

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'a-ble, *a.* Fit; expedient.

Be-höve', or **Be-höve'**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *behofian*.—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-w'e'l, *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't'ed, *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.

Bē'lich, *v. n.* [A.-S. *belician*; 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.

Bē'l'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'a'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. *βελειμων*, 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.

Bē'l'ry, *n.* [Fr. *beffroi*; O. Fr. *berfrey*; O. Ger. *berfrū*, a movable tower, a watch-tower: from the association of a bell with a tower the form *beltry* 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-lie'f (be-lef'), *n.* [O. E. *belief*, for A.-S. *gelafo*, 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'a-ble, *a.* That may be believed.

Be-liēve' (be-lēv'), *v. a.* [See **BELIEF**; O. E. *bi-leven*; A.-S. *gelafo*; 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.

Bēll-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.

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

Bēll'et-ris'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres.

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

Bēll'fōund'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'ōw (bēll'ō), *v. n.* [A.-S. *byllan*, *byllian*, 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. *bælger*, bellows; A.-S. *bylig*, 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 (-würt), *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, *v. 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'ē-er, *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 *gratuity*; 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-fist), *a.* Having a benefice, or a kind action; kindness; bounty; charity.

Be-nēf'i-cēnt, *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'ing-zū), *n.* [O. E. *beneyson*, O. Fr. *beneyson*, benediction.] Blessing; benediction.

Bēnitier (bā-nē-tē-ā), *n.* [Fr. *benit*, to bless; *benit*, 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 Bentham.

Be-nūmb' (be-nūm'), *v. a.* [A.-S. *benomen*, part. from *benman*, 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-line, *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 pinch.

Be-pōw'd'er, *v. a.* [pp. bepowd'ring, 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 *berberry*.

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

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

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

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

Be-rēft', *i. & p.* from *bereave*.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, use.—G, G, g, g, soft; G, G, G, G, hard; S as Z; X as GZ; THIS,

Be-rét'ta, *n.* Same as **BIRETTA**.
Bérg, *n.* [Ger. *berg*, a mountain.] An iceberg.
Bér-ga-mót, *n.* [It. *bergamotta*; *Bergamo*, a town of Italy, or from Turk. *beg-armuli*, prince's pear.] A sort of orange:—a variety of pear.
Bér-gan-der, *n.* [O. E. *berg*, a burrow, and **GANDER**; from its habits; but cf. Ger. *bergente*, mountain duck; *berg*, a mountain, and *ente*, a duck.] A species of large duck; shel-drake.
Bérg-gilt, *n.* [Sw. *Berggilt*, } *berggilt*; } *berg*, a rock, and } *gilt*, a swine.] A sea-fish resembling the perch.—*sea-perch*.
Be-rhyme', *v. a.* [See **RHyme**.] [*pp.* berhyming, berhymed.] To form in rhyme; to rhyme.
Be-rin', or **Bér-lin** [ber-lin', S. W. J. F. Ja. H.; ber-lin', P. K. Sm. R. Wb.], *n.* A kind of coach.
Be-rin'-wool, (-wül), *n.* A name common to **Bér-lin'-wool** } various kinds of dyed worsted } yarns used for knitting, &c.
Bérme, or **Bérm**, *n.* [Fr. *berme*; Norse *barmr*, a border.] (*Fort.*) A narrow level space along the interior slope of a parapet.
Bér-ry, *n.* [Ger. *beere*; A.-S. *berige*; Dan. *bær*.] Any small fruit containing seeds.
Bér-sérk, or **Bér-sérk-er**, *n.* [Icel. *berserk*, accusative of *berserker*, probably at first meaning a bear-skin, or bearskin coat.] A warrior characterized by frenzied, reckless daring.
Bérth, *n.* [O. E. *berth*, a shelter; A.-S. *beorgan*, to protect.—Cf. **BOARD**.] A station of a ship:—a place or box to sleep in:—a station; employment:—sea-room.
Bérth-age, *n.* The occupation of a berth:—cost of using a berth. [*stone*.]
Bér-yl (ber'il), *n.* [Gr. *βήρυλλος*.] A precious stone.
Be-sé-oh', *v. a.* [A variant of **SEEK**.] [*i.* besought; *pp.* beseeching, besought.] To entreat; to implore; to supplicate.
Be-seém', *v. a.* [Be and *seem*.] [*pp.* beseeching, beseeched.] To become; to be fit for.
Be-sét', *v. a.* [A.-S. *besettan*; Goth. *bisotjan*.—See **SET**.] [*i.* beset; *pp.* besetting, beset.] To besiege; to surround; to waylay; to embarrass; to fall upon.
Be-sét'-ment, *n.* The act of besetting, or state of being beset; that which besets; embarrassment.
Be-sét'-ting, *p. a.* Habitually assailing.
Be-shrew' (be-shrú'), *v. a.* [O. E. *schrewen*, to curse; *schrewe*, shrew, evil, bad; literally, biting, cutting.—Cf. **SHRED**, **SHREWD**, **SHREW**.] [*pp.* beshrewing, beshrewed.] To wish a curse to.
Be-side', *prep.* [See **SIDE**.] At the side of:—over and above; distinct from; other than.
Be-side', *ad.* More than that; moreover; not **Be-sides'**, } in this number; except; else.
Be-sides', *prep.* Aside from.
Be-siege' (be-séj'), *v. a.* [See **STRÖE**.] [*pp.* besieging, besieged.] To invest with an armed force; to lay siege to.
Be-siege'r, *n.* One who besieges.
Be-sique', (-be-zék'), *n.* [Fr. *bésique* or *bésy*.] A game at cards.
Be-zique', } game at cards.
Be-slime', *v. a.* [See **SLIME**.] [*pp.* besliming, beslimed.] To soil; to daub with slime.
Be-smear', *v. a.* [See **SMEAR**.] [*pp.* besmearing, besmeared.] To bedaub; to soil; to smear.
Be-smirch', *v. a.* [See **SMIRCH**.] [*pp.* besmirching, besmirched.] To soil; to discolor; to smirch.
Be-smut', *v. a.* [See **SMUT**.] [*pp.* besmutting, besmutted.] To soil with smoke or soot.
Bé'som (be'zum), *n.* [A.-S. *besomas*; Ger. *besen*.] A broom made of twigs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* besoming, besomed.] To sweep with, or as with, a besom. [*To infatuate; to stupefy.*]
Be-sot', *v. a.* [See **SOT**.] [*pp.* besotting, besotted.]
Be-sot'ted, *p. a.* Stupid; sottish.




Berggilt.

Be-sought' (be-sawt'), *i.* from **BESECH**.
Be-spán'-gle, *v. a.* [See **SPANGLÉ**.] [*pp.* bespangling, bespangled.] To adorn with spangles.
Be-spát'ter, *v. a.* [See **SPATTER**.] [*pp.* bespattering, bespattered.] To soil by spattering.
Be-spéak', *v. a.* [See **SPEAK**; *be* makes the verb transitive.] [*i.* bespoke; *pp.* bespeaking, bespoken.] To order or speak for beforehand:—to speak to; to address:—to betoken; to forebode; to show.
Be-spréad' (be-spréd'), *v. a.* [See **SPREAD**.] [*i.* bespread; *pp.* bespreading, bespread.] To spread over.
Be-sprént', *a.* [Part. from O. E. *bespreng*, to sprinkle.—See **SPRINKLE**.] Sprinkled over.
Bés'se-mer, *n.* [Named after the inventor.] Noting a process for making steel by blowing air through melted pig-iron.
Bést, *a.*; *superl. of good*. [O. E. *betest*, *best*, the regular superlative from *better*; Ger. *best*; Dut. *best*.] Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.—2, *ad.*; *superl. of well*. In the highest degree of excellence or goodness.
Be-stáin', *v. a.* [See **STAIN**.] [*pp.* bestaining, bestained.] To mark with stains.
Be-stéad', } *v. a.* [See **STEAD**.] [*i.* besteaded or }
Be-stéad', } bested (bestad); *pp.* besteaded, be- }
Be-stéad', } stéad, } bested (bestad).] To profit; to be }
Be-stéad', } useful; to place in circumstances good or ill. }
Bést'ial (bést'yal) [bés'che-al, W. J.; bést'yal, E. K. Sm. R. C. H. St.; bés'te-al, P. Ja. I.; bést'chal, S.], *a.* [L. *bestialis*; *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast; beastly.
Bést-i-ál'i-ty (bést-yé-ál'e-té), *n.* Quality of beasts; beastliness:—an unnatural crime.
Bést'ial-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* bestializing, bestialized.] To make like a beast.
Bést'ial-ly (bést'yal-le), *ad.* Brutally.
Be-stíck', *v. a.* [See **STICK**.] [*i.* bestucked; *pp.* besticking, bestucked.] To stick over with.
Be-stírr', *v. a.* [See **STIRR**.] [*pp.* bestirring, bestirred.] To put into vigorous action.
Be-stów' (be-stó'), *v. a.* [O. E. *be*, *by*, and *stowen*, to stow, to place.—See **STOW**.] [*pp.* bestowing, bestowed.] To place; to stow:—to give; to confer; to grant.
Syn.—Bestow charity; confer honors; grant privileges; give presents; impart information.
Be-stów'al, } *n.* The act of bestowing; that }
Be-stów'al, } which is bestowed; a gift. }
Be-strew' (be-strú' or be-stró') [be-strú', S. J. H. N. St. Ja. K. Sm.; be-stró', W. E. F.], *v. a.* [A.-S. *bestreowan*; Sw. *bestri*; Dut. *bestrooien*.—See **STREW**.] [*i.* bestrewed; *pp.* bestrewing, bestrewed, bestrewn or bestrown.] To sprinkle over.
Be-stríde', *v. a.* [See **STRIDE**.] [*i.* bestrode or bestrid; *pp.* bestriding, bestridden or bestrid.] To stride with the legs extended over; to step over; to ride on astraddle.
Be-stúdd', *v. a.* [See **STUD**.] [*pp.* bestudding, bestudded.] To adorn as with studs.
Bét, *n.* [From *abet*, in the sense of backing or supporting; akin to Scot. *wad*, a pledge.—See **WAGER**.] A wager.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* betted; *pp.* betting, betted.—the *i.* and *pp.* often take colloquially the form *bet*.] To lay, as a wager.
Be-táke', *v. reflex.* [On model of *take*; but at least in part derived from O. E. *betacch*, to intrust, command, give, or teach.—Cf. **TAKE**.] [*i.* betook; *pp.* betaking, betaken.] To apply; to move; to remove.
Bé'tel (be'tel), *n.* [Tamil *vettilei*; Skr. *vidi*.] An Indian masticatory plant; the pan-leaf:—incorrectly, the Arab-nut.
Béth'el, *n.* [Heb. for "house of God."] A chapel, as for seamen.
Be-thíng', *v. a.* [See **THINK**.] [*i.* bethought; *pp.* bethinking, bethought.] To call to mind or memory; to remind.—2, *v. n.* To consider; to think. [*Antiq.*]

