

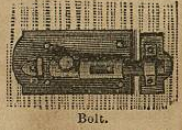
noise; to roar, as a storm; to boast; to bully.—  
2, n. Noise; boast; tumult; roar.  
Blis'ter-er, n. A boaster. [turbulent.]  
Blis'ter-ing, n. Tumult; noise.—2, p. a. Stormy;  
Bl'ze, n. [L.] A huge serpent,—called also *boa*  
constrictor (see CONSTRUCTOR);—a fur tippet.  
Boar (bör), n. [A.-S. *bar*;  
Dut. *beer*; Ger. *bär*;  
Russ. *borov.*] The male  
swine; wild pig.  
Board, n. [A.-S. *bord*;  
Dut. *board*; Ger. *board*;  
Goth. *baurd.*] 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 fur-  
nish with food.—3, v. n. To receive food; to  
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. *bosd.*—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'swän, Co.;  
bot'swän 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. *beben*, to shake; Celt. *baban*,  
a cluster.] [pp. bobbing, bobbed.] To play back-  
ward 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-nét, 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'-biër, } n. [Ger. *bock-bier*; probably for  
Bück'-bier, } *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. *boda*, a messenger; *bod*, mes-  
sage; *bodian*, to announce; Ger. *bote*, a mes-  
senger.] [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



Boar.

borer;—an instrument used to dress the hair;—  
a dagger.  
Böd'y, n. [A. S. *bodig*; O. Ger. *botich*; Gael. *bo-  
dhaig*.] The material substance of an animal;—  
matter opposed to spirit;—a person;—a collec-  
tive mass;—the main army;—a corporation;—  
the main part; the bulk; the substance;—a solid  
figure;—a system.—2, v. a. [pp. boding, bod-  
ied.] To produce in some form.  
Syn.—Body in the sense of a dead body is ap-  
plicable to both men and brutes; corpse, to men;  
carcass, to brutes.  
Böd'y-guärd (böd'g-gärd), n. A life-guard.  
Böd'y-snätch'er, n. A robber of graves.  
Böd'y-snätch'ing, n. The act or practice of steal-  
ing 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. boggling, bog-  
gled.] To start; to hesitate; to doubt.  
Bög'gler, n. One who boggles; a doubter.  
Bög'ing, a. Full of bogs; marshy; swampy.  
Bög'ie, } n. [Allied to BUGBEAR; Local E. bug, a  
Bög'ie, } 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 (bö'gl), n. [Cf. Welsh *bug*, a ghost; *buguel*,  
terror.] A phantom; a goblin.  
Bög'-öre, n. Iron ore found in boggy ground.  
Bög'us, a. [Probably akin to BOGIE and HUM-  
bug.] Counterfeit; spurious.  
Bög'-wood (-wüd), n. Wood found in peat bogs,  
especially hard wood, as oak.  
Bö-hea' (bö'hé), n. [Corrupted from *Wu-hi*, or  
*Woo-s*, 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 uncon-  
ventional habits.—2, a. Regardless of the con-  
ventionalities of society; gypsy-like; vagabond;  
dissolute.  
Bö-hé-mi-an-ism, n. The manner of life of a Bo-  
hemian; literary vagabondism.  
Böll, v. n. [Fr. *bouillir*; O. Fr. *bullir*; L. *bullire*,  
to bubble; *bulia*, 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. *bola*.] 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; *buystus*, 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-  
böld'ly, ad. In a bold manner; daringly.  
Böld'ness, n. Courage; confidence.  
Böle, n. [Gr. *βόλος*, a clod or mass; L. *bolus*.] A  
friable, clayey earth;—[Norse, *bolr*, *bulr*, a tree;  
Ger. *bohle*, a plank] a tree-trunk.  
Bö-le'tus, n. [L.; Gr. *βολίτης*.] A genus of fungi.  
Bö'lide, n. [Fr.; L. *bolis*, *bolidus*, 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.  
Böl'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.  
bolstering, bolstered.] To support;—to swell out.  
Bölt, n. [A.-S. *boll*; Ger.  
*bolz*.] An arrow;—the  
bar of a door;—an iron  
or a wooden pin;—[Fr.  
*bluteau*, O. Fr. *butelal*,  
a sieve; It. *buratto*; O. Fr.  
*buleter*, to sift] a sieve or  
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 sud-  
den collision; suddenly and unexpectedly.  
Bölt'er, n. A sieve;—a kind of net.  
Bölt'häud, n. A long glass vessel. [made.]  
Bölt'ing-clöth, n. Cloth of which bolters are  
Bölt'-rope, n. A rope with which sails are sewed.  
Bö'lyus, 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-ärd', v. a. [Fr. *bombarder*; *bombarde*, an  
old form of cannon.—See BOMB.] [pp. bombard-  
ing, bombarded.] To attack with bombs.  
Bömb-ärd'iër', n. A corporal of artillery.  
Bömb-ärd'ment, n. An attack with bombs.  
Bömb-ästä', or Bömb'ästä' [büm-bäst', P. J. F.;  
büm-bäst', W. S. E. J. Sm. C.; büm'bäst', W.  
Wb. St. Ash, R.; büm-bäst' or büm'bäst', H.;  
böm'bäst', I.], n. [O. F. *bombace*, wadding; Gr.  
*βόμβάξ*, a loud expression; Late L. *bombax*, cot-  
ton, for L. *bombyx*, Gr. *βόμβυξ*, silk.] Inflated  
style or high-sounding language; fustian.—2, a.  
High-sounding; inflated; pompous; bombastic.  
Bömb-ästä'tje, a. Containing bombast; of great  
sound with little meaning; inflated.  
Bömb-ä-zette', n. [Cf. BOMBASTINE.] A thin wool-  
len stuff resembling bombazine.  
Bömb-ä-zine' (büm-bä-zän'), n. [Fr. *bombasin*;  
L. *bombycinus*, silken.] A slight stuff made of  
silk and worsted.  
Bömb'-ketch (büm'-), } n. A ship for throwing  
Bömb'-vés-sel (büm'-), } bombs.  
Bömb'-prüdf, n. A place designed to be proof  
against bombs or projectiles.  
Bömb'-shell, n. A shell or bomb to be filled with  
powder and thrown by a mortar. [silk-worm.]  
Bömb'byx (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. Im-  
prisonment.—2, a. [In the adjectival sense it in  
part represents the Norse *bonda*, A.-S. *bonda*, a  
husbandman; later, a vassal, a serf (from *bua*, to  
dwell; *bumde*, 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'ed, 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.; pl. Bönd'men. A man slave.



Bolt.

