; as, to *build* up one's constitution. I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to *build* you up. *Acts* xx. 32.

6. Games. To form (as a numerical combination) or to raise (a denomination); as, in *cassino*, to *build* a five by combining a two with a three, or, in *logomachy*, to *build* a word by assembling letters.

Syn. — Erect, construct, raise, found, frame. To *build* a chapel, *Naut.*, to chapel a ship. See CHAPEL, v. t. — To *b. up*. A. To build or erect; hence, to rebuild; also, to develop; as, to *build up* an impoverished community; to *build up* a new country. b. To obstruct or close in by building; as, to *build up* a doorway or window.

build (bīld), v. t. 1. To perform the act, exercise the art, or practice the business, of building something; as, the birds are *building*. He *buil'd* better than he knew; The conscious stone to beauty grew. *Emerson.*

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 aid of others.

3. To develop; to arise; to follow efficiently. A blister *buil'd* upon that traitor's tongue. *Robert Greene.*

build, n. 1. Form or mode of construction; general figure; make; as, the *build* of a ship, or of a horse. The circle has a certain nature, a structure, a make, a *build*, whereby, for instance, you distinguish it from an oval or a square. *Josiah Royce.*

2. Games. A combination, as of cards, formed by building. 3. Masonry. A vertical joint.

build'er (bī'dēr), n. One who builds or oversees building operations; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, a shipwright, or a mason; specif., one who undertakes the supervision of all the arts and trades involved in building operations.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it. *Eng. Cyc.*

builder's jack. A bracket which rests on a window sill and projects outside to stand or sit upon in repairing a window; also, a bracket fastened to a wall to support a scaffold. b. A jack, as a jackscrew, used by builders.

builder's knot. A clove hitch. See KNOT, 1.

building, n. 1. Act of making, erecting, or establishing. Hence it is that the *building* of our Son rises no faster. *By Hall.*

2. That which is built; specif.: a. As now generally used, a fabric or edifice, framed or constructed, designed to stand more or less permanently, and covering a space of land, for use as a dwelling, storehouse, factory, shelter for beasts, or some other useful purpose. *Building* in this sense does not include a mere wall, fence, monument, hoarding, or similar structure, though designed for permanent use where it stands; nor a steamboat, ship, or other vessel of navigation. b. As interpreted under some statutes, a portion of a house occupied as a separate tenement; an apartment or tenement.

3. 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.*

4. A rookery, or a flock of rooks. *Obs.*

Syn. — BUILDING, EDIFICE, STRUCTURE agree in meaning, but differ slightly in application. BUILDING is the common, and in most cases the adequate, term; as, "the *buildings* of the temple" (*Math.* xxiv. 1). EDIFICE usually applies to large and elegant buildings; only, as, "Should I go to church, and see the holy edifice of stone" (*Shak.*). STRUCTURE retains more frequently than the others the sense of something constructed, often in a particular way; as, a tumble-down structure, a modern steel structure. Like *edifice*, structure is often used of buildings of some size or magnificence; as, "many a towered structure high" (*Milton*).

Building and *association*, *Law*, a society, generally incorporated or organized, to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in building houses or other edifices; or buying land, esp. for improvement. It does business by the collection of dues or assessments, usually paid in small sums, from its members, and lending the fund so collected on mortgage to its members, usually to the one willing to pay the largest premium, making the interest and principal payable in small payments. Under this general name are usually included variously designated organizations having similar purposes and methods, such as *mutual loan associations*, *homestead aid benefit associations*, *coöperative banks*, *building societies*, *benefit societies*, etc. In the United States the so-called *national* and *local* associations differ chiefly in the fact that the former do an interstate business which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. — b. block. a. A support for a ship's keel during construction. b. A child's toy block. — c. iron, a tool for melting and adding wax in the preparation of an electrolyte mold. — d. lease, *Law*, a lease of land made wholly or in part in consideration of the erection, repair, or execution by the lessee, of some building or improvement in connection with building purposes on the land leased, other rent being often merely nominal. — e. paper,

also, act of building. *Obs.*
buir. *Obs.* pret. of BEAR.
buird (būird). *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of *BOIRD*.
buird'y (yī). [Cf. BURLY.] Strong; athletic. *Scot.*
buire (hwēr), n. [F.] A jug or pitcher with handle and spout, resembling the *siguierre* but usually less slender.
buirn + *BERNE*.
buir'son' (bŭr'sōn'), n. [F. *bueh*.] 1. *Hor.* A fruit tree trained to grow with a low stem, and pruned closely. *Rare.* 2. *Cookery*. A dish disposed in a prickly-looking pyramid.
buist (būst), n. [See *BOIST*.] *Obs.* or *Scot.* 1. A box, chest, or similar receptacle. 2. An ownership brand on cattle.
buist, v. t. *Obs.* or *Scot.* 1. To inclose in or as in a box.

2. To mark or brand (cattle, sheep, etc.).
buistons + *ROUSTONS*.
buisy + *BUSY*.
buizing + *BUTTING*.
buk, buke, n. + *BOOK, BUCK, BUCK*.
buket, n. + *BUCKET*.
bukke, n. + *BUCK*.
Buk'ki (bŭk'kī), *Bib.*
Buk'ka (bŭk'kā), *Bib.*
buk'ram, n. + *BUCKRAM*.
buk'sheeh, **buk'shah** (bŭk'shēh), *Vars.* of BAKSHESH.
buk'shē, [bŭk'shē] (bŭk'shē), n. [Per. *hākshēh*, lit., giver.] *Mil.* A paymaster. *India.*
bul. *Obs.* or *ref. sp.* var. of *BULL*.
Bul (bŭl), n. [Heb. lit., rain.] Old Hebrew name for HESHURAN. See JEWISH CALENDAR.
Bul'let, n. *Bot.* Bullet for *BULISMA*.
Bu-lis'ma, *boil* (bŭ-lis'mā). *Med.* A boil observed in the

heavy paper used in walls and roofs either to give warmth or to deaden sound. — **building slip**, the inclined structure on which a vessel is built. See SLIP, n.

buil't (bīlt), *p. a.* 1. Formed; shaped; constructed; made; — often used in composition and preceded by the word denoting the form; as, frigate-*buil't*, clipper-*buil't*, etc. Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly *buil't*. *Lander.*

2. Composed of pieces or parts joined systematically; built-up; as, a *buil't* arch or beam.

buil't-up, *a.* Made of several pieces rigidly fastened together; built up; as, a *buil't-up* gun.

buil't-up gun. *Ordnance*, a gun in the construction of which the parts are formed separately and then so united, by any of various methods, as to utilize to the best advantage the elastic qualities of the metals. Modern guns of this construction are of two classes. The first is composed entirely of steel forgings, an inner tube extending the length of the bore, with superposed concentric forgings of varying lengths and thicknesses. The second is constructed of an inner steel tube around which is superposed rectangular, circular, or ribbon-shaped wire, the wire being supplemented by exterior steel hoops.

bulb (bŭlb), n. [L. *bulbus*, Gr. *βουλόβος*; cf. F. *bulbe*.] 1. A variously shaped large bud, usually subterranean, consisting of a short, thick stem emitting roots from below, and bearing a number of membranous or fleshy, overlapping scalelike leaves. It was formerly called *coated*, or *tunicated*, *bulb*, to distinguish it from the so-called *solid bulb*, which is a corn. See CORN. The bulb is the resting stage of the plant, and contains food for use when growth is resumed. Bulbs are formed by many monocotyledonous plants, as the lily, onion, hyacinth, tulip. *Meadow Lily.*



2. A fleshy tuber or corm resembling a bulb in appearance; as, a dahlia *bulb*; a crocus *bulb*.

3. Any bulbous plant or flower; as, a spring-blooming *bulb*.

4. An expansion, protuberance, or part resembling a bulb; specif.: a. A rounding dilatation or expansion of something cylindrical, esp. on the stem or tube of a thermometer, which may be of any form, as spherical, cylindrical, curved, etc. b. *Anat.* Any of various parts; esp., a rounded enlargement of one end of a part; as, the *bulb* of the corpus spongiosum; an end *bulb* of a nerve, etc. c. The upper portions of the heels of a horse's hoof. d. The thickened edge or rib of a bulb angle, bar, beam, etc.

bulb of a hair, the "root," or part whence the hair originates. — b. of a tooth, the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of the tooth. — b. of the aorta. See BULBUS ARTERIOSUS. — b. of the eye, the eyeball. — b. of the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata. — b. of the urethra, the posterior part of the spongy portion of the urethra contained in the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.

bulb, v. t. 1. To take the shape of a bulb; to swell. 2. *Hor.* To develop a head, as the cabbage.

bulb'-an'gle, *a.* *Mech.* Designating an angle iron with one edge thickened out into a bulbous rib.

bulb'ar (bŭl'bār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a bulb; esp., in medicine, pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord, or medulla oblongata; as, *bulb'ar* paralysis.

bulb'ar, beam, iron, or plate. A rolled bar, beam, etc., of iron or steel, thickened along one edge so as to have a cross section bulbous at that edge.

bulbed (bŭl'bēd), *p. a.* Bulb-shaped; bulbous; having a bulb or bulbs.

bulb-if'er-ous (bŭl-bīf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*bulb* + *-ferous*.] *Bot.* Producing bulbs.

bulb'il (bŭl'bīl), n. [*Dim.* fr. *bulb*.] 1. *Bot.* A small or secondary bulb; hence, now almost exclusively: An aerial bulb or deciduous bud, produced in the leaf axils, as in the tiger lily, or replacing the flowers, as in some onions, and capable, when separated, of propagating the plant; — called also *bulblet* and *brood bud*. 2. *Anat.* A small hollow bulb, such as an enlargement in a small vessel or tube.

Bul'bo-co'di-um (bŭl'bō-kō'di-ŭm), n. [NL.; Gr. *βουλόβος* bulb + *κόδιον* a little fleece.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous melanchaceous plants consisting of a single species, *B. verinum*, native of the Mediterranean region, and commonly cultivated for its purple, crocuslike flowers. Also [*l. c.*], a plant, bulb, or flower of this genus.

Bul'bo-phy'tium (-fīl'ŭm), n. [NL.; Gr. *βουλόβος* bulb + *φύλλον* leaf.] *Bot.* A large genus of orchids, natives chiefly of the tropics of the Old World. A few are in cultivation; they have small pseudobulbs, stiff leaves, and racemose flowers with a jointed lip. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *a.* [*L. bulbosus*; cf. F. *bulbeux*. See BULB, n.] Having or containing bulbs, or a bulb; growing from bulbs; bulblike in shape or structure; bulbar.

bulbous *crowfoot*, a common European crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) having a bulblike base. It is naturalized in the United States. — b. iris, any of various species of *Iris* having a bulblike rootstock, as the Spanish iris (*I. ziphium*).

bulb scale. *Bot.* One of the leaves of a bulb. The scales can be plainly distinguished in a bulb like that of the lily; but coated bulbs like the onion appear solid.

bulb'-tee, *a.* *Mech.* Designating a T bar or beam with the web thickened into a bulbous rib at its edge.

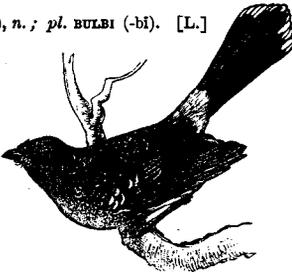
bul'bul (bŭl'bŭl), n. [*Per.*] a. A Persian song bird frequently mentioned in poetry. It is probably *Luscinia hafizi*, a kind of nightingale. b. Any of a group of Asiatic and East African oscine birds, often included in the Timaliidae, or regarded as a separate family (Pycnonotidae). They

land of Bulama and elsewhere on the west coast of Africa, caused by the larva of an insect. *Eng'lam* *se'ver* (bŭl'bŭl'm). From *Bulama*, an island near Senegambia.] Yellow fever.

bulas + *BULLACE*.
bul-ba'ceous (bŭl-bā'shŭs), *a.* [*L. bulbacceus*.] Bulbous.
bul'cl. Var. of *BULBIL*.
bulb'iform, *a.* [*bulb*, n. + *-form*.] Bulb-shaped.
Bul'bi-lis (bŭl'bī-lis), n. [NL. See BULB.] The genus of grasses including the buffalo grass.
bul-bī-lis (bŭl'bī-lis), n. [*L. bulbulis*.] *Bot.* A corn.
Bul'bo-tu'ber, n. [*bulb*, n. + *-tuber*.] *Bot.* A corn.
bulb'plate. See BULB BAR.
bulb syringe. A syringe operated by means of a rubber bulb.
bulb'ule (bŭl'bŭl), n. [*L. bulbula*, dim. of *bulbus*. See BULB, n.] A small bulb; a bulblet. R.

are gregarious arboreal birds, feeding on fruits, berries and insects.

bulbus (bŭl'bŭs), n.; pl. BULBI (-bi). [L.] Anat. A bulb. bulbus a-ortae (bŭl'bŭs a-ortae), or bulbus ar-terio-rum (bŭl'bŭs ar-terio-rum) [NL]. Anat., in vertebrate embryos and in the adult of many lower vertebrates, the dilated part of the aorta just in front of the heart, from which the aortic arches arise. — b. olfacto-ri-us (bŭl'bŭs olfacto-ri-us) [NL]. Anat. = OLFAC-TORY BULB. See OLFAC-TORY LOBE.



Bulbul of Madras (Pycnonotus haemorrhous). (4)

Bulgaria (bŭl'gār; bŭl'v), n. [Orig. name of Tatars settled in what is now Bulgaria; supposed to be akin to Volga, river name.] 1. A person of Bulgarian nationality or race. 2. A Russian leather originally from Bolgar, a former city on the Volga.

Bulgarian (bŭl'gār-i-ŭn; bŭl'), n. One of a people of Finnic origin who in the 7th century migrated from the region between the Volga and the Ural Mountains to the lower Danube, where they eventually formed the kingdom of Bulgaria. They exchanged their original Finnic speech for a Slavonic dialect, and are largely intermixed with Slavonic Caucasians. Also, the language of the Bulgarians, written in a modified Russian alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Bulgarian Church, a Christian church, established by a firman of the Sultan of Turkey in March, 1872, in Bulgaria and adjacent regions. It occupies an anomalous position among the Eastern churches, having been pronounced schismatical by some of the patriarchates of the Orthodox Eastern Church, because its head is independent of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. See EASTERN CHURCH.

bulge (bŭl'j), n. [ME. bulge a swelling, prob. fr. L. bulga leather bag, through OF. bouge. See BUDGET; cf. BILGE, BELLY, BILLOW, BOUGE.] 1. A wallet, pouch, or flask of hide. Obs. 2. A swelling, protuberant part; a hump; a bending outward, esp. when caused by pressure; as, a bulge in a wall. 3. The bilge of a vessel, or of a cask. 4. The swirl that a rising salmon makes. 5. Advantage; esp., a slight but telling advantage; — used chiefly in "to get, or have, the bulge on." Slang. 6. An upward movement in price, as of stocks. Colloq. Syn. — See PROJECTION.

bulge, v. i.; BULGED (bŭl'jɪd); BULG'ING (bŭl'jɪŋ). 1. To bilge, as a ship; to founder. Obs. or Archaic. And scattered navies bulge on distant shores. Broome. 2. To swell or jut out; to bend outward, as a wall when it yields to pressure; to be protuberant. 3. To cause to bulge.

bulger (bŭl'jɛr), n. [From BULGE.] Golf. A driver or a brassy with a convex face. bulgy (bŭl'jɪ), a. Bulged; bulging; protuberant. — bulg'iness (-jɪ-nɛs), n.

bulim'ic (bŭl'im'ɪk), n. [NL, fr. Gr. βουλιμία, lit., ox hunger; βούσις ox + λιμός hunger.] Med. A disease in which there is a perpetual and insatiable appetite for food; a diseased and voracious appetite.

bulim'ic (-ik), bu-lim'ic (-i-ak), a. [Cf. Gr. βουλιμιακός.] Med. Affected with bulimia; voracious. bulimoid (bŭl'im'oid), a. [Bulimus + -oid.] Zool. Shaped like a shell of the genus Bulimus.

Bulim'us (bŭl'im'us; bŭl'im'is), n. [L. bulimus hunger, Gr. βουλιμος. See BULIMIA.] Zool. A genus of pulmonate land snails of the family Helicidae, with ovate somewhat elongated shells having an ovate aperture. As now restricted it consists of South American species (some of large size). Formerly it included nearly all land snails with shells of this shape. — bulim'ic-form (bŭl'im'ɪk'fɔrm), a.

bulk (bŭlk), n. [Cf. Icel. bálkr a beam, partition. Cf. BALK, n. & v.] A small structure projecting from a shop, booth, or like building, or from a printer's frame. Here, stand behind this. Shak. 2. A large mass, heap; cf. Dan. bulk lump, cload, Obsw. bulk crowd, mass, Icel. búlkast to be bulky.] 1. A heap; specif.: a pile in which salted fish are laid for curing. Obs. b A pile of tobacco arranged for curing. 2. Magnitude or volume; spatial dimension; esp., considerable volume; great extent; imposing dimension. Extension being adopted as the essence of body, the curious result follows, that the quantity of matter is in all cases to be measured by bulk and not by mass. J. Martineau. The Romans ought in prudence to have interferred before Mithridates had grown to so large a bulk. Froude. 3. Naut. The hull or hold of a ship; also, the cargo. 4. The body of a man or an animal, whether living or dead; esp., the trunk or main body; as, an ox of great bulk; also, specif., the body of a church or of a vehicle. My liver leaped within my bulk. Turberville. 5. Body; a mass or aggregate; esp., a considerable mass or quantity. The moonlight dappled the square with still pools of splendor. The bulk of the houses rose black against them. Century Mag. 6. The main mass or body; the largest or major portion; as, the bulk of a debt. 7. The bulk of the people must labor, Burke told them, "to obtain what by labor can be obtained." J. Morley. Syn. — Size, magnitude, dimension, bigness, largeness, massiveness. — BULK, VOLUME, MASS are here compared in

bul'g'ic (bŭl'g'ɪk), a. Like a bulb. bulch + BULGE. bulch, n. = BULCHIN. bul'chin, n. [Dim. of bull.] A bull calf; — also used as a term of endearment. Obs. or Dial. bulde + BULID. bul'der (bŭl'dɛr; bŭl'dɛr). Var. of BULLER. Scot. Bul + BULL, BULL. bul (bŭl). Dial. Eng. var. of BULL, BULL. bul'le, var. of BULLE. bul'ly, var. of BULLE. bul'ten-te-ri-um (bŭl'tɛn-tɛ-ri-um; bŭl'tɛn-tɛ-ri-um). Var. of BOULETTERION. [Fr.] Bul. Abbr. Bulgaria; Bulga-

bul'gar'ic (bŭl'gār'ɪk; bŭl'), a. = BULGARIAN. bulge hoop. The hoop nearest the middle of a cask. bulge water. = BILGE WATER. bulge ways. = BILGE WAYS. bulges + BELLOWS. bulimong Var. of BULLMONG. bul'im'y (bŭl'im'y), n. Med. Bulimia. bul'k, Obs. or dial. equiv. of BULK. bulked (bŭl'kɪd), a. Having bulk; — usually in composition. bul'k-ly, adv. of BULKY. bul'kin, n. Bulchin. Obs. bul'k'ness, n. See -NESS. bul'k'ish, a. See -ISH.

bul'k'ness (-nɛs), n. See -NESS. bul'k'ish, a. See -ISH.

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their nontechnical senses. BULK commonly implies an object of more or less definite shape; VOLUME frequently applies to that which cannot be considered as having outline; MASS stresses the idea of (real or apparent) solidity and coherency; as, "the bulk of ancient minister." (Wordsworth), "the largeness or bulk of your letter." (A. Behn); a great "volume of water, of sound; the towering mass of the Jungfrau, a mass of putty. Fig., bulk and mass (with the article) are equivalent to the greater part; volume, to the aggregate or amount; as, "the bulk of the nation" (Hallam), "the mass of religious Englishmen" (J. H. Newman), the volume of travel, of trade. See SIZE, BULKY.