Be-thúmp', *v. a.* [See **THUMP**.] [*pp.* bethumping, bethumped.] To beat; to thump.
Be-tíde', *v. a.* [*Be* confers transitive power on the verb; A.-S. *tíden*, Norse *tíða*, to happen.—See **TIDE**.] [*i.* betid or betided; *pp.* betiding, betid.] To happen to; to befall.—2, *v. n.* To happen; to become.
Be-tíme', *ad.* Seasonably; betimes.
Be-tíme's, *ad.* Seasonably; soon; early.
Be-tó'ken (be-tó'kn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitacnen*, *bitokenen*; Ger. *bezeichnen*.—See **TOKEN**.] [*pp.* betokening, betokened.] To foreshow by tokens or signs; to signify; to denote.
Béton (bá-tón), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *betun*; L. *bitumen*.] A kind of concrete or cement.
Bét'ó-ny, *n.* [L. *betonica*, *betonia*, *vettonica*; named from the *Vettones*, an old Spanish tribe.] A plant; a vulnerary herb.
Be-took' (be-tók'), *i.* from **betake**.
Be-trá-y', *v. a.* [O. E. *betraien*; L. *tradere*, to betray, from *trans*, over, across, and *dare*, to give.] [*pp.* betraying, betrayed.] To give up or disclose treacherously:—to divulge, as a secret:—to entrap. [*being betrayed.*]
Be-trá-y'al, *n.* Act of betraying; treachery:—the betrayer, *n.* One who betrays.
Be-trím', *v. a.* [See **TRIM**.] [*pp.* betrimming, betrimmed.] To deck; to dress; to trim.
Be-tróth', *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitreudian*; *treorsian*, to pledge.—See **TROTH** and **TRUTH**.] [*pp.* betrothing, betrothed.] To contract to any one in order to marriage; to affiancé; to pledge.
Be-tróth'al, *n.* Betrothment.
Be-tróth'ment, *n.* The act of betrothing; an engagement relating to marriage.
Bét'ter, *a.*; *comp. of good*. [A.-S. *betera*; Ger. *besser*; Goth. *batiza*; akin to *BOOT*, and to the local *beel*, to amend. It has influenced *beat* in the sense of to surpass.] Superior.—2, *ad.* In a higher degree; rather.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bettering, bettered.] To improve; to meliorate.—4, *n.* Superiority; a superior:—[see **BET**] one who bets.
Bét'ter'mént, *n.* An improvement.
Bét'tér, *n.* One who bets or lays wagers.
Bét'ty, *n.* [Also called **JIMMY** and **JENNY**; originally thieves' slang.] An instrument to break open doors.
Be-twéén', *prep.* [A.-S. *betweonum*, *betweon*; the last syllable is *twain*, two.] In the intermediate space of; from one to another; betwixt.
Be-twíxt', *prep.* [A variant of *between*; cf. O. Fris. *twiska*; A.-S. *betwæch*; Ger. *zwischen*.] In the middle of; between.
Bév'el, *n.* [Fr. *beveau*, *bureau*, a carpenter's rule; Sp. *baivel*, a mason's square.] An oblique angle not a right angle or half a right angle:—a kind of square movable on a centre:—used also as an adjective.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bevelling, bevelled.] To cut to a bevel angle.
Bév'el-ling, *n.* Act of cutting to a bevel.
Bév'er-age, *n.* [Fr. *breuvage*; O. Fr. *bevrage*; It. *beveraggio*; from L. *bibere*, to drink.] Drink; liquor to be drunk.
Bév'y, *n.* [Supposed to have meant at first "a drinking party;" It. *beva*, O. Fr. *beve*, drink; L. *bibere*, to drink; the Fr. and It. when used in the sense of a "flock" are probably imitations of the English.] A flock of birds:—a company.
Be-wáil', *v. a.* [*Be*, as a sign of the transitive verb, and *wail*.] [*pp.* bewailing, bewailed.] To weep for; to bemoan.—2, *v. n.* To express grief; to weep.
Be-wáil'a-ble, *a.* That may be lamented.
Be-wáil'ing, *n.* Lamentation.
Be-wáre', *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *wæp*, cautious, wary; *wærian*, to guard.] To regard with caution.—[*A verb defective, and not conjugated.*]
Be-wíld'er, *v. a.* [See **WILDER** and **WILD**.] [*pp.* bewildering, bewildered.] To perplex; to entangle.
Be-wíld'er'mént, *n.* Perplexity.

Be-wítch', *v. a.* [See **WITCH**.] [*pp.* bewitching, bewitched.] To charm; to fascinate.
Be-wítch'e-ry, } *n.* Fascination; enchantment.
Be-wítch'ment, }
Be-wítch'ing, *a.* Fascinating; enchanting.
Be-wítch'ing-ly, *ad.* In an alluring manner.
Be-wráy' (be-rá'), *v. a.* [O. E. *bewreien*; A.-S. *iregan*, to accuse; cf. Ger. *rügen*, censure.] [*pp.* bewraying, bewrayed.] To betray; to expose.
Be-y (bá), *n.* [Turk. *bey* and *beg*, governor.] Governor of a Turkish province.
Be-y'lick (bá'h'lk), *n.* [Turk. *beylik* or *beglik*.] A province governed by a bey.
Be-yónd', *prep.* [A.-S. *bigondan*; *geond*, across; Goth. *jaind*, yonder.—See **YON**.] On the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; past.—2, *ad.* At a distance; yonder.
Bé-zánt', *n.* See **BYZANT**.
Béz'el [bez'el, P. K. C. Wb. I. St.; béz'el, Sm.; béz'el, Ja.], *n.* [Sp. *bisel*; Fr. *bisau*.] That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.
Be-zique', *n.* See **BESIQUE**.
Bé-zoar (bé-zór) [be-zó'ar, Th.], *n.* [Arab. *bazahr*; Per. *pad-zahr*, antidote; *pad*, expelling, *zahr*, poison.] A calculeous concretion once considered an antidote to poisons.
Bháng, *n.* [Per. *bang*; Skr. *bhanga*, hemp.] Indian hemp:—hasheesh.
Bi, *a.* A prefix from the Latin signifying twice, or double.
Bí'as, *n.* [Port. & Fr. *biais*; It. *sbiesco*, askew; locally, *sbias*, *biascio*, possibly from Late L. *bifaz*, two-faced.] Weight on one side of a bowl:—partiality; bent; prepossession; inclination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* biasing or biasing, biased or biased.] To cause to incline to one side; to influence; to prejudice.—3, *a.* One-sided; oblique.—4, *ad.* Obliquely.
Bi-áx'i-ál, or **Bi-áx'ial**, *a.* [*Bi*, and **AXIAL**.] Having two axes.
Bib, *n.* [L. *bibere*, to drink.] A piece of linen put on a child's breast.
Bi-bá'cious (-shus), *a.* [L. *bibax*, *bibacis*; *bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.
Bíb'ber, *n.* A tippler; a toper; a sot.
Bíb'ble (bí'bl), *n.* [Late L. *biblia*; Gr. *τὰ βιβλία*, the books.] The book, by way of eminence; the volume of the sacred Scriptures.
Bíb'li-cal, *a.* [Late L. *biblicus*.—See **BIBLE**.] Relating to the Bible.
Bíb-li-óg-ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.
Bíb-li-ó-gráph'ic, } *a.* Relating to bibliogra- }
Bíb-li-ó-gráph'i-cal, } *phy*. }
Bíb-li-óg-ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*; *βιβλίον*, a book, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The science, knowledge, and history of books.
Bíb-li-ól'a-ter, *n.* A worshipper of a book:—a worshipper of the Bible, especially of its letter.
Bíb-li-ól'a-try, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of a book:—excessive reverence for the letter of Scripture.
Bíb-li-ól'o-éx, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] Biblical literature; a treatise on books; bibliography.
Bíb'li-ó-mán-cy, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a book.
Bíb-li-ó-má'ni-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, and *μανία*, madness.] The rage for possessing curious books; book-madness. [*books.*]
Bíb-li-ó-má'ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for books.
Bíb-li-ó-má-ni'a-cal, *a.* Relating to bibliomania.
Bíb'li-ó-phil, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, a book, and *φίλος*, a friend.] A lover of books.
Bíb'li-ó-póle, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιοπώλης*; *πώλης*, a seller; *πώλειν*, to sell.] A bookseller; a bibliopoli-st.
Bíb'li-óp'o-lyst, *n.* A bookseller.
Bíb'li-ó-thé'ca, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*; *θήκη*, a repository.] An apartment for books; a library.
Bíb'ú-loús, *a.* [L. *bibulus*; *bibere*, to drink.] Absorbing; spongy:—intemperate.

Bi-cām'e-ra-l, a. [*Bi*, and *L. camera*, a chamber.] Consisting of two chambers or houses of legislature. [*capsules*.]
Bi-cāp'sū-lar, a. [See *CAPSULE*.] Having two
Bi-cār'bo-nate, n. [See *CARBONATE*.] A salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of the base.
Bice, n. [*Fr. bis*, dark-gray; *It. bigio*; originally it seems to have been *L. bis*, twice, used adjectively and pejoratively, noting a second-rate substance.] A green or light blue pigment.
Bi-cēph'a-lous, a. [*Bi*, and *Gr. κεφαλή*, a head.] Having two heads.
Bi'cēps, a. [*L.*, "two-headed;" *bi*, and *caput*, a head.] Having two heads:—applied to muscles.
Bi-phrō'mate, n. [See *CHROME* and *CHROMATE*.] A salt having two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.
Bi-cip'i-tal, } a. [*L. biceps*, *bicipitis*.—See *Bi-*
Bi-cip'i-tois, } *CERS*.] Having two heads or two origins.
Bick'er, v. n. [*A.-S. biker*, a strife; *bikeren*, to strive; a frequentative form, perhaps akin to *PICK* or *BEAK*.] [*pp. bickering*, *bickered*.] To dispute; to quiver:—to ripple:—to run with short, rapid steps; to sound as if running with rapid steps; to prattle.
Bick'er-ing, n. A quarrel; a skirmish.
Bi-cōn'cave, a. [See *CONCAVE*.] Concave in two aspects; doubly concave.
Bi-cōn'vex, a. [See *CONVEX*.] Convex on both sides, as a lens.
Bi-cōrn'ous, or **Bi-cōrn'ute**, a. [*L. bicornis*, two-horned; *cornu*, a horn; *cornutus*, horned.] Having two horns.
Bi-cūs'pid, a. [See *CUSP*.] (*Anat.*) Having two cusps.—2, n. A premolar tooth in man.
Bi'cy-cle [by some pron. *bī'si-kl*], n. [*Bi*, and *Gr. κύκλος*, a wheel.] A velocipede with two wheels running in the same track.
Bi'cy-cling [by some pron. *bī'si-kling*], n. The act or art of riding on a bicycle.
Bi'cy-clist [by some pron. *bī'si-klis*], n. One expert in the use of a bicycle.

