

**A-zā'le-a**, n. [Gr. *άζαλέος*, dry; from the brittle wood.] A genus of shrubby plants having beautiful flowers.  
**Az'i-mūth**, n. [Arab. *as-sūmūt*, the paths; *samt*, a path, way, or direction.—See ZENITH.] (Astron.) The arc of the horizon between the meridian and a vertical circle passing through a heavenly body.  
**Az-i-mūthāl**, a. Relating to the azimuth.  
**A-zō'ic**, a. [Gr. *άζωος*; *á*, priv., and *ζωή*, life.] Without life:—without organic remains.  
**Az'ōte** [az'ōt, Sm. R. P. Cyc. H. S. T. I.; *á-zōt'*, K. C. Wb. Mu.], n. [Fr.; badly formed from Gr. *á*, priv., and *ζωή*, life: it will not support life when breathed.] A kind of gas; nitrogen.  
**A-zō't'ic**, a. Relating to, or containing, azote.  
**Az'o-tize**, v. a. [pp. azotizing, azotized.] To impregnate with nitrogen.

**Az'teas**, n. pl. The Indian nation of the Nahua race inhabiting the table-lands of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest.  
**Az'ù-line**, n. [Sp. *azul*, blue.] A beautiful blue color, one of the products of aniline.  
**Azure** (á'zhūr or ázh'ūr) [á'zhūr, S. E. F. K. I. R.; ázhūr, W. Ja. C.; ázh'ūr, J. Wb.; ázh'ūr, Sm.; ázh'ūr or ázh'ūr, H. Mu.; ázh'ūr, St.], a. [Sp. *azul*, O. Sp. *azur*, blue; cf. Arab. *lawward*, Per. *lawward*, lapis-lazuli.] Blue; faint blue; sky-colored.—2, n. The color of the sky:—the sky.  
**Az'y-goús**, a. [Gr. *άζυγος*, unpaired; *á*, priv., and *ζυγόν*, yoke.] Not in pairs; single.  
**Az'y-me** (áz'im), n. [Gr. *άζυμος*, unleavened; *á*, priv., and *ζύμη*, leaven.] Unleavened bread.  
**A-zým'ic**, a. Unfermented; unleavened.

B.

**B**, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a vocalized or sonant mute and a labial.  
**Baa** (bā), n. [An imitative word.] The cry of a sheep.—2, v. n. [pp. baaing, baaed.] To cry like a sheep.  
**Bā'al**, n. [Heb. for "lord."] An idol of the ancient Phoenicians, &c., representing the sun.  
**Bāb'bitt-mēt'al**, n. A soft alloy of copper.  
**Bāb'bitt's-mēt'al**, n. zinc, and tin.  
**Bāb'ble**, v. a. [An imitative word.—Cf. Fr. *babiller*, Dan. *babble*.] [pp. babbling, babbled.] To prate; to tell, as secrets.—2, v. n. To prattle; to chatter; to prate.—3, n. Idle talk; prattle.  
**Bāb'bler**, n. One who babbles.  
**Bābe**, n. [W. & O. E. *baban*; Irish, *bab*.] An infant; a young child; a baby.  
**Bā'bel**, n. [Heb. for "Babylon."—Cf. Gen. xi. 9.] A scene of confusion.  
**Bā'bi**, n. pl. The Persian name for the Babists.  
**Bāb-i-rūs'sa**, n. [Malay, *babi*, a pig, and *rusa*, a deer.] A Malayan animal closely related to the wild boar.  
**Bā'bish-nēss**, n. Childishness.  
**Bāb'ism**, n. [Per. *bab*, a gate; a title assumed by the founder.] A modern Persian religious system, founded by Seyyed Mohammed Ali, who professed to be a prophet.  
**Bāb'ist**, n. A believer in Babism.  
**Bā'bōo**, n. [Hindi, a child, a prince; hence, a title of respect, like *esquire*.] A Hindu gentleman or a gentleman of pure Oriental descent.  
**Bā-bōōn'**, n. [Fr. *babouin*; cf. O. Fr. *babou*, a grimace, a mouth.] A large kind of monkey.  
**Bā-bōōsh'**, n. [Arab.; Per. *yaposh*; *pa*, foot, *posh*, a cover.] A slipper worn in Oriental countries.  
**Bā'by**, n. [See BABE.] A young child; a babe.  
**Bā'by-fārm'ing**, n. The practice of taking babies from the parents and bringing them up.  
**Bā'by-hood** (bā'be-hūd), n. Infancy.  
**Bā'by-ish**, a. Like a babe; childish; peevish.  
**Bāc-ca-lāu're-ate**, n. [From *bachelor*; but the form was determined by L. *bacca laurea*, the laurel-berry, from which words it was fancied that *bachelor* was derived.] The degree of a bachelor.—2, a. Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts.  
**Bāc-ca-rā'**, n. [Baccarat is the name of a French town celebrated for its fine glass-ware.] A French game at cards:—a variety of fine glass-ware.



Baboon.

**Bāc'cāte**, a. [L. *baccatus*; *bacca*, or *baca*, a berry.] Having berries:—berry-shaped.  
**Bāc'cha-nāl**, n. [L. *bacchantis*, from *Bacchā-nā'li-an*.] Drunken; noisy:—relating to revelry.—2, n. A drunkard; debauchee.  
**Bāc'cha-nā'li-an**, n. pl. Feasts and revels in honor of Bacchus; orgies.  
**Bāc'cha-nāls**, n. pl. Drunken feasts.  
**Bāc'chant**, n. [L. *bacchari*, *bacchantis*, to revel.] A reveller; a priest of Bacchus.  
**Bāc'chānt'e**, n. A priestess of Bacchus; a female reveller. [the Bacchantes; bacchanalian.]  
**Bāc'chān'tic**, a. Characteristic of, or relating to, Bacchic or Bacchic.  
**Bāc'chān'tic**, n. [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing berries.  
**Bāc'ci-fōrm**, a. [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form.] Berry-shaped.  
**Bāc'civ'ō-rōis**, a. [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on berries.  
**Bāch'e-lor**, n. [Fr. *bachelier*; O. Fr. *bachelier*; etym. very doubtful; probably Late L. *baccalaris*, a cowherd, or farm-assistant, from *bacca* (*bacca*, a cow).] An unmarried man:—one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts:—a knight of the lowest order.  
**Bāch'e-lor-hood** (-hūd), n. State of a bachelor; **Bāch'e-lor-shīp**, n. State of a bachelor.  
**Bāck**, n. [Common to the Teutonic languages, chiefly in older forms.—Cf. Pol. *opak*, the wrong way.] The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals:—the outer part of the hand:—the hinder part; the rear.—2, ad. To the place left; behind; again.—3, v. a. [pp. backing, backed.] To mount:—to place upon the back:—to justify; to support:—to second.—4, v. n. To move or go backward.—5, a. Being behind or passed by.  
**Bāck'bite**, v. a. [i. backbit; pp. backbiting, backbitten or backbit.] To censure the absent.—2, v. n. To be a backbiter; to be in the habit of slandering the absent.  
**Bāck'bit'er**, n. A privy calumniator or slanderer.  
**Bāck'bit'ing**, n. Secret detraction or slander.  
**Bāck'bōne**, n. Bone of the back; the spinal column:—stability of character:—a main support.  
**Bāck'er**, n. A supporter.  
**Bāck-gām'mon**, n. [O. E. *back*, and *gamen*, to play; or Dut. *bakke*, a tray, and *gammen*, game.] A game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.  
**Bāck'grōūnd**, n. The ground in the rear:—obscurity.  
**Bāck'ing**, n. Support:—the collective body of supporters.  
**Bāck'rōōm**, n. A room behind or in the rear.  
**Bāck'sēt**, n. A reverse:—a counter-current.

**Bāck'shēesh**, or **Bāck'shīsh** (more commonly pronounced *būk'shēesh*), n. [Per., a gift.] In the East, a gratuity of money.  
**Bāck'sight** (-sit), n. A sight taken toward the rear.  
**Bāck-slīde'** [bāck-slīd', W. E. F. Ja. Sm. H. Wb.; bāck'slid, S. P. St.], v. n. [i. backslid; pp. backsliding, backslidden or backslid.] To fall off; to relapse; to apostatize.  
**Bāck-slīd'er**, n. One who backslides.  
**Bāck'stāirs**, n. pl. Stairs in the rear.—2, a. Employing secret or disingenuous methods; intriguing.  
**Bāck'stāy**, n. A rope to support a mast.  
**Bāck'strēam**, n. A side-current, as in a river, flowing up-stream.  
**Bāck'swōrd** (bāck'sōrd), n. A sword with one sharp edge:—a rustic sword-stick.  
**Bāck'ward**, a. [Back and the suffix -ward, noting direction.] Unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.  
**Bāck'ward**, } ad. With the back forward;  
**Bāck'wards**, } toward the back or the past.  
**Bāck'ward-nēss**, n. State of being backward; dullness; tardiness:—bashfulness.  
**Bāck'wā-ter**, n. Water flowing back:—a lagoon.  
**Bāck'wōōds** (-wōōdz, n. pl. Unsettled country:—remote forest-region.  
**Bāck'wōōds-man** (bāck'wōōdz-man), n. An inhabitant of a newly-settled country.  
**Bā'con** (bā'kn), n. [O. Dut. *baken*, Pg. *bacon*, O. Fr. *bacon*, a fattened pig; probably from the root of *back* (cf. *side of pork*), but some derive it from the word *beech*, since pork was fattened on beech-nuts.] Hog's flesh salted and smoked.  
**Bāc-tē'rī-īm**, n. pl. **Bāc-tē'rī-a**. [Gr. *βακτηριον*, dim. of *βακτρον*, a rod.] A filamentous organism propagated in decomposing liquids.  
**Bād**, a. [Probably O. E. *beddel*, hermaphrodite, effeminate; hence worthless; root of *both*.] Ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.  
**Bāde** (bād) [bād, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R. I. H. St.; bād, E.]. Imperfect tense from *bid*. See BID.  
**Bādge**, n. [Perhaps Celt. *bad*, a tuft.] Mark of distinction; token; sign.  
**Bādger**, n. [Probably named from the badge or mark on its forehead.] A burrowing quadruped:—[perhaps from L. *bagularis*, to carry] a dealer.—2, v. a. To make a badger of; to tease; to vex; to worry [it is common to worry the badger with dogs].  
**Bād'ian** (bād'yan), n. [Per. *badyan*, fennel.] A tree of the magnolia family; the star-anise.  
**Bād-i-nāge** (bād-e-nāzh'), n. [Fr., from *badin*, silly.] Playful discourse; raillery; foolish talk.  
**Bād'ly**, ad. In a bad manner; not well.  
**Bād'fe**, v. a. [Cf. Port. *vafa*, mockery; O. & local Fr. *bestler*, to deceive; Fr. *bafoquer*, to scout.] [pp. baffling, baffled.] To elude; to frustrate.  
**Bād'fe-mēt**, n. The act of baffling or state of being baffled; frustration.  
**Bāg**, n. [O. Norse *baggi*, a bundle; O. Fr. *bague*.] A sack:—a pouch; purse:—an udder.—2, v. a. [pp. bagging, bagged.] To put into a bag:—to swell:—to kill, as game.—3, v. n. To swell like a full bag.  
**Bā-gās'se**, n. [Fr.; Sp. *bagazo*; cf. *baggage*, in the sense of worthless.] Refuse of sugar-cane.  
**Bāg-a-tēlle** (bāg-a-tēl'), n. [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a trifle; Local It. *bagia*, property; akin to *BAG*.] A trifle; a toy:—a game played on a board.  
**Bāg'gāge**, n. [O. Fr. *bagage*, from *bagne*, a bag or bundle.] The luggage of an army, &c.; goods that are to be carried; luggage:—[akin to *bagasse*] a worthless woman.  
**Bāg'gāge-mās'ter**, n. A person whose duty it is to take charge of passengers' baggage.  
**Bāg'ging**, n. Material for bags; the act of putting into bags.  
**Bāgn'īs** (bānyō), n.; pl. **Bāgn'īs**. [It. *bagno*.] A bathing-house:—a brothel.