He is swelled into jolly dimensions by frequent potations of malt liquors, and his bulk is still further increased by a multiplicity of coats. If (the voice) rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power, until its volume seemed to envelop her. Hawthorne. And a huge mass, to bury or to hide. Approached this glory of the firmament. Wordsworth.

in bulk, in a mass; not included in separate packages or divided into parts, in such shape that any desired quantity may be taken or sold. bulk (bŭlk), v. i.; BULKED (bŭlkɪd); BULK'ING. 1. To swell or expand; — with up. 2. To be of bulk; to present a bulky appearance; to loom large; to be weighty, significant, or impressive. The fame of Warburton possibly bulked larger for the moment. Sir Leslie Stephen. 3. To form into a cohesive bulk or mass; as, esparto paper pulp bulks well. bulk, v. t. 1. To swell or bulge; — with out. Obs. 2. To pile in a heap, as fish for salting or tobacco for curing. 3. To ascertain the bulk of, as a cargo. 4. To hold in its bulk or mass, as a huge body. Like an old-world mammoth bulked in ice. Tennyson.

bulker (bŭl'kɛr), n. 1. A low-lived person. Obs. Slang. 2. Naut. A person employed to ascertain the bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or dues payable on them. bulk'head' (bŭlk'hɛd'), n. [See BULK part of a building.] 1. Naut. Any of the upright partitions separating the various compartments of a vessel. 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. 3. A boxlike structure rising above a floor, roof, etc., as for a cover for an elevator or stairway. U. S. bulk'head, v. t. To inclose with bulkheads; — with in. bulkhead line. A line beyond which a wharf must not project; — usually the harbor line. bulky (bŭl'ki), a. Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large; massive; as, bulky volumes; hence, clumsy; unwieldy; occupying a large space in proportion to weight. Syn. — BULKY, MASSIVE, PONDEROUS. BULKY refers to voluminous size, sometimes with the implication of a discrepancy between volume and contents or effectiveness (see BULK); MASSIVE refers to solidity; PONDEROUS to weight and size together, frequently with the implication of unwieldiness; as, bulky volumes, a bulky report, massive folios, a ponderous locomotive, his humor was somewhat ponderous. See HEAVY, GREAT, SIZE.

bul'k'ness (-nɛs), n. See -NESS. bul'k'ish, a. See -ISH.

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— bull of brass, a brazen bull used as an engine of torture by roasting the victim alive inside. See PHALARIS. — b. of the bog, the European bittern. bull (bŭl), v. i. To be in heat; to take the bull; — said of a cow. — v. t. To serve (the cow); — said of a bull. bull, v. t. Stock Exchange. To endeavor to raise the market price in; as, to bull bonds or stocks; to endeavor to raise prices in; as, to bull the market.

bull, a. [From 5th BULL.] Large or big of its kind; as, a bull ladle; a bull lathe, etc. (See phrases in Vocab.) The larger types of lathes, which are designated in the machine compound as bull lathes, usually have what is termed a "double-slide compound tool rest." J. T. Usher.

bul'la (bŭl'la; bŭl'la; 277), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [L.] bubble. See BULL an edict. 1. Antiq. A locketlike ornament of Etruscan origin, worn by Roman boys and girls as a talisman or protective charm, and at maturity dedicated to a household or other deity. When now my golden bulla (hung on high To household gods) declar'd me past a boy. Dryden. 2. A seal affixed to 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. 3. A rounded ornament, esp. when used as a pendant. 4. Med. A bleb; a vesicle, or an elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid. 5. Anat. A hollow, thin-walled, bony prominence of rounded form, as the bul'la tym'pa-ni (tɪm'pə-ni) [NL], situated just beneath the opening of the ear of many mammals, usually formed of the tympanic bone. 6. [cap.] Zool. A genus of marine shells. See BUBBLE SHELL.

bul'lace (bŭl'lās), n. [ME. bolas, bulace, F. beloece, of uncertain origin; Bulla, 2. of Pope Sixtus IV. (4) cf. Arm. bolos, polos.] a A small wild or half-domesticated European plum (Prunus spinosa insititia) related to the damson, but of inferior quality. See PLUM. b The bully tree.

bull apple. A sweet, yellowish brown fruit of Sideroxylon rugosum, of Jamaica and northern South America. It is about the size of a cherry. b The tree itself. bul'la-ry (bŭl'la-rɪ), n.; pl. -RIES (-rɪz). [LL. bullarium; cf. F. bulaire.] A collection of papal bulls. bul'late (bŭl'lāt; bŭl'l-), a. [L. bullatus, fr. bulla bubble.] a Bot. & Zool. Appearing as if blistered; pucker; as, a bullate leaf. b Anat. Resembling, or provided with, a bulla. bull baiting. The practice of baiting bulls with dogs. bull boat. A rude, ill-formed canoe made of hides stretched over a wooden frame; — originally the canoe of the Mandan Indians. U. S. bull brier or briar. A species of Smilax of the eastern United States (S. pseudo-china), having very large tuberous and farinaceous rootstocks, formerly used by the Indians for a sort of bread, and by the negroes in beer; — called also bamboo brier and China brier. bull chain. Logging. A heavy chain to which are attached a number of short chains having each a hook on one end and dogs on the other, used for drawing logs; also, a bar chain (which see).

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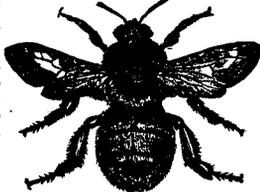
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bum (bŭm; dial. bŭm), *v. t.* To sound with a humming noise; to din. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
 Be it remembered that this favor would be **bumped** into his ears by every stupid wretch whom he met with. *Basil Hall.*
bum, *n.* A humming noise; din. *Obs. or Dial.*
 The **bum** and bustle of the High Street. *D. M. Moir.*
bum (bŭm), *v. t.* 1. To drink. *Obs.*
 2. To guzzle or drink to excess; to sponge upon others, as for drink; to lead the life of a vagabond; to indulge in a "bum." *Stang, U. S.*
bum, *n.* 1. Drink. *Obs.*
 2. *Slang, U. S.* a. A spree; a facetiously, a frolic or boisterous outing. b. A guzzler or idle drunkard or vagabond; a sponger of drinks, or the like.
bum/ball/iff (-bāl'if), *n.* [Prob. *bum* buttocks + *balliff*; i. e., a bailiff who is close behind.] A bailiff; — contemptuously so called. Cf. **BUMM** **BALLIFF**. *Eng.*
bum/ble (bŭm'b'l), *n.* [See **BUM** + **BLE**.] A bumblebee; also, *local Eng. (pron. bŭm'b'l; bŭm'b'l)*, the bittern.
bum/ble, *v. i.* To make a hollow or humming noise, like that of a bumblebee; to cry as a bittern.
 As a bittern **bumbleth** in the mire. *Chaucer.*
bum/ble, *n.* Also **bomble**, **bummil**, etc. [Cf. 1st **BUNGLE**.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. A bungler; botch; jumble. 2. A bungler; a blunderer; an awkward person.
bum/ble-bee (bŭm'b'l-bē), *n.* [ME. *bumble* to make a humming noise (freq. of *bum* to hum) + *bee*. Cf. **HUMBLEBEE**.] Any of numerous species of true bees of the genus *Bombus*. They are mostly of large size and are named from the loud humming sound made in their flight. Like the honeybees, they store up honey in their nests, which are frequently underground burrows, often using the cells which the young have left to contain the honey. Their colonies are usually rather small. Most of the individuals are killed by cold in winter, only a few fertile females surviving to start new colonies in the spring.
bum/ble-foot (bŭm'b'l-fŏt); *dial. bŭm'b'l-, bŭm'b'l-*, *n.* 1. A misshapen foot; clubfoot. *Dial. Eng.*
 2. A disease of poultry characterized by a warty growth on the ball of the foot.
bum/ble-puppy (bŭm'b'l-pŭp'y), *n.* [Origin unknown; cf. **BUMBLE** + **BUNGLE**.] 1. The old game of nineholes. 2. *Card Playing*. Whist played in an unscientific way.
Bumblepuppy is persisting to play whist, either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both. *Pembridge.*
bum/bo (-bŏ), *n.* Also **bombo**. [Cf. *It. bombo*, a child's word for drink.] A drink made of rum or gin, sugar, water, and nutmeg. *Smalllett.*
bum/boat (bŭm'bŏt), *n.* [From *bum* the buttocks, on account of its clumsy form; or fr. *D. bun* a box for holding fish in a boat.] *Naut.* a. A scavenger's boat for removing refuse from ships. *Obs.* b. A vessel for conveying provisions, fruit, etc., for sale, to boats in port or off shore.
Bu-me-lia (bŭ-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL, fr. Gr. *Βουμेलία* a large kind of ash.] *Bot.* A genus of American sapotaceous trees and shrubs, ranging from Virginia to Colombia. They are tough and more or less spiny and bear fleshy edible berries. *B. lycioides* is the southern buckthorn. *B. angustifolia* is the saffron plum, and *B. retusa* is the bastard bully tree of the West Indies.
bum/kin (bŭm'kĭn), **bump/kin** (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* Also **boom/kin**. [*boom* a beam + *kin*.] *Naut.* A projecting beam or boom, as: a. One projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the fore tack, called *tack bumkin*. b. One from each quarter, for the main-brace blocks, called *brace bumkin*. c. A small outrigger over the stern of a vessel, to extend the mizzen, etc.
Bumkin is the more usual modern spelling.
bum/ma-lo (bŭm'mā-lŏ), *n.* [Native name.] A small marine Asiatic fish (*Harporodon neherus*) used in India as a relish; — called also **Bombay duck**.
bum/mer (bŭm'mēr), *n.* 1. An idle, worthless fellow, without visible means of support; a bum. *Slang, U. S.*
 2. *Logging*. A low two-wheeled truck for skidding logs.
bump (bŭmp), *v. i.*; **BUMPE** (bŭmp); **BUMPING**. [See **BOOM** to roar.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; to boom. — **bump**, *n.*
bump, *v. t.* [Prob. imitative of the sound of bumping or thumping.] 1. To strike, as with or against anything large or solid; to thump; as, to **bump** the head against a wall. 2. *Boat Racing*. To hit or touch (the boat in advance). See **BUMPING RACE**.
bump, *v. i.* 1. To come in violent contact with something; to move, or come against something, with a jolt. 2. To make a thumping sound; — said of a liquid which does not boil steadily, but, being heated above its boiling

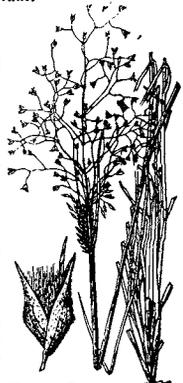


Bumblebee. Nat. size.

point, suddenly gives off a quantity of vapor, often with great violence.
 3. To bulge; swell; — usually with *up* or *out*. *Obs.*
bump (bŭmp), *n.* [From **BUM** 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.*
 3. *Phren.* One of the protuberances on the cranium associated with the various faculties. *Colloq.*
 4. The act of striking the boat in advance with the prow of the boat following. See **BUMPING RACE**. *Eng.*
bump'er (bŭm'pēr), *n.* [Perh. fr. *bombard* a large drinking vessel; influenced by **bump**.] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, or till the liquor runs over, particularly in drinking a health or toast.
 He frothed his **bumpers** to the brim. *Tennyson.*
 2. Anything unusually large or great in aggregate. *Colloq.* "A **bumper** crop." *Census of India, 1901.*
 3. *Whist*. A rubber of eight points. *Eng.*
bump'er, *v. t.*; **BUMPERED** (-pĕr); **BUMPER-ING**. To fill brimful, as a cup, wineglass, etc.; also, to toast with a bumper. — *v. i.* To drink bumpers.
bump'er (bŭm'pēr), *n.* 1. That which bumps or causes a bump; also, anything deadening a bump or shock, as in a piano action (see **ACTION**, *II*).
 2. A carangoid fish (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*) of the southern United States and West Indies.
bumping, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BUMP**.
bumping post, a post placed as a buffer at the end of a spur of railroad track. — *b. race*, a rowing race in which the boats start at a fixed distance behind one another and each boat endeavors to overtake and bump the boat in advance of it, taking its place in the next race if successful. — *b. table*, *Ore Dressing*, a vibrating table upon which heavy minerals are separated by the vibration (in a stream of water) from the lighter particles.
bump/kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* [The same word as **bumkin**, which Cotgrave defines thus: "Bumkin, Fr. chicambault, the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the fore-sayle and aprit-sayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the winde." Hence, a clumsy man may easily have been compared to such a block of wood; cf. *OD. boomken* a little tree. See **BOOM** a pole.] 1. See **BUMKIN**.
 2. An awkward, heavy country fellow; a clown; a country lout. "Basilful country **bumpkins**." *Irving.*
bump/tious (bŭmp'tshŭs), *a.* Self-conceited; self-assertive; forward. — **bump/tiously**, *adv.* — **bump/tiousness**, *n.*
 He put two or three plates of food on the table, and drew up a chair, sneering **bump/tiously**. *W. A. White.*
bumpy (bŭm'pĭ), *a.* Covered with bumps.
bun, **bunn** (bŭn), *n.* [ME. *bunne*, *bonne*; cf. *It. bunna*, Gael. *bonnach*, or *OF. buigne* a swelling from a blow, *F. dial. buigne* a kind of pancake.] A kind of cake or bread; sometimes, as in the north of Ireland, a round loaf of ordinary bread; more commonly, a slightly sweetened, often spiced, raised cake or biscuit with a glazing of sugar and milk on the top crust.
bun, *n.* [Cf. Gael. & *Ir. bun* stump, stock, root. Cf. 1st **BUNT**.] The tail of a hare or rabbit; a bunt. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* b. A squirrel or a rabbit. *Dial. or pet name.*
bunch (bŭnch; 140), *n.* [Cf. *OSw. & Dan. bunke* heap, *Icel. bunki* heap, pile, *bunga* tumor, protuberance. Cf. **BUNK**.] 1. A protuberance; hunch; knob; lump; hump; swelling. "The **bunches** of camels." *Is. xxx. 6.*
 2. A cluster or tuft, properly of things of one kind, growing or fastened together; as, a **bunch** of grapes or of keys. 3. *Mining*. A small isolated mass of ore; a pocket.
 4. An aggregate of things of the same kind, whether existing as a natural group or considered together; esp., a group of animals; a flock or herd; as, a **bunch** of cattle.
 5. A given quantity of various commodities; as, a **bunch** of linen yarn (sixty hanks).
Syn. — **BUNDLE**.
bunch of fives, the hand or flat. *Slang.*
bunch, *v. t.*; **BUNCHED** (bŭnch; 140); **BUNCHING**. 1. To swell out into a bunch or protuberance; to be protuberant. *Bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*
 2. To gather in a bunch or bunches.
 Her heart was out on the sloping hills, where the cattle were **bunching** and crowding with tossing heads. *Ralph Connor.*
bunch, *v. t.* To form into a bunch, or aggregate; to group together; to assemble; as, to **bunch** cattle; to **bunch** hits (in baseball) or shots (in target practice).
bunch/-backed, *a.* Having a bunch on the back; crooked. "Bunch-backed toad." *Shak.*
bunch/ber-ry (-bĕr-'rĭ), *n.* a. The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*), which bears a cluster of red, edible berries. b. The fruit of the European stone bramble (*Rubus saxatilis*).
bunch'er (bŭn'chĕr; 140), *n.* One that bunches; specif., a machine for forming bunches for market; as, an asparagus **bunch'er**.
bunch/flower (bŭnch'flou'ēr), *n.* A melanchaceous plant (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the eastern and southern

United States, bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; also, any other species of *Melanthium*.
bunch grass. Any of several grasses of caespitose habit found chiefly in the western United States, as *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, *Sporobolus heterolepis*, *Elymus condensatus*, *Poa tenuifolia*, and various species of *Stipa*.
bunch'y (bŭn'ch'y; 140), *a.*
 1. Swelling out in bunches.
 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.
bu/combe, **bun/kum** (bŭn'kŭm), *n.* [From *Buncombe*, a county of North Carolina.] Speechmaking for the gratification of constituents, or to gain public applause; anything said, written, or done for mere show; insincere public action or speech. *Cant or Slang, U. S.*
 The phrase to speak for **Buncombe**, that is, for mere show or popularity, "originated near the close of the debate on the famous 'Missouri question,' in the 16th Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker — a naive old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville in Haywood, [a . . . county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of *Buncombe*, which formed part of his district. The old man rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the 'question,' and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to 'make a speech for *Buncombe*.'" *W. Darlington.*
bund (bŭnd), *n.* [Hind. *band*.] 1. An artificial embankment, as a dam or dike. *India.*
 2. *Specif.*: An embanked quay; an embankment along a river or the sea, used for business or as an esplanade. *China, Japan, etc.*
bun'der (bŭn'dĕr), *n.* [Pers. *bandar* a landing place.] In the East, a landing place; quay; pier; harbor.
Bun/des-rah, **Bun/des-rath** (bŭn'dĕs-rā'th), *n.* [G.; *bund* confederacy + *rat* council.] Lit., a federal council, esp. of the German Empire. See **LEGISLATURE**.
bun/dle (bŭn'dl), *n.* [ME. *bundel*; cf. *D. bundel*, *bundel*, *G. bundel*, dim. of *G. bund* bundle, and *AS. byndele* a binding, fr. the root of *E. bind*. See **BIND**.] 1. A number of things bound together, esp. into a mass or package convenient for handling or conveyance, as by a cord or envelope; a loose package; a roll; as, a **bundle** of straw or of paper; a **bundle** of old clothes.
 2. A given quantity of some article bound together so as to form a specified unit of the commodity; as, a **bundle** of paper (two reams); a **bundle** of linen yarn (twenty hanks). 3. A number or group considered together; a lot; a collection; as, a **bundle** of follies.
 4. *Bot.* A fascicle composed of strands of conducting tissue traversing the body of a plant. They consist usually of a xylem portion, made up of tracheal tissue, and a phloem or sieve-tube portion. The united strands form what is known as a *vascular or fibrovascular bundle*, which is protected by a layer of cells constituting the *bundle sheath*.
Syn. — **BUNDLE**, **BUNCH**, **PARCEL**, **PACKAGE**, **PACK**, **PACKET** apply to things done up for storage or transportation. A **BUNDLE** is a collection of articles bound or rolled together, often loosely; as, a **bundle** of papers, linen, hay; a **bundle** tied up in a handkerchief. A **BUNCH** is a collection of things, usually of the same sort, fastened closely together; as, a **bunch** of keys, of flowers, of radishes. A **PARCEL** is a bundle of moderate or small size; as, "his brown-paper **parcel**" (*Dickens*), *parcel post*. A **PACKAGE** is specifically something packed (as in a box or receptacle of moderate size, or in a compact bundle), esp. for transportation; as, an *express package*, a *package* of envelopes, "original *package*." A **PACK** is a bundle made up to be carried on the back, esp. by a peddler; as, "A peddler's **pack**, that bows the bearer down" (*Cowper*). A **PACKET** is a small package or parcel; as, (esp.) a *packet* of letters. **Bundle**, **bunch**, **parcel**, and **pack** (cf. **FLOCK**, **COMPANY**) are all used contemptuously, in the sense of a "lot;" as, a **bundle** of heresies, (colloq.) the biggest rascal in the **bunch**, a **parcel** of lies, a **pack** of fools. **bundle of rays**. See **FENCIL OF RAYS**.
bun/dle, *v. t.*; **BUN'DLED** (-d'ld); **BUN'DLING** (-dlĭng). 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to bring together in a collection, mass, or bundle.
 2. To hustle or hurry unceremoniously.
 They unceremoniously **bundled** me and my gallant second into our own hackney coach. *T. Hook.*
to bundle off, to send off in a hurry, or without ceremony. — *to b. up*, to wrap up warmly or cumbersome.
bun/dle, *v. i.* 1. To prepare for departure; to set off or come in a hurry or without ceremony; to hurry.
 A group of servants came **bundling** from the kitchen. *C. Brontë.*

var. of **BOON**, **BOUND**.
bun, *n.* [AS. *bunne*.] Stem; stalk; stubble. *Obs. or Dial.*
bun, *n.* A flat-bottomed, punt-like boat. *Canadian.*
Bu'nah (bŭ'nā), *n.* [*Bib.* *bunah* (bŭn-kā'v), *n.* (Of Malay origin.)] See **WEIGHT**.
bunce (bŭns), *n.* [Cf. **BONUS**.] Money; bonus; advantage.
Slang.
bunch (*dial. bŭnsh*), *v. t.* To thump; kick; as, to **bunch** to hurry away. *Obs. or Dial.*
bunch evergreen. A club moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*) of erect, bushy habit.
bunchflower family. *Bot.* The family Melanthaceæ. [*grape*, *bunch* grape. The summer **bunch** flowers. See **NESS**.]
bunch/plum. The sweet William.
bunch/plum. **BUNCHERRY**.
bunch. **BUNCHER**.
Bun/cle, **John** (bŭn'kl), *n.* The hero of Thomas Amory's (1867-1878) once famous book "The Life of John Bunce, Esq." He wedded seven wives.
bun/co. Var. of **BUNCO**.
Bund (bŭnd), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp., the confed-