 Bicycle.
Bid, v. a. [*A.-S. beodan*, *beden*, to offer, to command; *biddan*, to ask, to beg, to require.] [*i. bade* or *bid*; *pp. bidding*, *bidden* or *bid*.] To order; to command:—to propose; to offer:—to desire; to invite; to call.—2, n. An offer to give a certain price.
Bid'ā-ble, a. Docile; obedient.
Bid'den (*bī'dn*), *p.* from *bid*. Commanded.
Bid'der, n. One who bids or offers a price.
Bid'ding, n. Command:—offer of price.
Bide, v. a. [*A.-S. bīdan*; *Dut. bīden*; local *Ger. beiten*.] [*i. bode*; *pp. biding*, *bode*.] To endure; to suffer; to wait for.—2, v. n. To dwell; to remain; to abide.
Bi-dēn'tal, or **Bi-dēn'tate**, a. [*L. bidental*; *bi*, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having two teeth.
Bi-dēt', n. [*Fr.* *O. Fr. bīder*, to trot.] A little horse; a chamber bathing-vessel.
Bi-ēn'ni-al, a. [*L. biennis*; *bi*, two, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing two years; occurring once in two years.
Bi-ēn'ni-al-ly, *ad.* Once in two years.
Biēr, n. [*A.-S. beor*, *ber*; *Fr. bière*; root of *bear*, to carry.] A frame for conveying the dead.
Biēst'ings, n. *pl.* [*Ger. biest*; *Dut. biest*; *Fris. bīst*.] The first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum.
Bi-fā'ri-ous, a. [*L. bifarius*, double.] Twofold.
Bi'fid, a. [*L. bifidus*; *bi*, twice, and *findere*, *findi*, to split.] Cleft in two; having two parts.
Bi'f'i-lar, a. [*Bi*, and *L. filum*, a thread.] Having two threads.
Bi-flō'rous, a. [*Bi*, and *L. flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having two flowers.

Bi-fō'li-ate, a. [*L. bi*, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves.
Bi'fōrked (*bī'fōrk*), a. Having two prongs; two-forked; bifurcate. [*a double form*.]
Bi'fōrm, a. [*L. biformis*; *forma*, form.] Having two forms.
Bi-fūr'cate, v. n. [*pp. bifurcating*, *bifurcated*.] To divide into two prongs or branches; to branch into two; to fork.
Bi-fūr'cate, a. [*L. bifurcus*; *Late L. bifurcatus*; *furca*, a fork.] Having two prongs or forks.
Bi-fur-cā'tion, n. Division into two branches.
Big, a. [Possibly connected with *Scot. & Local Eng. big*, *biggen*, to build, to dwell in; *obs. bigly*, habitable, commodious.] Bulky; great; large; huge. [*barley*.]
Big, or **Bigg**, n. [*Dan. byg*.] A kind of winter
Big'a-mist, n. One guilty of bigamy.
Big'a-my, n. [*Bi*, and *Gr. γάμος*, marriage.] The crime of having two wives, or husbands, at once.
Bi-gēm'i-nate, a. [*Bi*, and *L. geminus*, doubled; *geminus*, a twin.] (*Bot.*) Doubly two-forked.
Bi'gin, n. [*Fr. béguin*, a child's cap; named from the sisterhood of *Béguines*.] A child's cap:—[a variant of *piggin*; but there is good authority for the statement that the name "biggin," formerly applied to a form of coffee-pot, was really the name of its inventor] a can, or small wooden vessel:—a piggin.
Bi'g-hörn, n. A large wild sheep found in the western mountains of North America.
Bight (*bīt*), n. [*Ger. bucht*, a bay; akin to *Bow*.] A small bay or inlet of the sea:—a bend or coil of a rope when folded.
Bi'got, n. [*Fr. bigot*; *It. bigotto*, from *bigio*, gray; gray was a color much affected by strict religionists; many other derivations have been suggested.] One unreasonably devoted to some party, opinion, or practice; a blind zealot.
Bi'got-ed, a. Full of bigotry; prejudiced.
Bi'got-ry, n. Blind zeal; great prejudice.
Bijou (*bē'zhō*), n. [*Fr.* *Cymric*, *bizou*, *bisou*, a finger-ring; *bis*, a finger.] A jewel; a trinket.
Bijoutry (*bē'zhō'tre*), a. [*Fr. bijouterie*.] Manufacture and trade in jewels; jewelry.
Bi-jū'gate, } a. [*L. bijugus*; *bi*, twice, and *juga-*
Bi-jū'gous, } *tus*, yoked; *jugum*, a yoke.] Having two pairs of leaflets.
Bi-lā'bi-ate, a. [*L. bi*, two, and *labia*, a lip.] Having two lips.
Bi-lān'der, n. [*Dut. biljander*, a coaster; *bij*, by, and *land*, land.] A Dutch boat or vessel.
Bi-lāt'er-al, a. [See *Bi* and *LATERAL*.] Having two sides.
Bi-l'ber-ry, n. [*Dan. bilbær*; perhaps *bell-berry*, from the bell-shaped flowers; *bær*, a berry.] A small shrub and its fruit.
Bi'l'bō, n.; *pl. Bi'l'bōes*. [*From Bilboa*, now *Bilbao*, in Spain.] A rapier; a sword.
Bi'l'bōes (*bī'l'bōz*), n. *pl.* A sort of stocks for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.
Bile, n. [*L. bilis*, etymologically akin to *YELLOW*.] A yellow or greenish fluid secreted in the liver and collected in the gall-bladder.
Bilge, n. [*A variant of bulge*.] The broadest part of a ship's bottom:—the protuberance of a cask:—called also *bulge*.—2, v. n. [*pp. bilging*, *bilged*.] To spring a leak; to let in water.
Bilge'wā-ter, n. Water lying in the bilge.
Bi-li-a-ry (*bī'lī-ā-re*), a. Belonging to the bile.
Bi-lī'gual, a. [*L. bilinguis*; *lingua*, a tongue.] Having two languages.
Bi-lī'guous, a. Having two tongues; speaking two tongues; bilingual.
Bil'ious (*bī'lī-ūs*), a. [*L. biliosus*; *bilis*, bile.] Partaking of bile. [*bilious*.]
Bil'ious-ness (*bī'lī-ūs-nēs*), n. The state of being
Bi-lit'er-al, a. [*L. bi*, two, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.—2, n. A word, syllable, or root of two letters.
Bilk, v. a. [Probably a variant of *bulk*.] [*pp. bilking*, *bilked*.] To deceive; to defraud.

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

Bill, n. [*A.-S. bile*.] Beak of a fowl:—[*A.-S. bil*, a sword; *Ger. bille*, a pickaxe] a pickaxe; a battle-axe:—[*Law Fr. bille*; *Law L. billa*, a variant of *bulia*, a seal] a written paper:—an account of money:—a statement of goods purchased.—(*Law*.) A declaration in writing, expressing grievance or wrong:—a proposed law or act.—*Bill of exchange*, a note ordering the payment of a sum of money.—*Bill of lading*, a written statement of goods shipped.—2, v. n. [*pp. billing*, *billed*.] To caress by joining bills.—3, v. a. To make a bill of. [*of bills*.]
Bill-brō-ker, n. One who negotiates the discount
Bill'et, n. [*Dim. of bill*.] A note; a letter:—a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge:—[*Fr. billette*, *dim. of bille*, a tree-trunk, a stick] a log of wood.—2, v. a. [*pp. billeting*, *billeted*.] To place or quarter, as soldiers. [*of bills*.]
Bill'et-dōux' (*bī'l'ā-dō'*), n.; *pl. Bi'll'ets-dōux'* (*bī'l'ā-dōz'*). [*Fr. for "sweet note"*.] A love-letter. [*small hatchet or curve-edged axe*.]
Bill-hook (*-hōk*), n. [*Bill*, an axe, and *hook*.] A
Bill'iardz (*bī'l'yārdz*), n. *pl.* [*Fr. billard*, a cue; *dim. of bille*, a stick.] A game played with balls and maces, or cues, on a table.
Bill'ings-gāte, n. [The name of a former gate of London, and of a fish-market there, once famed for foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.
Bill'ion (*bī'l'yūn*), n. [*Fr.* from *bi*, noting the second power, and *million*.] A thousand millions; originally a million millions (used chiefly in this sense in England). [*or battle-axe*.]
Bill'mān, n.; *pl. Bi'll'mēn*. One who uses a bill, **Bill'sōn** (or *bē-yōn*), n. [*Fr. for "base metal"*; augmentative form of *bille*, a mass.] An alloy of copper and silver.
Bill'sōw (*bī'l'sō*), n. [*Norse, bylgja*; *Dan. bølge*; akin to *BELL* and *BULGE*.] A wave swollen by the wind; surge; a breaker.
Bill'sōw-y (*bī'l'sō-y*), a. Swelling; turgid.
Bill'y, n. [Originally thieves' slang; cf. *BETTY*, *JIMMY*, and *JACK*.] A policeman's club.
Bi-mā'nous, a. [*L. bi*, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands; bimanous.
Bi-me-tāl'lic, a. [*Bi* and *metallic*.] Of or relating to, or consisting of, two metals:—noting a currency in which coins of gold and silver are legal tenders.
Bi-mēt'al-ism, n. The concurrent use of two metals for the standard coin of a country.
Bi-mēt'al-ist, n. One who favors a bimetallic currency. [*less correctly*] semi-monthly.
Bi-mōnth'ly, a. Occurring every two months;
Bin, n. [*A.-S. binn*; *Late L. benna*, a basket; *Welsh, ben*; *It. benna*, a cart; cf. *Dan. bing*, a bin; *Scot. bing*, a heap.] A repository for corn, bread, or wine. [*double*.]
Bi'na-ry, a. [*L. binarius*; *bin*, two.] Two; dual;
Bi'nāte, a. [*L. bin*, two.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs.
Bind, v. a. [*A.-S. bindan*; *Ger. binden*; *Skr. bandh*.] [*i. bound*; *pp. binding*, *bound*.] To confine with cords; to fasten to; to tie together:—to cover; to oblige by contract, oath, or kindness; to engage:—to pinch.—2, v. n. To contract its own parts together.—3, v. n. A hop-stem bound to a pole:—a ligature:—clay slate.
Syn.—*Bind* the hands of a criminal; *tie* him to the stake; *fasten* with a cord.—*Bind* is more coercive than *oblige*; *oblige* than *engage*.—We are *bound* by an oath; *obliged* by circumstances; *engaged* by promises.
Bind'er, n. One who binds:—a fillet.
Bind'er-y, n. A place where books are bound.
Bind'ing, n. A bandage:—cover of a book.—2, *p. a.* Compelling; obligatory. [*plants*.]
Bind'wēed, n. The name of various twining
Bine, n. [*A form of bind*, influenced by *vine*.] A slender stem of a plant.
Bin'na-cle, n. [Corrupted from *Obs. E. bittacle*; *Fr. habitacle*; *L. habitaculum*; *habitare*, to dwell.] The compass-box of a ship.