**Bāg'pīpe**, n. A musical wind instrument.  
**Bāg'pip'er**, n. One who plays on a bagpipe.  
**Bāg'wig**, n. A wig with a bag attached, worn in the eighteenth century.  
**Bāh**, interj. An exclamation expressive of disgust; pah.  
**Bā-hā'dār**, n. [Per. for "valiant."] An Oriental title of honor.  
**Bāil**, n. [L. *bagulare*, to carry; O. Fr. *bailler*, to carry, to receive, to give.] Surety given for another's appearance in court:—one who gives security:—[L. *baculum*, a rod] one of two pieces of wood laid on top of the wickets in the game of cricket:—handle of a bucket.—2, v. a. [pp. bailing, bailed.] To release by or admit to bail:—[Late L. *bacula*, a tub, a dipper; a dim. of *bacca*, a vat, a water-back; whence Fr. *bac*, a tub, a boat] to free of water.  
**Bāil'a-ble**, a. Capable of being bailed.  
**Bāil'bōnd**, n. (Law.) A bond given for appearance in court.  
**Bāil'ēe'**, n. (Law.) A person to whom goods are bailed.  
**Bāil'ey**, n. [Late L. *ballium*.] A castle wall:—a castle court.  
**Bāil'iff**, n. [Late L. *bagulicus*, *bagulus*, a carrier, or manager; *bagulare*, to carry.] A subordinate officer in England, appointed by a sheriff:—a steward.  
**Bāil'i-wick**, n. [Baillif, and -wick in the sense of jurisdiction.] The jurisdiction of a bailiff.  
**Bāil'mēt**, n. A delivery of goods in trust.  
**Bāil'or**, n. (Law.) One who delivers goods.  
**Bāil'pīce**, n. (Law.) A piece of paper or parchment containing a recognizance of bail.  
**Bāim** (bārn), n. [Common in various forms in the Teutonic languages; akin to *bear*, *born*.] A child. [Scot.]  
**Bāit**, v. a. [O. E. *beigten*, cognate with Bre. O. E. *bat*, food.] [pp. baiting, baited.] To put meat upon a hook:—to give refreshment on a journey:—to attack:—to worry.—2, v. n. To take refreshment:—to flutter.—3, n. A lure:—a refreshment.  
**Bāize**, n. [Fr. *bates*, bay-colored cloth.—See BAY.] A kind of coarse woollen stuff.  
**Bāke**, v. a. [Cognate forms are found in all Teutonic languages.] [pp. baking, baked.] To dry and harden by heat or fire; to cook or dress in an oven.—2, v. n. To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked:—to become hard.  
**Bāke'hōūse**, n. A place for baking bread.  
**Bāk'er**, n. One who bakes bread, &c.  
**Bāk'er-y**, n. A bakehouse.  
**Bāk'ing**, n. The act of hardening with heat.  
**Bāl'ance**, n. [Fr. *balance*; L. (*libra*) *bilanx*; *bi*, double, and *lanx*, a plate or scale.] One of the six simple powers in mechanics:—a machine for weighing substances; a pair of scales:—the difference of an account:—equilibrium; equipoise:—the sign *Libra* in the zodiac.—2, v. a. [pp. balancing, balanced.] To weigh in a balance; to regulate; to counterpoise:—to make equal.—3, v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate.  
**Bāl'ance-mēt**, n. The act of balancing or state of being balanced; mutual equivalence; adjustment; compensation.  
**Bāl'ance-shēēt**, n. A sheet containing both sides of a Dr. and Cr. account and striking a balance.  
**Bāl'a-mīf'er-ōūs**, a. [L. *balanus*, acorn, and *ferre*, to produce.] Acorn-bearing.  
**Bāl'a-nōīd**, a. [Gr. *βαλανοειδής*; *βάλανος*, an acorn.] Acorn-shaped.  
**Bāl'cō-n'y**, or **Bāl-cō'ny** [bāl-kō'ne, S. W. P. J. E. F.; bāl'kō-ne, K. Sm. Wb. H. St. Mu.; bāl'kō-ne, I.], n. [It. *balcone*, augmentative form of *balco*, a beam, a scaffold.—See BALK.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before a window, or on the outside of a house; a gallery.



Bagpipe.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fār, fāst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

mien, sir; möve, nūr, sōn; bäll, bür, rfile, üse.—G, G, ě, soft; G, G, ě, hard; g as z; x as gz; this.  
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**Bald**, *a.* [O. E. *bald*, probably from *ball*, a spot, or patch.] Wanting hair; wanting covering; naked; unadorned;—inelegant; mean.

**Bald'ed-shin**, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*, adj. from *Baldacco*, Bagdad; it was at first the name of a stuff; many fabrics are named from towns.] A kind of canopy over an altar; a canopy borne over the host in processions.

**Bald'er-dash**, *n.* [Cf. Welsh *baldorddus*, *baldordd*, chatter, prattle.] A rude jargon; nonsense.

**Bald'ly**, *ad.* Meagrely;—in an unadorned manner.

**Bald'ness**, *n.* State of being bald.

**Bald'pate**, *n.* A head destitute of hair.

**Bald'rick**, *n.* [O. Ger. *balderich*; O. Fr. *baldric*; cf. L. *balteus*, a belt.] A girdle; a belt; a girdle worn over one shoulder;—the zodiac.

**Bale**, *n.* [A form of *ball*.] A bundle or package of goods;—[O. E. *balu*, evil; common Teutonic damage; loss; misfortune.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *baling*, *baled*.] To bundle up;—[see *BALL*] to lade out.

**Ba-léon**, *n.* [L. *balena*, a whale; Gr. *φάλανα*.—See *WHALE*.] Whalebone; whalebone in plates.

**Bale'-fire**, *n.* [O. E. *bel*, Norse *bal*, a fire.] A signal fire;—a bonfire.

**Bale'ful**, *a.* Full of misery or mischief.

**Bal'is-ter**, *n.* A cross-bow. See *BALLISTER*.

**Ba-lize'**, *n.* [Fr. *balise*.] A sea-mark; beacon.

**Balk** (*báwk*), *n.* [Dut. *balck*, Ger. *balcken*, It. *balco*, a beam.] A great beam; drawn timber;—a ridge of land;—disappointment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *balking*, *balked*.] To disappoint;—to heap.—3, *v. n.* To stop abruptly or run backward;—said of horses.

**Balk'y**, *a.* Apt to stop suddenly; stubborn.

**Ball**, *n.* [O. E. *bal*; Fr. *balle*; It. *balla*, *palla*; cf. Gr. *πάλλα*, a ball; also *BOLL* and *BOLE*.] A round body; a globe; a bullet;—[Fr. *bal*; It. *ballare*, to dance.] An entertainment of dancing.

**Bal'lad**, *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, *balade*; Late L. *ballare*, to dance.] A song; a small, light poem.

**Bal'last**, *n.* [Common in most of the languages of maritime countries; perhaps A.-S. *bal*, boat, and *hlæst*, a last, or load; perhaps from *bare*, empty, and *last*, a load.] Heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady;—gravel for a road-bed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *ballasting*, *ballasted*.] To load with ballast.

**Bal'let** (*bál'let*, *Co. D. St.*; *bál'la'* or *bál'let*, *Wo. H. Wb. I. Ma.*), *n.* [Fr. dim of *bal*, a dance.] A kind of dance performed on the stage.

**Bal-lis'ta**, *n.* [L., from Gr. *βάλλειν*, to throw.] An ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones, &c.

**Bal'lis-ter** (*bál'is-ter*, *J. K. C.*; *ba-lis'ter*, *Sm.*), *n.* [See *BALLISTA*.] An ancient warlike engine;—a cross-bow;—a baluster.

**Bal-lis'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles.

**Bal-lis'tics**, *n. pl.* [See *BALLISTA*.] The science of projectiles.

**Bal-lóon**, *n.* [Fr. *ballon*; It. *ballone*, a ball; the termination is diminutive.] A ball; the termination is diminutive.] A ball or ticket used in giving votes; a vote;—a secret mode of voting.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *balloting*, *balloted*.] To vote or choose by ballot.

**Bal'lot-box**, *n.* A box used in balloting.

**Balm** (*bám*), *n.* [Fr. *baume*, O. Fr. *basme*, balsam.] A fragrant ointment;—a plant. [tree-cricket.

**Balm'-crick'et** (*bám'-*), *n.* [Ger. *baum*, a tree.] The tree-cricket.

**Bal-mór'al**, *n.* [Gael. *bal*, a dwelling, *mórail*, grand; *mór*, great.] The name of a royal residence in Scotland.] A kind of figured skirt.

**Balm'y** (*bám'y*), *a.* Having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous.



Balloon.

**Bál'sam**, *n.* [L. *balsamum*; Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] A resinous substance;—a shrub.

**Bal-sám'ic**, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam.

**Bál'sam-ine**, *n.* [Gr. *βάλσαμινη*.] A plant of several species; touch-me-not.

**Bál'us-ter**, *n.* [Fr. *balustre*; It. *balustro*; Gr. *βαλυστήριον*, pomegranate-flower, from some resemblance in the tube of this flower to a column.] (Arch.) A small column or pilaster, for supporting a rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery;—often written *baluster*.

**Bál'us-tráde**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *balustrata*.—See *BALUSTER*.] A range of balusters.

**Bám-bóó'**, *n.*; *pl.* **Bám-bóóg'**. [Malay, *bambu*; Canarese, *bambu*.] A large kind of reed; a tall plant of the reed or grass kind.

**Bám-bóó'zle**, *v. a.* [Cf. It. *bamboccio*, a dote; Scot. *bumbaze*, to puzzle.] [*pp.* *bamboozling*, *bamboozled*.] To deceive.

**Bán**, *n.* [Teut. & O. Fr. *bann*, *ban*, a curse, a proclamation; whence Late L. *bannum*, summons, interdict;—in the sense of "governor" (an Austro-Hungarian word) it is the Per. *ban*, master or keeper.] Public notice;—a curse; interdiction;—a govern'r.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *banning*, *banned*.] To curse;—to interdict;—to summon.

**Bá'nal**, or **Bán'al**, *a.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ban*, a feudal proclamation; hence, an assembly of vassals; *banal* therefore means vulgar, common to the multitude.] Commonplace; trivial.

**Ba-ná'na**, or **Ba-ná'na** [*ba-ná'na*, S. W. J. E. F. *Mu. St. Sm. C.*; *ba-ná'na*, P. J. K. H. Co. I. Wb.], *n.* [Sp.: said to be the native Congo name.] A species of plantain and its fruit.

**Bánd**, *n.* [From *bind*, a common Teutonic stem.] Something that binds; a bandage; a tie; a fillet; a cord;—an ornament worn about the neck;—a company; a crew.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *banded*, *banded*.] To unite together; to bind.—3, *v. n.* To associate; to unite.

*Syn.*—A band of musicians; a company of players, &c.; a ship's crew; a gang of pickpockets.

**Bánd'age**, *n.* [Fr., from the root of *BAND*, *BIND*.] A fillet; a roller for a wound.

**Bán-dán'na**, *a.* [Hind. *bandhani*; the first syllable is akin to *BIND*: the spots are produced by tying the fabric in knots before dyeing.] Noting a kind of spotted silk handkerchief.

**Bánd'box**, *n.* [Originally a box for bands or ruffs.] A box used for bonnets, &c.

**Bán'de-lét**, *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of O. Fr. *bande*, a band.] (Arch.) A flat moulding or fillet; a band; annulet.

**Bán'dit**, *n.*; *pl.* **Bán'dits**. An outlaw.

**Bán-dit'ti**, *n. pl.* [It. *banditi*, outlaws.—See *BAN* and *BANISH*.] Robbers;—a company of outlaws or robbers.

**Bánd'-má's-ter**, *n.* The teacher and conductor of a musical band.

**Bán'dog**, *n.* [*Band*, a fastening, and *dog*.] A large fierce dog.

**Bánd'q-line**, *n.* [Fr., from *bandeau*, a hair-band.] A gummy preparation for the hair; fixature.

**Ban-dóre'**, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*; Gr. *πανόυρα*.] A musical instrument; pandore.

**Bán'dy**, *n.* [See verb below; from its *band* or curve; Fr. *bandé*, bent.] A club for striking a ball;—[Dravidian, *vandi*] a bullock-cart.—2, *v. a.* [Perhaps from *bandy*, a club, or Fr. *bander*, to play tennis, which is said to be from *bande*, a band or party of players.] [*pp.* *bandying*, *bandied*.] To beat to and fro; to exchange; to give and take reciprocally; to toss.

**Bán'dy-lég**, *n.* [From *bandy*, a club or hockey-stick.] A crooked leg.

**Bán'dy-légged** (*légd*), *a.* Having crooked legs.

**Báne**, *n.* [A.-S. *banu*; Dan. *bane*, death.—Cf. Gr. *φόνη*, murder.] A deadly poison;—that which ruins; a pest; ruin;—a disease in sheep.

**Báne'ful**, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.

*ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, y, short; æ, ǣ, ǫ, ʊ, ʏ, obscure.*—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

**Bäng**, *v. a.* [Norse, *bang*, to hammer; an onomatopoeic word.] [*pp.* *banging*, *langed*.] To beat; to thump; to strike.—2, *n.* A blow; a thump;—a violent noise;—[Per. & Hind.; Skr. *bhanga*, hump] *hasheesh*.

**Bäng'le** (*bäng'g'l*), *n.* [Hind. *bangri*.] An ankle-ring;—a bracelet.

**Bán-ian'** (*bán-yán'*) [*bán-yán'*, S. W. J. F. *Ja. Sm.*; *bán'yán*, *St. I.*; *bán'yán*, *Mu.*; *bán'ng-an*, *P.*], *n.* [Skr. *vani*, a merchant; Beng. *bania*, one of the trading caste;—the tree and the garment are called *banian* in the former English sense of *Hindu*.] A morning-gown;—one of the Hindu commercial class;—the Indian fig tree.—2, *a.* [So called because the strict *banians* abstain from animal food.] Noting days in which seamen have no meat.