Bunch Grass (*Oryzopsis cuspidata*).

eration of German states.
bun, *n.* [*AS. bunne*.] Stem; stalk; stubble. *Obs. or Dial.*
bun, *n.* A flat-bottomed, punt-like boat. *Canadian.*
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bun/co. Var. of **BUNCO**.
Bund (bŭnd), *n.* [G.] League; confederacy; esp., the confed-

erating them caused stulticity.] = **BUMBLER**. *Dial. Eng.*
bum/bo (bŭm'bŏ), *n.* [Prob. native name.] A West African caespitaceous tree (*Daniella thurifera*) or its wood; also, the fragrant gum which it yields.
bum/bo-lo. Var. of **BOOMBOLO**.
bum/card, *n.* A card marked for use in cheating. *Obs.*
bum/clock (bŭm'klok), *n.* A beetle. A dorbeetle. *Scot.*
bum/feag, **bum/fe-g**, *v. t.* To beat; to thrash. *Obs.*
bum/kin. Cf. **BUMPKIN**.
bum/ma-yon (bŭm'mā-yŏn), *n.* Cf. **GORIETE**.
bum/mecards. Cf. **BUMCARD**.
bummed, *pret. & p. p.* of **BUM**.
bum/mer, *n.* That which bumps, or bumps, as a bull-roarer.
bum/merish. Cf. **ISSH**.
bum/mer-y, *n.* See **BOTTOMRY**.
bum/mis, *p. pr. & p. n.* of **BUM**.
bum/mis (bŭm'mĭs). *Scot. & dial.* Eng. var. of **BUMBLE**.
bum/mer (bŭm'mēr), *n.* A blunderer. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*
bum/mock, **bum/mack**, *n.* *Scot.* a. A brewing of ale for a convivial meeting. b. A Christmas entertainment given to landlords by their tenants. *Obs.*
bump, *n.* 1. A kind of matting. 2. Loosely twisted threads or fibers for coarse fabrics, etc.
bump'er, *v. t.* To cause jolting, as an ignited saddle horse.
bump/ness, *n.* See **NESS**.
bumping, *a.* Big; huge. — **bump/ing-ly**, *adv.*
bump/kin-ty, *n.* Dim. of **BUMPKIN**.
bump/kin-ish, *a.* See **ISSH**.
bump/kin-ly, *a.* See **ISSH**.
bump/ol-og-y (bŭmp-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ), *n.* *Phrenology*; *Fractions*.
Bump/pe, or **Bum/pe**, *Natty* (nĕ'tĭ bŭm'pŏ). See **LEATHER-STOCKING**.
bump/ty (bŭm'tĭ), *a.* Tipy. *Obs. or Dial.*
bump. **Bumped**. *Ref. Sp.*
bum/wood, *n.* The poison wood *Rhus modium*.
bun + **REN**, **BOON**.
bun (*dial. bŭn*). *Obs. or dial.*

To beat; to hurt; to drive hurriedly. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bum-a-ree. Var. of **BUMMARÉE**.
bum/ball/iff-ship. See **SHIP**.
bum-bo-lo. Var. of **BUMMALO**.
bum/bard. Cf. **BOMBARD**.
bum/bard (bŭm'bārd), *n.* [Cf. **BOOM** to roar.] A drone. *Obs.*
bum/bard, *a.* Indolent. *Obs.*
bum/bard-ree. Var. of **BUMMARÉE**.
bum/barge (-bārg), *n.* = **BUM-BARD**.
bum/bane. Cf. **BOMBASINE**.
bum/bast. Cf. **BOMBASSE**, **BOMBAST**.
bum/baste, *v. t.* To beat on the buttocks; to beat; to thrash. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
bum/baze (bŭm'bāz), *v. t.* [Cf. *RAMBOOZLE* and *E. dial. base* to puzzle, bewilder.] To bamboozle; to mystify; to confuse. *Chiefly Scot.*
bum/barked. Cf. **BUMCARD**.
bum/bear (bŭm'bĕr; bŭm'bĕr'), *n.* A bumblebee. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
bum/bel (bŭm'bĕl), *n.*; *pl.* **LOS** (-lŏs). Var. of **BOOMBOLO**.
bum/bloe. Var. of **BUMMALO**.
bum/bl. *Bumble*. *Ref. Sp.*
bum/ble (*dial.* bŭm'b'l; bŭm'b'l), *v. t. & i.* Cf. **BUNGLE**.

them to swell up and die; *Bois* ox, cow + *πριβειν* to blow up.] *Zoöl.* The typical genus of the family Buprestidae. See BURASTINIA.

bur, burr (būr), n. [ME. *burre* burdock; cf. Dan. *borre*, OSw. *borra*, burdock, thistle; perh. akin to E. *bristle* (*bur-* for *burz-*), or perh. to F. *bourre* hair, wool, stuff; also, according to Cotgrave, "the downe, or hairie coat, wherewith divers herbes, fruits, and flowers, are covered." fr. L. *burrae* trifles, LL. *reburris* rough. Cf. BURR.]

1. Any rough or prickly envelope of a fruit, whether a pericarp, a persistent calyx, or an involucre, as of the chestnut and burdock; also, any weed which bears burrs.
2. Something that clings or sticks like a bur; of persons, a hauger-on; a parasite.
3. A brake for the wheel of a vehicle. *Dial. Eng.*

bur For the other senses of *bur* (an iron ring, a tool, a sound of r, etc.) see the more usual spelling BURR.

bur in the throat, something that seems to stick in the throat, as a tickling or choking sensation.

bur, burr, v. t.; BURRED (būr'd); BURRING. 1. To remove burrs from; as, to burr wool in the process of cleaning.

2. To block or stop (a wagon wheel) as by a bur. *Dial. Eng.*

bu-ra' (bū-rā'), n. [Cf. Turk. *borā*, Russ. *burya*, *buran*.]

bu-ran' (rān') } A snowstorm resembling the blizzard, on the steppes of Central Asia.

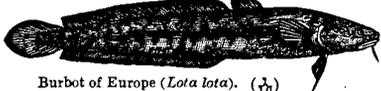
Bu-ra-no lace (bū-rā'nō). A needle-made lace, resembling Alençon and Brussels, having a net ground, made on the island of Burano, near Venice.

burhark (būr'hārk'), n. The bark of certain tropical tiliaceae shrubs of the genus *Triumfetta*, esp. of *T. rhomboides* of India and Ceylon and of *T. semitriloba* of the West Indies, which yield a jutelike fiber; also, any of the plants themselves, usually called *burbrush* on account of the prickly fruit. See TRIUMFETTA.

burble (būr'bl), v. t. [Prob. of imitative origin. Cf. *burble*.] To bubble or make a bubbling noise. *Dial. or Collog.*

burble (būr'bl), n. [See BURBLE, v. t.] A bubble or bubbling; also, a pipe or boiler. *Obs. or Scot.*

burbot (būr'bōt'), n. [F. *barbote*, fr. *barbe* beard. See BARB beard.] Either of two fresh-water fishes of the genus *Lota*, of the cod family, having on the nose two very small barbels, and a larger one on the chin. The American species (*L. maculosa*), called *ling*, or *elpout*, is found in northern New England, the Great Lakes, and northward.



Burbot of Europe (*Lota lota*). (16)

bur clover. Either of two cloverlike fabaceous plants (*Medicago arabica* and *M. denticulata*), so called on account of their prickly pods. See MEDICAGO.

bur cucumber. A wild cucurbitaceous plant (*Sicyos angulatus*) of the United States, naturalized in Europe.

bur (būr), n. [ME. *burd*, *burde*; perh. orig. the same word as E. *bride*.] A woman; a lady; esp., a young woman; a maiden. Cf. BERNE, warrior; man. *Obs. or Archaic.*

Bur-de-kin plum (būr'dē-kīn). [From the *Burdekin* River, Queensland.] An Australian anacardiaceous tree (*Pleio-gynium solandri*); also, its edible red plum-shaped fruit.

Burdekin vine. An Australian vine (*Vitis opaca*) bearing large edible tubers.

burden (būr'dēn), n. [ME. *burdon* the bass in music, F. *bourdon*; cf. LL. *burdo* drone. Perh. of imitative origin. Cf. BOURDON (in music).] 1. The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each stanza; the chorus; refrain. Hence: That which is often repeated or which is dwelt upon; the main topic; the central idea; gist; as, the burden of a prayer, or of a discourse.

2. I would sing my song without a burden. *Shak.*

3. The drone of a bagpipe. *Ruddiman.*

burden, n. Also *burthen*. [ME. *burden*, *birthen*, *birthen*, *birthen*, AS. *byrðen*; akin to Goth. *byrþi*, Dan. *byrde*, Sw. *börda*, G. *bürde*, OHG. *burdi*, Goth. *burþei*, fr. the root of E. *bear*, AS. *beran*, Goth. *baran*. See 1st BEAR.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load; hence, that which is borne by the mind; duty; care; charge; responsibility.

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; hence, a burdensome lot; grievous fate.

3. The bearing of loads; as, a ship or beast of burden.

4. A birth; also, a child in the womb. *Obs.*

5. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as, a burden of gad steel (120 pounds).

6. The capacity of a vessel, for carrying cargo; — also the weight of the cargo; as, a ship of a hundred tons burden.

7. That which the soil bears; a crop; as, a good burden of grass. *Obs. or Local.*

8. Mining. Valueless material overlying ore, esp. such as is removed by stripping; — sometimes called *overburden*.

9. Metal. The proportion of ore and flux to fuel in the charge of a blast furnace.

10. pl. *Naut.* = BOTTOM BOARDS.

Syn. — See LOAD.

burden of proof [*L. onus probandi*], *Law*, the duty of proving a particular position in a court of law, a failure in the per-

formance of which duty calls for judgment against the party on whom the duty is imposed. In civil cases this ordinarily rests upon the plaintiff, unless the defendant rests his defense upon affirmative statements; in criminal cases it always rests upon the prosecution.

bur'den (būr'dēn), v. t.; BUR'DENED (-d'nd); BUR'DEN-ING. 1. To encumber with weight; to lay a heavy load upon; to load.

2. To oppress with anything grievous or trying; to overload; as, to burden a nation with taxes.

3. To impose as a load or burden; to lay or place as a burden (something heavy or objectionable). *Rare.*

It is absurd to burden this act on Cromwell. *Coleridge.*

Syn. — Load, encumber, overload, oppress.

bur'den-some (-süm), a. Grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive.

Syn. — Weighty, cumbersome, onerous; grievous, oppressive, troublesome. See HEAVY.

bur'den-some-ly, adv. — **bur'den-some-ness**, n.

bur'dock (būr'dōk), n. [*bur* + *dock* the plant.] Any asteraceous plant of the genus *Arctium*, the species of which are coarse biennials with burlike heads, which adhere tenaciously to clothing or to the fur of animals. *A. lappa* is the common burdock.

bu'reau (būr'ō; in British English usually bō-rō; 277), n.; pl. E. BUREAUX (-rōz), F. BUREAUX (E. prō-rōz). [F. *bureau* a writing table, desk, office, OF. *burel* druggist, with which a table was often covered, a dim. of F. *bure* coarse woolen cloth; cf. OF. *buire*, *bure*, dark brown, L. *burra* a shaggy garment, *BURRUS* red, Gr. *πυρρός* flame-colored, prob. fr. *pyr* fire. Cf. FRAS, n.] 1. Orig., a desk or writing table with drawers for papers.

2. The place where such a bureau is used; an office where business requiring writing is transacted.

3. Hence: A department or office of government for the transaction of public business, or a subdivision of such a department or office. In some Continental European countries *bureau* is applied to the principal divisions of the administration; in the United States the term is confined to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments, the heads of which are usually called *commissioners*, or *chiefs*, or *directors*; as, the Pension Bureau, a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; in England *bureau* is applied to certain minor government offices; as, the Emigration Bureau.

4. A chest of drawers for clothes, often made as an ornamental piece of furniture with a mirror. U. S.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an office, under a director as head, in the Treasury Department at Washington, charged with making the paper money, notes, bonds, stamps, certificates, etc., of the United States government. It is distinct from the Government Printing Office. — B. of Intelligence, *Mil.*, a bureau of the War or Navy Department, which has charge of the collection and classification of information concerning the home and foreign armies and navies. U. S.

bu'reau-cra-cy (būr'ō'krā-sī; 277), n. [*bureau* + *-cracy*; cf. F. *bureaucratie*.] 1. A system of carrying on the business of government by means of departments or bureaus, each under the control of a chief, in contradistinction to a system in which the officers of government have an associated authority and responsibility; hence, loosely, officialism; also, government conducted on this system.

2. Government officials, collectively.

bu'reau-crat (būr'ō'krāt), n. [Cf. F. *bureaucrate*.] An official of a bureau; esp., an official confirmed in a narrow and arbitrary routine; a member of a bureaucracy.

bu'reau-cra'tic (būr'ō'krā'tik), a. [Cf. F. *bureaucratie*.] 1. Relating to a bureau or bureau-crat.

2. Relating to a bureau-crat.

bu'reau-cra'tic-ism (būr'ō'krā'tik-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. *bureaucratie*.] 1. A kind of coarse woolen cloth. See BUREAU. Coarse woolen cloth; coarse clothing; hence, a garment of it. *Obs. or Hist.*

bu-rette (būr'ēt), n. [F. *can*, *cruet*, dim. of *buire* flagon.] *Chem.* An apparatus for delivering measured quantities of liquid or for measuring the liquid or gas received or discharged. It consists essentially of a graduated glass tube, usually with a small aperture and stopcock.

bur fish. Any spiny globe-fish; a porcupine fish.

burg (būrj), n. [AS. *burh*, *burg*, cf. LL. *burgus* (of G. origin). See BOROUGH a town.] 1. A fortified town. *Obs.*

2. A borough. *Eng.* See BOROUGH.

3. A town or city. *Collog., U. S.*

burg'age (būr'gāj), n. [From BURGE; cf. F. *bourgage*, LL. *burgagium*.] *Eng. & Scots Law*. 1. A borough, a form of privileged tenure of real property, obtaining chiefly in ancient boroughs, by which lands are held of the king or other lord at a certain yearly rent, generally in money, though there may be a little plowing or the like to be done. Cf. BOROUGH-ENGLISH.

2. Regarded merely as a tenure, the chief characteristic of *burgage* is its subjection to local custom. Other free tenures, so-called for example, may be affected by local custom, but what is exceptional in their case is normal in the case of *burgage*.

3. In Scotland, a kind of military holding by which royal burghs hold property of the sovereign or overlord for the service (now nominal) of watching and warding.

4. A freehold property in a borough; also, a house or other property held by *burgage* tenure. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

bur'gee (būr'gē), n. 1. A kind of small coal.

2. *Naut.* A swallow-tailed or triangular flag used as a distinguishing pennant by yachts and merchant vessels.

bur'gen-ess, a. See LESS.

bur'den-ous, a. Burdenous; also, burdened. *Obs. Shak.*

bur'den's (būr'dēnz), n. [n. l.] Burden-squeezer See SQUEEZER.

bur'den-stitch. A flat couching.

bur'den-um. Burden-um. *Dim.*

bur'dle (būr'dl), n. Dim. of BURD.

bur'dnd. Burdened. *Ref. Sp.*

bur'dock grass. Burdock grass.

bur'don. [L. *burdo*, *omis*, a hinny. *Obs.*

bur'donn. + BURDON.

bur'don. + BURDER.

bur'don. Pret. of BEAR.

bur'dell. + BERYL.

bu'reau-cra-tism (būr'ō'krā-tiz'm), n. Bureaucracy.

bu'reau-cra-tist, n. See IST.

On merchant vessels it often bears the name of the vessel. On yachts it usually bears the insignia of the owner's yacht club.

bur-gen'sio (būr-jēn'siō), a. [LL. *burgensis* burges. See BURGESS.] Consisting of, or belonging to, burgeses. *Rare.*

bur'geon (būr'jōn), v. t.; BUR'GEONED (-jūnd); BUR'GEON-ING. [ME. *burjoenen* to bud; F. *bourgeon* a bud, *bourgeoier* to bud; cf. OHG. *burjan* to raise.] 1. To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

2. To grow forth or come out, as a limb on an animal, a plume upon a bird, or, formerly, diseases on the body, etc.

bur'geon, v. t. To put forth; — chiefly with *out* or *forth*.

bur'geon, n. [ME. *burjoen*. See BURGEON, v. t.] A bud; a sprout; a shoot.

bur'gess (būr'jēs), n. [ME. *burgeis*, OF. *burgeis*, fr. *burc* fortified town, town, F. *bourg* village, fr. LL. *burgus* fort, city; from the German; cf. MHG. *burg*, G. *burg*. See BOROUGH a town; cf. BOURGEOIS a shopkeeper.] 1. An inhabitant of a borough; strictly, *Eng. Hist.*, a freeman who has been received into, and admitted to the privileges of, a borough; hence, a person having full municipal rights. See BOROUGH.

2. A person elected to represent a borough, corporate town, or university in Parliament. *Eng.* b Before the Revolution, a representative in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia; — now called *delegate*.

3. A magistrate of a borough; — used variously in England before the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

burgh (būrj; *Scot.* būr'ō, -ē), n. [See BOROUGH.] Orig., a borough; usually (except in archaic, poetic, or historical use), a Scotch town incorporated and having a local, and now chiefly petty, jurisdiction. See BOROUGH, 3. The Scotch burghs are of four kinds: royal burghs, or those holden directly of the king; burghs of regality and burghs of barony, or those holden of a lord of regality or of a baron respectively; and free burghs, under which practically belong all present burghs, as well as those which originally asserted their own freedom. Originally, only royal burghs sent representatives to Parliament.

burgh'al (būr'gāl), a. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a burgh.

burgh'er (būr'gēr), n. [From *burgh*; akin to D. *burger*, G. *bürger*, Dan. *borger*, Sw. *borgare*. See BURG.] 1. A freeman of a burgh or borough, entitled to enjoy the privileges of the place; loosely, any inhabitant of a burgh.

2. [*cap.*] *Ecol. Hist.* A member of that party among the Scotch Seceders which asserted the lawfulness of the burgesse oath (in which burgesse profess "the true religion professed within the realm"). The opposing *Anti-burghers* refused to take the oath, believing that it referred to the Established Church of Scotland. These parties arose among the Presbyterians in 1747, and in 1820 reunited under the name of the "United Associate Synod of the Secession Church."

3. An enfranchised male citizen; — so called in the former Dutch republics of South Africa.

burglar (būr'glār), n. [LL. *burglato* a fortified place, of G. origin; perh. influenced by L. *latro* thief, OF. *lere*. See BURGESS, LAUREN.] *Law*. One guilty of burglary.

burglar alarm. A device for automatically giving an alarm in case of burglary, as on the opening of a window.

burglar-i-ous (būr'glār-i-ōs), a. Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglarious* entry. *Blackstone.*

burglar-i-ous-ly, adv. With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglar-ize (būr'glār-īz), v. t.; BURGLAR-IZED (-īzd); BURGLAR-IZING (-īz'ing). To enter burglariously. *Collog.*

burglar-y (būr'glār-ī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [From BURGLAR; cf. LL. *burglaria*.] *Law*. Breaking and entering the dwelling house of another, in the nighttime, with intent to commit a felony therein, whether the felonious purpose be accomplished or not. At common law it was not night as respects burglary so long as there was light enough to discern a man's face; but in England night for this purpose is fixed by statute as from 9 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M. In many States of the United States the definition of the crime has been variously modified, or a statutory burglary has been created in addition to that of the common law, to cover such offenses committed by day, or the like entering of shops, factories, warehouses, etc.; and various degrees of the crime have been created.

burgomas'ter (būr'gō-mās'tēr), n. [D. *burgemeester*; *burg* borough + *meester* master; akin to G. *burgemeister*, *bürgermeister*. See BOROUGH a town; MASTER.] 1. A chief magistrate of a municipal town of Holland, Flanders, or Germany, corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States; a burghmaster.