Bönd'-sär-vant, or Bönd'-släve, n. A slave.  
Bönd'-sär-vice, n. Slavery. [another.]  
Bönd'smän, n. One who is bound as security for  
Bönd'wom-an (-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 hock 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.  
Bon-hom-mie, } (bön-öm-mé), n. [Fr. *bonhomie*,  
Bon-hom-ie } 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-ni'tö, n. [Sp., "pretty," or "pretty good."] A  
large marine fish.  
Bon-mot (bön-mö'), n. [Fr., "good saying."] A  
jest; a witty reply or repartee. [maid.]  
Bönne (bön), n. [Fr., "good woman."] A nurse-  
Bönne'-bäughe', 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.  
Bon-ton (bön'tön'), n. [Fr., "good tone."] Style  
of fashionable society; high mode. [a privilege.]  
Bö'nys, n. [L., "good."] A premium given for  
Bon-vivant (bön've-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*; prob-  
ably Chinese *fo-ze*, teacher of the law.] A priest  
of Japan or China.  
Böö'by, n. [Ger. *bube*, a boy, a fool, or lubber; L.  
*pyrus*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, a fool.] A dull, stupid  
fellow;—a bird.  
Bööddh'ism, n. See BUDDHISM.  
Book (bük) [bük, P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb. St. I. H. N.;  
böc, S. W. Ja. K. R. C.], n. [A.-S. *boec*; Dut.  
*boek*; Dan. *bog*; Ger. *buch*; possibly allied to A.-S.  
*boek*, 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 subdivi-  
sion of a volume.—2, v. a. [pp. booking,  
booked.] To register in a book.  
Book'bind-er (bük'-), 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-ness), n. Devotion to books.  
Book'-kēep-er, n. A keeper of accounts.  
Book'-kēep'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'sell-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.

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

mien, sîr; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, ß, soft; Ç, ç, ß, hard; § as z; x as gz; this  
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**B66m**, *n.* [E. *beam*; Ger. *baum*, a tree; Dut. *boom*.] A long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding sail—a pole set up as a mark;—a bar of wood laid across a river—[a freshet in a river is locally called a *boom*; probably an imitative word] a loud noise—a sudden and rapidly-increasing demand for a commodity; an enthusiastic popular movement. [U.S.]—2, *v. n.* [pp. booming, boomed.] To rush with violence; to swell—to give forth a loud sound.

**B66m'e-rang**, *n.* [Native Australian, *wamurang* or *bumarin*.] A missile which can be thrown so as to return to the thrower.

**B66m'ing**, *p. & a.* Sounding loudly; resounding—in full flood.

**B66n**, *n.* [Norse, *bon*, A.S. *bene*, a prayer.] A favor granted; a gift; a benefit.—2, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, L. *bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.

**B66r**, *n.* [Ger. *bauer*; Dut. *boer*; originally, *gebura*, inmate of a *bur* (bower), or dwelling; root *bu*, to dwell; influenced in meaning by the cognate *buam*, to inhabit, to cultivate.] A rude peasant; a clown; a rustic.

**B66r'ish**, *a.* Clownish; rude; rustic.

**B66r'ish-ly**, *ad.* In a boorish manner.

**B66r'ish-ness**, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

**B66st**, *n.* [Probably a form of *Push*.] A lift by pushing.—2, *v. a.* [pp. boosting, boosted.] To lift by pushing. [Vulg.]

**B66'sy**, *a.* [Dut. *buisen*, Local Ger. *bausen*, to drink deeply.] Partially intoxicated; tipsy; bousy.

**B66t**, *v. a.* [A.S. *bot*, Goth. *bota*, Ger. *busse*, advantage; root of *BETTER*.] [pp. booting, booted.] To profit—to put on boots.—2, *n.* Profit; gain;—[Fr. *bottle*, *boute*; Late L. *botta*; It. *botta*; possibly kindred to *BOTTLE* and *BUTT*] a covering for the leg and foot—a receptacle or box in a coach; a covering, as of leather, in a coach or chaise.—To *boot*, over and above.

**B66t'ed**, *a.* Having boots on.

**B66t'ed**, *n.* A kind of short or half boot.

**B66th**, *n.* [Sw. *bod*; Ger. *bude*; O. Icel. *bud*; Pol. *buda*; Czech, *bouda*; Norse, *bua*, *boa*, to dwell; probably influenced by Gaelic forms.—See *BORNY*.] A temporary house built of boards.

**B66t'-jäck**, *n.* A utensil for pulling off boots.

**B66t'less**, *a.* [A.S. *botleas*; *bot*, *boot*, advantage, and *less*, privative.] Useless; without success.

**B66t'-trée**, *n.* A last for stretching a boot.

**B66'ty**, *n.* [Ger. *butte*; Fr. *butin*; Norse, *byti*, exchange; *buta*, to deal out; influenced also by *boot*, advantage.] Plunder; pillage; spoil.

**B66'zy**, *a.* See *Boozy*.

**B6-péep'**, *n.* A play among children.

**Bo-rác'ic**, *a.* Relating to borax or boron.

**B6r'age** (*bür'aj*), *n.* [Fr. *bouillage*; Late L. *borago*, *borago*; Sp. *boraja*; perhaps from Late L. *borra*, short wool; others derive these words through the Spanish from Arab. *abu rachh*, "father of sweat," alluding to the sudorific qualities of the plant.] An annual garden plant.

**B6r'ax**, *n.* [Late L. for Arab. *al-borag*, natron; Per. *burah*, borax.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of boracic acid and soda.

**B6r'der**, *n.* [O. E. & Fr. *bordure*; Fr. *border*, to bound; *bord*, side, from a Teutonic root.] The outer part or edge of any thing; exterior limit; frontier; side; margin; verge.—2, *v. n.* [pp. bordering, bordered.] To be near; to approach.—3, *v. a.* To adorn with a border.

**B6r'der-er**, *n.* One dwelling near a border.

**B6r'der-ing**, *n.* Paper for the upper part of the walls of a room.—2, *a.* Neighboring; very near.

**B6r'der-land**, *n.* Land lying on the frontiers of two adjoining countries; borders.

**B6re**, *v. a.* [A.S. *borian*; Ger. *bohren*; Norse & A.S. *bor*, an auger.—Cf. L. *forare*, to pierce.]



Boomerang.

[pp. boring, bored.] To make a hole in; to perforate;—[by some referred to *bur*, as a stickler; by others to *botcher*] to weary or vex by what is disagreeable.—2, *v. n.* To make a hole; to pierce.—3, *n.* A hole; the size of any hole—a borer;—[Norse, *bara*, a wave; Fr. *barre*] a tide swelling above another tide;—one who annoys or worries; annoyance.—4, *i.* from *bear*.

**B6're-al**, *a.* [L. *borealis*.] Northern; coming from the north. [The north wind.]

**B6're-ka**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βορέας*; Russ. *boiei*, north.]

**B6r'e-ole**, *n.* [Dut. *boerekoel*, "farmers' cabbage."] A species of winter cabbage.

**B6r'edom**, *n.* The state of being bored or wearied.

**B6r'er**, *n.* A person or thing that bores; a tool for boring—a wood-eating worm.

**B6'rie**, *a.* Pertaining to boron.

**B6rn**, *p.* from *bear*. Brought forth.

**B6rne**, *p.* from *bear*. Carried; conveyed.

**B6r'ron**, *n.* [First syllable from *borax*, second from *carbon*.] (*Chem.*) An element found in borax.

**B6r'rough** (*bur'6*), *n.* [A.S. *burg*; Ger. *burg*, a castle; Norse, *borg*; Scot. *burgh*; A.S. *beorgan*, to shelter.] A corporate town.