**Bán'ish**, *v. a.* [Late L. *banire*; *banum*, a proclamation.—See *BAN*.] [*pp.* *banishing*, *banished*.] To condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile.

*Syn.*—*Banished* to a foreign country; *exiled* from home; *expelled* from college or society.

**Bán'ish-mént**, *n.* The act of banishing; exile.

**Bán'is-ter**, *n.* [Corrupted from *BALUSTER*.] A pilaster; a baluster.

**Bán'jō**, *n.* [Corrupted from *BANDORE*.] A kind of musical instrument.

**Bank**, *n.* [Ger. *bank*; Fr. *ban*; Ital. *banco*; all probably of Norse origin, nasalized forms of *back*, a ridge, or its equivalent.—See *BENCH*.] Any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap piled up;—[It. *banco*, a bench] an establishment for keeping and issuing money.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *banking*, *banked*.] To enclose with banks; to embark;—to deposit, as money, in a bank;—to cover a fire with ashes so as to keep smouldering;—to sail along the banks of.

**Bank'able**, *a.* Receivable at a bank.

**Bank'bill**, or **Bank'nóte**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company. [*bank*.]

**Bank'book** (*búbk*), *n.* A pass book for use at a bank.

**Bank'er**, *n.* One who keeps a bank.

**Bank'ing**, *n.* The management of banks.

**Bank'rupt**, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; It. *banca rotta*, broken bench;—it is said that it was once the custom to break the bench or counter of an insolvent trader; but the word *rotta* (L. *ruptus*, *rupta*) meant "insolvent" as well as literally "broken."] A trader unable to pay his debts; one subjected to the law of bankruptcy.—2, *a.* Unable to pay; insolvent.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* *bankrupting*, *bankrupted*.] To reduce to bankruptcy.

**Bank'rupt-cy**, *n.* The state of a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; insolvency.

*Syn.*—Act of *bankruptcy*; state of *insolvency*; *failure* in business.

**Bank'-stöck**, *n.* Stock or capital in a bank.

**Bán'ner**, *n.* [Fr. *bandière*; Late L. *bannum*, a standard.] A piece of drapery at the end of a pole; a military standard or flag.

**Bán'ner-ét**, *n.* [O. Fr. *baneret* (participial), provided with a banner.] A knight made on the field of battle;—[dim. of *banner*] a little banner.

**Bán'nock**, *n.* [Gael. *bannach*; cf. L. *panis*.] A barley or oat cake.

**Bánns**, *n. pl.* [The same as *BAN*, or proclamation.] The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.

**Bán'quet**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a table;—its application to a grand feast was perhaps at first ironical.] A grand entertainment of eating or drinking; a feast.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *banqueting*, *banqueted*.] To treat with a banquet or feast.—3, *v. n.* To feast; to give a feast.

**Bán'quet-ing**, *n.* The act of feasting.

**Bán'quette'** (*bäng-két'*), *n.* [Fr.; It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, a shelf.] (Fort.) A small foot-bank behind a parapet. [*Irish fairy*.]

**Bán'shée**, *n.* [Irish, *bean sídhé*, fairy woman.] An

**Bán'tam**, *a.* [Named from *Bantam*, in Java.] Noting a species of small dunghill fowl with feathered shanks.

**Bán'ter**, *v. a.* [Probably from *bandy*; formerly a slang word.] [*pp.* *bantering*, *bantered*.] To play upon; to rally;—to challenge.—2, *n.* Light ridicule; raillery; joke.

**Bánt'ling**, *n.* [Either *bandling*, from its swathing bands, or Ger. *banckling*, a bastard.] A little child; an infant.

**Bán-yán'**, *n.* The Indian fig tree. See *BANIAN*.

**Bá'q-báb**, *n.* [An African word.] A great tree of Africa.

**Báph'q-mét**, *n.* [Port. *Bafomet*, Mahomet; but several ingenious cabalistic derivations are given.] A symbol of the Knights Templar, consisting of a sculptured two-headed human figure.

**Báp'tism**, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτισμος*.] A rite of the Christian church.

**Báp-tis'mal**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

**Báp'tist**, *n.* [Gr. *βαπτιστής*.] One who baptizes;—one of a denomination that denies the validity of infant baptism and practises immersion.

**Báp'tis-tér-y**, *n.* A font, or chapel, for baptism.

**Báp'tis'ti-cal**, *a.* Relating to baptism.

**Báp-tize'**, *v. a.* [Gr. *βαπτίζειν*, *βάπτειν*, to dip.] [*pp.* *baptizing*, *baptized*.] To immerse in water; to administer baptism to.

**Bär**, *n.* [Old Fr. *barre*; It. *barra*; remoter etymology doubtful.] A long piece of wood or metal;—what is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate;—a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor;—a tribunal; the place in courts of law where lawyers plead, or where criminals stand;—the body of lawyers;—an enclosed place in a tavern.—(Mus.) A line or the space marked off by a line.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *barring*, *barred*.] To fasten with a bar;—to hinder; to prohibit;—to shut out; to exclude.

**Bärb**, *n.* [L. *barba*, beard; the horse and pigeon are named from *Barbary*, which is itself probably named from the *Berbers*, a native race; *barb* for horse-armor is corrupted from *BARD*.] Any thing like a beard;—a point that stands backward in an arrow or a fish-hook;—armor for a horse;—a Barbary horse;—a fancy pigeon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *barbing*, *barbed*.] To furnish with armor; to jag.

**Bär'ba-cán**, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, Sp. *barbacana*, possibly Per. *barbar-khanah*, a house on the wall.] A fortification before the walls of a town;—a fortress at the end of a bridge;—an opening in a wall for guns.

**Bär-bá'ões chér'ry**, *n.* [From the island of *Barbados*; Port. *barbados*, bearded; from the beard-like air-plants which grew on the trees.] A West-Indian tree yielding a pleasant, tart fruit.

**Bär-bá'ões tár**, *n.* A variety of bituminous oil used in medicine and surgery.

**Bär-ba-résque'** (*rèsk*), *a.* [Fr.] After the manner of barbarians.

**Bär-bá'ri-an**, *n.* [Fr. *barbarien*.—See *BARBAROUS*.] A rude or uncivilized person.—2, *a.* Uncivilized; savage. [*civilized*; barbarous.

**Bär-bár'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *βαρβαρικός*.] Foreign; un-

**Bär'ba-rism**, *n.* [Gr. *βαρβαρισμός*, foreign mode of speech.] Inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality;—an impropriety of speech.

**Bär-bár'i-ty**, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.

**Bär'bar-ize**, *v. a.* [Gr. *βαρβαρίζειν* (in sense 2).] [*pp.* *barbarizing*, *barbarized*.] To render barbarous.—2, *v. n.* To commit a barbarism;—to become barbarous.

**Bär'bar-ous**, *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *βαρβαρος*, a term applied to all persons not Greeks; its origin is doubtful.] Rude; uncivilized; inhuman;—contrary to good use in language.

**Bär'bar-ous-ness**, *n.* Barbarity.

**Bär'báte**, *a.* [L. *barbatus*, bearded; *barba*, a beard.] Having hairs; bearded.

*mien*, *sir*; *möve*, *nör*, *sön*; *báll*, *bür*, *rúle*, *úse*.—*g, g, g, soft*; *g, g, s, h, hard*; *z as z*; *x as gz*; *this*.



**Bär'bät-ed**, *p. a.* Jagged with points; bearded.  
**Bär'be-cüe**, *n.* [Sp. & native Haytian *barbacoon*, a frame on which meat or coffee is dried.] A hog or ox roasted whole.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *barbecuing*, *barbecued*.] To roast whole.  
**Bär'béd** (bär'béd or bärbd), *p. a.* Having barbs.  
**Bär'bel** (bär'bl), *n.* [L. *barbus*; dim. *barbellus*; from its beard-like appendages; *barba*, dim. *barbella*, a beard.] A river fish—a fleshy knot in the mouth of a horse—a fleshy filament.  
**Bar-bél'lü-läte**, *a.* [Late L. *barbellula*, dim. of *barbella*, a beard.] Covered with small bristles.  
**Bär'ber**, *n.* [Fr. *barbier*; L. *barba*, a beard.] One who shaves; a hair-dresser.  
**Bär'ber-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *berberis*; It. *berberi*; Late L. *barberis*; the Arabic word to which it is often referred is from the Latin.] A shrub and its acid fruit; the berry.  
**Bär'bet**, *n.* [Fr., probably from its beard-like hairs; L. *barba*, beard.] A species of dog—a tropical bird of various species.  
**Bär'bette'**, *a.* [Fr., dim. of *barbe*, beard, from the bristling appearance of *barbette* guns.] Noting a gun not in casemate.  
**Bär'bj-cän**, *n.* See **BARBACAN**.  
**Bär'bj-tön**, *n.* [L. & Gr.] A kind of lyre.  
**Bär'ca-röle**, *n.* [It. *barcarolo*, a boatman; *barca*, a barge.] A Venetian boatman's song.  
**Bärd**, *n.* [A Celtic word; but as horse-trappings it is the Fr. *barde*; cf. Arab. *barḍah*, mule-saddle; Sp. *albarda*, pack-saddle.] A Celtic minstrel; a poet—horse-armor—horse-trappings.  
**Bärd'ling**, *n.* An inferior bard.  
**Bäre**, *a.* [Ger. *baar*; Dan. *bar*.] Naked; unclothed; uncovered:—unadorned; poor; indigent; scanty; mere.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *baring*, *barred*.] To strip; to uncover.—3, *v. imp.* from *bear*. [Antiq.] Did bear.  
*Syn.*—*Bare* ground; *bare* feet; *naked* fields; *uncovered* plants; *bare* recital; *unadorned* narrative; *poor* accommodations; *indigent* circumstances; *scanty* supply; *mere* attendance.  
**Bäre'faced** (bär'fäst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.  
**Bäre'faced-ly** (bär'fäst-le), *ad.* Impudently.  
**Bäre'faced-ness** (bär'fäst-ness), *n.* Effrontery.  
**Bäre'foot** (bär'füt), *a. & ad.* Having no shoes on.  
**Barëge** (bä-rizh'), *n.* [Fr., the name of a town; fabrics are very often named from towns.] A thin woollen stuff.  
**Bäre'head-ed** (bär'héd-pd), *a.* With the head bare:—uncovered out of respect.  
**Bäre'ly**, *ad.* Nakedly:—merely:—scarcely.  
**Bäre'ness**, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness.  
**Bär'gain** (bär'gän), *n.* [O. Fr. *baraine*; *baraigner*; Port. *baragahar*, to trade; probably from *barca*, *barga*, a ship.] A contract; a verbal agreement; stipulation:—an advantageous purchase.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *bargaining*, *bargained*.] To make a contract.  
**Bär'gain-er**, *n.* One who accepts a bargain.  
**Bär'gain-er**, or **Bär'gain-ör'**, *n.* (Law.) One who sells to another, called the *bargaineer*.  
**Bärge**, *n.* [O. Fr.; Late L. & Port. *barga*; cf. *barx*, and Gr. *βάρης*, Coptic *bari*, a skiff.] A boat for pleasure or for burden.  
**Bärge'män**, *n.* The manager of a barge.  
**Bär'ric**, *a.* Containing barium.  
**Bä-ril'lä**, *n.* [Sp.] A plant from which alkali is obtained—impure carbonate of soda.  
**Bär'i-töne**, *n.* See **BARYTONE**.  
**Bär'i-üm**, *n.* [See **BARYTA**.] (Chem.) The metallic base of *barita*.  
**Bärk**, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *bark*; Norse *börkr*.] The rind of a tree:—[It., Sp., & Port. *barca*; Fr. *barque*.—Cf. **BARGE**.] A three-masted vessel, foremast and main-mast square-rigged:—[A.-S.

*beorcan*, *beorcan*, *borcian*, to bark] the noise of a dog.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *barking*, *barked*.] To strip of bark.—3, *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog.  
**Bärk'en**, *a.* Consisting of bark; formed of bark.  
**Bärk'en-tine**, *n.* (Naut.) A lark in which the foremast is rigged as in a ship, and the main-mast and mizzen-mast are schooner-rigged.  
**Bär'ley**, *n.* [A.-S. *berlic*.—See **BEAR** and **BERE**.] A bearded cereal grain. [The third part of an inch.  
**Bär'ley-cörn** (bär'le-cörn), *n.* A grain of barley:—**Bär'ley-wä'ter**, *n.* Decoction of barley.  
**Bärm**, *n.* [Ger. *bärme*; Sw. *barma*.] A fermenting substance; yeast.  
**Bär-me-cide**, *a.* [From a well-known character in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, named after a celebrated Persian family.] Appealing to or gratifying the imagination only; specious but unreal; imaginary.  
**Bärn**, *n.* [A.-S. *beorn*, *beorn*; *bere*, *barley*, and *ærn*, storehouse.] A house for hay, grain, &c.  
**Bär'na-cle**, *n.* [Perhaps Gael. *barneach*, a limpet, or *pernacula*, a dim. of L. *perna*, a mussel: it was fabled that the barnacle (crustacean) grew upon trees and was transformed into a goose.] A shell-fish (a cirriped crustacean) that grows upon timber lying in water—a kind of goose.—*pl.* [Local Fr. *berniques*, spectacles; O. Fr. *berna*, a horse-muzzle.] An instrument for holding a horse—spectacles.  
**Bärn'-öwl**, *n.* A small species of owl.