2. A large, almost white, gull (*Larus glaucus*) of the Arctic regions.

bur-go-net (-nēt), n. [F. *bourguignotte*, fr. *Bourguignons*, first used it.] In 16th-century armor, (1) a kind of light helmet similar to a morion but provided with cheek pieces and sometimes with a nose guard; (2) a helmet having a visor and similar to the armet.

bur'ger. *Obs.* or ref. sp. var. of BURGER. — **bur'ger-ship**.

burgess *obs.* See BURGESS, 2.

bur'gess-ship, n. See SHIP.

bur'gess-y, n. [OF. *burgessie*, F. *bourgeoisie*.] Burgesse-ship. *Obs.*

bur'geyse, n. [OF. *bourgeyse*.] Female citizen. *Obs.*

burg'grave, n. = BURGRAVE.

burg'h. + BARRON, BOROUGH.

burg'h. Var. of BROCH.

burg'h-al-penny, n., or **burghal penny**. [*Cl. Borough.*] *Early Eng. Law*. A municipal tax of some kind; in ancient charters certain manoreries are exempt from paying it. *Oxf. E. D.*

burg'h-bote, n. *Old Law*. Bote for the repair of castles, walls, or other defenses of a burgh.

burg'h-breach. + BURH-BRECH.

burg'h. + BOROUGH.

burg'h-er-age. **burg'h-er-dom**.

burg'h-er-ship, n. See SHIP.

burg'h-ge-mot, n. [AS. *burghe-mōt*.] = BURGMOT.

burg'h-mas'ter (būr'gās'tēr), n. 1. A burghmaster.

2. *Mining*. = BARMASTER. *Eng.*

burg'h-moot, **burg'h-mote**, n. [*Burgh* + *mote* meeting.] A. S. Law. The court or moot of a burgh or borough, held several times yearly.

burghware. + BURHWARE.

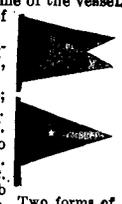
burg'lar-er, n. **burg'lar**. *Obs.*

burg'lar-y, v. t. & t. i. + t. i. & t. i.

BUR'GLED (-gl'd); BUR'GLING (-gl'ing). To commit burglary, or to enter burglariously. *Collog.* + *Facetious*.

burg'go-mas'ter. + BURGAMAX.

burg'go. + BURGON.



Two forms of Burge.



Burgonet (2).

burning bush. a The bush that burned with fire, and was not consumed (Ex. iii. 2). An emblem of this was adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to commemorate its persecution in the 17th century. b Any one of several plants: (1) Either of the American caesalpinoaceous shrubs *Evonymus americanus* and *E. atropurpureus*, bearing bright red capsules. (2) The fraxinella, or gas plant (*Diclamnus albus*), which gives off an easily ignited volatile oil. (3) The artillery plant. — b. fluid, any volatile illuminating oil, as the lighter petroleum (naphtha, benzine), or oil of turpentine (camphine) but esp. a mixture of the latter with alcohol. — b. ghat, the level space, sometimes inclosed, at the head of a ghat, where the Hindus cremate their dead. See GHAT. 3. — b. glass, a convex lens for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays. — b. mirror, a concave mirror, or a combination of plane mirrors, used for the same purpose as a burning glass. — b. mountain, a volcano. — b. oil, oil for burning; specif., kerosene. — b. point. a The focus of a burning glass. b See FLASHING POINT.

burning (bûr'nîng), p. a. 1. That burns; being on fire; excessively hot; fiery. 2. Consuming; intense; inflaming; exciting; vehement; powerful; as, burning zeal; a burning question. burnish (bûr'nîsh), v. t. ; BUR'NISHD (-nîsh); BUR'NISHING. [ME. *burnischen*, *burnisen*, *burnen*, OF. *burnir*, *brunir*, to make brown, polish, F. *brunir*, fr. F. *brun* brown, fr. OHG. *brûn*; cf. MHG. *brûnen* to make brown, polish. See BROWN, a.] 1. To cause to shine; to make smooth and bright; polish; specif., to polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth; as, to burnish brass or paper. Now the village windows blaze, Cunningham Burnished by the setting sun.

2. To rub so as to remove the dead velvet from the antlers of (the head); — said of a deer. 3. To spread, turn, etc., with a burnisher; also, to fix with a burnisher; as, to burnish a glass into a metal rim. Syn. — See POLISH.

burnish, v. i. To grow stout or lusty; to fill out or develop as a person reaching maturity. Obs. or Dial. Eng. My thoughts began to burnish, sprout, and swell. Herbert.

burnish, n. Effect of burnishing; gloss; brightness. burnish-er (-êr), n. 1. One who burnishes.

2. A tool, variously shaped, with a hard, smooth, rounded end or surface, as of steel, ivory, or agate, used in smoothing, polishing, turning over an edge, etc., by rubbing. Burnisher.

burnoose, bur-noos (bûr'noos'; bûr'noos'; 277), n. [Ar. *burnus* a kind of high-crowned cap; cf. OF. *burnous*, *burnous*, Sp. *al-bornoos*, a sort of upper garment, with a hood attached.] 1. A cloaklike garment and hood woven in one piece, worn by Arabs and Moors. 2. A similar cloak worn by women.

burn-over (bûrn'ôvêr), n. Brickmaking. A brick that requires to be returned.

burnt (bûrnt), p. a. of BURN. Usually, consumed with or as with fire; scorched or dried, as with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire or the sun. Specif.: a Rendered crumbly and unworkable by excessive heat; — said of steel. b Yeter. = BAKED. 2. burnt alum, a white porous substance obtained by heating ordinary alum to dull redness, thus expelling its water of crystallization and some sulphuric acid. — b. brass, blue vitriol. Obs. — b. copper, copper oxide. Obs. Arab wearing — b. ear, a disease of wheat and other cereals in the United States, produced by various species of *Ustilago*, a parasitic fungus of the order Ustilaginales. It transforms the ears into a black powdery mass of spores. Cf. 20 BURN. — b. lead, lead sulphide. Obs. — b. offering, something offered to a deity and burnt, as on an altar. See SACRIFICE. — b. sacrifice, *Isis, Anisîs*; = BURR OFFERING. — b. sienna. See SIENNA. — b. umber. See UMBER.

bur oak (bûr), a useful and ornamental oak of the central United States (*Quercus macrocarpa*) having ovoid acorns inclosed in very large cups with shaggy scales. Its wood is tough, close-grained, and durable.

bur (bûr), n. Also *bulr*. A siliceous rock adapted for millstones. = BURSTONE. b Knob or boss of siliceous rock in softer formations. c A whetstone. d = 4th CLINKER. 2. burr, n. The prickly envelope of a fruit; something that clings. See BUR, the more usual spelling.

burr, bur, n. [Cf. BUR.] 1. A circle. Obs. 2. A broad iron ring on a tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand from slipping; also, a ring or grip attached to the handle of a mace or battle-ax.

3. Mech. a A thin flat piece of metal, formed from a sheet by punching. b A small washer put on the end of a rivet before it is swaged down. 4. [Cf. Gael. *burr*, *borra*, a knob, bunch.] The circular boss at the base of an antler.

5. A halo; esp., a disk of light about the moon. 6. Any rounded knot or excrescence on a tree. See KNOT. 7. A farcy bud. 8. The sweetbread. 9. The external opening of the ear; the external meatus. 10. The thin ridge or roughness left by a tool in cutting or shaping metal, as in drilling, turning, engraving, etc.; also, the fin on a casting left at the mold junctions. 11. Mech. a A small circular saw. b A triangular chisel. c A fluted reamer. d A wheel with projections in a knitting machine; — called a *sinker* when for depressing the thread, and a *knocker-off* when for raising it over the needle. 12. Refuse threads removed in preparing raw silk.

the name *Barnaby*.] A lady-bird. Dial. Eng. burn'ing-ly, adv. of BURNING. burn'ing-wood, n. Burn-wood. bur'nik-a-ble, a. See ABLE. bur'nik-ment, n. See MENT. bur'nik-ment. Burnished. Ref. Sp. bur'noos' bark. See BONACE TREE. (bûr'noos'), a. See ED. bur'noos' (bûr'noos'; bûr'noos'). bur'noos' (bûr'nôos'; bûr'nôos'). Side whisks such as were worn by Gen. A. E. Burnside. Collog. U. S. bur'noos' (bûr'nôos'; bûr'nôos'). Var. of BURSTICKLE. bur'noos'-wind, n. = BURNEWIND. Dial. Eng. & Scot. bur'noos' n. The ironwood *Quercus macrocarpa*. bur'noos'town. + BURROSTOWN. bur'parley, n. = HEDGEHOG FARLEY.

burr, n. [Bengali.] The banjan. India. bur'ra (bûr'ra), a. [Hind. *burra*.] Great; — applied, chiefly in phrases, to one that is distinguished or worthy of respect; specif., as a title of respect to designate a father or elder brother or a chief officer. India. bur'ra'cho. + BORACHIO. bur'rage. + BORAGE. bur'ra'kha'na (kû'nâ). A banquet or feast. India. bur'ra-mun'di (bûr'ra-mûn'dî). Var. of BURAMUNDI. bur'ra'k. Var. of BURBARK. bur'clover. Var. of BUR CLOVER. burro. + BURR. BUR. burro. + BURRERO. burrod (bûr'rod), pret. & p. p. of bur'ral. Var. of BORREL, BURRHEL.

13. [Prob. of imitative origin.] Phon. A trilled pronunciation of the letter r, esp. the guttural pronunciation produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate (uvula); hence, broadly, any rough pronunciation; as, to speak with a burr. Such a guttural r is common in Northumberland county, England, and is often called the *Northumberland* or *Northumbrian burr*, or otherwise *Newcastle burr* or *Tree-side burr*. It is produced in the same way as French "r" *grasseyé*. The Scotch r, often confused by writers with the uvular sound, is produced by trilling the tip of the tongue against the back of the front teeth. He spoke with a distinct Scotch burr, especially rolling the letter r. F. Harrison.

14. A whirr; a rough humming sound. There was no burr of grasshopper. *Mines*. The word was a burr in her thoughts. *Harper's Mag.* The short, quick panting of the men, the burr of the cog, and the clicky-click, clicky-click of the wheels. *Century Mag.* burr (bûr), v. i.; BURRED (bûrd); BURRING. 1. To form a circle, disk, or halo. Rare. 2. To speak with a burr. See BURR, n., 13.

burr, v. l. 1. To form into a burr, or projecting edge; as, to burr over the end of a brass tube. 2. To pronounce with a burr; as, to burr one's r's.

bur'ra-wang' (bûr'ra-wang'), n. [Native name.] Any Australian cycadaceous plant of the genus *Macrozamia*, esp. *M. spiralis*. The aborigines eat the nuts. bur reed. A plant of the genus *Spartanium*, having elongated linear leaves and globose, spurlike fruit.

bur'rel (bûr'êl), n. [Cf. OF. *burrel* reddish (cf. BUREAU), or F. *beurre* butter pear, fr. *beurre* butter, L. *butyrum*. Cf. BUTTER.] A sort of pear. = BURRÉE.

burrel fly. [Perh from its reddish color. See BURREL.] Zool. The botfly or gadfly (*Hypoderma bovis*) infesting cattle. See GADFLY.

bur'ring, p. pr. & vb. n. of BUR, BURR. burring machine, a machine for cleansing wool of burrs, seeds, and other substances.

bur'ro (bûr'ro'; bûr'ro'), n.; pl. BUR'ROS (-ôz). [Sp., an ass.] 1. A donkey. *Southwestern U. S.* 2. Any of several tropical species of grunts, esp. those of the genus *Pomadasis*. Sp. Amer. 3. Any shrub or tree of the genus *Cupparis*. Sp. Amer.

bur'row (bûr'ro'), n. [See BOROUGH a town.] 1. A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, for shelter and habitation; a similar passage, excavation, or place of retreat; a shelter. 2. A mound. See BARROW, mound, attle. 3. A heap or hoaps of rubbish or refuse.

bur'row, v. i.; BUR'ROWED (-ôd); BUR'ROW-ING. 1. To excavate a hole, as in the earth, esp. one to lodge in; to penetrate or work one's way under the surface. 2. To lodge in a burrow, as conies or rabbits; hence, to lodge, or take refuge, in a 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*.

bur'row, v. t. To make burrows in; to excavate with a burrow or burrows; to construct by burrowing.

bur'row-er (-êr), n. One that burrows, as an animal that makes a hole under ground and lives in it.

bur'row-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BURROW.

burrowing owl, a small owl (*Speotyto cucularia*) of western North America, Florida, and South America, which lives in burrows, often in those of prairie dogs.

bur'ry (bûr'ri), a. Abounding in, containing, or resembling, a bur or burrs; prickly.

burry, a. Characterized by a burr or burrs.

bur'sa (bûr'sâ), n.; L. pl. BUR'SÆ (-sæ). [LL. See BURSE.] 1. Anat. & Zool. A sac or saclike cavity; esp.: a One of the small sacs inclosing a viscid fluid interposed between tendons and bony prominences, and in certain other places where there is much friction, in order to facilitate motion. The term is not now applied to the synovial cavities of joints and the synovial sheaths of tendons. See SYNOVIA. b One of the pouches at the bases of the arms of ophiurians into which the genital ducts open. The burse open externally by clefts called *bursal fissures*. 2. A residence hall for students; — so called in medieval times, as in Germany. Cf. BURSE.

bur'sal (bûr'sâl), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a bursa. 2. Pertaining to public revenue; fiscal.

bur'sar (bûr'sâr), n. [LL. *barsarius*, fr. *barsa* purse. See BURSE; cf. PURSER.] 1. A treasurer, or cash keeper; a purser; as, the *barsar* of a college, or of a monastery. 2. A student to whom a stipend or bursary is paid for his complete or partial support. *Scot. or Obs.* 3. A student living in a bursa.

bur'sa-ry (bûr'sâ-ri), n.; pl. BUR'SÆ (-ri). [LL. *barsaria*. See BURSE.] 1. The treasury of a college or monastery. 2. In Scotland, a scholarship or charitable foundation in a university or school; a sum given to enable a student to pursue his studies.

bur'sa-tee, bur'sa-tee (bûr'sâ-tê), n. [Hind. *barsâti* relating to rain.] 1. A disease of horses marked by pustular eruptions on the head and fore parts of the body, prevailing chiefly during wet seasons. *East Indies*. 2. A waterproof cloak or coat. *India*.

bur'el shot. [Either from con- noying the enemy like a *burrel* fly, or less prob., fr. F. *bourellet* to sting; *Gum*. A case shot loaded with odds and ends. *Obs.* or *Hist.* [BHAARAL.] bur'el' (bûr'êl), n. Var. of BURRIDGE. + BORAGE.

bur'ion. Var. of BURION. bur'ish, a. See ISH. bur'ite, n. U. S. Politics. One of the independent faction of the Republican party led by Aaron Burr (about 1790-1800).

bur'it' (bûr'it'; bûr'it'). bur'it' (bûr'it'; bûr'it'). [Sp., dim. of *burro* an ass.] Any of several small species of grunt of tropical America, as *Pomadasis brancitii*, and species of *Zranchidentrus*.

bur'knob', n. A rounded excrescence on a tree. burr millstone. = BURSTONE.

bur'rough. + BOROUGH; BOR- row, surety; BURROW. bur'row. Obs. var. of BOROUGH. Hence, pl., burrow men; Bur- gesses. *Obs.* bur'rowd. Burrowed. Ref. Sp. burrow duck. The European sheldrake.

bur'row-town' (Scot. bur'ro- town'), n. A borough town. *Scot. or Obs.* burr'stone. Var. of BURR- stone. bur'rucho. Var. of BURUCHA.

burry. + BURRY. bur'sa'fab'ridi (bûr'sâ-fâ- brîsh'î-tî). [NL., after J. C. Fa- bricius, Danish entomologist.] Zool. In birds, a glandular sac of unknown function, opening into the cloaca.

bur'sa'ri'al (bûr'sâ-ri'al), a. Pert. to a bursa or bursary. bur'sar-ship, n. See SHIP.

Bur'schen-schaft' (bûr'shên-shâft'), n.; pl. -SCHAFTEN (-shâft'ên). [G.] In Germany, any of various associations of university students formed (the original one at Jena in 1815) to support liberal ideas, or the organization formed by the affiliation of the local bodies. The organization was suppressed by the government in 1819, but was secretly revived, and is now openly maintained as a social organization, the restrictive laws having been repealed prior to 1849. Cf. CORPS. — Bur'schen-schaft'ler (-shâft'ler), -schaft'er (-shâft'êr), n.

burse (bûrs), n. [LL. *bursea*, or F. *burse*. See BURSE; cf. PURSE.] 1. A purse; also, a paraselike covering, as a vesicle, pod, or hull. *Obs.* 2. = BURBARY. 3. *Eccl.* An ornamental flat case or pocket of silk or brocade, regularly made nine inches square.

The burse is used to carry the fine white chalice veil, corporal, and pall to the altar at the time of celebration. *Maud R. Hall*.

4. An exchange, or bourse. See BURSE, *Obs.* 5. A kind of shop or bazaar, as in early exchanges. *Obs.* 6. A students' hall, or college. Cf. BURSA, 2.

bur'si-form (bûr'sî-fôrm), a. [LL. *bursea* + *-form*.] Shaped like a purse.

bur'si'tis (bûr'sî-tîs), n. [NL.; *bursea* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

burst (bûrst), v. i.; burst, also, inelegant or dial., BURST'ED; BURST'ING. [ME. *bersten*, *bresten*, AS. *berstan* (pres. sing. *berste*, imp. sing. *bærst*, imp. pl. *burstan*, p. p. *borsten*); akin to D. *bersten*, G. *bersten*, OHG. *brestan*, OS. *brestan*, Icel. *bræsta*, Sw. *brista*, Dan. *briste*. Cf. BRAST, BREAK.] 1. To fly apart or in pieces; to break open; to yield to force or pressure, esp. to a sudden and violent exertion of force, or to pressure from within; to explode; to break suddenly; — often fig., as of the heart, in reference to a surcharge of emotion.

No, no, my heart will burst, an if I speak: And I will speak, that so my heart may burst. *Shak.* 2. To exert force or pressure by which something is made suddenly to give way; to break through obstacles or limitations; hence, to appear suddenly and unexpectedly or unaccountably, or to depart in such manner; — usually with *forth*, *out*, *away*, *into*, *upon*, *through*, etc.

Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth. To burst upon him like an earthquake. *Milton*.

3. To break into sudden activity; to give way with forcible expression; specif., to exclaim; — usually with *forth*, *out*. At length burst out in this prophetic mood. *Dryden*.

4. In various fancy pool games, to make a play which would score more than the required number of points. A player who bursts must, in general, drop out or begin again.

burst, v. t. 1. To break, rend, or shatter by violence, as by an overcharge or by strain or pressure, esp. from within; to force open suddenly; to cause to burst; as, 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.* 3. To produce as an effect of bursting; as, to burst a hole through the wall.

burst, n. 1. Injury; damage; loss. *Obs.* Layamon. 2. Act of bursting; a sudden breaking forth; a violent rending; an explosion; a vehement outbreak; as, a burst of thunder; a burst of applause; a burst of passion. Beech buds were near the burst. *G. Meredith*.

3. Any brief violent exertion or effort, as a stretch of hard running; a spurt. 4. A sudden opening, as of landscape; a stretch; an expanse. "A fine burst of country." *Jane Austen*.

5. Result of bursting; a broken place; breach; as, a burst in a bar of iron; specif., a rupture or hernia. 6. Pool. A play which would score more than the required number of points. See BURST, v. i., 4.

burst, or bursting, of the monsoon, the sudden change from fine weather to heavy rains at the beginning of a monsoon on Asiatic coasts.

burst'er (bûr'stêr), n. One that bursts; specif.: a Mill. A bursting charge of a shell. b An exhausting piece of exertion, as in a race. *Collog.* c A buster. *Australia*.

burst'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BURST. Hence, fig., ready to burst; unable to contain one's self; as, bursting with rage.

bursting charge, a shell. The charge which bursts a mill, etc. b Mining. A quantity of fine powder used to secure the ignition of a charge in blasting.

bur'ton (bûr'tn), n. Any of several kinds of tackle, usually one with a single and a double block. See TACKLE, n.

The top burton is the same purchase as a luff, but instead of the common double block like a luff, it has a fiddle block. *Luce*.

Bur'ton's al-loy' (bûr'tn's al-loy'), n. An alloy of much zinc with tin, copper, and a little antimony, and lead, used for plowshares.

bur'ucha (bûr'ûchâ), n. Also 1 Spanish Burton, single; bur'ucha, bur'ucha, bor'ucha, and 2 Spanish Burton, double; bor'acha. [Cf. Fg. *borracha* 3 top Burton.]