Bīn'q-cle, n. [*Fr.*; *L. bini*, two, and *oculi*, eyes.] A magnifying glass with two tubes.
Bi-nō'ū-lar, a. Having or using two eyes.
Bi-nō'mi-al, a. [*L. binominis*, later *binomius*, having two names; *bini*, two, and *nomen*, a name.] (*Alg.*) Noting a root composed of only two terms, connected by *plus* or *minus*:—noting the nomenclature in which each object has two names, the generic and the specific.
Bīn'tū-rōng, n. [*Malay, binturung*.] An Asiatic nocturnal quadruped.
Bi-ō-gēn'e-sis, n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *γένεσις*, birth.] The origin of life from life by parentage; the doctrine that living matter arises from living matter.
Bi-ō-gē-nēt'ic, a. Of or pertaining to biogenesis.
Bi-ō-gē-nist, n. One who holds the doctrine or theory of biogenesis.
Bi-ō-g'ra-pher, n. A writer of biography.
Bi-ō-grāph'ic, } a. Relating to biography, or
Bi-ō-grāph'i-cal, } the life of a person.
Bi-ō-g'ra-phy, n. [*Late Gr. βιογραφία*; *Gr. bios*, life, and *γραφειν*, to write.] A history of a person's life:—that branch of zoology which describes the life and habits of animals.
Bi-ō-lōg'ic, } a. Of or pertaining to biology.
Bi-ō-lōg'i-cal, }
Bi-ō-lō-g'ist, n. One versed in the science of biology; a student of biology.
Bi-ō-lō-gy, n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of life:—inquiry relating to the average duration of human life:—the science of living organisms, whether animal or vegetable, comprising zoology and botany.
Bi-ō-lyt'ic, a. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *λυειν*, to dissolve.] (*Med.*) Relating to the destruction of vitality; destroying or impairing life.
Bi-ō-plāsm, n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *πλάσμα*, moulded material; *πλάσσειν*, to mould.] The living or germinal self-propagating matter of living beings; living unaltered protoplasm; the physical basis of life.
Bi-ō-tāx-y, n. [*Gr. bios*, life, and *τάξις*, arrangement.] Systematic classification of animals and plants; taxonomy of organisms.
Bi-ō-tite, n. [From *Biot*, a French savant.] Magnesian or hexagonal mica.
Bi-p'ar-ous, a. [*Bi*, and *L. parere*, to produce.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
Bi-p'ar-tite, a. [*L. bipartitus*; *partire*, to part.—See *PART*.] Having two correspondent parts.
Bi-par-ti'tion, n. The act of dividing into two.
Bi'ped, n. [*L. bipes*, *bipedis*; *pēs*, a foot.] An animal with two feet.
Bi-p'e-dal, a. [*L. bipedalis*.—See *BIPED*.] Two feet in length:—having two feet.
Bi-pēn'nate, } a. [*Bi*, and *L. pennatus*, winged;
Bi-pēn'nat-ed, } *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings:—doubly pennate.
Bi-pēt'a-lous, a. [*Bi* and *petal*.] Having two flower-leaves. [*pinnate*.]
Bi-pin'nate, a. [*Bi*, and *L. pinna*, a wing.] Doubly
Bi-quād'rate (*bī-kwōd'rāt*), n. [*Bi*, and *L. quadratus*, squared.] (*Alg.*) The square of a square, or the fourth power.
Bi-quād-rāt'ic, a. Relating to the fourth power.
Bīrch, n. [*A.-S. berk*, *birce*.—See *BRK*.] A well-known tree of several species.
Bīr'chen (*bīr'chn*), a. Made of birch.
Bīrd, n. [*A.-S. brīd*, *bird*, a young bird; perhaps akin to *BREED*, *BROOD*.] A feathered animal.
Bīrd'lime, n. [*BIRD*, and *L. limus*, slime.—See *LIME*.] A glutinous substance by which the feet of small birds are entangled.
Bīrd'ling, n. [*Ling* is a diminutive suffix.] A small or young bird.
Bīrd-of-Pār'a-dise, n. A beautiful Papuan bird.
Bīrd's-ēye (*bīrdz'ī*), n. A plant; a primrose.—2, a. Noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird:—marked with spots like birds' eyes.

mīen, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, g, ġ, soft; c, ç, ç, ġ, hard; s as z; x as gz; thīs.

Bird's-nest, *n.* The place where birds deposit their eggs and hatch their young;—a kind of apple custard.

Birème, *n.* [L. *biremis*; *bi*, and *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with two benches or banks of oars.

Bir-rét-ta, *n.* [L. *beretta*; Sp. *birreta*; doubtfully *Bir-rét-ta*,] referred to L. *birrus*, a cape, and thence to Gr. *βύρρος*, flame-colored; *rup*, fire.] A name for various kinds of cap; a clerical cap.

Bir-gan-der, *n.* [See BERGANDEK.] A sort of wild goose.

Birk, *n.* [A.-S. *berc*; Sw. *björk*; Ger. *birke*.] The *Birch*.

Bir-th, *n.* [A.-S. *byrth*, *beorht*; Ger. *geburt*; A.-S. *beran*, to bear.] The act of coming into life;—extraction; rank by descent; lineage.

Birth-day, *n.* The day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.

Birth-märk, *n.* A congenital mark; a family mark.

Birth-place, *n.* The place where one is born.

Birth-right (*birth-right*), *n.* The right or privilege to which a person is born.

Birth-rööt, *n.* A name given to various plants reputed to be useful in parturition.

Bis-cuit (*biskit*), *n.* [Fr.; It. *biscotto*; L. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, baked, cooked.] A kind of hard, dry bread;—unglazed porcelain.

Bise (*béz*), *n.* [Fr.] A cold north-west wind on the Mediterranean; the mistral.

Bi-sec-t, *v. a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] [pp. bisecting, bisected.] To divide into two equal parts.

Bi-sec-tion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

Bi-seg-ment, *n.* [Bi, and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

Bi-sex-u-al, *a.* [Bi, and *sexual*.] Having two sexes.

Bish-op, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, overseer; *ἐπί*, on, and *σκοπός*, looker.—Cf. Ger. *bischof*, Sp. *obispo*, It. *vescovo*, Fr. *évêque*.] One of the highest order of clergy, who has the charge of a diocese;—a piece in the game of chess.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bish-oping, bishoped.] To confirm;—to cheat.

Bish-op-ric, *n.* The jurisdiction and spiritual charge of a bishop; a diocese.

Bis-muth, *n.* [Ger. *wismuth*, *bismuth*; not improbably from the root of *weiss*, white; its white compounds were once used as cosmetics.] A reddish-white brittle metal.

Bi-son, or **Bi-son** (*bisun*), *n.* [R. I. N.; *biz'on*, *Ja. Sm.*; *bi'zn*, *H.*; *bi'zun*, *St. C. O.*, *n.* [L. *bison*; Gr. *βίσων*; Ger. *wesent*.] A kind of wild ox (in the United States called the *buffalo*).

Bisque (*bisk*), *n.* [Fr.—See BISCUIE.] A kind of soup.

Bi-sex-tile, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*, pertaining to the *bissexus* or intercalary day; *bis*, twice or double, and *sextilis*, sixth; the old intercalary day was the sixth before the calends of March.] Leap-year; every fourth year, which has 366 days, and in which February has 29 days.

Bis-tört, *n.* [L. *bistoria*; *bis*, twice, *torta*, twisted; from the twisted roots.] An astringent plant.

Bis-tour-y, *n.* [Fr. *bistouri*; probably from *Pistorium*, now *Pistoja*, in Italy.] A surgical instrument, or knife.

Bis-tre (*bis'ter*), *n.* [Fr.] A brown pigment.

Bit, *n.* [From BITE.] The iron appurtenances or mouth-piece of a bridle;—a small piece; a morsel;—a small silver coin;—a tool for boring.—2, *v. a.* [pp. biting, bitted.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

Bitch, *n.* [A.-S. *bice*; Norse, *bikkja*; Fr. *biche*; Ger. *betze*; Lap. *püſa*.] The female dog.

Bite, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitan*; found in all Teutonic languages; cf. Skr. *bhid*, to divide.] [*i. bit*; *pp.* biting, bitten or bit.] To crush with the teeth; to cut; to wound;—to treat harshly;—to give

pain by cold;—to cheat; to trick.—2, *n.* Act of biting; seizure by the teeth;—a mouthful;—the act of a fish that takes the bait;—a cheat; a trick;—a sharper.

Bit-ting, *p. a.* Sharp; caustic; sarcastic.

Bit-stöck, *n.* A brace for a carpenter's bit.

Bitten (*bit'tn*), *p. a.* See BITE.

Bit-ter, *a.* [A.-S. *biter*; Norse, *bitr*; root of *bite*.] Having an austere taste;—sharp; cruel; painful; afflicting;—reproachful.

Bit-ter-ly, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.

Bit-tern, *n.* [O. E. *botor*; O. Fr. *butor*; L. *butiro*, to cry like a bittern.] A bird of the heron kind;—[for *bittering*] a bitter liquid which drains off in making salt;—a substance used to adulterate beer.



Bittern.

Bit-ter-ness, *n.* A bitter taste;—distress;—malice.

Bit-ters, *n. pl.* A liquor containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.

Bit-ter-sweet, *n.* A medicinal plant.

Bits, *n. pl.* [Fr. *bitte*, It. *bitta*, O. E. *betung*, a cable; probably from root of *bite*.] (*Naut.*) Two strong pieces of timber, on which the cables are fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

Bi-tü-men (*bi-tü'men*, *W. Ja. K. Sm. I. St. R.*; *bit-ü'men*, *H.*; *bi-tü'men*, *S. J. F.*), *n.* [L.; allied to *pitch*, and to Gr. *πίτυς*, pine.] An inflammable mineral substance of several varieties; a mineral pitch; asphaltum; asphalt.

Bi-tü-min-ize, *v. a.* [pp. bituminizing, bituminized.] To combine with bitumen.

Bi-tü-mi-nois, *a.* Containing bitumen.

Bi-valve, *a.* [Bi, and *valve*.] Having two valves or shutters.—2, *n.* A shell-fish having two valves.

Bi-väl-yl-lar, *a.* Having two valves.

Bi-vö-näc (*bi-v'wäk*), *n.* [Fr.; cf. local Ger. *beiwacht*, a special night-patrol.] The watching of an army in open air, at night, in expectation of an engagement;—encampment without tents.—2, *v. n.* [pp. bivouacking, bivouacked.] To encamp without tents.

Bi-wëek-ly, *a.* Fortnightly; (*less correctly*) occurring twice a week.

Bi-zärre, *a.* [Fr.; cf. It. *bizarro*, choleric; local Fr. *bigezzer*, to contend; Sp. *bizarro*, bold, spirited; possibly from Basque *bizarra*, a beard, which was regarded as a sign of manly qualities.] Odd; fantastic; singular.

Blab, *v. a.* [Ger. *plappern*, Dan. *blabbe*, onomatopoeic words.] [pp. blabbing, blabbed.] To tell, as secrets; to divulge.—2, *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.—3, *n.* A tattler; a babbler;—tattle.