**B6r'row** (*b6r'6*), *v. a.* [Dut. *borg*, loan, or pledge; A.S. *beorgan*, to shelter, to keep; *borrgan*, to borrow.] [pp. borrowing, borrowed.] To take or receive on credit for a time—to appropriate.

**B6r'row-er**, *n.* One who borrows.

**B6r'row-ing**, *n.* Act of one who borrows.

**B6rt**, *n.* [Fr. O. Fr. *bord*, bastard.] The small debris of diamonds in cutting, ground into powder for lapidary work.

**B6s'cage**, *n.* [Fr. *bocage*; O. Fr. *boscage*; It. *boscaggio*.—See *BUSH*.] A wood; a grove.

**B6sh**, *n.* [Turk. *bosh*, worthless.] Nonsense; absurdity. [thicker; a grove.]

**B6sk**, *n.* [A variant of *BUSH*; It. *bosco*.] A woody; rough; swelled.

**B6s'ky**, *a.* Woody; rough; swelled.

**B6s'om** (*b6z'6m* or *b6z'6m*) [*b6z'6m*, S. H. St. Sm. Nares; *b6z'6m*, W. P. J. F. Ja. R. C. I. W. b.], *n.* [Ger. *busen*; A.S. *bosm*.] The breast; the heart; any receptacle.—*Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy, fondness; as, *bosom*-friend, &c.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bosoming, bosomed.] To enclose in the bosom:—to conceal.

**B6ss**, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*; It. *bozza*, a swelling.] A stud; a knob; a raised work;—[Dut. *baas*, master, uncle.—Cf. *Ger. base*, aunt, cousin, gossip] a master or head workman.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bossing, bossed.] To master of; to rule.—3, *v. n.* To act as a boss or master.

**B6s'sage**, *n.* A stone that has a projection.

**B6ssed** (*b6st*), *a.* Having bosses; studded.

**B6s'sy**, *a.* Prominent; studded.

**B6s't6n**, *n.* [Named by the French, in honor of the siege of Boston, in 1776.] A game at cards.

**B6t**, *n.* [O. E. *bout*, a weevil; A.S. *budda*.] A small larva in the entrails of horses.

**B6-t'an'ic**, *a.* Relating to botany; containing

**B6-t'an'i-cal**, *a.* herbs or plants.

**B6t'a-nist**, *n.* One versed in botany.

**B6t'a-nize**, *v. n.* [Gr. *βοτανίζω*, to gather plants.] [pp. botanizing, botanized.] To study botany or plants.

**B6t'a-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βοτάνη*, a plant; referred to *βοτάνη*, to pasture.] The branch of natural history which treats of plants.

**B6-tár'g6**, *n.* [Sp. *botarga*; Arab. *butarkah*; Copt. *outarakhon*; Gr. *ταπίχου*, a pickle; *τάπιχος*, a mummy.] A sausage made of the roes of the mullet-fish.

**B6tch**, *n.* [Local Fr. *boche*, a boss, a pimple.—See *Boss*.] A red pustule; a pimple; a blotch—a botcher;—[Sw. *batch*, a patch; Ger. *batzen*, to mend] a clumsy addition; a piece of work unskillfully performed.—2, *v. a.* [pp. botching, botched.] To mend awkwardly; to patch.

**B6tch'er**, *n.* A mender of old clothes; a bungler.

**B6tch'er-ly**, *a.* Clumsy; patched.

**B6tch'er-y**, *n.* Work ill performed.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, short; æ, ę, ĭ, ŏ, ȳ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

**B6tch'y**, *a.* Marked with botches.

**B6t'-fl'y**, *n.* The insect of which the bot is the larva.

**B6th**, *a.* [Goth. *bajoths*; Norse, *badar*; Ger. *beide*; A.S. *ba*, *begen*; akin to Gr. *ἀφει*; L. *ambo*; Skr. *abhau*; Zend, *aba*; Slav. *oba*; Lith. *abu*.] One and the other; the two.—2, *conj.* As well; on the one side.

**B6th'er**, *v. a.* [See *POTH*; but perhaps from a Celtic root.] [pp. bothering, bothered.] To perplex; to confound; to pother.—2, *n.* Vexation; trouble.

**B6th'er-a'tion**, *n.* Bother; annoyance. [Colloq.]

**B6th'er-s6me**, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. [Col.]

**B6th'y**, *n.* [Scot.; Gael. *both*, *bothag*, a hut; or a dim. of *Booth*.] A barrack for laboring men.

**B6'trëe**, *n.* [Singhalese, *bo* or *boqaha*; Skr. *bodhi*, "perfect knowledge;" under it Buddha obtained full enlightenment.] The sacred tree of Hindostan and Ceylon;—called *peepul*, and *pipal*.

**B6'try-6id**, *a.* [Gr. *βοτρυοειδής*; *Botrys*, a *B6'try-6i'dal*, grape-cluster.] Resembling, or having the form of, a bunch of grapes.

**B6'ttle**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*; Sp. *botella*; Late L. *butis* or *buticula*, a *BUTT* (*q. v.*)] A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquor—the measure or contents of a bottle.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bottling, bottled.] To enclose in bottles.

**B6'ttle-head**, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A whale of the Atlantic

**B6'ttle-n6se**, *f.* allied to the sperm whales.

**B6't6m**, *n.* [A.S. *botm*, Dut. *botem*, Ger. *boden*; Skr. *budhna*, ground, bottom.] The lowest part:—the ground under water—the foundation:—a dale—a valley; low alluvial land—a ship; the part of a ship under water—endurance.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bottoming, bottomed.] To found or build upon.

**B6't6m-land**, *n.* Alluvial land.

**B6't6m-less**, *a.* Without a bottom.

**B6't6m-ry**, *n.* The borrowing of money on a ship's bottom, which is pledged as security.

**B6n-doir'** (*b6-dw6r'*), *n.* [Fr. for "sulking place;" *bouder*, to pout.] A small private room.

**B6gh** (*b66*), *n.* [A.S. *bog*, Ger. *bug*, Norse, *boqr*, a shoulder; Skr. *balus*, Gr. *πῆχυς*, arm.] A branch of a tree.