Burch (bûrch), n.; pl. BUR- schen (bûr'shên). [G., ultimately fr. LL. *bursea*. See BURSE.] Lit., a lad, youth, or comrade; specif., in German university, a student, esp. a senior student or one who has fought his third duel.

burse + BURSE. [FR. *Obs.*] burse'hold'er, n. = BORSHOLD- BURSER. + BURSER. bur'se-ra (bûr'sê-râ), n. [NL., after Joachim Burser (1583-1689), German botanist.] Bot. Syn. of TEREBINTHUS.

Bur'se-ra'ce-ae (-râ-sê-râ), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of BALSAMEA- CEA. — bur'se-ra'ceous (-shûs), a. bur-alc'u-late (bûr-sîk'û-lât), a. [See BURSE.] Like a small burr.

bur'thead. Burthead. Ref. Sp. bur'thistle. The cocklebur. Burton skate. = PRIAR SKATE. bur'-tree'. Var. of BUR-TREE.

burst-on-ness, n. *Obs.* bur'ing-heart', n. The shrub *Evonymus atropurpureus*, one of the burning bushes — from the dehiscent capsules. bur'le (dial. bû'le). *Obs.* or dial. var. of BURSTLE.

bur'se, n. State of being burst; specif., hernia. *Obs.* or *R.* bur'ser'wort', n. The European plant *Herniaria glabra*, once supposed to cure ruptures. *Obs.* bur'still' + BURSTLE. bur't (bûrt). Var. of BIRT, the brill. *Dial. Eng.* bur'the. + BIRTH.

bur'then (bûr'thên), bur'then- some, etc. Vars. of BURDEN, etc. bur'thead. Burthead. Ref. Sp. bur'thistle. The cocklebur. Burton skate. = PRIAR SKATE. bur'-tree'. Var. of BUR-TREE.

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leather bottle, bottle of rubber for wine, rubber.] a Crude rubber gathered from cuts in the trees after it has hardened, as disting. from that obtained by coagulating the milky sap. Central Amer. b Para rubber. Brazil.

burweed (būr'wēd'), n. Any plant having burlike fruit, as the cocklebur, burdock, species of Galium or of Triumfetta, etc.

bury (dial. būr't), n. [Cf. BURROW, v.] 1. A rabbit hole, or burrow. Obs. or Dial. Eng., except as a hunter's term. 2. A hole in the ground in which potatoes, etc., are stored; also, a camp, or heap of potatoes, etc., covered with earth for protection against frost. Dial. Eng.

bury (būr'y), n. [See BURROW a town.] 1. A borough; a manor; as, Bury St. Edmunds; — also used as a termination of names of places; as, Canterbury, Shrewsbury. 2. A manor house; a castle. Dial. Eng.

To this very day, the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called bury, in some parts of England. Mtege.

bury, v. t. BURIED (būr'īd); BUR-YING. [ME. burien, buriēn, berien, AS. byrgan, byrgan; cf. AS. beorh a sepulchral mound; or perh. akin to AS. beorgan to protect, G. bergen, Icel. bjarga, Goth. baigran. Cf. BURROW, BARROW a mound.] 1. To cover out of sight, as a corpse, in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to deposit (a corpse) in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; to inter; inhum. Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father. Matt. viii, 21. I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. Shak.

2. Fig. to lose by death; as, she buried her husband two years ago. Steele.

3. To cover out of sight by heaping something over or by placing within something; to conceal by covering; to hide; as, to bury coals in ashes; to bury the face in the hands. And all their confidence Under the weight of mountains buried deep. Milton. Bury your steel in the bosoms of Gath. Byron.

4. To put away or out of sight as in the grave; as: a To hide in oblivion or obscurity; to remove from the world of action or affairs, as by remoteness, etc. "Buried in the country." Johnson. b To put away finally; to have done with; to abandon, or give up forever; as, to bury strife. Give me a bowl of wine. In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius. Shak.

c To submerge or engross; — with in; as, buried in grief. Syn. — Intomb, inurn; cover, conceal, overwhelm, repress. To bury the hatchet or tomahawk, to lay aside the instruments of war, and make peace; — used in allusion to the custom, observed by the North American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they concluded a peace.

bury, v. i. To be or become buried; specif.: a To burrow; — said of animals. b To lie inclosed or embedded, as the end of a timber in a wall.

burying beetle, any of various carrion beetles of the genus Necrophorus and allies; — so called from their habit of burying small dead animals by digging away the earth beneath them in order that their larvae may feed on the decaying flesh. They are useful as scavengers. — b ground, b place, the ground or place for burying the dead; burial place. — b. staph. = BURYING BEETLE.



Burying Beetle (Necrophorus vespillo). Nat. size.

bus (būs), n.; pl. BUSES or BUSES (būs'ēz; -īz). [Abbrev. from omnibus.] 1. An omnibus. Collog. 2. Elec. Short for BUS BAR.

bus bar, bus conductor, bus rod, etc. Often written bus'bar', bus'conductor', bus'rod', etc. Elec. One of the main or principal bars, conductors, rods, etc., carrying an electric current. Called also omnibus bar, rod, etc.

busby (būs'bi), n.; pl. -BIES (-bīz). 1. A kind of large bushy wig. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 2. A headress or cap worn in the British army by hussars, artillerymen, and engineers, and by hussars generally. It is of fur, with a bag of the same color as the facings of the regiment hanging from the top on the right. The bag of the Hungarian headress from which that of the busby is said to be adapted was attached to the right shoulder to ward off sword cuts.



Busby.

bush (būsh), n. [ME. bosch, busch, buysch, bosk, bush; akin to D. bosch, OHG. busca, G. busch, Icel. búskr, búski, Dan. busk, Sw. buske, and also to LL. boscus, boscus, Fr. bosc, It. bosco, Sp. & Pg. bosque, F. bois. The Germanic words are prob. fr. L. or LL., but the ultimate origin is unknown. Cf. AMBUSH, BOSCAGE, BOURQUET.] 1. A shrub; esp., a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs. To bind a bush of thorns among sweet-smelling flowers. Gascoigne.

2. Bushes collectively; a thicket, grove, or clump of bushes; bushy ground. Obs., except as in sense 7.

3. A shrub cut off, or a shrublike branch of a tree; as, bushes to support pea vines.

4. A shrub or branch, prop., a branch of ivy (perhaps as sacred to Bacchus), hung out at vintners' doors, or as a tavern sign; hence, a tavern sign or Obs., the tavern itself. If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 't is true that a good play needs no epilogue. Shak.

5. A bushlike mass, as of foliage or feathers. Barclay. Hawk nose and yellowness and bush and all. R. Brouning.

6. Specif.: Hunting. The tail, or brush, of a fox.

7. A stretch of uncleared or uncultivated country, esp. of woodland or land covered with shrubby vegetation. This sense of the word, as in the Dutch bosch, a wood, is extensively used in the United States and the British colonies, as at the Cape of Good Hope and in Canada; as, to live

or settle in the bush. In New Zealand, in the North Island, bush commonly means forest; in the South Island, thick undergrowth, or tangled thicket; in Australia, the bush is the country, as opposed to the town.

bush (būsh), v. t.; BUSHED (būsh't); BUSH-ING. 1. To place in a bush or thicket for concealment, or in a bush. Obs. Caxton. 2. To set bushes for; to support with bushes; as, to bush peas; to mark the route of, as a logging road, with bushes.

3. To use a bush harrow on (land), or cover (seeds) by using a bush harrow; to harrow with a bush. 4. To protect (land or game) by obstructions of bushes or thorns to foil net poachers.

5. To cover with bushes. The dead are bushed an' stoned to keep 'em safe below. Kipling.

bush, v. i. 1. To hide in a bush, or in ambush. Obs. 2. To branch thickly in the manner of a bush. "The bushing alders." Pope. 3. To place bushes, branches, etc., as an obstruction to net poachers.

bush, n. [D. bus a box, akin to E. box; or F. boucher to plug.] a Mech. A detachable lining used esp. as a bearing for a shaft, axle, or spindle journal, gudgeon, pivot, or the like, usually to reduce friction. b Specif.: A perforated cylindrical ventpiece of pure copper capable of being replaced when the vent is enlarged by erosion; — commonly called bushing in the United States army.

bush, v. t. To furnish with a bush, or lining; as, to bush a pivot hole.

bush, v. t. Stonecutting. To dress with a bushhammer.

bush bean. A dwarf variety of Phaseolus vulgaris.

bush canary. A small timousselle New Zealand bird (Mohua ochrocephala) having a yellow head, breast, and abdomen.

bush cattle. Cattle that have strayed from the herds and run wild. Australia.

bush clover. Any plant of the genus Lespedeza, allied to clover, but mostly of upright habit. See LESPEDEZA.

bush disease. Yeter. A disease of sheep and cattle in certain districts of New Zealand characterized by progressive anemia. It is thought to be due to a lack of certain essential constituents in the food. Called also lauranga.

bush dog. A small wild dog (Lycicon venaticus) of northern South America which hunts in large packs. It has a reduced number of molar teeth. b The potto.

bushed (būsh't), p. a. of bush. Hence, specif.: a Covered with a bushy growth, as of hair; bushy. b Lost in the bush; astray in the wilderness; also, fig., out of one's bearings; astray. c Stonecutting. Dressed with a bushhammer.

d Exhausted; worn out; overcome. Stangor Dial., Amer. bush'el (būsh'el), n. [ME. buschel, boischel, OF. boissel, F. boisseau; cf. LL. bustellus; dim. of LL. bustia, fr. buxida (OF. boiste, F. boîte), fr. pyxida, acc. of L. pyxis box, Gr. πυξίς. Cf. box.] 1. A dry measure, containing four pecks or thirty-two quarts. Abbrev. bu. The Winchester bushel, formerly used in England, contained 2150.42 cubic inches, being the volume of a cylinder 194 inches in internal diameter and 1 inch in depth. The old Scotch bushel equalled 1.491 Winchester bushels. The standard bushel measures, prepared by the United States Government and distributed to the States, hold each 71.6274 pounds of distilled water at 39.8° Fahr., being the equivalent of the Winchester bushel (35.2361 liters). The imperial bushel now in use in Great Britain is larger than the Winchester bushel, containing 2218.192 cubic inches, or 80 pints of water at 62° Fahr. (36.3460 liters). For some articles, as apples, potatoes, etc., heaped measure is used.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring; a bushel measure. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick. Matt. v. 15

3. A weight assumed as the equivalent of the bushel measure. The following are legal values of the bushel, in pounds, established by the United States Government and by various State governments:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, U.S. States, U.S. States. Rows include Apples, Barley, Beans, Beets, Bran, Buck, wheat, Charcoal, Clover seed, Coal, (bitum.), Corn, Corn meal, Cotton seed, Flaxseed, Lime, Malt, Millet, Oats, Onions, N. J., Me. & Pa., Cal. & Me. 50.

English values are: English wheat, 63 lbs.; foreign wheat, 62 lbs.; English barley, 52 and 56 lbs.; French barley, 52 lbs.; Mediterranean barley, 50 lbs.; English oats, 40 and 42 lbs.; foreign oats, 38 and 40 lbs.; rye and maize, 60 lbs.; buckwheat, 52 lbs. N. J., Me. & Pa. 55. Cal. & Me. 50.

4. A large indefinite quantity. Chaucer. bush'el, v. t. 1. BUSH'ELLED (-ēd) or -ELLED; BUSH'EL-ING or -EL-ING. 1. To hide, as a light, under a bushel (alluding to Matt. v. 15, Mark iv. 21, or Luke xi. 33).

2. To put into, or measure in, a bushel. Also used absolutely. bush'el, v. t. & i. [Cf. G. bosselein.] Tailoring. To repair or put in order, as men's garments; to tailor garments. U. S. — bush'el-er, bush'el-ler (-ler), n. U. S.

bush-el-ling, bush-el-ling, n. Process of heating scrap iron and forming it, in a bushing furnace, into a ball about the size of a bushel basket, to be hammered into a billet.

bushfighting (-fīt'ing), n. Fighting in the bush, or from behind bushes, trees, or thickets. — bushfight'er (-ēr), n.

bush fruit. A Any small fruit growing on woody bush, as the currant, raspberry, etc., distinguished from orchard fruit, as apples and pears. b The plant producing such fruit. Also called cane fruit. Cf. CANE, 2.

bush, n. The serval. bush cow = ZAMBUZO. [tree.] bush cranberry. The cranberry bush dove. = STOCKDOVE.

bush, v. t. BUSH. bush'el, n. [See bush a lining.] The bush of a wheel. Eng. bush'el-man, -wom'an, n. One who bushels garments. U. S.

bush'et, n. [See BOSKET.] A small bush, thicket, or wood. bush, v. t. BUSH. bush'ing, n. Cutting of timber in the bush. Australia bush goat. A bushcock.

bush grape. The sand grape. bush hawk. The quail hawk; also, a closely allied species or variety (Hieracidea brunnea) of New Zealand.

bush'hammer (būsh'hām'ēr), n. [Cf. G. bosshammer.]

A hammer having a serrated face, as of rows of pyramidal points or of parallel V-shaped edges, either machine-cut or formed of a bundle of bars or plates, for dressing stone.



bush'hammer, v. t. To dress with a bushhammer; to bush.

bush harrow. A harrow consisting of bushes or branches fastened to a frame, used to harrow grass lands, cover seeds, etc.



bush-harrow, v. l. & t. To till with a bush harrow.

bush honeysuckle. Any species of Diervilla, esp. D. diervilla, a shrub of the northeastern United States, commonly cultivated as a garden ornamental. It has opposite leaves and fragrant yellow flowers. See DIERVILLA.

bush hook. A stout long-handled bill, or billhook. || Bush'ed (būsh'ēd), n. [Jap. bu military + shō knight + dō way, doctrine, principle.] The unwritten code of moral principles regulating the actions of the Japanese knighthood, or Samurai; the chivalry of Japan.

Unformulated, Bushido was and still is the animating spirit, the motor force of our country. Inazo Nitobé.

bush'ing (būsh'ing), n. Mech. A detachable lining for a journal box, etc., or for a vent hole. — 4th bush, a & b. bush larva. An Australian larva (Microtra horsfieldi) frequenting bushy and wooded places.

Bush'man (būsh'mān), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). [Cf. D. boschman, boschjesman. See 1st BUSH.] 1. One of a race of nomadic hunters of South Africa, now chiefly confined to the Kalahari desert. They are of short stature (five feet or less), have a leathery yellow skin, a flat triangular face, protuberant abdomen, steatopygia, and low cranial capacity. Their chief weapon is the bow, with poisoned arrows, and they possess only the rudest huts and utensils. They live in family groups or small hordes. The artistic instinct is unusually developed, as shown in their rock drawings and in a wealth of folklore. Their language, related to the Hottentot, is characterized by clicks (see CLICK). Ethnologists regard the Bushmen as the aborigines of central and southern Africa, related to the Pygmies. Cf. HOTTENTOT.

2. [l. c.] A woodsman; specif., Australia, one who lives or travels in the bush; one skilled in the woodcraft of the bush. bush master. A large venomous snake (Lachesis munitus) of the Amazonian region, closely related to the fer-de-lance.

bush metal. A bronze of about the same composition as gun metal, used for the bushes in machine bearings.

bush pumpkin. A variety of pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo condensa) in which the plant remains compact and does not become a vine.

bush'range'r (būsh'rān'jēr), n. One who ranges, or hides in, the bush; esp., in Australia, an escaped convict or a highwayman living in the bush. — bush'rang'ing (-rān'ing), n.

The hardy Canadian race of bushrangers. Parkman. bush shrike. Any of numerous ant birds of tropical America of the genus Tamarindia and allied genera.

bush tea. The leaves of a South African fabaceous shrub (Cyclopia subternata) used as tea; also, the plant itself.

bush telegraph. A system or organization for circulating among thieves and bushrangers news of police movements; also, one of its confederates. Australia.

bush tit. Any small bird of the genus Psaltriparus, allied to the titmouse. Several varieties occur in the western U. S.

bush vetch. A European purple-flowered vetch (Vicia sepium), with slender stems, occurring as a weed in hedgerows.

bush warbler. Any of several small singing birds of Gerygone and allied genera of the Australian region, New Zealand, etc.

bush'whack'er (būsh'hwāk'ēr), n. [See WHACK.] U. S. 1. One accustomed to beat about or travel through bushes; one who lives in or frequents the woods; — applied specif. by the Federal troops in the Civil War to irregular troops of the Confederate States engaged in guerrilla warfare. Hence, a guerrilla or bushfighter.

They were gallant bushwhackers, and hunters of raccoons by moonlight. Irving. 2. An implement, as a scythe or bush hook, to cut away brush or bushes. Emerson.

bush'whack'ing, n. Act or practice of a bushwhacker; hence, specif., act of pulling a boat along by bushes on the margin of a stream.

bush'wood' (-wōōd'), n. Brushwood; undergrowth; specif., Phytogeog., a woodland in which shrubs predominate.

bush wren. A clamatorial passerine bird (Xenicus longipes) of New Zealand, frequenting dense forests.

bush'y (būsh'y), n. [From 1st BUSH.] 1. Full of, or overgrown with, bushes. Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood. Wycliffe. 2. Thick and spreading, like a bush. "Bushy eyebrows." Irving.

busi'ness (bīz'nēs), n.; pl. -NESSES (-ēz; -īz; 7, 15), formerly also BUSINESS. [busy + -ness.] 1. Quality or state of being busy. Obs. Specif., in Obs. senses (see note below): a Solicitude or attentiveness; care; also, impertunity. b Diligence; industry. c Disturbance; trouble; ado; fuss; — still used in Dial. Eng. d Activity, esp. when officious or mischievous.

The little squirrel full of business. James I. Busy'ness, formed as a nonce word from busy, a., and pronounced in three syllables, is sometimes used in some of the above senses.

2. That which busies, or engages time, attention, or labor, as a principal serious concern or interest. Specif.: a Constant employment; regular occupation; work; as, the business of life; business before pleasure. b Any particular occupation or employment habitually engaged in, esp.

bush hog. A South African wild hog. See BUSH HOG. bush'house', n. A sort of rustic plant house, thatched with bushes or foliage. Australia.

bush'ing, adv. of BUSHY. bush'ing, n. pr. & vb. n. of BUSH. bush lawyer. Bot. See LAWYER. Australia.

bush'less, a. See LESS. bush'let, bush'ling, n. See LET, -ING. bush'man'ing, n. See SHIP. bush'ment, n. [ME. busshment] ambush, fr. bush. Obs. or Archaic. 1. An ambushade. 2. A bushy mass, as a thicket or a tuft of feathers. [root.] bush morning-glory. The man- bush'p'ly (bīz'y'ly), adv. of BUSY.

for livelihood or gain. "The business of instruction." Prescott. c A particular subject of labor or attention; a temporary or special occupation or concern.

Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business? Luke ii. 49. On these businesses . . . he was often running up to London. Carlyle.

3. That which one has to do or should do; special imposed service, duty, or mission;—often used with a negative in the sense of right, justification; as, you had no business to do so. A wise friend of mine did actually say, That which is everybody's business is nobody's business. Isaac Walton. What business has the tortoise among the clouds? L'Estrange. Madame, your business is with the children. Carlyle.

4. Affair; matter;—used indefinitely, often with derogatory implication. Sometimes applied to material objects. It was a gentle business, and becoming Shak. I do not mean any Marie Antoinette business, with milk pails decked with ribbons. F. R. Stockton. What a very one-sided business this conscious automatism is. Ward.

5. Drama. A detail of position, action, or movement, or such details collectively. 6. Mercantile transactions; buying and selling; traffic in general; also, formerly, official or other dealings; intercourse. It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of business. Ep. Forteus.

7. A commercial or industrial establishment or enterprise; as, he sold out his business. Syn.—See TRADE.

bus'ness-like (büz'nēs-lik'), a. Characterized by or exhibiting business qualities, esp. the methods, efficiency, etc., of well-conducted business; hence, practical; thorough.—bus'ness-like-ness, n.