Bläck, *a.* [A.-S. *blac*, Icel. *blakkr*; perhaps akin to Gr. *φλέγειν*, to burn.] Of the darkest color;—cloudy; mournful; horrible; dismal;—wicked.—2, *n.* A black color;—a negro.—3, *v. a.* [pp. blacking, blacked.] To make black; to blacken.

Bläck'a-möör (*bläck'a-mör*, *P. F. K. Sm. I. St. H.*; *bläck'a-mör*, *W.*), *n.* [Black and *Moör*.] A negro.

Bläck-ärt, *n.* [From its dark and secret nature;—another species of magic, said to have been of a beneficent and useful kind, was called "white magic." The erroneous idea that the word *necromancy* was connected with L. *niger*, black, was also mixed up with the conception of the black-art.] Magical art; magic.

Bläck'bäll, *n.* A ball used in voting;—a composition for blacking shoes.—2, *v. a.* [pp. black-balling, blackballed.] To reject by blackballs.

Bläck'bänd, *n.* [From the coaly matters which often blacken it.] One of the most valuable of iron ores.

Bläck'ber-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit; the fruit *Black-birch*, *n.* A North American tree which yields a useful furniture wood.

Bläck'bird, *n.* A black singing-bird.

Bläck'börd, *n.* A board or tablet painted black.

Bläck'cäp, *n.* The black raspberry;—a kind of bird.

Bläck'cät-tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

Bläck'cök, *n.* The heathcock, or black grouse.

Bläck'en (*bläck'kn*), *v. a.* [pp. blackening, blackened.] To make black; to darken;—to defame.—2, *v. n.* To grow black.

Bläck'fish, *n.* A name of various fishes and *Bläck'fri-ar*, *n.* A Dominican monk.

Bläck'gård (*bläck'gård*), *n.* [Origin doubtful; at an early date the name was given to scullions and menial servants.] A base fellow; a ruffian; a scoundrel.—2, *v. a.* [pp. blackguarding, blackguarded.] To abuse with vile language.

Bläck'höle, *n.* A dark dungeon;—a dark cell into which refractory prisoners are put.

Bläck'ing, *n.* Paste for blackening shoes.

Bläck'ish, *a.* Somewhat black.

Bläck'jäck, *n.* A leathern jug;—a sulphuret of zinc; blende;—a weapon topped by a metal head covered with leather, &c.—the barren oak.

Bläck'knöt, *n.* A destructive fungus infesting plum- and cherry-trees.

Bläck'läd, or **Bläck'läd**, *n.* Plumbago, or graphite, a mineral used for pencils.

Bläck'lög, *n.* [Derivation not known.] A gambler; a sharper.

Bläck'lät-ter, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter or alphabet.

Bläck'ly, *ad.* Darkly in color; atrociously.

Bläck'mäl, *n.* [From *mail*, in the sense of rent.] A rate anciently paid, for protection, to men allied with robbers;—extortion.

Bläck'möör, *n.* A negro; blackamoor.

Bläck'ness, *n.* The quality of being black.

Bläck'påd'ång, *n.* A sausage made of blood, fat, and grain;—called also *black-pot*.

Bläck'rod, *n.* (*Eng.*) The usher of the order of the Garter, who carries a *black rod*.

Bläck'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron.

Bläck'thorn, *n.* The sloe-tree.

Bläck-wäl'nüt, *n.* An American species of walnut, the dark-colored timber of which is highly prized for cabinet work.

Bläd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, Ger. *Blater*, a vesicle; root of *blow*, in the sense of to inflate.] The organ which contains the urine;—a vesicle;—a seed-vessel.

Bläde, *n.* [Ger. *blatt*, A.-S. *bled*; akin to *Blow* and *Flower*.] The spire or leaf of grass or grain; leaf;—the sharp part of a weapon, knife, &c.;—a rafter;—a gay fellow.

Bläin, *n.* [A.-S. *blegen*, Dan. *blegn*.] A pustule; a blotch; a sore.

Bläm'a-ble, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable.

Bläm'a-bly, *ad.* Culpably; censurably.

Bläme, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bläme* and *blasmer*, It. *blasimo*.—See BLASPHEME.] [pp. blaming, blamed.] To censure; to charge with a fault.—2, *n.* Imputation of a fault; censure.—He is to *blame*; that is, he is blamable.

Bläme'less, *a.* Free from blame; spotless; unspotted; faultless; irreproachable; innocent.

Syn.—A *blameless* character is one free from blame; a *spotless* or *unspotted* character is one against which no charge has been brought; an *irreproachable* character is one against which no charge can be brought.

Bläme'less-ly, *ad.* Without blame.

Bläme'less-ness, *n.* Innocence.

Bläme'wor-thy (*bläm'wür-the*), *a.* Culpable.

Blänch, *v. a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white; *blanchir*, to whiten.] [pp. blanching, blanched.] To whiten;—to peel off.—2, *v. n.* To grow white.

Blanc-mänge (*blän-möng'*) [*blöng-möng'zh*, *St.*], }
Blanc-manger (*blän-möng'*) [*blöng-möng'zhä*, *St.*], }
n. [Fr. *blanc-manger*, white food.] Food made of milk, sugar, almonds, isinglass, sago, &c.

Bländ, *a.* [L. *blandus*.] Soft; gentle; courteous.

Bländ'il-q-uänce, *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia*; *blandus*, smooth, and *loqui*, to speak.] Flattering speech.

Blän'dish, *v. a.* [Fr. *blandir*, L. *blandiri*, to flatter; *blandus*, smooth.] [pp. blandishing, blandished.] To smooth; to soothe; to fawn upon.

Blän'dish-mënt, *n.* [Obs. Fr. *blandissement*.] The act of blandishing; soft words; caresses; kind or enticing treatment.

Bländ'ly, *ad.* In a bland manner.

Blänk, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, It. *bianco*; from a Teutonic root of obscure relationship.] White; without writing; pale;—confused.—*Blank verse*, metre without rhyme.—2, *n.* A void space on paper;—a paper unwritten;—a lot by which nothing is gained.—3, *v. a.* [pp. blanking, blanked.] To damp; to confuse; to efface.

Blänk'et, *n.* [Fr. *blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white; originally, undyed cloth.] A woollen cover for a bed.—2, *v. a.* [pp. blanketing, blanketed.] To enfold or cover with a blanket.

Bläre, *n.* [Low Ger. *blaren*, Ger. *pörrren*, to beat.] A loud sound.—2, *v. n.* [pp. blaring, blared.] To sound aloud.

Blär'ney, *n.* [From *Blarney* Castle, in Ireland, in which there is a stone which is facetiously said to confer upon him who kisses it the power of successful flattery.] Gross flattery; deceitful compliment.

Blasé (*blä-zä*), *p. & a.* [Fr., from *blaser*, to cloy with pleasure.—Cf. Celtic *blas*, gusto.] Surfeited or palled, as with the world.

Blas-phé-me, *v. a.* [Gr. *βλασφημέειν*; perhaps akin to *βλάπτειν*, to injure.] [pp. blaspheming, blasphemed.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.—2, *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.

Blas-phém'er, *n.* One who blasphemes.

Bläs'phe-möus, *a.* [Gr. *βλάσφημος*.] Containing or uttering blasphemy.

Bläs'phe-my, *n.* [Gr. *βλασφημία*, evil speaking, slander.] An indignity offered to God or sacred things, in words or writing.

Bläst, *n.* [A.-S. *blest*; Ger. *blasen*.—Cf. Norse *blasa*, to blow; Eng. *blaze*, to publish; L. *flatus*; Aryan root, *blhe*, to blow.—See BLISTER.] A gust of wind; a high wind;—the sound made by blowing a wind-instrument;—a blight; a disease.—2, *v. a.* [pp. blasting, blasted.] To strike with a plague; to injure; to blight;—to blow up by powder.

Bläs'tö'ma, *n.*; *pl.* **Bläs-tö'm'a-ta**. [Gr. for "a sprout."] (*Bot.*) Formative material; protoplasm.—(*Bot.*) A sprout;—a thallus.

Bläst-für-näce, *n.* A furnace for smelting ore.

Bläs'tö-därm, *n.* [Gr. *βλαστός*, a sprout, and *δέμμα*, skin.] A membrane in the fecundated ovum or ovule of organisms consisting of flattened cells, and constituting the basis from which the embryo is developed.

Bläs'tö-där-mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *blas-tö-tant*, *a.* [From *blast*.—Cf. L. *blatire*, to babble; Dut. *blaet*, a boaster.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy.

Bläth'er-skite, *n.* [Scot. *blatherskite*; *blither*, to babble (Norse, *bladra*, from *bladr*, empty talk; cf. *bladder*, and *skate*, a sign of contempt.)] A talkative, foolish, inflated person; the talk of such a person. [Colloq.]

Bläze, *n.* [A.-S. *blaze*, a torch; akin to Ger. *blas*, pale (formerly "shining").] A flame; a stream of light;—[Norse, *blest*, Dut. *bles*, Ger. *blesse*; akin to Ger. *bläss*, pale or white] a white mark, as upon a horse's forehead.—2, *v. n.* [pp. blazing, blazed.] To flame; to be conspicuous.—[See BLAST and BLAZON.]—3, *v. a.* To publish;—to mark, as with an axe.

Blä'zon (*blä'zn*), *v. a.* [Fr. *blason*, a shield of arms; *blasonneur*, to publish, to deck.] [pp. blazoning, blazoned.] To explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck;—to celebrate; to publish; to blaze.—2, *n.* The art of drawing coats of arms;—show; divulgation; celebration.

Blä'zon-mënt (*blä'zn-mënt*), *n.* The act of blazoning; ostentatious show; publication.