**B6ght** (*bäwt*), *i. & p.* from *buy*.

**B6gie** (*b6z'h6*), *n.* [Fr., from *Bougiah*, a town of Algeria.] A wax candle:—a surgical tube or instrument.

**B6uillon** (*b6l-y6ng'*), *n.* [Fr.; *bouillir*, to boil (*q. v.*)] Broth; soup.

**B6uld'er**, *n.* Same as *BOWLDER*.

**B6u'le-värd'**, *n.* [Fr.; It. *baluardo*, Sp. *baluarte*, Ger. *bulwerk*, a bulwark (*q. v.*); at first the name of a rampart, this word afterwards designated a street which occupies the place of a demolished rampart, and at last any broad street.] A wide public walk or street.

**B6u'leverserment** (*b6l-vërs-m66*), *n.* [Fr.; *boule*, a ball, and *verser*, to turn.] Subversion; overthrow; upsetting.

**B6ünce**, *v. n.* [Dut. *bozenen*, Low Ger. *bunzen*, to strike.] [pp. bouncing, bounced.] To spring; to leap—to boast.—2, *n.* A heavy blow—a leap—a boast.

**B6ün'cer**, *n.* A boaster; a bully;—a lie.

**B6ünd**, *n.* [O. Fr. *bonne*, *bonde*, *bounde*; Late L. *bonena*, *butina*; akin to *butt*; Fr. *bout*, a bound.] A limit; boundary;—a leap.—2, *v. a.* [pp. bounding, bounded.] To border; to terminate; to limit; to circumscribe; to enclose; to restrain.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *bondir*, to bound, to re-echo; L. *bombitare*, to resound; *bombus*, a sounding.] To jump; to rebound.—4, *i. & p.* from *bind*.—5, *a.* [Norse, *buinn*, part from *bua*, to get ready.] Destined; intended to go—determined.

**B6ün'da-ry**, *n.* That which bounds or limits; the mark of a limit; a bound; *term*.

**B6ün'den**, *p.* from *bind*. Bound.—2, *a.* Obligated; indispensable:—beholden to.

**B6ünd'less**, *a.* Without bound; unbounded; unlimited; undefined.

**B6ünd'less-ness**, *n.* Exemption from limits.

**B6ün'te-6s** [*b6ün'te-us*, P. J. Ja. R.; *b6ün'tyns*, S. E. F. K. K.; *b6ün'che-us*, W.], *a.* [See *BOUNTY*.] Liberal; kind; bountiful.

**B6ün'te-6s-ly**, *ad.* Liberally; munificently.

**B6ün'te-6s-ness**, *n.* Munificence.

**B6ün'ti-fül**, *a.* Liberal; beneficent; kind.

**B6ün'ti-fül-ly**, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

**B6ün'ty**, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, goodness; L. *bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.] Beneficence:—generosity; liberality; munificence:—a premium—money given to promote any object, or to men who enlist.

*Syn.*—*Bounty* and *beneficence* are characteristics of the Deity as well as of his creatures; *generosity*, *liberality*, and *munificence* are human qualities.

**B6u'quet** (*b6-kä'* or *b6'kä*) [*b6'kä*, Ja. Sm. St. R.; *b6-kä*, H. W. b. K. C.], *n.* [Fr.; It. *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, wood; Fr. *bois*.] A bunch of flowers:—delicate flavor of wine.

**B6u'que-tin**, *n.* [Fr.; Old Provençal, *bocstagn*, an inversion of Ger. *steinbock*, rock-goat.] The ibex of the Alps.

**B6urgeois** (*bur-j6is'*), *n.* [Fr.; probably with the idea of "middle class" or "average."—See next definition.] A printing type a size next larger than *brevier*:—(*b6rzh-wä'*) [see *BURGESS*] a person of the middle class.

**B6ur'geon** (*bür-j6n*), *v. n.* [Fr., a bud; Old Ger. *burjan*, to lift.] [pp. bourgeoning, bourgeoned.] To sprout; to shoot into branches.

**B6urn** (*b6rn* or *b6rn*) [*b6rn*, W. J. Ja. Sm. R. C.; *b6rn*, S. St. H. I. P. E. K.; *b6rn* or *b6rn*, F.], *n.* [Fr. *borne*, formerly *borne*, *borne*, *borne*.—See *BOUND*.] A bound; a limit:—[Gael. *burn*, water; Ger. *born*, a spring; Scot. *burn*, a brook] a rivulet.

**B6urnouse** (*b6r-n6s'*), *n.* See *BURNOUSE*.

**B6urse** (*b6rs*), *n.* [Fr., a purse, an exchange.—See *PURSE*.] An exchange where merchants meet. See *BURSE*.

**B6u-stro-phë'd6n**, *n.* [Gr.; literally "ox-turning," *i. e.*, like the course of a plough.] A mode of writing from right to left and then from left to right.

**B6üt**, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *bucht*, a bight or bend; Dut. *bocht*; influenced by *ABOUT*.] A turn:—a trial; an attempt.

**B6'vine**, *a.* [L. *bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Relating to oxen, cows, &c.

**B6'v6** (*b66*), *v. a.* [A.S. *buagan*, Dut. *buigen*, Ger. *biegen*, Skr. *bhuj-*] [pp. bowing, bowed.] To bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to depress.—2, *v. n.* To bend; to make a reverence.—3, *n.* An act of reverence or respect:—[apparently identical in origin with *BOUNT*, *q. v.*] the rounding part of a ship's side; the fore end of a ship or boat:—one who rows the bow-oar in a boat.

**B6w** (*b6*), *n.* [A.S. *hoga*, Dut. *boog*, Ger. *bogen*; A.S. *hagan*, to bend.] An instrument for shooting arrows:—a rainbow:—any thing curved:—an instrument with which the viol, violin, &c., are struck.

**B6w'el**, *v. a.* [Fr. *boyau*, a gut, O. Fr. *boel*, *bouel*; L. *boellus* and *botulus*, a sausage; whence also Fr. *boudin*, E. *pudding*.] [pp. bowelling, bowelled.] To take out the bowels.

**B6w'els** (*b6w'elz*), *n. pl.* The intestines; the entrails:—*figuratively*, pity, tenderness.

**B6w'er**, *n.* [A.S. *bur*, dwelling; *buinn*, to dwell; Aryan root *buin*, to dwell.] A chamber; a shady recess:—[see *Bow*] a bow-anchor:—[Ger. *bauer*,



Boquetin.

m6en, s6ir; m66ve, n66r, s66n; b6äll, b6ür, r6üle, üse.—Ç, Ç, ç, ç, soft; Ç, ç, ç, ç, hard; Ç as z; Ç as gz; this.

a peasant, a clown.—See BOON.] the name given to two knaves in the game of euchre, the right bower being the knave of trumps, and the left bower the knave of the suit of the same color as trumps.

**Bōw'er-y, a.** Shady; having bowers.

**Bōw'ie-knife, n.** [From *Bowie*, its inventor.] A large knife carried by hunters in the southwestern part of the United States.