Bu-si'ris (bü-si'ris), n. [L., fr. Gr. Βούσιρις.] a mythical Egyptian king, who, to end a famine, sacrificed strangers. He was killed by Hercules. b In Milton and others, the Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea at the Exodus.

busk (büsk), n. [F. busc; of uncertain origin; cf. It. busco a small object, a mote, F. bâche, OF. busche, a piece or log of wood.] a thin, elastic strip of metal, or other material, formerly of whalebone or wood, worn in the front of a corset. Also, Obs. or Dial. Eng. & Scot., the corset.

busk, v. t. & i. [F. busquer (büskt); busk'ing. [ME. busken, fr. Icel. búa to make one's self ready, reflexive of búa to prepare, dwell. Cf. ROUND, a., going to.] 1. To prepare; make ready; array; dress; fix in order;—sometimes with up. Archate, Dial., or Scot. Busk you, busk you, my bonny, bonny bride. Hamilton.

2. To go, esp. hastily; to hie; hasten. Obs. Ye might have busked you to Huntly banks. Skelton. busk, v. i. [Cf. Sp. buscar to seek, It. buscare.] 1. Naut. To beat about; tack; fig., to cast about; see. Obs. Wycherley. 2. To go about offering goods or entertainment in public houses. Cant, Eng.

3. To stir or shift about;—said of fowls. Busk (büsk), n. Among the Creek Indians, a feast of first fruits celebrated when the corn is ripe enough to be eaten. The feast usually continues four days. On the first day the new fire is lighted, by friction of wood, and distributed to the various households, an offering of green corn, including an ear brought from each of the four quarters or directions, is consumed, and medicine is the root. On the second and third days the men physic with the medicine, the women bathe, the two sexes are taboo to one another, and all fast. On the fourth day there are feasting, dancing, and games.

bus'kin (büsk'in), n. [Prob. from OF. brosequin, or D. broosken. See BRODEKIN.] 1. A strong, protecting covering for the foot, coming some distance up the leg; a half-boot. Specif., Eccl. the caliga; sometimes, also, a bishop's sandal. 2. = COTHURNUS. Hence, a symbol of tragedy, or the tragic drama, often in contrast with the sock of comedy. Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here. Nor greater Jonson darts in socks appear. Dryden.

bus'kind (büsk'ind), a. 1. Wearing buskins. Her buskined virgins traced the dew lawn. Pope. 2. Of or pertaining to tragedy; cothurned. Gussal (büs), n. [Prob. imitative; cf. G. bus (Luther) G. dial. bussert, dim. of buss kias, busson to kiss, Sw. puss kias, pussa to kiss, W. & Gael. bus lip, mouth.] a kiss; a rude or playful kiss; a smack. Shak. bus, v. t. & i.; BUSSED (büst); BUSS'ING. To kiss; esp. to kiss with a smack; or rudely. Tennyson. Kiss and bussing differ both in this. We buss our wansons, but our wives we kiss. Herrick.

buss, n. [Cf. OF. busse, Fr. bus, LL. bussa, busa, G. büse, D. bus.] 1. A transport or vessel of burden. Obs. 2. A small strong vessel with two masts and two cabins, used chiefly in Dutch and English herring fishery.

bus'shu (büs'shu), n., bussu palm. [Prob. native name.] A low pinnate-leaved palm (Manicaria saccifera) growing in the swamps of the Amazon, having exceedingly large leaves used for thatching and sacklike spathes which serve as cloth.

bus't (büst), n. [F. buste, fr. It. busto; of uncertain origin.] 1. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head and neck, and more or less of the 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; the chest.

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shaft furnace for roasting quicksilver ores, with aludels for condensing the vapors;—called also aludel furnace. bus'tard (büs'tärd), n. [OF. bistarde, oustarde, F. outarde, fr. L. avis tarda, lit., slow bird. Plin. 10, 22: "proximè iis sunt, quas Hispania aves tardas appellat, Græcia ὄρνιθας."] 1. Any of a family (Otidae) of game birds of the Old World and Australia, related both to the cranes and plovers. The best known is the great bustard (Otis tarda), until about 1838 a native of England, and still found in Spain, parts of France and Saxony, as well as in Eastern Europe and Asia. It is the largest European land bird, the males reaching as much as 32 pounds in weight, and measuring eight feet in extent of the wings. It frequents open plains, and is very wary and difficult to approach. The little bustard (Otis tetar) of the countries on the Mediterranean, and the Australian bustard (Eupodotis australis), which is called turkey, are also well-known game birds.

2. The Canada goose. Local, Canada. 3. The stone curlew of Great Bustard (Otis tarda). (♂) Europe.

bus'ter (büs'tēr), n. 1. Dial. or vulgar form of BURSTER. 2. Something huge, extraordinary, or stupendous. Slang. 3. A roistering blade; also, a spree. Slang.

4. A fierce wind; specif., a cold, violent southwesterly wind (frequently called southerly buster) which blows in New Zealand and Australia.

bus'tic (büs'tik), n. A sapotaceous tree (Dipholtis salicifolia), of southern Florida and the West Indies. It has hard, strong wood and shining lanceolate leaves, and bears small white flowers.

bus'tle (büs'tlē), v. i.; BUS'TLED (-l'd); BUS'TLING (-l'ng). [Perh. fr. earlier buskle; cf. busk to make ready; or Icel. bustla to splash, bustle.] 1. To move noisily or with commotion; to be rudely active; to move in a way to cause agitation or disturbance; as, to bustle through a crowd. And leave the world for me to bustle in. Shak.

2. To struggle; to contend tumultuously. Obs. Life was not meant to be bustled through and done with, by the men who developed the gondola. Horatio F. Brown.

bus'tle, v. t. To cause to bustle; also, to cause or effect by bustling. Before that limit is reached, we may collect him or bustle him along as we may deem needful. M. H. Hayes.

bus'tle, n. 1. Act of one who bustles; great stir; agitation; tumult from stirring or excitement. 2. A struggle; scuffle; fray. Obs. Syn.—See STR.

bus'tle, n. A kind of pad or framework worn on the back below the waist, by women, to give fullness to the skirts;—called also formerly bishop, and sometimes tournure.

bustle pipe. In a blast furnace, the large outside wind pipe, encircling the boshes, that supplies the blast to the tuyères. See BLAST FURNACE, Illustr.

bust'ling (büs'l'ng), p. a. Agitated; tumultuous; characterized by confused activity; as, a bustling crowd. "A bustling wharf." Hawthorne.—bust'ling-ly, adv.

bus'y (büz'y), a.; BUS'Y-ER (-ēr); BUS'Y-EST. [ME. busi, bisi, AS. bysig; akin to D. bezig, LG. besig.] 1. Engaged in some business; hard at work (either habitually or only for the time being); occupied with serious affairs; not idle nor at leisure; as, a busy merchant. Nowhere so busy a man as he there nas, And yet he seemed busier than he was. Chaucer. Sir, my mistress sends you word That she is busy, and she cannot come. Shak.

2. Constantly or actively at work; diligent; active. Busy hammers doing rivets up. Religious motives . . . are so busy in the heart. Addison. 3. Crowded with business or activities; as, a busy street. To-morrow is a busy day. Shak. 4. Officious; meddling; foolishly or intrudingly active. On meddling monkey, or on busy ape. Shak. 5. Solicitous; careful; anxious. Obs. Chaucer. 6. Characteristic of, pertaining to, or indicating, energetic activity or diligence. "The busy hum of men." Milton. 7. Devoted to business. Obs. 8. Involving active or elaborate work. Obs. 9. Telephone. In use;—said of a line. Syn.—Occupied, employed, engaged, active, attentive; laborious, hard-working, painstaking, persevering, indefatigable, tireless, untiring, unwearied, unremitting. Busy, industrious, diligent, assiduous, sedulous agree in the idea of application. One who is busy who is actively engaged, either habitually or for the time being; as, busy as a bee, he is too busy just now to see you. Industrious applies to one who is characterized by attention to business, and implies habitual devotion to labor; as, an industrious workman. Diligent (of narrower range than industrious) implies earnest application to some specific object or pursuit; one may be diligent in seeking some favorite end without being in general industrious; as, a diligent student of the classics, diligent in his service of the state; "Be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace" (2 Pet. iii. 14). Assiduous implies studied and unremitting, sedulous, painstaking and persevering, application to a business or enterprise; as, assiduous in his attendance; "attentive to watch opportunities of obliging, and assiduous to make use of them" (Mad. D. Arbogast); cf. "the unceasing assiduity with which I have pursued those studies" (Sir J. Reynolds); "I read with sedulous accuracy . . . the metrical romances" (Coleridge); "She would never fall in sedulous attention to his wants" (Mary Wilkins). See ACTIVE, OFFICIOUS, EFFORT; cf. IDLE.

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bus'y (büz'y), v. t. & i.; BUS'Y-ER (büz'ēr); BUS'Y-ING. [AS. bysigan.] To make, keep, or be, busy; to engage or keep engaged; to employ; occupy; as, to busy one's self with books. Be if thy course to busy giddy minds With foreign quarrels. Shak.

bus'y-body (-bōd'y), n.; pl. -BODIES (-iz). One officious in the affairs of others; a meddling person. And not only idle, but fatterers also and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not. 1 Tim. v. 13. We should be busybodies and superserviceable. Emerson.

bus'y-ness (büz'y-nēs), n. Quality or state of being busy. (See BUSINESS, 1, Note.) Books of vivid human import, forcing upon their minds the issues, pleasures, business, importance, and immediacy of that life in which they stand. Stevenson.

but (büt), prep. & conj. [ME. bute, buten, butan, outside, without, except, unless, but, AS. bütan without, on the outside, except, besides; be + utan outward, without, fr. üt out. Primarily, bütan, as well as üt, is an adverb. See BY, OUT; cf. ABOUT.] The prepositional uses of but have blended so closely with its conjunctive uses, that in some cases (as when connecting two objectives, or introducing an object clause) it may be construed either as preposition or conjunction; as in, Whom have I in Heaven but thee? I'd not believe, but that she spoke it dying. Both uses are therefore here treated under one entry, with senses as follows: 1. Outside of; without; except; save;—used before a word, phrase, or clause: a In a distinctly prepositional construction with the sense or force of: (1) Without. Obs. or Scot. "Gang but the house." Ozf. E. D. Touch not the cat but a glove. Motto of the Mackintoshes. To live but her I canna. Burns.

(2) Except;—used before a pronoun in the objective (older dative) case; as in, All have coats but me. Now, in literary use, but is here chiefly treated as a conjunction; as in, "All but he had fled." b In constructions chiefly negative, and not necessarily prepositional, with the sense of: Excluding. "None but the brave." Dryden. "I can bear anything but contempt." Miss Edgeworth. "There was nothing to be seen but fires." Lamb. The total or idea excluded may be expressed indirectly or only intimated, as: (1) In various negative and interrogative expressions in which the word or words after but generally take the emphasis; as in, "It never rains but it pours;" "I cannot be but Nature hath some direction." Hooker. Specif.: In rhetorical questions having the force of a sweeping negative. "Who can it be, ye gods, but perjured Lycon?" E. Smith. Also in constructions in which but is elliptically equivalent to any, or anything, but; other, or otherwise, than;—sometimes, after cannot, dare not, etc., with further ellipsis of a verb; as, he cannot but hear. Cf. def. 2 (below). (2) Before a subordinate or object clause, with various negative constructions (where that is not generally used), as with the conditional mood (1st cit. below); or in an expression of degree with not so, or formerly with no sooner, scarcely, not long, etc. Cf. defs. 3 & 4 (below).

And, but my noble Moor is true of mind . . . it were enough to put him to ill thinking. Shak. Not so vagrant a person but that he had married. Shak. (3) After no, not, never, etc.; or in a question implying a negation, where the negation is doubled by a word of negative implication, as doubt, question, fear, or formerly deny, hinder, fail;—often where that alone is now felt to be more logical or natural. There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. Addison. What hinders then but that thou find her? Addison.

2. a Only; no more than;—in expressions where, by ellipsis of a negative, but takes on the force of a negative adverb; as, he is but young; I can but hear. Cf. def. 1 b (2). b No more or less than; just; as in, "But now," and in such constructions (now chiefly dialectic or archaic) as, "they are but lost;" "how they do but totter!" If they kill us, we shall but die. 2 Kings vii. 4. But now I was the lord. Of this fair mansion. Shak.

3. If not (formerly often with if expressed with the but);—used in archaic expressions to introduce a condition (as, no man may come, but he have warrant) or in emphatically introduced assertions. A man may not be an orator, heaped with praise, but if he have gotten the knowledge of all things. Sir T. Elyot. It shall go hard but I will better the instruction. Shak. Bewhree me but I love her. Ten to one but the police have got them. Miss Yonge.

4. Than;—after a comparative. Obs., except where no more is felt as equivalent to nothing; as, "There remains no more but to thank you." Ozf. E. D. "No more but so." Shak. 5. That not;—in expressions where, by ellipsis of a pronoun, but has the force of a negative relative. There is no man of worth, but has a piece of singularity. Ep. Earle.

out—i. e., such is the speaker's conclusion in view of the whole case. **STILL**, like *nevertheless* and *yet*, states more strongly an adversative conclusion, implying a concession in what precedes; as, It is true that winter is over; *still* it is almost as cold. **NEVERTHELESS** implies that even if the concession be fully made, it has no real bearing on the question; as, To be sure it is no longer winter; *nevertheless* it is quite as cold; Say what you will, we must *nevertheless* go forward. **YET** implies that, however extreme the concession may be, the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow; as, It is well on in May, yet it is almost as cold as midwinter; "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him" (*Job* xlii. 5). See **EXCEPT**.
but and **also** however; and also; used to introduce an addition necessary to make complete or fuller the truth which precedes. *Obs. or Scot.*
Meek, but and debonaire. Henryson.
but (*būt*), *adv.* 1. Outside; without; *specif., Scot.,* outside the house. *Obs. or Scot.*
 He who seems the furthest *but*, aft wins the furthest hen. *Ballantine.*
 Ye canna bring *but* what's no ben. *Hunter.*
 2. In or into the but, or outer apartment. See **BUT**, *n.* *Scot.*
but and **ben**, *lit., out* and *in*; hence: a Back and forth.
but in both parts, the plus and the minus, on opposite sides of a passage; as, to live *but and ben.* *Scot.*
but, *n.* The conjunction *but*; also, an objection such as is often introduced by *but*.
but, *v. t. & i.* To employ the adversative conjunction *but*. "But me no buts." *Mrs. Centlivre.*
but, *n.* [*cf. But, prep. & conj.*] The outer apartment or kitchen of a house, esp. of one consisting of only two apartments. See **REX**, *adv. Scot.*
bu-tal-a-nine (*bū-tāl'ā-nīn*; -nīn; 184), *n.* [*butane + alane-*] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline amino acid, C₁₀H₁₉(NH₂)CO₂H, found in the pancreas, in certain seeds, and as a cleavage product of various proteins.
butane (*būt'ān*), *n.* [*L. butyrum* butter. See **BUTTER**.] *Chem.* Either of two isomeric, inflammable, gaseous hydrocarbons, C₄H₁₀, of the methane series; *specif.*, the normal compound, CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃ (boiling at 10° C.), as distinguished from *isobutane*, (CH₃)₂CHCH₃ (boiling at -11.5° C.).
buta-none (*būt'ā-nōn*), *n.* *Chem.* Methyl ethyl ketone, CH₃COC₂H₅, a colorless liquid boiling at 81° C.
butcher (*būch'ēr*), *n.* [*ME. bochere, bocher, bochier, bouchier, OF. bochier, F. boucher, orig.*, slaughterer of buck goats, fr. *OF. boc, F. bouc*, a buck goat; of German or Celtic origin. See **BUCK** the animal.] 1. One who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market; also, a dealer in meat.
 2. An executioner. *Obs.*
 3. A slaughterer; one who kills in large numbers, or with unusual cruelty; one who causes needless loss of life, as in battle. "Butcher of an innocent child." *Shak.*
 4. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly for salmon.
butcher (*būch'ēr*), *v. t.*; **BUTCHERED** (-ērd); **BUTCHER-ING**. 1. To slaughter or kill as a butcher does, or in an unusually bloody, barbarous, or cruel manner.
 2. *Fig.* To treat in such a way as to garble or ruin; to botch; mangle; murder.
[Ithocles was murdered, rather butchered.] Ford.
butcher bird, *a* Any of certain species of shrikes of the genus *Lanius*, called *butcher birds* from their habit of impaling their prey on thorns. *L. excubitor* is a common European species; in America the great northern shrike (*L. borealis*) is commonly so called. *b* Any of several shrikes of the genus *Lanius* (*L. borealis*, *L. excubitor*, *L. ludovicianus*, *L. cinereus*), the gray butcher bird of Tasmania, which is also called *Derwent jackass*. *c* Sometimes, under the name *lesser butcher bird*, the reedling. *Eng.*
butcher-er-ing, *n.* Act or business of one who butchers.
 Their slumbers were beset with nightmare visions of Trojans forays, scalping, *butcherings*, and burnings. *Parkman.*
butcher-er-ly, *a*. Like a butcher; without compunction; savage; bloody; inhuman; fell. "The victim of a *butcherly* murder." *D. Webster.* — *adv.* In a butcherly manner.
Obs. — **butcher-er-ly-ness**, *n.*
 What stratagem, how fell, how *butcherly*, This deadly quarrel daily they beget. *Shak.*
butcher's blue (*būch'ēr'z*). A dull shade of blue, such as that of the cloth often used in butchers' aprons, etc.
butcher's broom, *n.* A common European convallariaceous plant (*Ruscus aculeatus*) bearing stiff-pointed cladophylls and solitary greenish flowers succeeded by red berries. The twigs are used as whisk brooms.
butcher's meat. Flesh sold by butchers (as beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork) as distinguished from poultry, game, fish, etc.
butcher-y (-ēr-y), *n.* [*ME. bocherie* shambles, fr. *F. boucherie*.] 1. Slaughterhouse; shambles; a butcher's stall. Like as an ox is hanged in the *butchery*. *Fabyan.*
 2. The business of a butcher.
 3. Murder or manslaughter, esp. when committed with unusual barbarity; great or cruel slaughter. *Shak.*
 The perpetration of human *butchery*. *Prescott.*
Syn. — Murder, slaughter, carnage. See **MASSACRE**.
Bute-a (*būt'ē-ā*), *n.* [*NL., after John Stuart, Earl of Bute.*] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian fabaceous trees or shrubs having 3-flowered racemes, the flowers with a bracted, downy calyx, and diadelphous stamens. They yield the valuable gum resin known as Bengal kino. *B. monosperma*, the dhak or palas, is the most important species. See **DHAK**, **KINO**.
bute-nyl (*būt'ē-nīl*), *n.* [*butene* butylene + *-yl*.] *Chem.* The univalent unsaturated radical C₄H₇, of which butylene is the hydride; — called also *crotyl*, or *crotonyl*.
Butte-o (*būt'ē-ō*), *n.* [*L., a kind of falcon or hawk.*] *Zoöl.* A genus of hawks, containing the typical buzzards. See **BUZZARD**. — **butte-o-nine** (*būt'ē-ō-nīn*; *būt'ē-ō-nīn*), *a*.

but'ler (*būt'lār*), *n.* [*ME. botler, boteler, buteler, F. bouteillier* a bottle bearer, a cupbearer. See **BOTTLE** a hollow vessel.] 1. A manservant whose principal duty is to take charge of the wines and liquors, usually the head servant, also in charge of the plate, etc.
 The *butler* and the baker of the king of Egypt. *Gen. xl. 5.*
 2. A royal officer orig. actually, later only nominally, connected with the supplying of wine for the royal household.
but'ler-age (-āj), *n.* 1. A former duty (two shillings a tun) on wine imported into England by foreign merchants, payable to the king's butler for the king. *cf. PRISAGE*.
 2. That which is presided over by the butler; also, formerly, of the king's butler, the butlership.
but'ment (*būt'mēt*), *n.* 1 = **ADJUMENT**. *Rare.*
 2. A small piece of land abutting on a larger piece. *Orf. E. D.*