Bar-n-owl.

**Bär'o-gräph**, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *γράφειν*, to record.] An instrument for recording the changes in the pressure of the air.  
**Bä-röm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to measure the weight and pressure of the atmosphere.  
**Bär'o-mät'ric**, *a.* Re-  
**Bär'o-mät'ri-cal**, *adj.* relating to a barometer.  
**Bä-röm'e-try**, *n.* The art or process of using the barometer.  
**Bär'on**, *n.* [Late L. *baro*, a man; O. Fr. *bar*, male; possibly connected with L. *vir*, a man, or A.-S. *beorn*, a warrior.] A nobleman:—one of the lowest degree or rank of nobility in England, next below a viscount.—(Law.) A husband, as opposed to *feme*.—*Baron of beef*, two sirloins together.  
**Bär'on-äge**, *n.* The position of a baron.  
**Bär'on-ess**, *n.* A baron's wife.  
**Bär'on-ët**, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*; a lesser baron.] A person of the rank next below that of a baron.  
**Bär'o-nët-äge**, *n.* The body of baronets.  
**Bär'o-nët-ey**, *n.* The position of a baronet.  
**Bä-rö'ni-al**, *a.* Relating to a baron or barony.  
**Bär'o-ny**, *n.* The lordship; or fee of a baron.  
**Bä-röque'** (bä-rök'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *rocca*, a wall; influenced also by the logical, mnemonic sign called *baroko*, which was called the stumbling-block of the logicians, and the opprobrium of the scholastic system.] A style of architecture characterized by discordant details and incongruous ornamentation; rococo.—2, *a.* Grotesque; fantastic.  
**Bär'o-scöpe**, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and root *σκοπ-*, to see.] A sort of barometer.  
**Bä-röche'** (bä-rish'), *n.* [Local Ger. *barutsche*; It. *baroccio*, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled; *rota*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled, open carriage; a coach without a roof.  
**Barque** (bärk), *n.* A kind of ship. See **BARK**.  
**Bär'räck**, *n.* [Sp. *baraca*; probably akin to *bar*, because once made of bars, or poles.] A large building to lodge soldiers in—a hut; a cabin.  
**Bär-ra-cöön'**, *n.* [An augmentative form of *bar-rack*.] An African fort or pen; a place for keeping slaves.



Bark.

ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, è, ì, ò, ü, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

**Bär'rage**, *n.* [Fr., from *barrier*, to bar.] A weir or dam in a river.  
**Bar-rän'ca**, *n.* [Sp.] In Mexico and South America, a chasm or ravine in the mountains.  
**Bär'ra-tör**, *n.* [Sp. *baratador*, O. Fr. *barateor*, a cheat; *barater*, to cheat; O. Fr. *barat*, deceit; O. Norse, *baralla*, trouble; Celtic, *brad*, *brath*, treachery.] An encourager of lawsuits:—a receiver of bribes:—a defrauder.  
**Bär'ra-try**, *n.* [Port. *barataria*, Sp. *barateria*, fraud.] Foul practice in law:—an act committed by a shipmaster or mariners by which owners or insurers are defrauded.  
**Bär'rel**, *n.* [Late L. *barille*; Sp. *barril*, probably from *bar*, a bar or stave.] A round wooden vessel:—measure—any thing oblong and hollow; a cylinder.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *barrelling*, *barrelled*.] To put into a barrel or barrels.  
**Bär'rel-väult**, *n.* (Arch.) A semicircular vault.  
**Bär'ren**, *a.* [O. Fr. *baraine*, unfruitful; probably allied to *bar*, male.—See **BAROX**.] Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile—not copious; unmeaning; uninventive.—2, *n.* An unfruitful tract of land.  
**Bär'ren-ness**, *n.* State of being barren.  
**Bär'ret**, or **Bär-rët'te'**, *n.* [See **BIRETTA**.] A kind of cap.  
**Bär-ri-cäd'e**, *n.* [Fr., from Fr. *barrigue*, Sp. *barrica*, a cask:—casks full of stones and earth are used for street barricades.] A fortification made of trees, earth, &c., to keep off an attack:—an obstruction formed to block up streets.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *barricading*, *barricaded*.] To fortify; to stop up.  
**Bär-ri-cäd'e**, *n. & v.* Same as **BARRICADE**.  
**Bär'ri-er** (bär'ri-er) [bär're-er, W. P. J. F. Ja. I. St. H. Mü. W. B. K. Sm.; bär'yer, S. E.], *n.* [Fr. *barrière*; Late L. *barriere*, from *barra*, a bar.] A boundary:—a defence; a fortress:—an obstruction; a bar.  
**Bär'ring**, *prep. or part.* [From *bar*, *v. a.*] Except; excepting.  
**Bär'ris-ter**, *n.* [From the *bar* of a court of justice.] A counsellor at law, admitted to plead at the bar; an advocate; a lawyer.  
**Bär'röque'**, *n. & a.* [Fr.] See **BAROQUE**.  
**Bär'röw**, *n.* [Akin to **BEAR** and **BIER**.] A small hand-carriage:—(Ger. *berg*, a hill; cognate words are found in many Aryan languages) a hillock or mound of earth:—[Dut. *barig*; Ger. *barich*; Sp. *barraeo*] a castrated hog.  
**Bär'-shöt**, *n.* Shot or balls joined by a bar.  
**Bär'tënd'er**, *n.* A waiter in a bar.  
**Bär'ter**, *v. n.* [Probably from the same source as **BARRATOR**; Fr. *barater* and Sp. *baratar* mean to sell, to traffic, as well as to cheat.] [pp. *bartering*, *bartered*.] To traffic by exchanging goods.—2, *v. a.* To give in exchange.—3, *n.* Traffic by exchanging commodities:—a rule of arithmetic.  
**Bär-ti-zän'**, *n.* [For *bratticing*.—See **BRATTICE**.] A kind of parapet.  
**Bär'ton** (bär'tn), *n.* [O. E. *bere tun*, barley enclosure; *bere*, barley, and *tun*, a word akin to *town*.] A farm-yard; a farm.  
**Bär'tram**, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*.] The pellitory, a Bar'wood (-wüd), *n.* [Because imported in bars.—Cf. **LOGWOOD**.] A red dye-wood.  
**Bär-y-cän'trie**, *a.* Pertaining to the centre of gravity.  
**Bä-rý'ta** [bä-rí'ta, K. Sm. R. St. I. Mü.; bär'e-ta, W. B.], *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.] (Min.) A ponderous earth: an oxide of barium.  
**Bä-rý'tés**, *n.* A ponderous earth; baryta.  
**Bä-rý'tic**, *a.* Relating to baryta.  
**Bär-y-töne**, *a.* [Gr. *βαρύτονος*; *βαρύς*, heavy, and *τόνος*, pitch or tone.] Noting a grave accent.—2, *n.* A male voice higher than bass:—a Greek word not accented on the last syllable.  
**Bäs'al**, *a.* Relating to the base, foundation, or bottom; fundamental.

**Bä-sält'** [bä-zält', II.; bi-sält' or bäs'ält, I.; bā-zölt', N.; bā-sält', St. H.], *n.* [L. *basaltes*; said to be an African word.] A grayish-black stone.  
**Bä-sält'ic** [bä-sält'ik, Ja. Sm. R. C. I. St.; bā-sält'ik, K.; bā-zölt'ik, W. B.; bā-zält'ik, Mü.], *a.* Relating to basalt.  
**Bäs-bleu** (bä-blü), *n.* [Fr. for "blue stocking."] A literary woman; a blue-stocking.  
**Bäs'e**, *n.* [L. *basis*; Gr. *βάσις*, a pedestal, a step (a verbal noun from *βαίω*, stem *βα-*, to go).] The bottom or foundation of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; *basis*:—*bass*:—an ingredient of a compound, as of alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relation to acids and salts.—2, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, Late L. *bassus*, low, short.] Mean; vile; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; paltry; low:—illegitimate:—having little value, as metals:—deep, grave, as sound; *bass*. See **BASS**.—3, *v. a.* [pp. *basing*, *based*.] To lay the base of; to found.  
*Syn.*—*Base* ingratitude; *mean* compliance; *vile* flattery; *dishonorable* conduct; *disgraceful* proceedings; *low* as to birth.  
**Bäs'e'-bäll**, *n.* A popular game at ball, developed from the old game of *base* or *prison-bars*.  
**Bäs'e'-börrn**, *a.* Born out of wedlock:—*plebeian*.  
**Bäs'e'less**, *a.* Without a base or foundation.  
**Bäs'e'ly**, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.  
**Bäs'e'ment**, *n.* [From *base*; Fr. *soubassement*.] The lowest, or partly sunken, story of a building.  
**Bäs'e'ness**, *n.* Meanness; vileness.  
**Bäs'e'-vi'ol**, *n.* See **BASS-VIOL**.  
**Bä-shä'**, *n.* Same as **PACHA**.  
**Bä-shäw'**, *n.* [Turk. *bash*, a head.] A Turkish governor. See **PACHA**.  
**Bäs'hül**, *a.* [Obs. E. *bash*, to abash, and *füll*.] Diffident; shamefaced; shy.  
**Bäs'hül-ly**, *ad.* In a bashful manner.  
**Bäs'hül-ness**, *n.* Modesty; rustic shame.  
**Bäs'hü-bä-zöük'**, *n.* [Turk., a foolish fellow; literally, "one with his head turned."] In the Turkish army, an irregular soldier who acts as a skirmisher or in guerilla warfare.  
**Bäs'sic**, *a.* (Chem.) Pertaining to a base or serving as a base; having an excess of the basic element.  
**Bä-sic'i-ty**, *n.* (Chem.) The state or property of being basic or serving as a base:—the property of an acid to combine with a base.  
**Bäs'il**, *n.* [Same as **BEZEL**.] The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground:—[Fr. *basile*; Gr. *βάσιλειος*, royal; *βασιλεύς*, a king] an aromatic herb.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *basilling*, *basilled*.] To grind a tool to an angle.  
**Bä-sil'i-an**, *a.* (Ecol.) Noting an order of monks founded in the fourth century by St. Basil.  
**Bä-sil'ic**, *a.* Belonging to a basillia or to a basillia.  
**Bä-sil'i-cäl**, *a.* basillion.  
**Bä-sil'i-cäl**, *a.* [Gr. *βασιλικός*, royal; the vein was once believed to be connected with the most vital organs.] The middle vein of the arm:—a regal hall:—a magnificent church (originally the name of such churches as had been royal or imperial halls or public buildings).  
**Bä-sil'i-cän**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a basillia.  
**Bä-sil'i-cön**, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικόν*, royal; from its supposed sovereign virtues.] An ointment.  
**Bäs'i-lisk**, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, dim. of *βασιλεύς*, a king; said to have been named from its crest.] A fabulous serpent:—[many kinds of weapons were formerly named from serpents] a species of cannon.—(Zool.) A saurian reptile.  
**Bäs'in** (bäs'n), *n.* [Fr. *bassin*; O. Fr. *bacin*; Late L. *bacchinus*; akin to *back*, a tub or vat.] A small vessel to hold water:—a small pond:—a hollow:—a dock.  
**Bäs'is**, *n.*; *pl.* **Bäs'sēs**, [Gr. *βάσις*.—See **BASE**.] *Foundation*; base; that on which any thing is raised:—pedestal.



Basalt.

mien, sör; möve, nöf, söf; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—C, G, c, g, soft; C, G, c, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.



**Bask**, *v. a.* [O. Norse, *bathask*, to bathe one's self; reflexive of *batha*, to bathe.] [*pp.* basking, basked.] To warm by exposing to the sun or to heat.—2, *v. n.* To lie in the sun or in warmth.

**Bask'et**, *n.* [Origin unknown; there are similar Celtic words, to which it is generally referred.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

**Basque** (*bask*), *n.* [L. *Vasco*; Fr. *Basque*.] A lady's garment—a person (French or Spanish) who uses the Basque or Pyrenean language; a Biscayan.—2, *a.* Relating to Biscay or its language.

**Bass**, *n.* [A.-S. *baers*; Ger. *barsch*; Local Eng. *barse*; connected apparently with *perch*.] A sea-fish:—[same as **BAST**] the linden tree:—a mat.

**Bass**, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part of harmony.—2, *a.* (*Mus.*) [See **BASE**.] Low; deep; grave.

**Bass'et**, *n.* [Probably Fr. *bassat*, a low stool.—Cf. Fr. *bassette*, a reef.] A game at cards.—(*Geol.*) The outcrop of strata.