**Bōwl (bōl), n.** [A.-S. *bolta*, Norse, *bolli*, Dut. *bol*; root *chal*, signifying to swell.] A vessel to hold liquids;—the hollow part of any thing;—a basin.—2, n. [bōl, S. W. J. K. Sm. C. I. St. H. Wb.; bōül, P. E. Ja.; bōül or bōl, F.] [Fr. *boule*, a ball; L. *bulia*, a bubble; root *chal*, to swell.] A round mass to be rolled along the ground.—3, v. a. [pp. *bowling*, *bowled*.] To roll as a bowl.—4, v. n. To play at bowls.

**Bōwl'der, n.** [Local Sw. *buldersten*, O. E. *bulderston*; Sw. *bulder*, noise, *bulra*, to rumble, and *sten*, stone.—Cf. Sw. *klappersten*, a pebble.] A large, round stone.

**Bōw'-lègged (bō'lēgd), a.** Having crooked legs.

**Bōwl'er, or Bōwl'ër, n.** One who plays at bowls.

**Bōw'line, or Bōw'line (bōw'lin, S. W. J. E. F.; bōw'lin, St.; bō'lin, K. Sm. R.; bō'lin, Ja. C. I.), n.** [Bow and line; Sw. *bogtina*, Dut. *boeglijn*, Fr. *boulène*, Sp. *bolina*.] (Naut.) A ship's rope fastened near the middle of the loch. [bowls.]

**Bōw'ling, or Bōw'ling, n.** The act of throwing bowls.

**Bōw'ling-äl'ley, n.** An enclosure for bowling.

**Bōw'ling-grēen, n.** A level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls.

**Bōw'man (bō'man), n.; pl. Bōw'men.** An archer.

**Bōw'-ōar, n.** The oar nearest the bow of a boat; also the man who handles this oar.

**Bōw'se, v. n.** [pp. *bowling*, *bowled*.] (Naut.) To haul or pull.—2, n. A hard pull.

**Bōw'-shōt (bō'shōt), n.** The space which an arrow may pass in its flight.

**Bōw'sprit, n.** [Bow and sprit; Dut. *boespruit*, Ger. *bogspriet*, Sw. *bogspröl*.] A mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.

**Bōw'string, n.** The string of a bow;—a Turkish punishment by strangling with a cord.

**Bōw'-win'dōw, n.** A projecting window.

**Bōw'-wood (-wūd), n.** The wood of the Osage orange, used by the Indians for bows.

**Bōx, n.** [L. *pyxis*, Gr. *πίξ*, Ger. *büchse*, Dut. *bos, bus*.] A case made of wood; chest; case;—[perhaps Gr. *πίξ*, with the fist; or, better, Dut. *bask*, a blow; most of the cognate German and other similar modern European words are from the English] a blow given by the hand;—[Gr. *πίξος*, L. *buxus*] a hard wood; an evergreen shrub or tree.—2, v. a. [pp. *boxing*, *boxed*.] To enclose in a box; to strike.—To *box the compass*, to rehearse its points.—3, v. n. To fight with the fists.

**Bōx'bēr-ry, n.** See CHECKERBERRY.

**Bōx'-cōat, n.** A great-coat used by coachmen.

**Bōx-äl'der, n.** A kind of maple-tree.

**Bōx'en (bōk'sn), a.** Made of boxwood.

**Bōx'er, n.** One who fights with his fists.

**Bōx'häul, v. a.** [pp. *boxhauling*, *boxhauled*.] (Naut.) To veer a ship on her heel.

**Bōx'ing, n.** Sparring;—fisticuffs.

**Bōx'wood (-wūd), n.** The wood of the box.

**Bōy, n.** [Fris. *boy*, a young gentleman; Dut. *boef*, a knave; Ger. *bube*, a boy, a knave; L. *puer*, Gr. *παῖς*, a boy.—Cf. Sw. *poike*, Finn. *poika*, Esth. *poeg*, a son; Tamil. *peyau*, a boy. This root seems to be not merely Aryan, but also Dravidian and Ugrian.] A male child; a youth.

**Bōy'cott, v. a.** [pp. *boycotting*, *boycotted*.] [From Captain *Boycott*, an Irish landlord who was thus treated.] To refuse to hold any intercourse with; to ignore completely.—2, n. An organized and conjoint refusal to have any dealings with a person, or to purchase goods of a certain make.

**Bōy'hood (bōi'hūd), n.** The state of a boy.

**Bōy'ish, a.** Belonging to a boy; childish.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ð, ũ, ŷ, short; æ, ę, ĭ, ȳ, ȳ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr; h

**Bräil (bräl), n.** [O. F. *braiel*, trouser-band; Fr. *braie*, breeches.—See BREECHES.] (Naut.) A small rope.—2, v. a. [pp. *brailing*, *brailed*.] To haul with brails.

**Bräin, n.** [A.-S. *bregen*, *brægen*; Dut. *brein*.—Cf. Gr. *βρέγμα*, top of the head.] The soft mass enclosed in the cavity of the skull, regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection;—understanding.—2, v. a. [pp. *braining*, *brained*.] To dash out the brains of.

**Bräin'less, a.** Silly; foolish; thoughtless.

**Bräin'-pän, n.** The skull containing the brains.

**Bräin'sick, a.** Diseased in the understanding.

**Bräise, v. a.** [Fr. *braise*, embers; Sp. *brasas*, Braize, cinders; Sw. *brasa*, to flame.] [pp. *braising*, *braised*.] To stew slowly, as beef, with vegetables, &c.

**Bräke, n.** [Dut. *braak*, from the root of BREAK.] An instrument for dressing flax;—[A.-S. *bracan*, to knead] a kneading-trough;—[Ger. *brack*, Dut. *brak*, fallow, i. e., broken, rough ground; hence a plant growing on such ground] fern;—a thickset;—[Old Dut. *brake*, a clog] an apparatus for retarding the motion of a wheel.—2, v. a. Did break.—See BREAK.

**Bräke'man, n.** One who manages a brake.

**Bräm'ble, n.** [A.-S. *brenbel*; Dut. *braam*, a black-berry; the stem *bram* implies wandering, twining; Skr. root *bram*.] A prickly or thorny shrub; briar. [chaffinch.]

**Bräm'bling, n.** [i. e., bramble-finch.] A mountain thrush.

**Bräm'bly, a.** Covered with brambles.

**Brän, n.** [W. *bram*, Breton, *bram*, refuse, bran.] The outer coat of grain separated from the flour; the refuse of sifted meal.

**Bränch, n.** [Late L. *branca*, Fr. *branche*, Breton, *brank*, an arm; usually referred to L. *brachium*, an arm; but cf. Gr. *βράχχιον*, a fin.] The shoot or bough of a tree; a limb;—an offshoot;—offspring.—2, v. n. [pp. *branching*, *branched*.] To spread or shoot out.—3, v. a. To divide into branches. [(fins.)] The gills of fish.

**Brän'chi-æ, n. pl.** [L., for Gr. pl. *βράχχια*, gills.]

**Brän'chi-äl, a.** Relating to the branchia.

**Brän'chi-g-pōd, n.** [Gr. *βράχχιον*, a gill, and *πούς*, *πόδος*, a foot.] A crustacean animal that walks by means of its gills.