Blaz'on-ry (blā'zŏn-rē), *n.* The art of blazoning; emblazonry; heraldry.
Bleach, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bleacan*, Ger. *bleichen*.—Cf. A.-S. *bleac*, *blac*, white, shining.] [*pp.* bleaching, bleached.] To make white; to whiten.—2, *v. n.* To grow white.
Bleach'er-y, *n.* A place for bleaching.
Bleak, *a.* [A.-S. *bleac*, pale, Dut. *bleek*, Icel. *bleit*; from the idea of paleness or sickness the notion of cheerlessness and coldness has crept in.] Exposed to the wind.—2, *n.* A small river fish, called also *bloy*.
Bleak'ly, *ad.* In a bleak manner.
Bleak'ness, *n.* State of being bleak; cold.
Bleat (blēat), *a.* [A form of BLUR; Ger. *blerr*, soreness of the eyes.] Dim with rheum or water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bleating, bleated.] To make the eyes dim. [Having dim eyes.]
Bleat'ed (blēat'id), *a.* [Low Ger. *bleer-oged*.]
Bleat (blēat), *v. n.* [A.-S. *blatan*, Dut. *blaten*, Old Slav. *blejati*.] [*pp.* bleating, bleated.] To cry as a sheep.—2, *n.* The cry of a sheep.
Bleat'ing, *n.* The cry of lambs or sheep.
Bleb, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *plub*, a drop, and BLUBBER.] A blister; a bubble; a vesicle.
Bleed, *v. n.* [A.-S. *bledan*.—See BLOOD.] [*i.* bled; *pp.* bleeding, bled.] To lose blood; to drop, as blood.—2, *v. a.* To draw blood; to let blood.
Blem'ish, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blesmir*; stem *blemis-*.—Cf. Icel. *blami*, lividity after a bruise; also Gr. *βλάττειν*, to injure; *βλάμμα*, a hurt.] [*pp.* blemishing, blemished.] To mark; to tarnish; to defame.—2, *n.* A mark of deformity; taint; stain; spot; speck; flaw; defect; fault.
Syn.—A blemish tarnishes or diminishes beauty; a stain or taint spoils; a spot, speck, or flaw disfigures. A blemish in a fine painting; a defect in speech; a fault in workmanship.
Blēnch, *v. n.* [A.-S. *blencan*, to blink, to cheat; influenced in form and meaning by FLINCH.] [*pp.* blenching, blenched.] To shrink; to flinch; to blink;—[a variant of BLANCH] to grow pale.
Blend, *v. a.* [A.-S. *blendan*, Norse, *blanda*, to mix.] [*i.* blended; *pp.* blending, blended or blent.] To mix so that the different ingredients cannot be distinguished; to mingle together; to mix.—2, *v. n.* To mix or commingle harmoniously; to shade into each other, as colors; to mingle.—3, *n.* A mixture.
Blēnde, *n.* [Ger., from *blenden*, to deceive: it looks like galena.] (*Min.*) The sulphuret of zinc.
Blēn'ny, *n.* [L. *blennius*, Gr. *βλέννος*; *βλέννος*, slime.] A fish of several varieties.
Bless, *v. a.* [A.-S. *blētsian*, *blōtsian*, to consecrate, to mark with blood; from *blod*, blood; *blot*, sacrifice: form in part determined by *BTISS*.] [*i.* blessed or blest; *pp.* blessing, blessed or blest.] To make happy;—to wish happiness to.
Bless'ed, *p. a.* Happy; enjoying felicity.
Bless'ed-ness, *n.* Happiness; felicity.
Bless'ing, *n.* Benediction; divine favor.
Blest, *i. & pp.* from *bless*. See BLESS.
Blēt, *n.* [Fr. *blēt*, soft; *blēttr*, to become soft; L. *blētus*, insipid.] A softening in fruit; a speck or decayed spot on fruit.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blēting, blēted.] To become affected by overripeness or decay, as fruit.
Blēw (blū) (blō, *H. St. I.*), *i.* from *blow*. See BLOW.
Blight (blīt), *n.* [Perhaps kindred to *blast*, *blaze*, or A.-S. *blīchen*, to turn pale.—See BLEACH.] A disease incident to plants; a blast; blasting; mildew.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blighting, blighted.] To corrupt with blast; to blast.
Blight'ed, *p. a.* Withered; blasted; faded.
Blind, *a.* [A.-S. *blind*, Ger. *blind*; stem common to Teutonic and Lettic tongues.] Destitute of sight;—dark;—unseen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blinding, blinded.] To make blind; to darken.—3, *n.* Something to hinder the sight:—a window-screen; a cover.
Blind'-fish, *n.* A genus of fishes whose eyes are

Blind'fold, *v. a.* [O. E. *blindfellen*, to strike (fell) blind, past part. *blindfelled*, *blindfald*: the spelling *fold* comes from the notion of *fold*ing a bandage about the eyes.] [*pp.* blindfolding, blindfolded.] To hinder from seeing.—2, *a.* Having the eyes covered. [over macadamized roads.]
Blind'ing, *n.* A layer of sand and gravel spread
Blind'ly, *ad.* Without discernment.
Blind'-mān's-buff', *n.* [Buff here means a stroke or buffet.] A play in which one of the company is blindfolded.

Blind'ness, *n.* Want of sight;—ignorance.
Blind'side, *n.* A weakness; a weak side.
Blind'stō-ry, *n.* (*Arch.*) The triforium of a Gothic church, as opposed to *clear-story*.
Blind'-worm (blind'wurm), *n.* [It is neither blind nor a worm, but its eyes are very small.] The slow-worm, or slow;—a snake-like lizard.
Blink, *v. n.* [A.-S. *blencan*; in some senses akin to Ger. *blinken*, to gleam; A.-S. *blēcan*; Norse, *blifja*, to shine.] [*pp.* blinking, blinked.] To wink; to see obscurely.—2, *v. a.* To avoid or evade purposely.—3, *n.* A glimpse; a glance.
Bliss, *n.* [A.-S. *blīas*, *blīs*, happiness; from *blīde*, blithe.] The happiness of heaven; the highest happiness; felicity.
Bliss'ful, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.
Blis'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *blestre*, *blostre*; Norse, *blastr*, a swelling, a blast; *blasa*, to blow.] A thin bladder on the skin; a pustule; a vesicle; a plaster to raise blisters.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blistering, blistered.] To rise in blisters or vesicles.—3, *v. a.* To raise a blister on.

Blithe, *a.* [A.-S. *blīde*, Norse, *blidr*, kind, gentle; Dut. *blīde*, merry.] Gay; airy; joyous; mirthful.
Blithe'ly, *ad.* In a blithe manner.
Blithe'some, *a.* Gay; cheerful; merry.
Bliz'zard, *n.* [Akin to BLISTER, BLISTER, and BLAST: a running fire or irregular broadside was once called a *blizzard*.] A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a hurricane and extreme cold.
Blōat, *v. a.* [Sw. *blōt*, pulpy, soft; Icel. *blōtna*, to soften.] [*pp.* bloating, bloated.] To swell; to make turgid.—2, *v. n.* To grow turgid; to dilate.—3, *n.* Swelling; state of being bloated.
Blōat'ed, *a.* Grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.
Blōat'er, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *blōt fisk*, soft or undried fish, softened or pickled fish; *blōta*, to steep.] A smoked herring.

Block, *n.* [Fr. *bloc*; Ger. *block*.—See BALK.] A heavy piece of wood, marble, or stone; an obstruction:—the case that contains the wheel of a pulley; a pulley:—houses conjoined:—a division or section of a railroad. **Block-signal**, a signal by which one train is not allowed to enter a block of a railroad until it has been reported clear by telegraph.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blocking, blocked.] To shut up; to obstruct:—to shape roughly, as from the block; to begin to reduce to shape:—generally with *out*.
Block-ade, *n.* [From the verb *block*.] Act of blockading or shutting up a port, town, or fortress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blockading, blockaded.] To shut up by obstruction.
Block'head, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.
Block'-hōuse, *n.* [*Block* and *house*: Fr. *bloclus* and Ger. *blochhaus* seem to be from the English.] A fortress made of trunks of trees, to defend a harbor or post.
Block'tin', *n.* Tin cast into blocks or ingots.
Blōm'a-ry, *n.* [See BLOOMARY.] A form of iron furnace.

Blōnde, *n.* [Fr. *blond*, fem. *blonde*, yellow-haired; It. *biondo*; Late L. *blondus*, yellowish; root of *blend*, with the idea of mixed color.] A lady of fair and light complexion:—a kind of silken lace.—2, *a.* Of a light complexion.



Block.

Blōnd-lāce, *n.* Lace made of silk.
Blōd (blūd), *n.* [A.-S. *blōd*; Dut. *bloed*; Ger. *blut*; perhaps connected with the root of BLOOM.] The red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals:—offspring; family; descent:—blood-royal:—bloodshed:—a rake.
Blōd'ed, *a.* Of pure blood; thorough-bred; of good or approved breed:—said of stock.
Blōd'-guilt-i-ness (blūd'gilt-i-nēs), *n.* The crime of shedding blood; murder.

Blōd'-guilt-ty (gilt-ty), *a.* Guilty of murder.
Blōd'-heat (blūd'hēt), *n.* Heat of the same degree with that of the blood.
Blōd'-hōfund, *n.* A fierce species of hound.
Blōd'less (blūd'les), *a.* Without blood; pale; lifeless:—without bloodshed.
Blōd'-mōn-ey, *n.* Money paid to one who has been instrumental in bringing about the death of another, either violently or by law; money paid to the nearest of kin of a murdered person.
Blōd'shēd, *n.* Murder; slaughter.

Blōd'shōt (blūd'shōt), *n.* Reddened by blood.
Blōd'-stōne, *n.* A red precious stone.
Blōd'-sūk-er (blūd'sūk-er), *n.* A leech:—any thing that sucks blood:—a cruel man.
Blōd'-thirst-ty, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous; cruel.
Blōd'-vēs-sel, *n.* A vein or an artery.
Blōd'y (blūd'y), *a.* Stained with blood:—cruel.
Blōd'y-flūx (blūd'y-flūks), *n.* Dysentery.

Blōd'y-hānd, *n.* (*Law*.) A hand red with the blood of a deer, as evidence of trespass in the forest after venison:—called also *red-hand*.
Blōm, *n.* [Norse, *blom*; Dut. *bloem*; Ger. *blume*.—Cf. Blow and Blossom.] The opening of flowers:—an efflorescence; a blossom:—the prime of life:—native flush on the cheek:—the blue color upon plums, &c.:—[A.-S. *blōma*, a lump] a mass of iron.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blooming, bloomed.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom:—to be in a state of youth.
Blōm'a-ry, *n.* A kind of iron furnace; a *blomary*.
Blōm'ing, *a.* Having bloom; flowery.

Blōs'som, *n.* [A.-S. *blōsme*, *blōstma*; Dut. *bloesem*; Norse, *blómstr*.—Cf. BLOOM, BLOW, and L. *flōs*.] The flower of a plant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blossoming, blossomed.] To put forth blossoms.
Blōt, *v. a.* [Norse, *blēttr*, Dan. *plet*, a blot or spot.] [*pp.* blotting, blotted.] To obliterate; to efface:—to spot; to stain:—to disgrace.—2, *n.* Obliteration; a blot; a stain.
Blōtch, *n.* [Allied to BLOT; A.-S. *blōtce*, a black place.—Cf. BLAZE, and Ger. *blot*, a patch.] A spot upon the skin; a pustule; a blot or daub.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blotching, blotched.] To mark with blotches.

Blōt'er, *n.* A counting-house waste-book.
Blōt'ing-pā'per, *n.* Coarse, bibulous paper.
Blōt'se, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *blotosus*; the French word, in the sense of a bag or pocket, has been referred to Old Flemish *blōta*, an opening.] A loose outer garment.
Blōw, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *blöwen*, to beat with a beetle; Dut. *blowen*, to beat flax; L. *plaga*, Gr. *πλαγή*, a stroke.] A stroke; calamity:—egg of a fly:—a blossom; bloom:—a blast.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* blew; *felt*, *blagh*.] To make a current of air:—to sound:—to pant:—[A.-S. *blōwan*; Ger. *blūhen*.—See BROOM, BLOSSOM, and L. *flōs*, *flōris*, a flower] to flower; to bloom.—3, *v. a.* To drive by the wind; to fan:—to kindle:—to swell:—to sound, as wind music; to inflate:—to fly-blow.