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butt, *n.* [*F. but*, *aim*, at least for senses 7 a & 10 (*cf. also* the fem. *butte* mound, hillock, place where a target is put), but confused with *F. bout, OF. bot*, end, extremity, fr. *OF. boter, buter*, to push, but, strike, *F. bouter*, which is of *G. origin* (*cf. OHG. bāzan*, akin to *E. beat*), and perh. with one or more other words of different origin; *cf. Icel. búr* a log of wood, *D. bot* blunt, clumsy, *F. pied bot* clubfoot, clubtoed. See **BEAT**, *r. t.*; *cf. ABUT*, **BURT** to strike with the head, **BURTE**.] 1. The thicker end (of anything) or the part at the bottom, source, or the like; *specif.*: a A buttock. Now chiefly *Dial.*, except as used among butchers. *b* The thicker or handle end of a tool or weapon; as, the butt of a spear, a whip, a rifle. *c* The end of a plant from which the roots spring, as the base of a tree trunk; also, the end of a stalk or twig opposite to the flowering end; as, the *butt* of a cornstalk. *d* The stub or stump of a cigar, cigarette, etc.
 2. *Shipbuilding.* The end of a plank, plate, or bar, as of a plank in a strake; also, the joint made by the meeting of two such ends. See **DEF. 3.**
 3. *Mech.* a A joint where two ends come squarely together without scarfing or chamfering; — called also *butt joint*.
 The term "*butt*" is often used in a general way to signify any end joint, the somewhat contradictory expression "lapped butt" meaning an overlapped end joint. *Holms.*
b The end of a connecting rod or other like piece, to which the boxing is attached by the strap, cotter, and gib. *c* The portion of a half coupling fastened to the end of a hose.
 4. *Carp.* A kind of hinge secured to an edge of the door or flap and to the face of the jamb or casing which butts against this edge when the door is shut.
 5. *a Quarrying.* A place where the stratum of the rock to be quarried is cut off by other rock. *b Coal Mining.* The surface of coal at a right angle to the face. *Eng.*
 6. A terminal part or limit; bound; goal.
 Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*.
 And very sea mark of my utmost sail. *Shak.*
 7. *a* The mark to be shot at in archery; any target.
 The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies.
 And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*
b A little mound or hillock on which a target is set in archery. *c* Ground set apart as an archery range; hence, any range for target practice; — called also *the butts*.
d The length of the archery range, used as a rough measure of distance. *Obs.*
 8. *a* A mound of earth, usually in the rear of a target, to catch projectiles from artillery, rifles, etc., which pass through or miss the target, or which are fired in proving.
b The hut or shelter of the person who attends to the targets in rifle practice. *c* A target of several separated thicknesses to measure the penetration of a projectile.
 9. The object of one's efforts; end; aim. *Archaic.*
 10. A person at whom ridicule, jest, abuse, 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.*

but'ne'r-i-a (*būt-nēr'ī-ā*), *n.* [*NL., after D. S. August Büttner* (1724-68), German botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus (commonly known as *Calycanthus*) of shrubs of the southeastern United States, type of the family Calycanthaceae, having solitary purple or red fragrant flowers, the stamens inserted in several rows. There are two species (*B. florida* and *B. fertilis*), familiar in cultivation under the name *strawberry shrub*.
Bu-to-ma-ce-æ (*bū-tō-mā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [*NL. See BUTOMUS.*] *Bot.* A small family of monocotyledonous herbs, distinguished from Alismaceæ chiefly by the numerous ovules and the dehiscent carpels of the fruit. It includes 2 South American and 2 Old World genera. *Hydrocleys nymphoides* is the water poppy. — **bu-to-ma-ce-ous** (-shūs), *a*.
Bu-to-mus (*bū-tō-mīs*), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. βούτομος* a kind of water plant.] *Bot.* A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the family Butomaceæ, consisting of a single species, *B. umbellatus* of Europe, a scapose bog herb with linear triquetrous leaves and pink flowers.
butt, *but* (*būt*), *n.* [Akin to *D. bot, G. butte*. *cf. HALIBUT.*] A flounder or flatfish, esp. the halibut.
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 9. The object of one's efforts; end; aim. *Archaic.*<

but-ter-cup (büt'er-küp), n. A plant of the genus Ranunculus, esp. R. acris, the tall buttercup, and R. bulbosus, the meadow crofftop, both having bright yellow flowers; — called also butterflower, golden-cup, and king-cup. Sometimes used as a type of riches.



but-tered (büt'erd), p. a. Spread, flavored, etc., with butter; also, cooked or served with butter.

buttered ale, beer flavored with butter. It is brewed without bitter ingredients, containing instead sugar and spice.

but-ter-fin-gered (büt'er-fín'gêrd), a. Apt to let things fall or slip through Buttercup (Ranunculus acris). (S)

but-ter-fin-gers (-fín'gêrs), n. A butter-fingered person; esp., in baseball, cricket, etc., one who muffs a ball. Colloq.

but-ter-fish' (-físh'), n. Any of several fishes, mostly so called from their slippery coating of mucus, as the dollar-fish (Poromus triacanthus), a common food fish of the eastern United States, the gunnel, the niggerfish (Cephalopholis fulvus), and, in New Zealand, the kelpfish.

but-ter-fly' (-fí), n.; pl. -flies (-fíz'). [AS. butter-flæge, butter-flæge; cf. G. butterfliege, D. boterfliege. Perh. named from the color of a yellow species. See BUTTERFLY; FLY.]

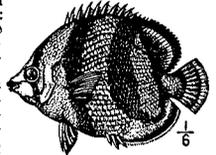
1. Any diurnal lepidopterous insect of the suborder Rhopalocera, having a slender body and very large, broad wings usually held vertically over the back or expanded, never folded, when at rest, and slender, somewhat club-shaped antennae, sometimes hooked near the ends. The group includes many of the most conspicuous and brightly colored insects. The distinction between the butterflies and some of the Heterocera, or moths, is not well marked.

2. Something resembling a butterfly in appearance, substance, or motion. Specif.: a One vainly or gaudily attired, as a courtier; also, one who is light-headed, giddy, or a trifter. Shak. b Something unsubstantial or flimsy. c A piece of paper, as a note, thrown from the rear of a train. Railroad Cant. ("butter-fites," the trackmen call them) flung from the rear of trains. W. M. Camp.

d A bracket on the top of a hansom cab serving as a guide for the reins. e A medieval style of women's headdress having a large veil raised on a frame.

3. Mach. Short for BUTTERFLY VALVE.

butterfly fish. Any of various fishes, so called from their variegated colors, or broad winglike fins, both as



Butterfly Fish (Chaetodon striatus).

a The ocellated blenny (see BLHENNY). b The flying gurnard. c A flying fish (Exocoetes exilis) of the Atlantic.

d Esp., any of the numerous fishes of the family Chaetodontidae, small brilliantly colored carnivorous acanthopterygian fishes of tropical seas, having a narrow deep body and dorsal and anal fins partly covered with scales.

butterfly lily. A any plant of the genus Hedychium, often cultivated for the white, yellow, or red lilylike irregular flowers. See HEDYCHUM. b = MARIPOSA LILY.

butterfly nut or screw. A wing nut or thumbscrew.

butterfly orchid. Also, incorrectly, butterfly orchis. a Either of two tropical species of Platanthera (P. bifolia and P. chlorantha). b A Mexican epiphytic orchid (Epidendrum venosum) often cultivated. c = BUTTERFLY PLANT.



Butterfly Plant (Oncidium papilio). Reduced.

butterfly pea. A any wild pea of the genus Clitoria, esp. C. mariana of the eastern United States, which has large violet-purple flowers fancifully likened to a butterfly. See CLITORIA. b A similar and closely related species of Bradburya (B. virginiana).

butterfly plant. a A beautiful epiphytic orchid (Oncidium papilio) with purple and yellow flowers simulating a butterfly. b An East Indian orchid (Phalenopsis amabilis) having spikes of white and yellow flowers.

butterfly ray. A short-tailed sting ray of the genus Pteroplatea having very broad pectoral fins, as P. macrura of the American Atlantic coast.

butterfly valve. Mech. A kind of double clack valve, consisting of two semicircular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib in the pump bucket. b A damper or throttle valve in a pipe, consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis.



Butterfly Valve, b

plants are hence also called pleurisy root.

but-ter-ine (büt'er-ên; -ín; -íñ), n. Artificial butter, or oleomargarine, esp. when made with neutral lard and with addition of genuine butter. See OLEOMARGARINE.

but-ter-its (-íts), n. [The same word as buttrass, noun, in a different application.] Far. A steel instrument used in paring the hoofs of horses. It is pushed by shoulder pressure.



Butter-it.

but-ter-milk' (-mílk'), n. The liquid remaining from cream or milk churned into butter. It is usually acidulous from lactic acid. See MILK.

butter cress. The buttercup.

buttercup yellow. Zinc chromate, used as a pigment.

but-ter-daisy. The buttercup.

butter dock. The butterbur.

butter eel. = GUNNEL, a fish.

butterflies. = BUTTERFLY.

but-ter-fly' (-fí), n. The European avocet. Ital. Eng. (out.)

but-ter-flow'er, n. The butter-but-ter-cup or cock. Mech. A butterfly valve.

butterfly damper. = BUTTERFLY VALVE, b.

butterfly screw. = BUTTERFLY VALVE, b.

butterfly shell. Any of numerous shells of the genus Voluta and allies.

butterfly tulip. The Mariposa lily.

but-ter-head', n. One of a race of garden lettuce having close, crisp heads.

but-ter-lidge. = BUTTRASS.

but-ter-ness, n. See -NESS.

but-ter-jag's. The bird's-foot trefoil, a Dial. Eng. [orch.]

but-ter-leaves', n. The garden but-ter-lass, a. See -LESS.

but-ter-man, n.; pl. -MEN. A man who makes or sells butter.

butter paper. A kind of waxed paper used to wrap butter in.

butter pear. a = BEURRE. b The avocado.

but-ter-root', n. = BUTTERWORT.

but-ter-nut' (büt'er-nüt'), n. 1. a The edible sweet-flavored nut of an American tree (Juglans cinerea) of the walnut family; — so called from the oil in it. b The tree itself.



2. The souari nut.

3. Something resembling the butternut in color. Specif.: a Chiefly pl. A kind of brown overalls. Western & Southern U. S. b A soldier or partisan of the Southern States in the American Civil War; — so Butternut (Juglans cinerea). 1 Leaf; called from the 2, 3 Nuts with, and without, Husk. (S) brown homespun clothes of Confederate soldiers. Slang.

butter print. 1. A piece of carved wood used to mark pats of butter; also, the impress made by it, or a piece of butter stamped by it; — called also butter stamp.

2. A child. Obs. Slang.

3. The Indian mallow.

butter sauce. A kind of blond sauce made of butter and sifted flour, salt, pepper, nutmeg, etc., kneaded together, melted, and mixed with water or broth, and usually flavored with vinegar or lemon before serving. The butter sauces are essentially emulsions of butter containing a watery solution of dextrin.

but-ter-scootch' (büt'er-skóch'), n. A kind of candy, mainly composed of sugar and butter. Colloq.

butter tooth. Either of the two middle incisors of the upper jaw. — but-ter-toothed' (-tóotht'), a.

butter tree. Any of various trees the seeds of which yield a butterlike substance, as the shea tree (see SHEA BUTTER) and Ilipe butyragaea of India.

but-ter-weed' (büt'er-wêd'), n. Any of a number of plants so called either from their yellow flowers or their smooth, soft foliage; as: a The horseweed. b The Indian mallow. c An American wild lettuce (Lactuca canadensis). d A ragwort of the southern United States (Senecio lobatus).

butter weight. The weight used in selling butter, formerly 18 or more ounces to the pound; hence, over weight.

but-ter-wort' (büt'er-wúrt'), n. Any plant of the genus Pinguicula; — so called on account of the mucilage secreted by the leaves to capture insects. See PINGUICULA.

but-ter-y (-í), a. Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance of butter; containing, or spread with, butter.

but-ter-y (büt'er-í; colloq. büt'ri), n.; pl. -TERIES (-íz). [ME. botery, botry, fr. OF. boterie place for keeping bottles, proper a place for keeping casks or butts; cf. LL. botaria wine vessel, butarius having charge of the wine vessels. Not derived from butter. See BUTT a cask.] 1. An apartment where liquors or other provisions are kept; an apartment in a house where household provisions are kept, as a pantry.

2. Specif., in some English colleges, a room where liquors, refreshments, fruit, tobacco, etc., are kept for sale to students.

buttery bar. A ledge on the buttery hatch where tankards, etc., are placed.

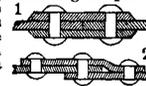
butter yellow. A yellow azo dye much used for coloring butter, oils, etc.

buttery hatch. In old mansions, a half door between the buttery and the hall.

but-ting (büt'ing), n. An abuttal; a boundary.

Without buttings or boundings on any side. Ep. Beveridge.

butt joint. Mech. Any joint made by fastening the parts together butt to butt, usually one with double straps 1 and strengthened with a strap or straps riveted or otherwise secured to the pieces; hence, a joint strengthened with such an overlapping strap, as a combined lap and butt joint.



but-join', v. t. To join with a butt 1 Butt Joint with double straps 2 Lap and Butt Joint.

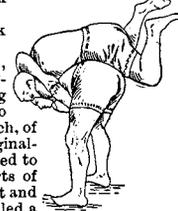
but-tock (büt'tók), n. [Fr. BUTT end.] 1. The part at the back of the hip, which in man forms one of the protuberances on which he sits; in pl., the rump.

2. Naut. Now often pl. The convex aftermost part of a ship above the water line; the extreme part of the after body above the water line.

3. Mining. That part of a face of coal which is ready to be worked next. Eng.

4. Wrestling. A maneuver, or chip, in which the wrestler gets his opponent across his back and throws him over his head.

but-tock, v. t. Wrestling. To attack with the buttock.



Buttock, 4.

but-ton (büt'n), n. [ME. boton, boboun, button, bud, F. bouton button, bud, perh. orig. something pushing out, and akin to bouter to push. See BUTT an end.] 1. A catch, of various forms and materials (originally a knob or stud), usually designed to fasten together the different parts of dress by being attached to one part and passing through a slit or loop, called a buttonhole, in the other, but sometimes merely ornamental or worn as a badge. Often used to typify a thing insignificant in value.

Buttons were first employed in southern Europe in the 13th or 14th century. N. Int. Encyc.

but-tiler. = BUTLER.

but-ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of BUTT.

but-ting, = BUTTIN.

but-tle (büt'l), v. t. Obs. or Scot. var. of BUTTLE.

but-tle (büt'l), v. t. [See BUTLER.] To furnish or serve (drink) as butler. Dial. Eng.

but-tle log. = BUTT CUT, 1.

but-tock-er, n. = Wrestling. One who uses the chip called buttock. b Mining. One who works at the buttock. Eng.

buttock line. Shipbuilding. A line formed by the intersection of a vertical plane lengthwise through the buttocks.

buttock mall. A fine exacted in lieu of sitting on the stool of

2. Specif.: A knob on the top of the hat, as that worn by Chinese mandarins. See MANDARIN.

3. A small fastening more or less suggestive of a button; as: a A piece of wood, metal, etc., usually flat and elongated, turning on a nail, pin, or screw, as to fasten a door or window. b A leather washer for a nail or screw. c Rowing. A leather boss on an oar to keep it from slipping through the rowlock. d Harness. A leather ring running along the reins of a bridle for tightening or loosening it.

4. A small knob or piece resembling a button in shape; as: a Fencing. A guard on the tip of a foil. b Ordnance. A metal knob on the end of the breech of old-time cannon. c Assaying. A small mass or globule of metal remaining after fusion, as at the bottom of a crucible or cupel. d In electrical apparatus, a push button. e The knob formed at the beginning of growth of a stag's horn. f The terminal segment of a rattlesnake's rattle.

5. Any of various buttonlike parts or growths of plants; as: a A bud. b The rounded receptacle of a rose, the flower head of some of the Compositae, a little round seed vessel, etc. c A small rounded fruit, esp. one that is immature or stunted, as an immature mushroom, a small kind of fig, etc. d An onion set.

6. One who serves as a decoy. Slang.

but-ton (büt'n), v. t.; BUT-TONED (-'nd); BUT-TON-ING (-'n-Ing). [ME. botonen. OF. botoner, F. boutonner. See BUTTON, n.] 1. To furnish with, or cause to have, buttons; 2. To fasten, confine, or secure, with a button or buttons; — often followed by up.

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, buttoned up to the throat in a tight green coat. Dickens.

3. Fencing. To fit (a foil) or to touch (one's antagonist) with a button.

but-ton, v. i. 1. To admit of being fastened by a button or buttons; as, the coat will not button.

2. Of plants: To head prematurely, as cauliflower; also, formerly, to bud or (of fruits) to become globular.

but-ton-bush' (-búsh'), n. An American rubiaceous shrub (Cephalanthus occidentalis); — so called from its globular head of flowers.

button disease. Veter. A tropical disease of young chickens, produced by a parasitic fungus and characterized by buttonlike tubercles at the angles of the mouth.

button ear. In dogs, an ear which falls forward and completely hides the inside.

but-ton-er (büt'n-êr), n. 1. One that buttons; specif., a buttonhook; as, a glove buttoner.

2. One who sews on buttons.

3. = BUTTON, n. 6. Slang, Eng.

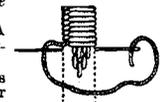
but-ton-hole' (-hól'), n. 1. The hole or loop for a button.

2. A buttonhole bouquet; a boutonniere. Colloq., Eng.

but-ton-hole', v. t. 1. To hold by the button or buttonhole; hence, to detain in conversation, esp. to weariness; to bore; as, he buttonholed me a quarter of an hour.

2. To furnish with buttonholes, or to work with buttonhole stitch. Also v. i.

buttonhole stitch. A kind of closely worked loop stitch used to make a firm finish on the edge of material, as in buttonholes. In lace making it is worked over a thread or threads, and is called also close stitch, feston.



but-ton-hook' (büt'n-hóok'), n. A hook for catching a button and drawing it through a buttonhole.

button metal. A variety of brass composed of one part of copper to four of zinc.

but-ton-mold', -mould' (-móld'), n. Buttonhole Stitch over a disk, as of wood, to be made into a button by covering with cloth.

but-toms (büt'nz), n. A boy servant or page; — in allusion to the buttons on his livery. Colloq.

button snakeroot. Any plant of the genus Lacinaria, the species of which bear long spikes with rounded buttonlike heads of flowers; also, a coarse apiceous plant (Eryngium aquaticum) of the southern United States with compact umbels. The roots of these plants are aromatic.

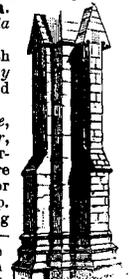
button tree. A shrub or tree of the combretaceous genus Conocarpus, having hard, tough wood and buttonlike fruits. See CONOCARPUS. b The buttonwood.

but-ton-weed' (büt'n-wêd'), n. a A small troublesome rubiaceous weed (Didyma teres) with linear leaves and small buttonlike flowers and fruits; alligator-head. b Any of several species of Spermeaceae, of similar appearance. c The Indian mallow; — from the shape of its capsules. d Knapweed.

but-ton-wood' (-wóod'), n. a The plane tree; any tree of the genus Platanus; — so called from the globose, pendent fruits. See PLANE TREE. b = BUTTON TREE. c The combretaceous tree Laguncularia racemosa.

but-ton-y (büt'n-í), a. Ornamented with buttons; also, buttonlike. "The buttony boy." Thackeray. "My coat so blue and buttony." W. S. Gilbert.

but-ress (büt'rêss), n. [ME. butrass, boterace, fr. OF. bouterez, fr. bouter, boter, to push. See BUTT an end; cf. BUTTERIES.] 1. Arch. A projecting structure of masonry or wood for supporting, or giving stability to, a wall or building, esp. to receive lateral pressure or strain acting at a particular point in one direction, — sometimes used chiefly for ornament. The use of exterior buttresses resulted from the spreading of roofs in which the thrust of the vault was concentrated, as in Romanesque churches. In the 14th century and later but-



Buttrass.

repentance, as a penalty for fornication. Obs. Ludicrous. Scot.

but-ton-ball', n. a = BUTTON-WOOD. b = BUTTONBUSH.

but-ton-bur', n. The cocklebur.

but-ton-d. Buttoned. Ref. Sp.

button grass. = OAT GRASS.

but-ton-hold', v. t. To hold by the button, as for conversation.

but-ton-hold'er, n. One that buttonholes.

but-ton-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of BUTTON. Specif.: vb. n. Obs. A button or fastening.

but-ton-less-ness, n. = -LESS. — button mangrove. = BUTTON TREE.

button pearl. A pearl having a flat under side.

button quail. Any of numerous birds of the family Turnicidae. See TURNIX.

button regal. Music. In the organ, an obsolete stopped reed register.

But-ton's Coffee-house', or, short, Button's. A London coffeehouse, Russell Street, Covent Garden, much resorted to by the wits of Queen Anne's time.

button scurvy. Med. An epidemic cachectic affection peculiar to Ireland, marked by buttonlike excrescences on the skin.

button sedge. Any epiceaceous plant of the genus Kyllinga.

trusses were often richly ornamented with niches, statues, galleys, pinnacles, etc. The flying buttress, a device for carrying the thrust of a vault horizontally across a space, as the width of an aisle or a chapel, consists of a straight bar (sometimes specifically called flying buttress), usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier (sometimes called pier buttress or buttress pier) sufficient to receive the thrust. The so-called flying buttress is a projection like the upper part of a buttress supported upon a corbel or similarly. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.*, under "Gothic."