**Bass'et-hörn**, *n.* A tenor clarinet.

**Bass'sét'tó**, *n.* [It.] A small bass-viol.

**Bass'só**, *n.* [It. (*Mus.*)] The bass or base part:—a singer of bass.

**Bass'sóon'**, *n.* [Fr. *basson*; It. *bassone*, augmented form of *basso*.] A musical wind instrument.

**Bass-re-liéf**, *n.* [It. *basso-rilievo*, low relief.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand far out from the ground; low relief.

**Bass'-viól**, *n.* A musical stringed instrument; a violoncello.

**Bass'wood** (-wúd), *n.* The lime tree and its wood.

**Bast**, *n.* [Ger *bast*; Dan. *bast*; Sw. *basta*, to tie.—Cf. **BASTRE**.] Bark of the bass or linden tree used for cordage and mats.

**Bast'ard**, *n.* [Sp. *bastardo*; Fr. *bâtard*; O. Fr. *bastard*, from *bast*, Late L. *bastum*, a pack-saddle.] A child born out of wedlock.—2, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; base.

**Bast'ar-dy**, *n.* [O. Fr. *bastardie*.] Illegitimate birth:—unlawful paternity.

**Baste**, *v. a.* [Sw. *basa*, to beat; Icel. *beysta*; Sw. *bästa*, to strike; but cf. Fr. *bâton*, *baston*, and *bastinade*.] [*pp.* basting, basted.] To beat with a stick:—[Gael. *baist*, to dip] to drip with butter or gravy:—[Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*, to sew; cognate with **BAST**] to sew slightly.

**Bast'le'** [*bäs-tél'*, K. Sm. I. St.; *bäs'tél*, W. R.; *bäs-tél'* or *bäs'tél*, *Mu.*], *n.* [Late L. *bastire*, to build; whence *bastilia*, buildings.] Formerly a prison in Paris.

**Bast-ti-náde'**, or **Bast-ti-ná'dó**, *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*; *bâton* (*baston*), a stick; Sp. *bastonada*.] The act of beating with a cudgel on the soles of the feet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bastinading, bastinaded.] To treat with the bastinade.

**Bast'ion** (*bást'yün*), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *bastire*, to build.] A huge mass of earth or masonry standing out from a rampart, with two faces and two flanks.

**Bat**, *n.* [Celtic *bat*, a stick; Fr. *batte*.—Cf. **BEAT**.] A club:—a broken brick:—a flattened tuft or pad:—[O. E. & Norse, *bakke*] a small animal having wings.—2, *v. a. & v. n.*



Bat.

[*pp.* batting, batted.] To strike with a bat.

**Báth**, *n.* [From *bake*.—Cf. *match*, *speech*, *breach*, and *watch*, from *make*, *speak*, *break*, and *wake*.] The quantity of bread baked at once; quantity of any thing made at once.

**Báte**, *v. a.* [See **ABATE**.] [*pp.* bating, bated.] To lessen; to lower; to abate.—2, *v. n.* To fall off.

**Bat-eau'** (*bät-ó'*), *n.*; pl. **Bat-eaux'** (*bät-ó-z'*). [Fr.; O. Fr. *batal*.—See **BOAT**.] A long, light boat.

**Báth** (*báth*, W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. I. H. St.; *báth*, *Mu.*; *báth*, R. C.), *n.*; pl. **Báths**. [A.-S. *bæd*; Ger. *bad*.—Cf. Ger. *báhen*, to foment.] A place to bathe in; a wash; act of bathing:—an ancient Hebrew liquid measure of about 6½ gallons.

**Báth'-cháir** (-cháir), *n.* [Once used by invalids at the springs of Bath, in England.] A hand-chair in which an invalid is wheeled about.

**Báthe**, *v. a. & v. n.* [Ger. *baden*; A.-S. *badian*.—See **BATH**.] [*pp.* bathing, bathed.] To wash in a bath; to soften.

**Báth'er**, *n.* One who bathes.

**Báth'ing-túb**, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

**Báth-mét'al**, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of silver:—called also *Prince's metal*.

**Bá'thós**, *n.* [Gr. *Báthos*, depth.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts or language; anticlimax.

**Báth-y-mét'ri-c**, *n.* [*a.* Of or pertaining to *báth-y-mét'ri-cal*,] rhythm or to the deep sea.

**Bá-thým'e'try**, *n.* [Gr. *Báthos*, deep, and *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of deep-sea sounding.

**Bát'ing**, *prep. or part.* from *bate*. Excepting; except; abating; barring.

**Baton** (*bät-tóh*), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *baton*; It. *batone*.—See **BATTEN**.] A club; a staff; a field-marshal's staff. [*animal* of the frog kind.]

**Bá-trá'phi-an**, *n.* [Gr. *Bátraxos*, a frog.] An *Báts'mán*, *n.* One who wields a bat, as in cricket.

**Bát'ta**, *n.* [Canares, *bhatta*, rice, paddy; Tamil, *paddi*, rice, i. e. subsistence.] A money-allowance to troops:—extra pay to officers.

**Bát-tál'ion** (*bät-täl'yün*), *n.* [Fr. *batallion*, dim. of *bataille*, battle-array.—See **BATTLE**.] A body of soldiers in an army, variable in number from 500 to 1000 men; a troop.

**Bát'ten**, *v. a. & v. n.* [Ger. *batten*, to profit; akin to *better*.] [*pp.* battening, batted.] To feast or fatten:—to make fast with battens.—2, *n.* [A variant of *bátton*.] A strip of board:—a skylight shutter.

**Bát'ter**, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre*.—See **BEAT**.] [*pp.* battering, battered.] To beat down; to wear out; to dull.—2, *n.* [O. Fr. *bature*, beating, something beaten.] Mixture of ingredients; dough:—slope.

**Bát'ter-ing-rám**, *n.* An ancient military engine for battering down walls.

**Bát'ter-y**, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*; It. *batteria*.—See **BATTERY**.] A raised work upon which cannons are mounted:—a combination of instruments used in electricity and galvanism.—(*Lav.*) A violent assault upon a man's person.

**Bát'ting**, *n.* [From *bat*, a pad or felted mass.] Cotton or wool for quilting.

**Bát'tle**, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*; from Late L. *batuere*, to beat; cognate with *beat* and *batter*.] A hostile encounter between two armies or fleets; a fight; a combat.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* battling, battled.] To contend in battle.

*Syn.*—*Fight* and *engagement* do not necessarily imply the use of weapons, as do *battle* and *combat*. A bloody *battle*; a general *engagement*; a single *combat*; a *fight* between dogs or armies.

**Bát'tle-ar-rá'y**, *n.* Order of battle.

**Bát'tle-áxe**, *n.* A weapon of war.

**Bát'tle-dóor**, *n.* [Sp. *batidor*, a beater, or beetle.] An instrument with a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

**Bát'tle-mént**, *n.* [O. Fr. *bataille*, a turret; akin to *bastile*; influenced by **BATTLE**.] A wall or parapet with embrasures or interstices; a breastwork.

**Bát'túe**, *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] A hunt of game by beating it out of the bushes or other hiding-place.

**Báw'ble**, *n.* Same as **BAWBLE**.

**Báw'bée**, *n.* [From the laird of Sillebawby, a mint-master in 1541.] An old Scottish coin of the value of a halfpenny or an American cent.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ü, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

**Báw'ble**, *n.* [O. Fr. *baubel*, *babel*, a trinket; Fr. *babiole*; akin to *babe*.] A gewgaw; a trinket.

**Báw'd**, *n.* [Akin to *bold*; but cf. Fr. *baud*, merry, and Welsh *bawald*, dirty.] A procurer or procuress; a pimp.

**Báw'dj-néss**, *n.* Obscenity or lewdness.

**Báw'dry**, *n.* Practice of bawds; obscenity.

**Báw'dy**, *a.* Filthy; obscene; unchaste.

**Báw'l**, *v. n.* [Icel. *baula*, Sw. *böla*, to low.] [*pp.* bawling, bawled.] To hoot; to shout; to cry.—2, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

**Bá'y**, *a.* [L. *badius*, reddish; Fr. *bai*.] Inclined to a chestnut color; reddish.—2, *n.* [Late L. *baia*; Fr. *baie*.] An arm of the sea; a gulf:—[Port. *baga*, from L. *bacca*, *bacca*, a berry] the laurel-tree:—[same as *abeyance*] the state of being kept off.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *aboyer*; It. *abbajare*; L. *baubari*.] [*pp.* baying, bayed.] To bark, as a dog.—4, *v. a.* To bark at.

**Bá'y'ber-ry**, *n.* A shrub that bears an oily berry.

**Bá'y'ber-ry-tál'lów**, *n.* Fragrant green wax of the bayberry; myrtle-wax.

**Bá'y'o-nét**, *n.* [Either from *Bayonne*, in France, or from O. Fr. *bayon*, an arrow or bolt.] A dagger fixed to a musket.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bayoneting, bayoneted.] To stab with a bayonet.

**Bayou** (*bí'ó* or *bí'ó*), *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a bowel or gut.] An outlet of a lake; a narrow inlet or creek.

**Bá'y-rüm**, *n.* A fragrant hair-wash and cosmetic obtained by distilling bay-leaves with rum.

**Bá'y'-sált**, *n.* Salt made of sea-water.

**Bá'y'-win'dów**, *n.* A bow-window; a window forming a bay or recess.

**Bá'y'wood** (-wúd), *n.* Honduras mahogany.

**Ba-zár'** (*ba-zár'*), *n.* [Per. *bazar*.] An Eastern market; a market-place:—a collection of shops.

**Bá'd'il'ium** (*bá'd'yüm*), *n.* [Gr. *βέλλιον*; cf. Heb. *b'dolakh*, pearl.] An aromatic gum.

**Bé**, *v. n.* [*i.* was; *pp.* being, been. Irregular in various parts.—See **AM**, **ART**, **IS**, **ARE**, **WERE**, **WEAR**, **WAST**.] [Cf. Gr. *φύειν*; L. *fi*, *fore*; A.-S. *beon*, to become.] To have some certain state; to exist.—It is used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed.—*Be* as a prefix is sometimes intensive, sometimes pejorative, and sometimes expresses the idea of making.

**Béach** (*béach*), *n.* [Norse, *bakki*, a back or ridge; but perhaps cognate with *beck*, a brook.] The sea-shore; the strand.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* beaching, beached.] To run, as a ship, upon the beach.

**Béa'con** (*bé'kn*), *n.* [A.-S. *beacon*.—See **BECKON**.] Something raised on an eminence for giving notice to navigators, or to alarm; a light-house.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* beaconing, beaconed.] To afford light; to light up.

**Béa'con-áge** (*bé'kn-áj*), *n.* Money paid for maintaining beacons:—a system of beacons.

**Béad** (*béad*), *n.* [A.-S. *beda*, *bede*, prayer; *beden*, to urge, to pray.—See **BD**.] One of many little balls strung upon a thread, used for necklaces or rosaries.—(*Arch.*) A small globular ornament; a drop; a bubble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* beading, beaded.] To form beads or bubbles on the surface.

**Béa'dle** (*bé'dl*), *n.* [Ger. *büttel*; O. E. *bydel*; Late L. *bidellus*; root of *bid*, to command.] An inferior officer of a court, public body, or parish:—a messenger.

**Béa'dle-shíp**, *n.* The office of a beadle.

**Béad'ról**, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

**Béads'mán**, *n.* [O. E. *beodeman*.—See **BEAD**.] A man employed to pray.

**Béad'y**, *a.* Bead-shaped, small, and clear.

**Béa'gle** (*bé'gl*), *n.* [Cf. Celtic *beag*, little.] A small hunting hound.

**Béak**, *n.* [Late L. *beccus*; It. *becco*; Fr. *bec*; probably Celtic; root of *pick* and *peak*.] Bill of a bird:—a thing pointed.

**Béak'ed** (*bé'ek* or *békt*), *a.* Having a beak.

**Béak'er**, *n.* [Ger. *becher*; Late L. *bicarium*; Gr.

*βικος*, a bowl or cup.—See **PRITCHER**.] A drinking cup or vessel:—a chemist's cup.

**Beam**, *n.* [O. E. *beam*, a tree; Ger. *baum*.] A timber in a building:—a part of a balance:—pole of a chariot:—a collection of parallel rays of light; *gleam*:—a stag's horn.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* beaming, beamed.] To shine forth; to emit rays; to be radiant.

**Beam'y**, *a.* Radiant; shining:—horned.

**Bean**, *n.* [A.-S. *bean*; Ger. *bohne*.] A garden vegetable; kind of pulse.

**Béar** (*bár*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *beran*; L. *ferre*; Gr. *φέρειν*; Skr. stem *bhar*.] [*i.* bore (bare); *pp.* bearing, borne.] To carry; to convey; to transport:—to support; to endure; to suffer.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* bore; *pp.* bearing, borne.] To suffer; to endure; to be patient:—to be fruitful or prolific; to press.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* bore (bare); *pp.* bearing, born or borne.] To bring forth, as a child; to give birth to.—4, *n.* [Ger. *bär*; A.-S. *bera*; Skr. *bhalla*.—Cf. L. *ferus*, wild; Gr. *θηρ*, *θηρ*, beast.] A rough, savage animal:—a depresser of stocks.