**Bränch'let, n.** A little branch.

**Bränch'y, a.** Full of branches.

**Bränd, n.** [A.-S. *brand*, a sword, a burning; *brinnan*, to burn, to flash.—See BURN.] A piece of wood partly burnt;—brand-iron;—mark of infamy; stigma;—mark (properly, a mark burnt in);—a sword;—[with the idea of burning] a kind of blight.—2, v. a. [pp. *branding*, *branded*.] To mark with a brand.

**Bränd'-ir-on (bränd'i-rn), n.** An iron to brand with;—a trivet to set a pot upon.

**Bränd'ish, v. a.** [Fr. *brandir*, part. *brandissant*; Norman Fr. *brande*, a sword.—See BRAND.] [pp. *brandishing*, *brandished*.] To flourish, as a weapon.—2, n. A flourish, as of a weapon.

**Bränd'ish-ing, n.** [Corrupted from *brattishing*.] (Arch.) A term applied to open carved work, as of a crest or parapet.

**Bränd'-nēw, a.** New, as from the forge-fire.—See BRAND.

**Bränd'yn, n.** [Ger. *branntwein*, burnt wine, for "distilled wine" (see BURN); Dut. *brandewijn*; *branden*, to burn, to distil.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

**Bräng'le, v. n.** [A variant of WRANGLE.] [pp. *brangling*, *brangled*.] To wrangle; to squabble.—2, n. A wrangle; a brawl.

**Bränk, n.** [Gaulish L. *brance* or *brace*, a kind of grain.] Buckwheat;—[a Celtic word] a halter;

**Brän'-nēw, a.** Brand-new. [a bridle.]



Brandishing.

**Brän'ny, a.** Having the appearance of bran.

**Bränt, n.** [Icel. *brand-gas*, Ger. *brent-gans*, perhaps from *brennen*, to burn, from its color.] A species of goose.

**Bräsh, n.** [Fr. *brèche*, trash; It. *brecchia* (q. v.); from BREAK.—See BREACH.] Refuse; trash; polar ice broken into fragments.—2, a. Brittle;—quick-tempered;—[Gael. *bras*, impudent, rash] impudent; over-confident.

**Brä'sier (brä'zier), n.** [See BRASS and BRAZE.] A worker in brass;—[Fr., from *braise*, embers.—See BRAISE] a pan to hold coals;—written also *brasier*. [of a crucible or a furnace.]

**Bräsque (bräsk), n.** [Fr.] The charcoal lining

**Bräss, n.** [Icel. *bras*, solder; akin to BRAISE, q. v.] An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color;—boldness; impudence.

**Bräss'y, a.** Partaking of brass;—impudent.

**Brät, n.** [Perhaps Celt. *brat*, a rag.] A child;—so called in contempt.

**Brät'tice, n.** [Fr. *brèche*; Ger. *brät*, a

**Brät'tish-ing, n.** board; O. Ger. *tach*, fence, cover; Fr. *brasseur*, to fortify.] (Mining.) A partition or fence; a brette.

**Bra-vä'dō, or Bra-vä'dō, n.** [Sp. *bravada*; *bravear*, to threaten.] A boast; a menace.

**Bräve, a.** [Fr. *brave*, It. *bravo*; Armoric, *brav*, fine; Scot. *brav*, handsome, well dressed; Sw. *bra*, good.—Cf. BRAG.] Courageous; gallant; intrepid;—gayly or gallantly dressed.—2, n. A brave man; an Indian warrior.—3, v. a. [pp. *braving*, *braved*.] To defy; to set at defiance.

**Bräve'ly, ad.** In a brave manner.

**Brä've-ry, n.** Courage; intrepidity;—display.

**Brä'vō, or Brä'vō (brä'vō, W. P. J. F. Ja. H. St. C.; brä'vō, Sm. E. Wb.), n.** [Ital.] A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.—2, *interj.* Well done.

**Brä-vū'ra, n.** [It., spirit.] (*Mus.*) A kind of song requiring great vocal ability in the singer.

**Bräwl, v. n.** [Frequentative of *brag*; Welsh *brawl*, Dut. *brullen*, to boast.] [pp. *brawling*, *brawled*.] To quarrel noisily; to roar.—2, v. a. To drive or beat away.—3, n. A noisy quarrel; uproar.

**Bräwl'er, n.** A wrangler; a noisy fellow.

**Bräwl'ing, n.** The act of quarrelling.

**Bräwn, n.** [O. Fr. *brawn*, slice of flesh; akin to Ger. *braten*, to roast.] The hard flesh of a boar;—a boar;—food prepared from swine's flesh;—the muscular part of the body;—the arm;—bulk.

**Bräwn'i-nēss, n.** Strength; hardness.

**Bräwn'y, a.** Muscular; fleshy;—unfeeling.

**Bräx'y, n.** [Gael. *bragsaidh*; possibly allied to A.-S. *broc*, sickness.] A disease among sheep.

**Bräy (brä), v. a.** [O. Fr. *brayer*; Ger. *brechen*, to break.] [pp. *braying*, *brayed*.] To pound, or grind small.—2, v. n. [Fr. *braire*, Late L. *bragare*; allied to BRAC, BARK, and BREAK.] To make a noise like an ass.—3, n. The noise of an ass or mule; a harsh cry.

**Bräy'er, n.** One that brays; an instrument to temper printers' ink with; a pestle.

**Bräy'ing, n.** Clamor; noise.

**Bräze, v. a.** [Fr. *braser*.—See BRAISE and BRASS.] [pp. *brazing*, *brazed*.] To solder with brass; to harden.

**Brä'zen (brä'zn), a.** Made of brass;—impudent.—2, v. n. or v. a. [pp. *brazening*, *brazened*.] To be impudent; to behave with effrontery.

**Brä'zen-fäced (brä'zn-fäst), a.** Impudent.

**Brä'zen-ly (brä'zn-ly), ad.** In a bold manner.

**Brä'zen-nēss (brä'zn-nēs), n.** Brassiness;—impudence; effrontery.

**Brä'zier (brä'zier), n.** [See BRASIER, BRAISE, and BRASS.] A worker in brass;—a pan for coals;—written also *brasier*.

**Bra-zil' (brä-zēl', S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. St.; brä-zil', J. P. C. Wb.), n.** [Port. *brasile*, from *braza*, a live coal (see BRAISE). The wood took its name from its color. The original *brazil* was an old-

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, büir, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, ĝ, soft; ç, ç, ĝ, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this 10\*

world dye-wood, which gave name to an imaginary country; afterward the name of the country was given to the present empire of Brazil, and the name of the wood to an important Brazilian product.] A kind of wood for dyeing.