2. Anything which supports, props, or strengthens. The ground pillar and buttress of the good old cause of non-conformity. *South.*

3. Any of various things buttressed in appearance. Specific: a A projecting part of a mountain or hill. b A horny protuberance on a horse's hoof at the heel where the wall bends inward and forward. c Fort. A counterfort.

4. In the Rugby game of five, as played at Oxford and Winchester, a projection built out 9 1/2 to 10 inches from the left-hand wall, at an angle of 135°, and 9 feet 9 inches from the front wall.

5. Logging. An abutment from a river bank to prevent logs in a drive from injuring the bank or jamming. U. S. **buttress** (büt'rés), *s. t.*; **buttressed** (-rés); **buttressing**. To furnish or support with a buttress; to prop; to brace firmly.

To . . . prop and buttress it up for duration. *Burke.* **buttress pier.** A pier serving wholly or in part as a buttress; also, the part of a buttress above the point of thrust; also, the pier receiving the thrust of a flying buttress.

buttress root. *Bot.* A root serving as an added prop or support to the plant, as in the banyan. Cf. *KNEX.* **buttress tower.** A tower at either side of an archway of entrance, as those for defense in a medieval gate wall.

This term was introduced by writers in the early 19th century, who mistook the purpose of the towers and thought they served to resist the thrust of the arches.

buttstock (büt'stök), *n.* *Firearms.* That part of the stock in rear of the breech mechanism; — so called esp. when the stock is in two sections.

butt strap. *Mech. & Engin.* In a butt joint, a strap or plate covering the joint and secured to both pieces.

butt-strap, *v. t.* *Mech.* To fasten together by butt straps.

butt tool. *Mech.* A tool with a roughened or serrated end for calking butt joints.

butt weld. *Mech.* A butt joint made by welding. See **WELD.**

butt-weld (büt'weld'), *v. t.* To unite by a butt weld.

butyl (bü'tl), *n.* [*L. butyrum* butter + *yl.* See **BUTTER.**] *Chem.* Any one of four isomeric univalent organic radicals, C₄H₉. With hydroxyl they form the butyl alcohols, C₄H₉OH, with amidogen the butylamines, C₄H₉NH₂, etc.

butyl-amine (bü'tl-äm'in - ä-män'; 184), *n.* [*butyric* + *yl* + *amine*.] *Org. Chem.* A colorless liquid base, C₄H₉NH₂, of which there are four isomeric varieties. See **BUTYL.**

butyl chloral hydrate. *Chem.* A crystalline solid, C₄H₉ClO₂H₂O, obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral hydrate, and used as an anesthetic; — called also, incorrectly, *butyl hydrate*.

butylene (bü'tl-ën), *n.* [*From butyl.*] *Chem.* Any one of three isomeric hydrocarbons, C₄H₈, of the ethylene series. They are gaseous, but easily liquefiable.

butyl-ic (bü'tl-ik), *a.* *Chem.* Of or pertaining to butyl. **butyl-raucous** (bü'tl-rä'shü's), *a.* [*L. butyrum* butter. See **BUTTER.**] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter; also, yielding or containing butter, as some trees.

butyl-rate (bü'tl-rät), *n.* A salt or ester of butyric acid.

butyric (bü't-ik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from, butter. — **butyryl-cal-y**, *a.*

butyric acid, either of two isomeric acids, C₄H₈O₂, of the acetic acid series; specif., the normal acid, as distinguished from *isobutyric acid*. *Normal butyric acid*, CH₃(CH₂)₂CO₂H, is found as an ester in butter and various oils, and free in rancid butter, the juice of flesh, in perspiration, etc. It is an oily liquid of unpleasant odor. *Isobutyric acid*, (CH₃)₂CHCO₂H, is found free in carobs, putrefaction products, etc., and as esters in certain oils. It resembles the normal acid in its ester, any ester of butyric acid, ethyl butyrate. — **b. fermentation**, a fermentation in which butyric acid is formed, produced by certain bacteria, chiefly anaerobic, acting upon various organic substances, as lactic acid or butter. It is one of the processes in putrefaction and, apparently, in the digestion of herbivorous mammals.

butyryl (bü't-ri), *n.* *Chem.* Any of the three glyceryl butyrates, liquid substances derived from glycerin and butyric acid, and called respectively *monobutyryl*, C₄H₇O₄, *dibutyryl*, C₁₁H₂₀O₈, and *tributyryl*, C₁₈H₃₆O₁₂; specif., tributyryl, which is a fat contained in small quantity in milk and contributes to the peculiar flavor of butter.

butyryl-ase (-äs'), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme occurring in blood serum, capable of hydrolyzing butyryl.

butyryl-ro (bü't-ri-rö), *n.* *Chem.* Combining forms for butyric.

butyryl-lactone (-läk'tön), *n.* [*butyryl* + *lactone*.] *Chem.* A lactone, C₄H₆O₂, obtained as a mobile liquid by heating a chlorine derivative of butyric acid and by other methods.

butyryl-ester (-räm'f-ät-er), *n.* [*butyryl* + *ester*.] An instrument for determining the amount of fatty matter or butter contained in milk. Cf. **BABCOCK TEST.**

butyryl-one (bü't-ri-ön), *n.* [*butyryl* + *one*.] *Chem.* A liquid ketone, (C₄H₇)₂CO, obtained by heating calcium butyrate; dipropyl ketone.

butyryl-ryl (-ryl), *n.* [*butyryl* + *ryl*.] *Chem.* The radical (C₄H₇O) of butyric acid. Cf. **BENZOYL.**

Bux-**ac**-**ce** (bük-sä's-ä-sä), *n. pl.* [NL. See **BUXUS.**] *Bot.* A small family of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs (order Hypericales), the box family, distinguished by the ovules from the Euphorbiaceae. *Buxus* is the most important of the 6 genera; *Pachysandra* is the only native North American genus. — **bux-ac** (*-shüs*), *a.*

Bux-bau-**ml**-**a** (bük-sä'ml-ä), *n.* [NL., after J. C. Buxbaum (1694-1730), German botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of very peculiar mosses in which the leaves disappear before

the ripening of the capsule, which is placed obliquely on the seta or stalk, and resembles a small bug.

bux'om (bük'süm), *a.* [ME. *buzum*, *bozum*, *buhsum*, pliable, obedient, AS. (assumed) *būsum* (akin to *D. buigzaam* flexible, *G. biegsam*); *būgan* to bend + *-sum*, E. *-some*. See list bow; *-some*.] 1. Yielding or pliant (lit. or fig.); compliant; obedient; tractable; docile; meek. *Archaic.*

So wild a beast, so tame ye ought to be. And *buzom* to his bands, is joy to see. *Spenser.*

Then can he toes aloft his stretched train, And therewith scourge the *buzom* air. *Spenser.*

2. Hence: *Obs.* A complaisant or obliging; also, of speech, mild; courteous. b Readily incited; prone.

3. Having the characteristics of health, vigor, and comeliness, combined with a gay, lively manner; plump and rosy; jolly; full of cheer. "Buzom valor." *Shak.*

A parcel of *buzom* bonny dames, that were laughing, singing, dancing, and as merry as the day was long. *Taitler*

— **buz'om-ly**, *adv.* — **buz'om-ness**, *n.*

Bux'us (bük'süs), *n.* [*L.*, the box tree.] *Bot.* A genus of glabrous shrubs and small trees, type of the family *Buxaceae*, the species widely distributed, esp. in the Old World. *B. sempervirens* is the common box. See **BOX**, **WOOD**.

buy (bi), *v. t.*; *pret. & p. p.* **BOUGHT** (böt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **BUY'ING** (bi'ing). [ME. *buggen*, *buggen*, *biēn*, AS. *bycgan*, akin to OS. *buggean*, Goth. *bugjan*.] 1. To acquire (property) by giving an accepted price or consideration therefor, or by agreeing to do so; to purchase; — opposed to *sell*.

2. To get at a price, cost, or sacrifice; as, to *buy* pleasure with pain.

Buy the truth and sell it not. *Prov. xxiii. 23.*

3. To pay the price of setting free; to redeem, as by a ransom; — now only in a fig. theological sense; as, He that *bought* us with His blood. Formerly often with *out*.

4. To pay the price or penalty of; expiate; — often followed by *bitter*, *dear*, *sove*, and *prob.* influenced by *aby*.

A certain truth which many *buy* too dear. *Pope.*

5. To constitute the purchasing equivalent of; as, that which no gold can *buy*. *Shak.*

6. To secure or gain over by an inducement; esp., to hire or bribe; as, to *buy* a public official. Sometimes with *over*.

Besides the phrases below, other phrases in which *buy* is a variable element will be found under the noun or other word invariably included.

Syn. — **BUY**, **PURCHASE** are in meaning convertible terms. *Buy* is the homelier and (often) the more emphatic word; *purchase* frequently implies a transaction of some dignity or importance; as, to *buy* eggs, to *purchase* a steam yacht; "Peace, how oft, how dearly *bought*!" (*Pope*); "Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *purched* with money" (*Acts viii. 20*). But *buy* may almost always be substituted for *purchase* without disadvantage; as, Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be *bought* with money. The use of *purchase* instead of *buy* often weakens the effect or strikes a jarring note; thus, *purchase* for *buy* would be incongruous in the following: "Come ye, *buy* and eat; yea, come, *buy* wine and milk without money and without price" (*Is. lv. 1*). See **SELL**, **COMMERCE**.

to buy again. — **AGAINBUY**. *Obs.* — to *b.* and *sell*, to traffic or barter with or in. *Archaic.* — to *b. in*. a To purchase, as stock in any fund or partnership. *b. Stock Exchange.* To buy in the market (stock, etc., not delivered on time), claiming against the original seller the difference in price and expense of broker's commissions. c To buy for one's self (what one offers for sale at auction, or that which is sold at auction and in which one has an interest). — to *b. off*. a To induce to abstain, by some consideration, as from the prosecution of a claim; to get rid of by some inducement; as, to *buy off* a servant. b To secure the release of, as from military service, by payment; to purchase the discharge of. *Colloq.* — to *b. out*. a To purchase the share or share of in a stock, fund, or partnership, so that the seller is separated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place; as, *A buys out B*; also, to purchase the entire stock in trade and the good will of (a business). b To buy off. — to *b. up*, to buy freely or to the fullest possible extent; as, to *buy up* a crop of wheat.

buy, *v. t.* To perform the act of buying something. I will *buy* with you, *sell* with you. *Shak.*

to buy in or into, to obtain a place, footing, or interest by purchase, as in a stock company or a regiment.

buy, *n.* Act of buying; thing bought or to be bought. *Colloq.* **buy'er** (bü'er), *n.* One that buys, as a purchasing agent.

buyer's option. *Finance.* An option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand instead the delivery of the stock (giving one day's notice) at any previous time at the market price. The option is called *four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty, etc.*, according as the option is good for four, ten, twenty, thirty, sixty, etc., days.

buy'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BUY**.

buying a horse. *Card Playing.* In pool commerce, the obtaining of a counter from the pool by entering an additional stake, a privilege of the player first out of counters. — **b. option.** *Finance.* a call.

bu'yo (bü'yö), *n.* [*Tag.*] The leaf of the betel pepper plant; also, the masticatory consisting of betel leaf, the betel nut, and lime. See **BETEL**, **PAN**. *Phil. I.*

bu'zy-lene (bü'zi-lën), *n.* [*Indicating its analogy to butylene*, it containing azote (nitrogen) instead of carbon.] *Org. Chem.* A theoretical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, NH₂NH₂NH₂. Certain derivatives of it are known.

buzz (büz), *v. i.*; *buzzed* (büzd); *buzzing*. [*Of imitative origin.*] 1. To make a low, continuous, humming or sibilant sound, like that made by bees with their wings. Like a wasp it *buzzed*, and swung him. *Longfellow.*

2. To utter a murmuring sound; to speak with a low, humming voice.

However these disturbers of our peace Buzz in the people's ears. *Shak.*

pernivens, formerly supposed to be identical with *beberine*.

bux'um (*Obs.* or *ref. sp.* var. of **BUXOM**).

buy + **BUKSHI**.

buy + **BUOY**.

buy + **BLE**. See **ABLE**.

buyen + **BEY**.

Buy'yides (bü'yidz; -yidz), *n. pl.* [*From the name Buyeh or Buyaj of the fisherman who established the dynasty.*] A dynasty of Shiite Mohammedans ruling in Persia and influential at Bagdad from about 932 to about 1056. They were succeeded by the Seljukian Turks.

buy'sch + **BUSH**.

buz. *Buzz.* *Obs.* or *Ref. Sp.*

Buz (büz), *Bib.* **Buz**, *Hebrew* (sür'güt büz-fiz). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" Mrs. Bardell's pompous, hectoring lawyer, who bullies Mr. Pickwick's witnesses in the breach-of-promise suit of Bardell vs. Pickwick.

Buz' (bü'z), *Bib.* **Buz** (the *bu'z* of *bu'z*).

buz'ig (bü'zig), *v.* of **BUZZWIG**.

buz, *n.* [*Perh. from bu'rs*, pl. of *bu'ry*.] 1. The bur of a plant. *Dial. Eng.*

2. A downy beetle used as bait, or a fly in imitation of it.

buz'za. *Var.* of **BUZZ**, to drain to the last drop.

Buz'za-ott ov'en (büz'ä-ktüt v'n'), *n.* A modification of the Dutch oven.

buzzard clock. = **DORSETTLE**.

buzzard curl. The long-billed curler. *Local, U. S.*

buzzard dollar. The current United States silver dollar; — so called by the opponents of the Bland Bill in derisive allusion to the eagle on the coin.

buz'zard-ly, *a.* **Buzzardlike**; stupid. Also *adv.*

buz'zert. *Var.* of **BUZZARD**.

buz'z'gloak, *n.* A pickpocket. *Thieves' Cant.*

buz'z'les (bü'z'les), *n.* [*From buz'za* a bur.] The burdock. *Dial. Eng.*

buz'zing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BUZZ**. — **buz'zing-ly**, *adv.* [*sound*.] **buz'zle** (büz'zle), *n.* A buzzing. **buz'z'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **BUZZ**. *Eng.*

buz'zom (büz'äm), *Dial. var.* of **BESOM**.

buz'zy, *a.* Full of buzzes; *buzzing*; like a buzz fly. *E. V. G. Abbr.* Beata Virgo (L., Blessed Virgin); Bene Vale (L., farewell). *B. V. M. Abbr.* Beata Virgo Maria (L., Blessed Virgin Mary). *E. V. G. Abbr.* Birmingham wire gauge. See **WIRE GAUGE**. **B. W. T. A. Abbr.** British Women's Temperance Association. *bx.* *Abbr.* Box. — *pl. bxs.*

buzz (büz), *v. t.* 1. To utter with a buzzing sound or to get forth in the manner of buzzing insects; — generally used contemptuously or derogatorily of something uttered in or as if in privacy, of busy and incessant talk, etc. I will buzz abroad such prophecies. *Shak.*

2. To talk to incessantly or confidentially. *Colloq.*

3. To incite or stir up, esp. to pestiferous action. *Rare.*

4. To cause to buzz; as, a fly *buzzing* its wings.

5. *Phon.* To sound with a "buzz." *H. Sweet.*

buzz, *interj.* An exclamation, variously interpreted as intended to enjoin silence, or to express impatience or contempt; — sometimes attributed to conjurers. *Obs.*

buzz, *n.* 1. A continuous humming sound, as of bees; a confused murmur or hum, as of many people busily at work, or of general conversation in low tones, or of a general expression of surprise or approbation; hence, a state of busy activity; ferment. "The constant buzz of a fly." *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 or rumor, as a report spread secretly or cautiously. There's a certain buzz Of a stolen marriage. *Massinger.*

3. *Phon.* a The audible friction of a voiced, or sonant, fricative. b A voiced, or sonant, fricative. *H. Sweet.*

4. = **BULL-ROARER**.

buzz, *v. t.* Also **buz'za** (büz'ä). To empty to the last drop in drinking; as, to *buzz* a bottle. *Eng.* **Thackeray.**

buzz'ard (büz'ärd), *n.* [*buzz*, *v.* + *-ard*.] 1. Any buzzing insect, as a cockchafer or dor. A few small *buzzards* in the ear. *Hood.*

2. = **BUZZER**.

buz'zard (büz'ärd), *n.* [ME. *busard*, *bosard*, *F. busard*, *fr. buze* buzzard; cf. *L. buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] 1. Any of numerous hawks of rather heavy build, having short broad wings, and comparatively slow and heavy in flight, belonging to the genus *Buteo* and allied genera. The common buzzard of Europe is *Buteo vulgaris*. In the United States the red-tailed hawk (*B. borealis*), the red-shouldered hawk (*B. lineatus*), and the broad-winged hawk (*B. platypterus*) are well-known species, commonly called *hen hawks*. The term is also applied to various other birds of prey, as the bald buzzard, the moor buzzard, the honey buzzard, and esp. to the turkey buzzard.

2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Obs.*

3. A coward, as one timid in the dark. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

buz'zard, *a.* Buzzardlike; senseless; Buzzard (*Buteo* stupid. *Milton.* vulgaris).

buz'er (büz'er), *n.* One that buzzes; specif.: a A whisperer; a talebearer. *Obs.*

And want not buzzers to infect his ear With pestilent speeches of his father's death. *Shak.*

b. Elec. The trembler of an induction coil. c A kind of steam factory whistle that makes a buzzing sirenlike noise. *Eng.* d A kind of electric call.

buzz planer. *Mach.* A simple planing machine for wood, consisting of a flat table with a revolving horizontal cutter projecting slightly above its surface. The stuff to be planed is applied by hand. Called also *hand planer* and *jointer*.

buzz saw. A circular saw; — so called from its buzzing. **buzz'wig** (büz'wig'), *n.* or **buzz wig**. [*Of uncertain origin.*] A large bushy wig (in this sense usually written *buzz wig*), or a person wearing it; hence, jocosely, a person of consequence; a bigwig. *Scott.*

by (bi), *prep.* [ME. *bi*, AS. *bī*, *big*, near to, by, of, from, after, according to; akin to OS. & OFries. *bi*, *be*, *D. bij*, OHG. *bī*, *G. bei*, Goth. *bī* around, about, by, and perh. *Gr. ἀπὸ* about, around. E. *prefix be-* is orig. same word. See *BE-*; cf. AMB., AMPH-.] 1. In proximity to, as regards place or position; specif.: a Beside; near. (See **BOUNDARY**, 1.)

Soft airs, and song, and light, and bloom Should keep them lingering by my tomb. *Bryant.*

b Close to (one, esp. one's person); near enough to be within reach, control, etc.; as, to keep a letter by one; also, *Obs.*, in the presence of; at the house of.

Stay and lodge by me this night. *Shak.*

o Towards; — used of a general direction, as in, north by east, east by north, etc. (See **COMPASS**).

2. Along, over, or through (as a way, path, or the like). I will bring the doctor about by the fields. *Shak.*

3. In, on, or at (a place as the general scene of action, etc.). Of moving accidents by flood and field. *Shak.*

4. Past; near to and then on beyond; — often with an implication of disregard or avoidance; as, he passed by him. This music crept by me upon the waters. *Shak.*

5. Near or through as regards time; specif.: a In or in the course of; on or at; — now only in certain phrases, as *by day*, *by night*.

That Time comes stealing on by night and day. *Shak.*

b For (a given or specified period of time); — used esp. in the phrase *by the space of*. *Acts xix. 10.* c At or before (a specified limit); not later than; as, he will be here by two o'clock; by then.

Meet me all by break of day. *Shak.*

d After; past; as, five minutes by two o'clock; it was ten minutes by the hour when he came. *Now Dial. or Archaic.*

6. In expressions involving comparison: a To the amount of; — indicating an amount or degree of excess, inferiority, etc., in space, time, weight, etc.; as, to win by a boat's length; too late by an hour; he would far.

He would out. *Shak.*

His father by as much as a performance Does an irresolute purpose. *Obs.* or *Scot.* *Shak.*

b Beside, in the way of comparison. *Obs.* or *Scot.* *Shak.* This was but as a fly by an eagle. *Shak.*