Bear.

The name of two constellations, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*; in the tail of the *Lesser Bear* is the pole-star.—5, *v. a.* [*pp.* bearing, beared.] To endeavor to depress or lower the price of stocks.

*Syn.*—*Bear* a burden; *carry* a load:—*conveyed* in a carriage; *transported* in a ship.—*Bear* affliction; *support* a burden; *endure* or *suffer* pain.

**Béar**, or **Bére**, *n.* [O. E. *bere*.—See **BARLEY**.] A kind of barley.

**Béar'a-ble**, *a.* Endurable; that may be borne.

**Béar'-báit-ing**, *n.* The act of baiting bears with dogs.

**Béard** (*béard*) [*bérd*, W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. I. H. St. R. C.; *bérd*, S.; *bárd*, Wm. Johnston], *n.* [Ger. *bart*; A.-S. *beard*; Slavic, *barđa*.] The hair that grows on the lips and chin:—a barb on an arrow or hook:—an awn.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bearding, bearded.] To take or pluck by the beard:—to oppose to the face.

**Béard'ed** (*béar'ed*), *a.* Having a beard.

**Béard'less**, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

**Béar'er** (*bár'er*), *n.* A carrier; a supporter.

**Béar'-gár-den**, *n.* A place where bears are kept.

**Béar'hérd**, *n.* One who tends bears.

**Béar'ing** (*bár'ing*), *n.* The position of one place from another:—behavior; mien:—that part of an axle which rests on its support.

**Béar'ing-rein** (-ráin), *n.* A check-rein.

**Béar'ish**, *a.* Having the quality of a bear; surly.

**Béar'-wárd** (*bár'wárd*), *n.* A keeper of bears.

**Béast**, *n.* [L. *bestia*; O. Fr. *beste*; Fr. *bête*.] An irrational animal; a brute.

**Béast'li-néss**, *n.* Brutality; filthiness.

**Béast'ly**, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse.

**Béat** (*béat*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *beatan*; Fr. *battre*.—See **BATTERY**, **PAT**.] [*i.* beat; *pp.* beating, beaten or beat.] To strike; to bruise:—to tread:—to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.—2, *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood:—to throb.—3, *n.* A stroke; a pulsation; act of striking:—the round of a watchman or patrol.

**Béat'en** (*bé'tn*), *p.* from *beat*. See **BEAT**.

**Bé-a-tíf'ic**, *a.* [L. *beatificus*, making happy.]

**Bé-a-tíf'ic-al**, *a.* Affording heavenly bliss; happy.

**Bé-át-i-fi-cá'tion**, *n.* [Late L. *beatificatio*.] The act of beatifying:—an act of the pope pronouncing a deceased person beatified in heaven.

**Bé-át'i-fy**, *v. a.* [L. *beatifico*; *beatus*, happy, and *facio*, to make; *beare*, *beatius*, to bless.] [*pp.* beatifying, beatified.] To bless; to make happy.

**Béat'ing**, *n.* The act of striking:—flogging.

mten, sír; móve, nór, sôn; báll, búr, rále, úse.—Ç, Ç, ç, soft; Ø, ø, ø, hard; § as z; ƒ as gz; this



**Be-ät'i-tüde**, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] Blessedness; happiness; bliss—an ascription of blessedness.  
**Beau** (bö), *n.*; pl. **Beaux** (böz). [Fr. *beau*, *bel*, handsome; L. *bellus*, fine.] A man of dress; a fop; a coxcomb;—a gallant.  
**Beau-ideal** (bö-ä-dé-äl), *n.* [Fr. *beau-ideal*.] An ideal model of excellence.—ideal excellence.  
**Beaujolais** (bö-zhō-lä), *n.* [The name of a district in France, from *Beaujeu*, its old capital.] A red Burgundy wine.  
**Beau-mönde** (bö-mönd'), *n.* [Fr.] The gay or fashionable world; fashionable people.  
**Beau-té-öus** (bü'te-üs), *n.* [Fr. *beau-té-üs*, *bu'te-üs*, *I.*; *bü'te-üs*, *H. St.*; *bü'tyus*, *E. F. K.*; *bü'che-üs*, *W.*.] Fair; beautiful.  
**Beau-ti-fül** (bü'ti-fül), *a.* Having beauty; fair; handsome; fine; pretty; graceful.  
*Syn.*—*Beautiful* is the strongest and most comprehensive of these epithets. A *beautiful* woman; a *beautiful* scenery; a *handsome* man; a *handsome* building; a *fine* lady; a *fine* prospect; a *fair* skin; a *pretty* child; *graceful* manner.  
**Beau-ti-fül-ly**, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.  
**Beau-ti-fy**, *v. a.* [pp. beautifying, beautified.] To adorn; to embellish.—2, *v. n.* To grow beautiful.  
**Beau-ty** (bü'te), *n.* [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*, handsome.] That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the senses, especially the eye or the ear; a particular grace;—a beautiful person or woman.  
**Beau-ty-spöt**, *n.* A patch or foil placed on the face to heighten beauty by contrast.  
**Bea-ver** (be'ver), *n.* [A.-S. *beofor*; Ger. *biber*; Czech, *bobr*; L. *fiber*; cf. Skr. *babhras*, brown, an ichneumon.] A fur-bearing rodent animal.—the fur of the beaver:—a hat:—[Obs. Fr. *bavière*, a bib; *bave*, saliva] a visor; the lower face-guard of a helmet.  
**Be-cal'm** (be-käm'), *v. a.* [pp. becalming, becalmed.] To still; to quiet; to calm:—to keep from motion, as a ship.  
**Be-cäme**, *i.* from *become*. See *BECOME*.  
**Be-cäuse**, *conj.* [O. E. *bi cause*, by reason.] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that; for.  
**Be-chamel** (bä-shä-mäl), *n.* [The inventor's name.] A delicate sauce or broth flavored with cream.  
**Be-chärm'**, *v. a.* [pp. becharming, becharmed.] To captivate; to charm.  
**Be-ck**, *v. n.* [Shortened from *beckon*.] [pp. beckoning, becked.] To make a sign with the head.—2, *v. a.* To call by a motion of the head.—3, *n.* A sign with the head; a nod:—[Ger. *bach*; A.-S. *bekkr*; Dut. *beek*] a brook.  
**Be-ck'on** (bäk'kn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *biecan*, *beacnian*; *beacan*, a sign, a beacon.] [pp. beckoning, beckoned.] To make a sign.—2, *v. a.* To make a sign to.—3, *n.* A sign without words; a beck.  
**Be-clöüd'**, *v. a.* [pp. beclouding, beclouded.] To dim; to obscure; to cloud.  
**Be-cöme** (be-küm'), *v. n.* [A.-S. *becuman*, to come by, to attain, to happen; Ger. *bekommen*.—See *COME*.] [i. became; pp. becoming, become.] To enter into some state; to be changed to; to be.—2, *v. a.* To add grace to; to befit; to suit.  
**Be-cöm'ing**, *a.* Graceful; suitable; comely; fit; proper; meet.  
*Syn.*—*Becoming* dress or manner; *graceful* attitude; *suitable* furniture; *fit* for the season; *proper* or *meet* for the occasion.  
**Be-cöm'ing-ly**, *ad.* In a becoming manner.  
**Be-cöm'ing-ness**, *n.* Decency; propriety.  
**Béd**, *n.* [A.-S. and Dut. *bed*; Ger. *bett*; Goth. *badi*.] Something to sleep on; a couch;—a bank of earth raised in a garden:—the channel of a

river, or any hollow:—a vein of ore; a layer; a stratum.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bedding, bedded.] To place in bed:—to plant in earth:—to lay in order; to stratify.—3, *v. n.* To lie.  
**Be-däb'ble**, *v. a.* [pp. bedabbling, bedabbled.] To wet; to besprinkle. [bespatter; to dash.  
**Be-däsh'**, *v. a.* [pp. bedashing, bedashed.] To place in bed:—to plant in earth:—to lay in order; to stratify.—3, *v. n.* To lie.  
**Be-däub'**, *v. a.* [pp. bedaubing, bedaubed.] To smear; to daub over. [make dim by lustre.  
**Be-däz'zle**, *v. a.* [pp. bedazzling, bedazzled.] To lie or position of beds or layers.  
**Béd-büg**, *n.* A fetid insect that infests beds.  
**Béd-chäm-ber**, *n.* A chamber for a bed.  
**Béd-clöthes**, *n. pl.* Coverlets and sheets, or clothes, for a bed. See *CLOTHES*.  
**Béd-ding**, *n.* The materials of a bed.—(Geol.) The lie or position of beds or layers.  
**Be-dëck'**, *v. a.* [pp. bedecking, bedecked.] To deck; to ornament; to adorn.  
**Bëde'-häuse**, *n.* [O. E. *bede*, prayer (see *BEAD*), and *house*:—a house for *bedesmen*; these were often paupers, who were required to pray for their benefactors.] A hospital; an almshouse.  
**Be-dëv'il** (be-dëv'ül), *v. a.* [pp. bedeviling, bedeviled.] To throw into disorder:—to abuse; to corrupt. [To moisten gently.  
**Be-dëw'** (be-dü'), *v. a.* [pp. bedewing, bedewed.]  
**Béd-fäst**, *a.* [Bed, and *fäst*, firmly fixed.] Bedridden; confined to the bed.  
**Béd-fäl-löw**, *n.* One lying in the same bed.  
**Béd-häng-ings**, *n. pl.* Curtains of a bed.  
**Be-dight'** (be-dit'), *v. a.* [See *DIGHT*.] [i. bedight or bedighted; pp. bedighting, bedighted or bedight.] To adorn:—to dress.  
**Be-dim'**, *v. a.* [pp. bedimming, bedimmed.] To make dim; to darken.  
**Be-diz'en** (be-diz'n) [be-diz'n, S. W. P. F. Ja. K. S. M. R.; be-diz'zn, C. Wb. St.; be-diz'zn or be-diz'n, H. I.], *v. a.* [See *DIZEN*.] [pp. bedizening, bedizened.] To dress gaudily.  
**Be-diz'en-mënt**, *n.* The act of bedizening or state of being bedizened.  
**Béd-lam**, *n.* [The old priory of St. Mary of *Bethlehem*, in London, became a hospital for lunatics.] A hospital for lunatics.  
**Béd'än-in**, *n.* [Arab. *badawiy*, pl. *badawin*, desert dwellers; *badu*, a desert.] A nomadic Arab.  
**Béd-piece**, or **Béd-pläte**, *n.* The foundation plate of an engine or machine.  
**Béd-post**, *n.* The post of a bedstead.  
**Be-drag'gle**, *v. a.* [pp. bedraggling, bedraggled.] To soil in the dirt. [To drench; to soak.  
**Be-drënc'h'**, *v. a.* [pp. bedrenching, bedrenched.]  
**Béd-rid**, or **Béd-rid-den**, *a.* [From *bed*, and *ride*, to be borne.] Confined to the bed by sickness, age, or infirmity.  
**Béd-rööm**, *n.* A room to sleep in.  
**Béd-side**, *n.* The side of a bed.  
**Béd-sö-re**, *n.* A sore produced in a person who has been long bedridden.  
**Béd-stëäd** (bäd'stëäd), *n.* [Bed, and *stead*, to support.] The frame of a bed.  
**Béd-sträw**, *n.* Straw for a bed:—a plant of several kinds. [of a bed.  
**Béd-tick**, *n.* A case, or tick, to hold the feathers.  
**Béd-time**, *n.* Time to go to bed or to rest.  
**Bëe**, *n.* [A.-S. *beo*; Dut. *bij*; Ger. *biene*.] An insect that makes honey and wax.  
**Bëe'-brëäd**, *n.* The pollen of flowers used by bees in feeding their young.  
**Bëech**, *n.* [A.-S. *boece*, *bece*, *boc*; Ger. *buche*; L. *fagus*; Gr. *φάγος*, *φηγός*, root of *φάγειν*, to eat; from its edible nuts.] A well-known forest tree and its wood.  
**Bëech'en**, *a.* Made of beech.  
**Bëech'mäst**, *n.* The fruits or nuts of the beech.  
**Bëech'nüt**, *n.* A nut of the beech.



Beaver.



Bee.

ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

**Bëef**, *n.* [Fr. *boeuf*, ox; L. *bos*, *bovis*; Gr. *βοῦς*.] Flesh of an ox, bull, or cow:—an ox.  
**Bëef-eat-er**, *n.* One who eats beef:—[the derivation from *buffetier*, sideboard-man or buffet-man, is not historically correct] a yeoman of the king of England's guard. [broiling.  
**Bëef-steak**, *n.* [See *STEAK*.] A slice of beef for their combs to the hives; propolis.  
**Bëe'-glüe**, *n.* A substance with which bees cement their combs to the hives; propolis.  
**Bëe'hive**, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.  
**Bëe'-line**, *n.* [The bee is said to fly homeward in a straight line.] A straight line; air-line.  
**Been** (bin) [bin, S. W. J. Sm. C. Wb.; ben, P. F. Ja. K. R. I., R. G. White, St.], *p.* from the verb *be*.  
**Bëer**, *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *bier*; A.-S. *beor*; Fr. *bière*.— Cf. *bere*, barley.] Liquor made of malt and hops.  
**Bëes'wax**, *n.* Wax made by bees.  
**Bëes'-wing**, *n.* [From its filmy appearance.] A crust consisting of scales of tartar formed on port and other wines.  
**Bëet**, *n.* [L. *beta*; Fr. *bette*.] A garden vegetable.  
**Bëet'le**, *n.* [A.-S. *bitula*, *bitela*; root of *BITE*.] An insect of which there are many species; a coleopteran:—[A.-S. *bieta*, *bieta*, *bieta*; root of *BITE*] a heavy wooden mallet.—2, *v. n.* [pp. beetling, beetled.] [Probably alluding to the prominent eyes of some beetles.] To jut out; to hang over.—3, *v. a.* To beat with a beetle or mallet:—to produce figures on by means of a beetle or beetling-machine.  
**Bëet'le**, *n.* A machine for producing figures on fabrics by pressure from corrugated or indented rollers.  
**Bëet'le-bröwëd**, *a.* Having prominent brows.  
**Bëevës** (bëvz), *n.*; pl. of *beef*. Cattle; oxen.  
**Be-fäll'**, *v. a.* [i. befell; pp. befalling, befallen.] To betide; to happen to.—2, *v. n.* To happen; to occur. [to become; to fit.  
**Be-fitt'**, *v. a.* [pp. befitting, befitted.] To suit; to become; suitable; fit.  
**Be-fög'**, *v. a.* [pp. befogging, befogged.] To involve in fog:—to mystify.  
**Be-fööl'**, *v. a.* [pp. befooling, befooled.] To infuriate; to make a fool of.  
**Be-för'e**, *prep.* [A.-S. *beforem*.—See *FORE*.] Farther onward; in the front of; in presence of; prior to; superior to.—2, *ad.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto:—farther onward.  
**Be-för'e'händ**, *ad.* [Hand may note direction, as in *forehand*, *right-hand*.— Cf. L. *præ manu*, in readiness.] In anticipation; previously; antecedently; at first. [to pollute; to foul.  
**Be-fül'**, *v. a.* [pp. befouling, befoiled.] To soil; to befoul.  
**Be-friënd'**, *v. a.* [pp. befriending, befriended.] To favor; to assist. [decorate with fringes.  
**Be-fringe'**, *v. a.* [pp. befringing, befringed.] To confuse or stupefy, as with drink; to bemuddle.  
**Bëg**, *v. n.* [O. E. & Anglo-Fr. *begegn*; A.-S. *bedecian*; Goth. *bijjan*, to ask.— See *BID*.] Others derive it from the bag or wallet of mendicants; others from *beghard*, an old term nearly synonymous with *Béguin*, a male member of a religious society now represented by the *Béguines*. [pp. begging, begged.] To ask alms; to live upon alms.—2, *v. a.* To ask humbly and earnestly, as a person in want; to crave; to entreat for.  
**Be-gän'**, *v.* See *BEGIN*.  
**Be-gäss'**, *n.* [See *BAGASSE*.] The sugar-cane after being cut and crushed:—also spelled *megass*.  
**Be-gëm'**, *v. a.* [pp. begemming, begemmed.] To stud, as with gems.  
**Be-gët'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *begitan*, to get.— See *GET*.] [i. begot (begat); pp. begetting, begotten or begot.] To generate; to procreate.



Beetle.

**Bëg'gar**, *n.* [See *BEG*.] One who lives by begging.—2, *v. a.* [pp. begging, begged.] To reduce to beggary; to impoverish:—to exhaust.  
**Bëg'gar-li-ness**, *n.* Meanness; poverty.  
**Bëg'gar-ly**, *a.* Mean; poor; needy.  
**Bëg'gar-y**, *n.* Indigence; want; poverty.  
**Be-gilt'**, *p. a.* Gilded or gilt.  
**Be-gin'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beginnan*, *onginnan*; Goth. *uginnan*; by some referred to A.-S. *ginan*, to open, to yawn (see *YAWN*); by others to the root of *genus*, *generate*.] [i. began; pp. beginning, begun.] To take the first step; to commence.—2, *v. a.* To enter upon; to commence; to originate.  
*Syn.*—*Begin* a work; *begin* to write; *commence* an operation; *enter upon* an employment.  
**Be-gin'ner**, *n.* One who begins; a tyro.  
**Be-gin'ning**, *n.* The first origin; first act; first part; commencement; *origin*.  
**Be-gird'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *begyrdan*.— See *GIRD*.] [i. begirt or begirded; pp. begirding, begirt or begirded.] To gird; to bind round; to surround; to shut in.  
**Be-gnaw'** (be-naw'), *v. a.* [pp. begnawing, begnawed.] To bite; to eat away.  
**Be-göne**, *interj.* [E. *gone*.] An exclamation commanding to go away; haste away.  
**Be-gö'nä-a**, *n.* [Named in honor of M. Bégon.] A genus of ornamental plants, natives of Central and South America.  
**Be-göt'**, *i. & p.* from *beget*. See *BEGET*.  
**Be-göt'ten** (bë-göt'tn), *p.* from *beget*.  
**Be-grime'**, *v. a.* [pp. begrimming, begrimed.] To soil with soot or dirt; to grime.  
**Be-grüde**, *v. a.* [pp. begrudging, begrudged.] To envy the possession of; to grudge.  
**Be-gulle'** (bë-gül'), *v. a.* [See *GULE* and *WILE*.] [pp. beguiling, beguiled.] To impose upon; to deceive pleasingly; to allure; to divert; to amuse.  
**Bëguinage** (bä-gën-äzh), *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Béguines.  
**Bëguine** (bä-gën), *n.* [Fr., from Lambert *Béguin*, their founder.] One of a certain order of religious women.  
**Bëgum**, *n.* [Per. *begam*, Turk. *bigim*, princess, fem. of *big*, or *beg*, a bey or ruler.— See *BEG*.] A Hindu princess.  
**Be-gün'**, *p.* from *begin*.  
**Be-hälf'** (bë-hälf'), *n.* [O. E. *bihalve*, beside, a prep. from *bi*, by, and *half*, a half, aside.] Favor; cause favored; interest; account; sake; support; vindication.  
**Be-häve'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *behabban*; *be*, by or about, and *habban*, to have, to hold.— See *HAVE*.] [pp. behaving, behaved.] To conduct; to demean; to carry:—used often with the reciprocal pronoun:—to conduct one's self well.—2, *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.  
**Be-häv'ior** (bë-häv'yör), *n.* Manner of behaving or of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment:—action.  
**Be-hëäd'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beheafdan*; *be*, priv., and *heafod*, head.] [pp. beheading, beheaded.] To deprive of the head.  
**Be-hëld'**, *i. & p.* from *behold*.  
**Bë-he-möth** [bë'he-möth, W. P. J. F. St. I. Ja. Sm. N. R. C.; bë'hë'möth, Ash, Mu., *Maunder*], *n.* [Heb., plural form of *b'hemah*, a beast.— Cf. Egypt. *pehemau*, "water-ox."] An animal described in Job, perhaps the hippopotamus.  
**Be-hëst'**, *n.* [A.-S. *bæstas* (corrupted to *biheste*) long and properly meant "a promise" (from *hatan*, to call; see *HIGHT*; *bihatan*, to promise), but acquired the sense of the cognate *hest*, a command.] Command; precept; mandate.  
**Be-hind'**, *prep.* [A.-S. *behindan*, from behind; *be*, and *hindan*, behind; Ger. *hinten*.] At the back of; following; remaining after; inferior to.—2, *ad.* In the rear; backward; back.  
**Be-hind'händ**, *ad. & a.* [On type of the much older *beforehand*.] It appears to replace the old

mien, sör; möve, nör, söm; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—Ç, Ç, ç, ß, soft; Ç, Ç, ç, ß, hard; § as z; x as gz; this



*behaldan*, from behind.] In a backward state; in arrears; backward; tardy.

**Be-höld', v. a.** [A.-S. *bihaldan*, to hold by; hence to keep, to observe, to look..] [i. beheld; pp. beholding, beheld (beholden).] To see; to observe attentively; to look at.—2, v. n. To look.—3, *interj.* See; lo; observe.

*Syn.*—A person *beholds* that which excites interest or admiration; he *sees* involuntarily; *looks* attentively; *observes* and *views* carefully.

**Be-höld'en** (be-höld'en), *p. a.* Bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.

**Be-höld'er, n.** One who beholds or sees.

**Be-höf', n.** [Dut. *behoef*; Ger. *behoef*; cognate with *have* and *heave*, in the sense of to take up, to acquire.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

**Be-höf'v'able, a.** Fit; expedient.

**Be-höve', or Be-höve', v. a.** [A.-S. *behoefan*.—See *BEHOOF*.] pp. behooving or behaving, behooved or behoved.] To be fit for; to be due; to be incumbent on; to become.

**Beige** (baj or bāzh), *n.* [Fr. *gray*, undyed; It. *bigio*.—Cf. *BAIZE*.] Undyed serge, a material for ladies' dresses, &c.

**Be'ing, p.** from *be*. Existing.—2, *n.* Existence; a particular state.—a person; any living creature. [decorate with jewels.]

**Be-je-wel', v. a.** [pp. bejewelling, bejewelled.] To be-ju'oo (bā-hū'ko), *n.* [Sp.] The Indian cane, a reed-like twining plant of tropical America.

**Be-lā'bor, v. a.** [See *LABOR*.] pp. belaboring, belabored.] To beat soundly; to ply.

**Be-lā'te', v. a.** [pp. belating, belated.] To retard; to make too late.

**Be-lā'ted, a.** Benighted; too late.

**Be-lā'y', v. a.** [A.-S. *belegan*; Dut. *beleggen*; by, about, and *lay*, in the sense of *entwine*.] pp. belaying, belayed.] To block up; to attack; to besiege.—(Naut.) To fasten, as a rope.

**Be-lā'y-ing-pin, n.** (Naut.) A strong pin round which ropes are belayed.

**Bēlch, v. n.** [A.-S. *bealcian*; O. E. *bolken*.] [pp. belching, belched.] To eject wind from the stomach.—2, v. a. To throw out with violence.—3, *n.* An act of belching; an eructation.

**Bēl'dam, n.** [O. E. *bel*, fair, implying a relationship (cf. Fr. *beau-père*), and *dam*, a mother; in later use ironical, with a reference to Fr. *belle dame*, fair lady.] An old woman; a hag.

**Be-lē'guer, v. a.** [Dut. *beleggen*, from *leger*, a camp; Ger. *belagern*.—See *LEAGUER*.] pp. beleaguering, beleaguered.] To besiege; to beset.

**Be-lēm'ite, n.** [Gr. *βελουον*, thunder—once thought to be a petrified thunder-bolt.] (Geol.) A fossil, the relic of an extinct molluscous marine animal; vulgarly called thunderstone or arrow-head.

**Bel-esprit** (bē'les-prē'), *n.*; pl. *Beaux-esprits* (bōz'es-prē'). [Fr.] A man of wit.

**Bēl'fry, n.** [Fr. *befroi*; O. Fr. *berfrey*; O. Ger. *berfrū*, a movable tower, a watch-tower: from the association of a *bell* with a tower the form *bel* was developed.] A tower for a bell.

**Bē'l'al, n.** [Heb.] Worthlessness.—the devil.

**Be-li'bel, v. a.** [pp. belibelling, belibelled.] To traduce; to libel. [to calumniate.]

**Be-lie', v. a.** [pp. belying, belied.] To slander;

**Be-lief** (be-lee'), *n.* [O. E. *belief*, for A.-S. *gēlefa*, akin to Ger. *glaube*, faith, to *LOVE*, and to *LIEF*.] The act of believing; thing believed; creed; faith.—confidence.

*Syn.*—*Trust* in opinion is called *belief*; in religious opinion or divine testimony, *faith*; in pecuniary worth, *credit*; in moral probity, *confidence*—the articles of belief, *creed*.

**Be-liēv'able, a.** That may be believed.

**Be-liēve'** (be-lee'), *v. a.* [See *BELIEF*; O. E. *bi-leven*; A.-S. *gēlefan*; Goth. *galaufjan*; Ger. *glauben*.] pp. believing, believed.] To exercise belief in; to credit; to trust; to think true.—2, v. n. To have belief; to think.

**Be-liēv'er, n.** One who believes.

**Be-like', ad.** Probably; likely. [Antiq.]

**Be-lit'tle, v. a.** [pp. belittling, belittled.] To make little; to detract from; to minimize.

**Bēll, n.** [A.-S. *bellan*, to roar.] A hollow, sounding vessel of metal.—a blossom.—a bubble.

**Bēl-la-dōn'na, n.** [It. for "fair lady;" said to be employed by ladies to enlarge the pupil of the eye.] A poisonous plant; deadly nightshade.