Blōwn (blōn), *p.* from *blow*. Inflated:—exhausted.
Blōw'-pīpe (blōw'pīp), *n.* A tube used to produce an intensely hot flame.
Blōw'zy, *a.* Sunburnt:—slatterly:—coarse:—
Blū'ber, *n.* [Akin to BUBBLE; Low Ger. *blubber*, to sputter.] The fat of whales:—a bubble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blubbing, blubbered.] To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Blū'cher, *n.* A kind of half-boot, named after the Prussian field-marshal *Blücher*.
Blūd'gon (blūd'gōn), *n.* [Perhaps a cant term from *blood*; or Cornish *blōgon*, a club. Dut. *bludsen*, to bruise, and many other possible derivations, have been suggested.] A short stick; an offensive weapon.
Blūe, or **Blūe** (blū, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. C. I. W. b.*; blū, *Sm. H. St.*), *a.* [Fr. *bleu*; Ger. *blau*; probably kindred to L. *flavus*, yellow; color-names are often confused in this way.] Of the color of blue; sky-colored:—low in spirits.—2, *n.* One of the original colors.
Blūe'bēll, *n.* A plant and its blue flower.
Blūe'ber-ry, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.
Blūe'bīrd, *n.* A bird with blue plumage.
Blūe'-book (blū'buk), *n.* [From the color of the cover.] A book containing the names of persons holding office:—the reports and other papers printed by parliament.
Blūe'-bōt-tle, *n.* A flower:—a large fly.
Blūe'-ēyed (blū'ēyd), *a.* Having blue eyes.
Blūe'-fish, *n.* A marine food-fish.
Blūe'-grāss, *n.* A valuable pasture-grass.
Blūe'-gūm-trēe, *n.* A great Australian tree.
Blūe'-jāy, *n.* An American bird of the jay family.
Blūe'-jōint, *n.* A kind of grass common on wet grounds in Canada and the Northern States.
Blūe'-māss, *n.* (*Med.*) A drug formed by rubbing metallic mercury with conserve of roses.
Blūe'ness, *n.* The quality of being blue.
Blūe'pā-ter, *n.* [Said to mean "blue repeater."] Signal flag for sailing.
Blūe'-pill, *n.* A mercurial pill. [Dependancy.]
Blūes, *n. pl.* [For "blue devils."] Melancholy.
Blūe'-stōck-ing, *n.* A literary woman.
Blū'ets, *n.* [Fr. *bleuet*, *bleuet*, dim. of *bleu*, blue.] A name of several plants bearing blue flowers.
Blūff, *n.* [Obs. Dut. *blaf*, broad and steep; Dut. *blaffen*, to bark.] A high, steep bank or shore:—a bluff.—2, *a.* Blustering; surly; blunt:—bold:—obtuse.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bluffing, bluffed.] To repel or drive off with a gruff answer; to frighten one from his purpose.
Blūff'ness, *n.* The quality of being bluff.
Blūf'fy, *a.* Abounding in steep banks.
Blūf'ing, *n.* A substance imparting a blue tint.
Blū'ish, *a.* Blue in some degree.
Blūn'der, *v. n.* [O. E. *blōndren*; akin to *blend*, to mix, to confuse.] [*pp.* blundering, blundered.] To mistake grossly; to err.—2, *n.* A gross mistake; an error.
Blūn'der-būss, *n.* [Dut. *donderbus*, thunder-gun; *donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a gun.] A short gun with a large bore:—a blunderhead.
Blūn'der-er, *n.* One who blunders. [head.]
Blūn'der-head, *n.* A careless fellow; a blunderer.
Blūn'der-ing, *a.* That blunders; careless.
Blūnt, *a.* [Probably akin to BLIND, and perhaps to BLUNDER.] Dull on the edge or point:—rough; rude; impolite:—abrupt.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blunting, blunted.] To dull the edge:—to repress.
Blūnt'ly, *ad.* In a blunt manner; abruptly.
Blūnt'ness, *n.* Want of edge:—abruptness.
Blūr, *n.* [Cf. BLEAR.] A blot; a stain; a dark spot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blurring, blurred.] To blot; to stain; to obscure.
Blūr't, *v. a.* [Onomatopoeic word; like *sput* and *squirt*, it implies a sudden discharge.] [*pp.* blurting, blurred.] To speak impulsively or inadvertently; to blurt.
Blūsh, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ablīsan*; Dut. *blozen*; Dan. *blusse*; akin to BLAZE and A.-S. *blīscan*, to glow.] [*pp.* blushing, blushed.] To reddish in the cheeks from shame, confusion, or modesty; to redden.—2, *n.* The color in the cheeks raised by shame, confusion, &c.; reddish color.
Blūsh'ing, *p. a.* Showing blushes; modest.—2, *n.* The exhibiting of blushes.
Blūs'ter, *v. n.* [Fris. *blūstern*; *blūssen*, to blow.] [*pp.* blustering, blustered.] To make a loud

noise; to roar, as a storm; to boast; to bully.—2. n. Noise; boast; tumult; roar.

Blis'ter-er, *n.* A boaster. [turbulent.]

Blis'ter-ing, *n.* Tumult; noise.—2, *p. a.* Stormy; Blis'ter.

Bö'ra, *n.* [L.] A huge serpent,—called also *boa constrictor* (see CONSTRUCTOR);—a fur tippet.

Boar (bör), *n.* [A.-S. *bar*; Dut. *beer*; Ger. *bär*; Russ. *borov.*] The male swine; wild pig.

Board, *n.* [A.-S. *board*; Dut. *board*; Ger. *bort*; Goth. *board.*] A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin;—a table;—food; diet;—a number of persons who manage some trust; a council; a court;—deck or side of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [pp. boarding, boarded.] To enter, as a ship, by force;—to lay with boards;—to furnish with food.—3, *v. n.* To receive food; to board.

Board'er, *n.* One who boards. [diet.]

Board'ing, *n.* The material with which a thing is boarded; boards;—living at the table of another.

Board'ing-schööl, *n.* A school where the scholars board.

Boast (böst), *v. n.* [Welsh. *bostio*; Gael. *boas*.—Cf. Ger. *bauschen*, to swell.] [pp. boasting, boasted.] To brag; to vaunt.—2, *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify.—3, *n.* Vaunting speech;—a boasting.

Boast'er, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

Boast'ful, *a.* Addicted to boasting.

Boast'ing, *n.* Ostentatious language.

Boast'ing-ly, *ad.* Ostentatiously.

Boat (n. [A.-S. *bat*; Norse, *batr*, *beit*; Dan. *baad*; Ger. *boot*; Fr. *bateau*; Sp. *batel*, *batea*.—Cf. Butt, a vessel.] A small vessel to row or sail in.—2, *v. a.* [pp. boating, boated.] To convey in a boat.

Boat'a-ble, *a.* Navigable with boats.

Boat'-hook (hük), *n.* A pole with a hook.

Boat'ing, *n.* The act of conveying in a boat.

Boat'man, *n.* One who manages a boat.

Boat'swain (bot'swain or bö'sn) [bot'swain, *Co.*; bot'swain or bö'sn, *W. I. Wb. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; bö'sn, *S. P. K. R. H. St.*; bö'tsn, *E.*], *n.* [Boat and swain.] (Naut.) An officer on board a ship who has charge of her rigging, anchors, cables, boats, &c.

Böb, *v. n.* [Cf. Ger. *bäben*, to shake; Celt. *baban*, a cluster.] [pp. bobbing, bobbed.] To play backward and forward.—2, *n.* Something that plays loosely;—a wig;—a cluster.

Böb'bin, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*; origin doubtful,—said to be from *L. bombycina*, silk.] A pin to wind thread upon;—a stick tied to a latch-string.

Böb'bi-nēt, *n.* [For *bobbin-net*; it resembles lace made with bobbins.] A kind of netted gauze.

Böb'o-link, *n.* A singing-bird; rice-bird.

Böb'tailed (-täld), *a.* Having a short tail.

Böb'-white, *n.* [Named from its note or call.] The North American partridge or quail.

Böck'-biēr, *n.* [Ger. *bock-bier*; probably for *Bück'-bēer*.] *Einbeck beer*: Einbeck is a town in Germany.] A strong sort of lager beer.

Böck'ing, *n.* [From *Bocking*, a town of England.] A coarse woollen stuff.

Böde, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bōda*, a messenger; *bod*, message; *bōdian*, to announce; Ger. *bote*, a messenger.] [pp. boding, boded.] To portend; to forebode.—2, *v. n.* To be an omen; to presage.—3, *i. & p.* from *bide*.

Böd'ice (böd'is), *n.* [Formerly written *bodies*: pair of bodies.] Short stays for women.

Böd'i-less, *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.

Böd'ly, *a.* Relating to the body; corporeal.—2, *ad.* Corporeally; with the body completely.

Böd'ing, *a.* Foreboding; presaging; ominous.—2, *n.* A foreshowing; an omen.

Böd'kin, *n.* [O. E. *boydēkin*.—Cf. Irish *bidoog*, Welsh, *bidog*, a dagger.] An instrument to draw a thread through a loop;—a punch; a

borer;—an instrument used to dress the hair;—a dagger.

Böd'y, *n.* [A. S. *body*; O. Ger. *botich*; Gael. *bo-dhaig*.] The material substance of an animal;—matter opposed to spirit;—a person;—a collective mass;—the main army;—a corporation;—the main part; the bulk; the substance;—a solid figure;—a system.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bodying, bodied.] To produce in some form.

Syn.—Body in the sense of a dead body is applicable to both men and brutes; corpse, to men; carcass, to brutes.

Böd'y-guär'd (böd'g-gär'd), *n.* A life-guard.

Böd'y-snätch'er, *n.* A robber of graves.

Böd'y-snätch'ing, *n.* The act or practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection.

Bö'er, *n.* [Dut. for "farmer;" Ger. *bauer*; Eng. *boor*.] A South African of Dutch origin.

Bög, *n.* [Irish, *bogach*, from *bog*, soft.] A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bogging, bogged.] To whelm, as in mud.

Bög'gle, *n.* [See BOGLE.] A bugbear; a spectre.—2, *v. n.* [From the noun, influenced by the idea of to balk, as a horse.] [pp. bogging, bogged.] To start; to hesitate; to doubt.

Bög'gler, *n.* One who boggles; a doubter.

Bög'gy, *a.* Full of bogs; marshy; swampy.

Bög'gle, *n.* [Allied to BUGBEAR; Local *E. bug*, a bog.] *t.* terror (see BOGLE); but the cr truck of this name seems to be a variant of BUGGY. A scarecrow; a goblin;—a kind of car truck so mounted as to take curves readily; a trolley.

Bög'gle (bög'gl), *n.* [Cf. Welsh *bog*, a ghost; *buguel*, terror.] A phantom; a goblin.

Bög'g're, *n.* Iron ore found in boggy ground.

Bög'gy, *a.* [Probably akin to BOGIE and HUMBUG.] Counterfeit; spurious.

Bög'wood (-wöd), *n.* Wood found in peat bogs, especially hard wood, as oak.