**Bra-zil'-nüt**, n. A large nut from Brazil.

**Bréach**, n. [Fr. *brèche*, A.-S. *brece*; a softened form of *break*.] The act of breaking; infraction; a gap;—difference; quarrel;—injury.—2, v. a. [pp. *breaching*, *breached*.] To make a breach in, as a wall by artillery; to rupture; to break in.

**Bréach'y**, a. Apt to break fences; unruly.

**Bréad** (bréd), n. [Ger. *brod*, Dut. *brood*, Icel. *braud*; thought to be akin to BRAY or BREAK.] Food made of ground grain;—food in general; support of life; sustenance.

**Bréad'-cörn**, n. Corn of which bread is made.

**Bréad'-frúit**, n. A large tropical fruit.

**Bréad'-stíff**, n. Materials for bread, as grain, meal, flour.

**Bréadh**, n. [A.-S. *brædu*, Icel. *breidd*.—See BROAD.] Measure from side to side.

**Bréad'-win-ner**, n. One who supports a family.

**Break** (brák), v. a. [A.-S. *breacan*, Ger. *brechen*, L. *frango*, *fractum*; Aryan root *bhrag*.] [i. broke (brake); pp. *breaking*, *broken* or *broke*.] To part; to rend; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to crush; to shatter;—to tame;—to make bankrupt;—to discard;—to *infringe*, as a law;—(Mil.) To degrade or reduce to a lower rank by way of punishment.—2, v. n. To part in two; to burst; to burst forth;—to open, as the morning;—to become bankrupt; to fail.—3, n. A breach; an opening; a pause;—a line drawn; a dash;—the dawn;—a fly-wheel.

**Break'age**, n. Act of breaking; allowance for what is broken.

**Break'-dówn**, n. The act of breaking down; a smash; destruction;—a riotous dance.

**Break'er** (brák'er), n. A person or thing that breaks;—a wave broken by rocks;—a surge.

**Break'fast** (brék'fast), n. [Break and fast.] The first meal in the day.—2, v. n. [pp. *breakfasting*, *breakfasted*.] To eat breakfast.

**Break'néck** (brák'nék), n. A steep place.—2, a. Very hazardous.

**Break'wá-ter**, n. A wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.

**Bréam** (brém), n. [O. Fr. *bresma*, Ger. *bressen*, O. Ger. *brahsema*.] A small fresh-water fish.—2, v. a. [pp. *breaming*, *breamed*.] (Naut.) [Dut. *brem*, broom, furze; furze and other light combustibles were used in burning the adherent matters from a ship's bottom.] To clean a ship.

**Bréast** (brést), n. [A.-S. *breost*, Dut. *borst*, Ger. *brust*; connected with *BURST*, and signifying a swelling.] The fore part of the human body, between the neck and belly; the bosom;—nipple;—the heart;—the conscience.—2, v. a. [pp. *breasting*, *breasted*.] To meet in front.

**Bréast'bóne**, n. A bone of the thorax; sternum.

**Bréast'pín**, n. A pin or brooch for the breast.

**Bréast'pláte**, n. Armor for the breast.

**Bréast'-whéel**, n. A form of water-wheel.

**Bréast'work** (brést'würk), n. A work thrown up round a fortified place; a parapet.

**Bréath** (bréth), n. [A.-S. *bræth*; Ger. *brodem*, vapor.] The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs;—life;—an instant;—respite; pause;—a slight breeze;—odor; fragrance.

**Bréath'a-ble**, a. That may be breathed.

**Bréathe**, v. n. [pp. *breathing*, *breathed*.] To draw air into the lungs and expel it; to live; to take breath.—2, v. a. To exhale;—to utter privately.

**Bréath'er** (bréth'er), n. One who breathes.

**Bréath'ing**, n. Respiration;—aspiration;—vent;—an accent; an aspirate.

**Bréath'less**, a. Out of breath; dead.

**Bréc'cia** (brét'cha), n. [It.—See BRASH, BREACH.] A kind of pudding-stone; a stone composed of fragments.

**Bréc'ci-át-ed** (brék'shé-át-ed), a. Noting rocks composed of fragments cemented together.

**Bréd**, i. & p. from *breed*.

**Bréech** (bréch, S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. I. C.; brich, E. K. Wb. St.; brich or bréch, H.), n. [A.-S. *broc*; pl. *brec*, breeches.] The lower part of the body;—the hinder part of a gun, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. *breaching*, *breeched*.] To put into breeches.—3, v. n. [Same as BREACH.] To leap out of the water, as a whale.

**Breech'es** (brich'ez) [brich'ez, W. E. H. St. Ja. Sm. R.; bréch'ez, P. I. C.], n. pl. [A.-S. *brec* (pl. of *broc*), Fris. *brék* (*brók*), Irish, *brog*, Breton, *brages*, L. *bracce* or *brace*; said to be akin to BREAK, as something divided; but cf. Gael. *breacan*, a plaid, from *brea*, spotted.] A garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

**Breech'ing** (brich'ing), n. A strap behind the haunches of a horse.

**Bréech'-lôad-er**, n. A fire-arm loaded at the breech (said of a fire-arm).

**Bréech'-lôad-ing**, a. That receives its load at the breech (said of a fire-arm).

**Bréech'-pín**, n. A plug screwed in at the breech'-screw (skrü), } the breech of a fire-arm.

**Bréed**, v. a. [A.-S. *brædan*, to nourish; Ger. *brüten*, Dut. *broeden*, to brood; Welsh, *brwd*, warm; akin to BREW.] [i. bred; pp. *breeding*, *bred*.] To procreate; to give birth to;—to nourish; to foster;—to educate; to bring up.—2, v. n. To be with young; to produce.—3, n. A race of animals; a cast; a kind; a family; progeny.

**Bréed'er**, n. One that breeds.

**Bréed'ing**, n. Education; manners; nurture.

**Bréeze**, n. [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, It. *brezza*, a misty wind.] A gentle gale; a soft wind;—[Fr. *bris*, rubbish, débris; *briser*, to break; akin to BREAK, BREAK; but cf. O. Fr. *bresse*, *brasse*, live coals; and E. *brash*] coal-dust; cinders.

**Brééz'y**, a. Fanned with gales; full of gales;—brisk; lively. [Colloq.]

**Brént**, a. [Akin to BURN, BURNISH; O. Fr. *brunir*, *burnir*, to polish.] Burnished; shining; new; unwrinkled.—2, n. A species of goose; brant.

**Brést**, n. [A form of BREAST.] (Arch.) The torus of a column.

**Bréth'ren**, n. [The vowel-change in the first syllable is the *umlaut* so common in German; the plural in *en* is also a relic of the old Teutonic usage.] Plural of *brother*; brothers.

**Brét'on**, n. A native of Bretagne or Brittany, in France.—2, a. Of or pertaining to Bretagne; Armorican; Armoric.

**Brétt**, n. [See BRITZSKA.] A britzka.

**Brét'tish-ing**, n. See BRANDISHING.

**Brét'zél**, n. [Ger.; L. *brachile*, a bracelet; *brachius*, the arm.] A hard brittle cake, properly in the form of a ring;—written also *pretzel*.