**Bēll'bird, n.** A name common to several birds, from their bell-like notes.

**Bēlle** (bēl), *n.* [Fr.—See *BEAU*.] A young lady admired for beauty; a gay young lady.

**Bēlles-lettres** (bēl-let'tr) [bēl-lā'tr, W. J. F. K.; bēl-lē'tr, P. J. Sm. R. I. H. St.; bēl-lā'tr, E. C. Wb.], *n. pl.* [Fr. for "fine, or polite, letters."] Polite literature, as rhetoric, poetry, criticism, and philology; classical authors.

**Bēl-lēt-ris'tic, a.** Of or pertaining to belles-lettres.

**Bēll'flower, n.** A bell-shaped flower.

**Bēll'found'er, n.** One who casts bells.

**Bēll'hāng'er, n.** One who hangs bells.

**Bēll'j-cōse', a.** [L. *bellicosus*, warlike; *bellum*, war.] Warlike; belligerent.

**Bēll'ig'er-ēt, a.** [L. *belligerere*, *belligerantis*, to wage war; *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, to wage.] Waging war; engaged in war.—2, *n.* A party carrying on war.

**Bēll'ing, n.** [A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow.] The cry of the deer.

**Bēll'mān, n.** A public crier;—a bell-ringer.

**Bēll'mēt'al** (bēl-mēt'l), *n.* An alloy or mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells.

**Bēll'ow** (bēll'ō), *v. n.* [A.-S. *bellan*, *bylgian*, to bellow; O. E. *between*.] pp. bellowing, bellowed.] To make a noise as a bull; to cry aloud; to roar.—2, *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

**Bēll'ow-ing, n.** Loud noise; a roaring.

**Bēll'ows** (bēll'ūs) [bēll'ūs, S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.; bēll'ōz, N. Ja. D. Co. St. I.], *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw. *balg*, Dan. *baelger*, bellows; A.-S. *bylg*, a bag; *blast-bely*, also *bely*, a bellows; akin to *BELLY*.] A machine for blowing the fire.

**Bēll'ows-fish** (bēll'ūs-), *n.* (Ich.) A spiny-finned fish:—called also *trumpet-fish*.

**Bēll'ū-ine, a.** [L. *belluinus*, beastly; *bellua*, a beast.] Bestial; beastly; brutal.

**Bēll'wēth'er, n.** A sheep carrying a bell.

**Bēll'wort** (-wūrt), *n.* [See *WORT*.] (Bot.) A name common to various plants producing bell-shaped flowers.

**Bēll'y, n.** [A.-S. *belig*, *bely*, a bag, the belly; O. E. *bely*.] That part of the body which contains the entrails; abdomen;—a protuberance.—2, v. n. [pp. belying, belied.] To swell out.

**Bēll'y-āghe, n.** Pain in the bowels; colic.

**Bēll'y-bānd, n.** A girth for a horse.

**Be-lōng', v. n.** [Ger. & Dut. *belang*, consequence, concern; *belangen*, to concern.] pp. belonging, belonged.] To be the property of; to appertain; to adhere; to have relation; to relate.

**Be-lōng'ings, n. pl.** What belongs to a person or thing; property.

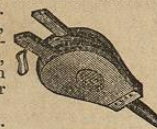
**Be-lōved** (be-lūv'd), *p.* Loved; as, He was much beloved.—2, a. (be-lūv'ed). Much loved; dear; as, a beloved son.

**Be-lōw', prep.** [See *LOW*.] Under in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of.—2, *ad.* In a lower place, on earth.

**Bēlt, n.** [A.-S. *belt*, L. *balteus*, belt.] That which encompasses; a girdle; a cincture; a sash; hand; *zone*.—2, v. a. [pp. belting, belted.] To gird with a belt; to encircle.

**Bēlt'ing, n.** Belts collectively; the system of belts conveying power to the machinery of a factory.

**Be-lū'ga, n.** [Russ., from *belo*, white.] A species of whale, called *white-fish*:—a kind of sturgeon.



Bellows.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

**Bēl've-dēre, n.** [It., "fair view;" *bello*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see, or a sight.] (Arch.) A pavilion, gallery, or structure on the top of a house or palace, or on an eminence.

**Be-māsk', v. a.** [pp. bemasking, bemasked.] To hide; to conceal; to mask. [in the mirr.]

**Be-mire', v. a.** [pp. bemiring, bemired.] To drag

**Be-mōan', v. a.** [pp. bemoaning, bemoaned.] To lament; to bewail.

**Be-mōan'ing, n.** Lamentation.

**Be-mōck', v. a.** [pp. bemocking, bemocked.] To treat with mockery; to mock.

**Bēnch, n.** [A.-S. *benca*; a variant of *BANK*.] A long seat:—a tribunal of justice; the court; the body of judges:—a natural terrace.

**Bēnch'er, n.** A senior member of a society governing the English inns of court.

**Bēnch'-shōw, n.** [From the *bench* or table on which the animals are shown.] An exhibition of dogs or other animals. [by a judge.]

**Bēnch-war'rānt** (-wō'rānt), *n.* A warrant issued

**Bēnd, v. a.** [A.-S. *bandan*; allied to *BIND* and *BAND*.] [i. bent or bended; pp. bending, bent or bended.] To make crooked:—to direct to a certain point; to incline; to bow.—2, v. n. To be incurvated:—to yield.—3, *n.* A curve; a crook; a flexure; a bent:—bend-leather; a band.

**Bēnd'-leath'er** (-lēth'er), *n.* [From *bend*, a band or fillet, a word now chiefly heraldic; Fr. *bande*; O. Fr. *bande*.] Half a butt, or full hide, of sole-leather is a *side* or *bend*.] Strong sole-leather.

**Bēnd'er, n.** A drunken spree; a carousal [Low]:—a person or thing that bends.

**Be-nēath'** [be-nēth', H. I. St.], *prep.* [Be, locative, and A.-S. *nidan*, below; Ger. *nieden*.—Cf. *NETHER*.] Lower in place, rank, excellence, or dignity; under; unworthy of.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; below.

**Bēn'ē-dict, n.** [L. *benedictus*, blessed; from a character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."] A cant term for a married man; a newly-married man.

**Bēn'ē-dic'tine, a.** Belonging to St. Benedict.

**Bēn'ē-dic'tion, n.** [L. *benedictio*; *benedicere*, to bless; *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to speak.] An invocation of happiness; a blessing;—institution of an abbot.

**Bēn'ē-fac'tion, n.** [L. *benefactio*; *beneficere*, to benefit (q. v.).] Act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; donation; gift.

*Syn.*—*Benefactions* to the poor; *donations* for charity; an unexpected *gratitude*; a free gift.

**Bēn'ē-fac'tor, n.** [L.] One who confers a benefit.

**Bēn'ē-fac'tress, n.** A female benefactor.

**Bēn'ē-fice, n.** [L. *beneficium*, a favor; *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] An ecclesiastical living.

**Bēn'ē-ficed** (bēn'ē-fis't), *a.* Having a benefice, or a kind action; kindness; bounty; charity.

**Be-nēf'icent, a.** [L. *beneficus*, comp. *beneficentior*.] Bountiful; munificent; benevolent; kind; liberal; generous.

**Bēn'ē-fī'cial** (bēn'ē-fīsh'ial), *a.* [L. *beneficialis*.] Conferring benefits; advantageous; serviceable:—entitled to benefits.

**Bēn'ē-fī'cial-ly, ad.** Advantageously.

**Bēn'ē-fī'cia-ry** (bēn'ē-fīsh'ya-ry), *a.* [L. *beneficiarius*.] Holding something from another:—pertaining to benefits, or to a benefice.—2, *n.* One who is possessed of a benefice:—a person benefited:—a student assisted by charity.

**Bēn'ē-fit, n.** [L. *benefactum*; Fr. *bienfait*; O. Fr. *benfet*; L. *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] An act of kindness; good office; favor; a kindness; service:—advantage; account; avail; gain; profit.—2, v. a. [pp. benefiting, benefited.] To do good to; to assist; to help.—3, v. n. To gain advantage.

*Syn.*—Princes confer *benefits* and *favours* on subjects; subjects perform *services* for rulers; neighbors do acts of *kindness* to one another. Advantage of situation; *gain* or *profit* in trade.

**Bēn'ē-fit'ee', n.** One who receives, or is to receive, a benefit; a beneficiary.

**Be-nēv'ō-lēnce, n.** [L. *benevolentia*.] Disposition to do good; good-will; kindness; benignity; humanity:—an arbitrary tax.

*Syn.*—*Benevolence* is the desire of doing good; *beneficence*, actual goodness. The great should manifest condescending *benignity*; *humanity* extends to all; *kindness* to friends and neighbors; *tenderness* to the suffering.—See *PHILANTHROPY*.

**Be-nēv'ō-lēt, a.** [L. *bene*, well, and *velle*, *volentis*, to wish.] Disposed to do good; kind; humane; benignant; *beneficent*.

**Bēn-gā-lēē', n.** [Native, *Bangali*.] A native of Bengal:—the native language of Bengal.

**Bēn-gāl'-light** (bēn-gāw'lit), *n.* A vivid light used in signalling and in pyrotechny.

**Be-night'** (be-nit'), *v. a. [Be, intensive, and *night*.] [pp. beighting, beighted.] To involve in darkness.*

**Be-night'ed, p. a.** Involved in mental or moral darkness:—grossly ignorant.

**Be-nign'** (be-nin'), *a.* [L. *benignus*, kind, gentle; *bene*, well, and *genus*, born.] Kind; gentle; gracious; mild.

**Be-nig'nant, a.** [A variant of *benign*, on type of *malignant*.] Kind; gracious; good.

**Be-nig'ni-ty, n.** [L. *benignitas*.] Goodness of heart; *beneficence*; *beneficence*; graciousness; kindness.

**Be-nig'n'ly** (be-nin'le), *ad.* Favorably.

**Bēn'ī-son** (bēn'ng-zū), *n.* [O. E. *beneyson*, O. Fr. *beneyson*, benediction.] Blessing; benediction.

**Bēnitier** (bā-nē-tē-ā), *n.* [Fr. *bénir*, to bless; *béniit*, blessed.] The vessel used in Roman Catholic churches for holy water.

**Bēnt, i. & p.** from *bend*.—2, *n.* State of being bent; flexure; declivity:—inclination; tendency; purpose:—[Ger. *binse*; A.-S. *binet*, *beonet*] grass; a stalk of grass.

**Bēn'tham-ism, n.** The system of Jeremy Bentham; utilitarianism. [Bentham.]

**Bēn'tham-ite, n.** One belonging to the school of

**Be-nūmb'** (be-nūm'), *v. a. [A.-S. *benomen*, part. from *beniman*, to deprive; cf. *NUMB*, and *Local Eng. nim*, to take; Ger. *nehmen*, to take.] [pp. benumbing, benumbed.] To make torpid.*

**Bēn'zine, n.** Same as *BENZOLE*.

**Bēn-zō'ic, a.** (Chem.) Relating to benzoin.

**Bēn-zō'ic, n.** [Fr. *benjoin*; It. *benzoi*; Arab. *luban jawi*, oilbannum of Java.] A resinous juice of a tree in Sumatra, &c.:—called also *gum-benjamin*.

**Bēn'zole, n.** [Benzoin and L. *oleum*, oil.] A fluid commonly obtained from petroleum, and used in varnishes, &c.

**Bēn'zo-līne, n.** Same as *BENZOLE*.

**Be-paint', v. a.** [pp. bepainting, bepainted.] To cover with paint. [mark with pinches.]

**Be-pinch', v. a.** [pp. bepinching, bepinched.] To be-pōw'der, v. a. [pp. bepowdering, bepowdered.] To dress out; to powder.

**Be-prāise', v. a.** [pp. bepraising, bepraised.] To praise greatly; to laud.

**Be-queath', v. a.** [A.-S. *cwedan*, to say, whence *quoth*; *be* here makes the verb transitive.] [pp. bequeathing, bequeathed.] To leave by will to another; to devise:—written also *bequeathe*.

**Be-quest', n.** Something left by will; legacy:—the act of bequeathing.

**Be-rāte', v. a.** [See *RATE*.] [pp. berating, berated.] To revile; to vilify; to abuse. [berberry.]

**Bēr'be-rine, n.** An alkaloid from the root of the

**Bēr'ber-ry, n.** A berry. See *BARBERRY*.

**Bēre, n.** A species of barley. See *BEAR*.

**Be-rāve', v. a.** [A.-S. *reafian*, to plunder.—See *REAVE* and *ROB*.] [i. bereaved or bereft; pp. bereaving, bereaved or bereft.] To strip; to deprive of; to dispossess.

**Be-rēave'ment, n.** The act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; deprivation; loss.

**Be-rēft', i. & p.** from *bereave*.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, use.—G, g, ġ, soft; G, g, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this,