Bö-hea' (bö-hé), *n.* [Corrupted from *Wu-hi*, or *Woo-h*, the name of a range of hills in China.] A species of black tea.

Bö-hé'mi-an, *n.* A native of Bohemia;—the French name for a gypsy;—hence, a person who sets the conventionalities of society at defiance; a literary man or artist of irregular or unconventional habits.—2, *a.* Regardless of the conventionalities of society; gypsy-like; vagabond; dissolute.

Bö-hé'mi-an-ism, *n.* The manner of life of a Bohemian; literary vagabondism.

Böll, *v. n.* [Fr. *bouillir*; O. Fr. *bullire*; *L. bullire*, to bubble; *butta*, a bubble.] [pp. boiling, boiled.] To be agitated by heat; to bubble.—2, *v. a.* To cook in boiling water; to seethe.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *byl*; Ger. *beule*; Icel. *böla*.] A painful tumor becoming a pustule.

Böll'er, *n.* One who boils;—the vessel in which water is boiled or steam generated.

Böll'ing, *n.* The act of boiling; ebullition.

Böis'ter-ous, *a.* [Obs. *E. boistous*, rough; Welsh, *bust*, wild; *bwystus*, savage; Low Ger. *buster*, wild.] Loud; stormy; furious.

Böis'ter-ous-ly, *ad.* In a boisterous manner.

Böis'ter-ous-ness, *n.* Turbulence; noise.

Böld, *a.* [A.-S. *bold*, *beald*; Dan. *bold*; Icel. *balldr*.] Daring; brave; confident; impudent;—executed with spirit; striking to the sight;—steep and abrupt; strong. [faced type.]

Böld'-face, *n.* (Print.) A strongly-marked, full-bö'd'ly, *ad.* In a bold manner; daringly.

Böld'ness, *n.* Courage; confidence.

Böle, *n.* [Gr. *βῶλος*, a clod or mass; *L. bolus*.] A friable, clayey earth;—[Norse, *bölr*, *bulr*, a tree; Ger. *bohle*, a plank] a tree-trunk.

Bö-lé'tus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βολίτης*.] A genus of fungi.

Bö'lide, *n.* [Fr.; *L. bolis*, *bolídus*, a meteor; Gr. *βολίς*, a missile; *βάλλειν*, to throw.] A large and brilliant shooting star; a fire-ball.

Böll, *n.* [A.-S. *bolta*; Dut. *bol*.—See BOWL.] A round stalk or stem;—a pod;—a measure of corn

or salt, equal to six bushels.—2, *v. n.* [pp. boll-ing, balled.] To form a seed-vessel, as a plant.

Böll'-worm (-würm), *n.* An insect-larva that eats the bolls of cotton.

Bö-lögn'a-säu'säge (bö-lön'ya'), *n.* [Once made at Bologna, in Italy.] A sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet.

Bö'l'ster, *n.* [Dan. *bolster*, a bed-tick; Sw. *bolster*, a bed; Ger. *polster*, a pillow; Sp. *bolso*; allied to BALL.] A long pillow or cushion.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bolst'ring, bolst'ered.] To support;—to swell out.

Bölt, *n.* [A.-S. *bolt*; Ger. *bolz*.] An arrow;—the bar of a door;—an iron or a wooden pin;—[Fr. *bluteau*, O. Fr. *bulétau*, a sieve; It. *buratto*; O. Fr. *builet*, to sift] a bolter;—a sudden start or spring.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bolting, bolted.] To fasten;—to blurt out;—to sift;—to swallow quickly.—3, *v. n.* To spring out suddenly.—4, *ad.* Perpendicularly;—with sudden collision; suddenly and unexpectedly.

Bö'l't'er, *n.* A sieve;—a kind of net.

Bö'l't'head, *n.* A long glass vessel. [made.]

Bö'l't'ing-clöth, *n.* Cloth of which bolters are made.

Bö'l't'-röpe, *n.* A rope to which sails are sewed.

Bö'l't'us, *n.* [L.—See BOLE.] (Med.) A large pill.

Bömb (büm), *n.* [Sp. *bumba*; cf. *L. bombus*, a booming noise; Gr. *βόμβος*.] A hollow ball or shell filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar; a bomb-shell.

Bömb'bärd', *v. a.* [Fr. *bombarder*; *bombarde*, an old form of cannon.—See BOMB.] [pp. bombard-ing, bombard'ed.] To attack with bombs.

Bömb'bärd'ier', *n.* A corporal of artillery.

Bömb'bärd'ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bömb'bäst', or **Bömb'bäst'** [büm-bäst', *P. J. F.*; büm-bäst', *W. S. E. J. Sm. C.*; büm-bäst', *W. W. St. Ash, R.*; büm-bäst' or büm-bäst', *H.*; böm'bäst', *I.*], *n.* [O. F. *bombace*, wadding; Gr. *βόμβάξ*, a loud expression; Late *L. bombyx*, cotton, for *L. bombyz*, Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk.] Inflated style or high-sounding language; fustian.—2, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

Bömb'bäs't'ic, *a.* Containing bombast; of great sound with little meaning; inflated.

Bömb'-ba-zët'te', *n.* [Cf. BOMBASTINE.] A thin wool-en stuff resembling bombazine.

Bömb'-ba-z'in' (büm-bä-zän'), *n.* [Fr. *bombasin*; *L. bombycinus*, silken.] A slight stuff made of silk and worsted.

Bömb'-kätch (büm'kä'), *n.* A ship for throwing

Bömb'-väs-sel (büm'vä'), *n.* Bombs.

Bömb'-pödf, *n.* A place designed to be proof against bombs or projectiles.

Bömb'-shäll, *n.* A shell or bomb to be filled with powder and thrown by a mortar. [silk-worm.]

Bömb'yx (böm'biks), *n.* [L.; Gr. *βόμβυξ*.] The Bö-nän'za, *n.* [Sp., "fair weather," "good luck."] A mining term to signify an abundance of metal or ore. [Bison.]

Bö-nä'sus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βόνασος*.] A wild ox or Bö-n'bön', *n.* [Fr., "good-good."] A dainty; a sweetmeat.

Bönd, *n.* [A form of BAND.] Any thing that binds; a cord or chain; ligament;—union;—a written obligation to fulfil a contract.—*pl.* Imprisonment.—2, *a.* [In the adjectival sense it in part represents the Norse *bönde*, A.-S. *bōnda*, a husbandman; later, a vassal, a serf (from *bua*, to dwell; *būnde*, a farmer; Ger. *bauer*.)] Bound; being in a servile state.—3, *v. a.* [pp. bonding, bonded.] To give bond for; to secure.

Bönd'äge, *n.* Captivity; imprisonment; slavery.

Bönd'äd, *p. & a.* Fitted to receive goods on bond; put into bond; secured by bonds; burdened by a bond or a mortgage.

Bönd'mäid, *n.* A female slave.

Bönd'män, *n.* A man slave.

Bönd'-sēr-vant, or **Bönd'-släve**, *n.* A slave.

Bönd'-sēr-vice, *n.* Slavery. [another.]

Bönds'män, *n.* One who is bound as security for

Bönd wö-män (-wüm-an), *n.* A female slave.

Bone, *n.* [A.-S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*; Dut. & Dan. *been*; Scot. *bane*.] The hard substance in an animal body which supports its fabric; piece of bone.—2, *v. a.* [pp. boning, boned.] To take out bones from;—to supply with bone.

Böne'-bläck, *n.* Animal charcoal.

Böne'-düst, *n.* Ground or powdered bone.

Böne'-läce, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins.

Böne'set, *n.* The plant called thoroughwort.

Böne'set-ter, *n.* One who sets bones. [horse.]

Böne'-späv-in, *n.* A disease in the hook of a

Bön'fire, *n.* [Originally *bone-fire*, a fire in which bones were burnt; this was at first a heathen ceremony.] A fire made for joy or triumph.

Bön-hö-m'ie, (*bön-öm-mé*), *n.* [Fr. *bonhomie*,] good-nature; *bon-homme*, a good man, an old rustic. Genial simplicity of heart and manners; good nature.

Bön'i-face, *n.* [A jolly innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beau's Stratagem*, a play of 1707.] An innkeeper.

Bö-n'i'tö, *n.* [Sp., "pretty," or "pretty good."] A large marine fish.

Bön-möt (bön-mö'), *n.* [Fr., "good saying."] A jest; a witty reply or repartee. [maid.]

Bönne (bön), *n.* [Fr., "good woman."] A nurse.

Bönne'-böüphe', *n.* [Fr., "good mouth," or "good mouthful."] A delicate morsel.

Bön'net, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet*, *bonet*, originally the name of the material of which the cap or hat was made.] A covering for a woman's head; a cap;—a little ravelin;—a sail.

Bön'net-pièce, *n.* [From the figure of the king, represented as wearing the *bonnet*, or Scottish cap.] A Scots coin of native gold of the time of James I.

Bön'ni-ly, *ad.* Gayly; handsomely.

Bön'ny, *a.* [*L. bonus*, Fr. *bon*, good; but cf. Celt. *ban*, fair.] Handsome; beautiful;—merry.

Bön'ny-cläb'ber, *n.* [Irish, *bainne*, milk, *claba*, thick.] Thick sour milk.

Bön-ton (bön'tön'), *n.* [Fr., "good tone."] Style of fashionable society; high mode. [a privilege.]

Bö'ny, *n.* [L., "good."] A premium given for

Bön-vivant (bön'vè-vän'), *n.* [Fr., "good liver."] A boon companion; a luxurious liver.

Bö'ny, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones.

Bönze, *n.* [Port. *bonzo*; Jap. *bonzo* or *bozi*; probably Chinese *fo-ze*, teacher of the law.] A priest of Japan or China.

Böb'by, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy, a fool, or lubber; *L. pupus*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, a fool.] A dull, stupid fellow;—a bird.

Böddh'ism, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Book (bük) [bük, *P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb. St. I. H. N.*; bök, *S. W. Ja. K. R. C.*], *n.* [A.-S. *boc*; Dut. *boek*; Dan. *bog*; Ger. *buch*; possibly allied to A.-S. *bok*, a beech-tree; it is said that bark and thin beech boards were once used for writing-tablets.] A volume in which we read or write; a subdivision of a volume.—2, *v. a.* [pp. booking, booked.] To register in a book.

Book'bänd-er (bük'ä'), *n.* A binder of books.

Book'case (bük'käs), *n.* A case for books.

Book'ish (bük'ish), *a.* Given to books.

Book'ish-ness (bük'ish), *n.* Devotion to books.

Book'-kēp-er, *n.* A keeper of accounts.

Book'-kēp-ing, *n.* The art of keeping accounts.

Book'-mäk-er, *n.* A man who arranges bets at races;—a compiler.

Book'-pläte, *n.* A ticket attached to a book to indicate ownership, place in library, &c.

Book'-pöst, *n.* A department of the post-office, by which books are mailed and sent.

Book'säll-er, *n.* A seller of books.

Book'-störe, *n.* A bookseller's shop. [U.S.]

Book'worm (bük'würm), *n.* A worm that eats holes in books;—a hard student.