**Brève**, n. [L. *brevis*, short.] (Mus.) A short note of time.—(Law.) A short precept; a writ or brief.

**Bré-vét'**, or **Brév'et** (bré-vét', K. Sm. H. I. C. Wb.; brév'et, Ja. St. R.), n. [Fr.; Late L. *breveletum*, from L. *brevis*, short.—See BRIEF.] A commission to an officer in the army which gives him a title and rank above his pay.

**Brév'ia-ry** (brév'yá-ré), n. [L. *brevarium*; *brevarius*, abridged; *brevis*, short.] An abridgment; epitome;—a Catholic priest's office-book.

**Brév'iate**, n. A short compendium; a brief.

**Brév'ia-té**, v. a. [L. *breviare*, *breviatum*, from *brevis*, short.] [pp. *breviating*, *breviated*.] To abbreviate; to abridge.

**Brév'ia-türe**, n. Abbreviation.

**Bré-viér'** (bré-viér'), n. [Fr. *breviaire*, Obs. Fr. *brevier*, a breviary; it is said that this type was used in printing breviaries.] A small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.

**Brév'-j-pén'nate**, a. [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, feather, wing.] Having short wings.

**Brév'ity**, n. [L. *brevitās*.] Conciseness; briefness.

**Brew** (brü), v. a. [A.-S. *bræwen*, Ger. *brauen*.] [pp. *brewing*, *brewed*.] To make malt liquor;

ä, é, i, ö, ü, long; ä, ë, ÿ, short; a, e, i, o, u, obscure.—Färe, fâr, fâst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

—to plot; to foment.—2, v. n. To perform the act of a brewer.—3, n. That which is brewed.

**Brew'age** (brü'aj), n. Any thing brewed.

**Brew'er** (brü'er), n. One who brews.

**Brew'er-y** (brü'er-y), n. A place for brewing.

**Brew'ing** (brü'ing), n. The act of one who brews;—quantity brewed at once.

**Brew'is** (brü'is), n. [A.-S. *bricas*, broth, brewage.—See BROTH.] Bread soaked in fat liquid.

**Bri'ar**, n. See BRIER.

**Bri'b'a-ble**, a. That may be bribed.

**Bribe**, n. [O. Fr. *bribe*, a present; originally, a fragment, a piece of bread; from Bret. *brevā*, to break.] A reward given to a judge, an officer, a voter, &c., to influence his conduct.—2, v. a. [pp. *bribing*, *bribed*.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.

**Bri'ber**, n. One who gives bribes.

**Bri'ber-y**, n. The crime of taking or giving bribes or rewards for bad practices. [curiosity.]

**Bri'c-à-brâc**, n. [Fr. *bric-à-brac*.] Articles of Brick, n. [Fr. *brigue*, a brick, a fragment; Dut. *brick*, *brèk*, a piece, a brick; *breken*, to break.] A mass, chiefly of clay, shaped, and burnt in a kiln;—a small loaf.—2, v. a. [pp. *bricking*, *bricked*.] To lay with bricks.

**Brick'-bat**, n. A piece of brick.

**Brick'kiln** (-kil), n. A kiln to burn bricks.

**Brick'lâ-y-er**, n. One who lays bricks.

**Brick'-pâne**, n. [See PANE, PAN, PANEL.] (Arch.) A frame filled in with bricks.—2, v. a. [pp. *brickpaning*, *brick-paned*.] To fill in with bricks.

**Brick'-tea**, n. The name given to brick-shaped masses of tea formed in moulds.

**Brick'work** (-würk), n. Work made with bricks.

**Brick'-yârd**, n. A yard in which bricks are made.

**Bri'd'al**, n. [For *bride-ale*; O. E. *ale*, a feast; like the recent use of TEA.] A nuptial festival; a wedding.—2, a. Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.

**Bri'de**, n. [A.-S. *brýd*, Ger. *braut*.] A woman newly married or about to be married.

**Bri'de'grôom**, n. [A.-S. *brýd-guma*; *guma*, L. *homo*, a man; Ger. *bräutigam*, bridegroom.] A man newly married or about to be married.

**Bri'des'mâid**, n. She who attends upon the bride.

**Bri'de'well**, n. [From St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's*, well, London.] A house of correction; a jail.

**Bri'dge**, n. [A.-S. *brig*, Scot. *brig*, Ger. *brücke*, Dan. *bro*.] A pathway erected over a river, canal, &c.;—the upper part of the nose;—the supporter of the strings of a violin, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. *bridging*, *bridged*.] To form a bridge over.

**Bri'dle** (brí'dl), n. [A.-S. *bridel*, Dut. *briete*, Fr. *bride*; Fr. *brételle*, a strap; akin to BRAID.] The instrument by which a horse is governed;—a restraint; a curb.—2, v. a. [pp. *bridling*, *bridled*.] To put a bridle on; to restrain.—3, v. n. To hold up the head.

**Bri'dôon'**, n. [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*, a bridle.] A snaffle and rein of a bridle, which act independently of the bit.

**Bri'ef** (bréf), a. [L. *brevis*, short; Fr. *bréf*.] Short; concise; contracted.—2, n. A writing; extract.—(Law.) A writ or precept;—minutes of a case.

**Bri'ef'less**, a. Having no professional employment (said of young lawyers).

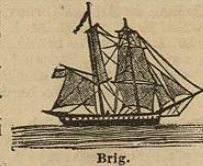
**Bri'ef'ly**, ad. In a few words; concisely.

**Bri'er**, n. [A.-S. *brere*, Irish, *briar*, a thorn; Fr. *bruyère*, heath; cf. Breton *brug*, heath.] A prickly shrub; the bramble.

**Bri'er-x**, a. Full of briers; rough; prickly.

**Brig**, n. [Short for BRIGANTINE.] A square-rigged vessel with two masts.

**Bri-gâde**, n. [Fr.; It. *brigata*, from *brigare*, to fight.—See BRIGAND.] A party or division of troops, consisting of sev-



eral battalions.—2, v. a. [pp. *brigading*, *brigaded*.] To form into a brigade.

**Brig-a-diér'**, or **Brig-a-diér'-gên'er-ál**, n. An officer who commands a brigade.

**Brig'and**, n. [Fr.; It. *brigante*, a busybody, a robber; *brigare*, to fight, to be engaged; *briga*, strife, business.—Cf. Goth. *brikan*, to break; *brakja*, a rupture, a struggle.] A robber; a free-booter.

**Brig'and-age** (bríg'an-dáj, St.), n. [Fr.] Plun-

**Brig'an-tine** (bríg'an-tín, S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. I. W.; brig'an-tin, St. Sm. N.), n. [It. *brigantina*, originally, a pirate-ship.—See BRIGAND.] A vessel; a small brig; an hermaphrodite brig.

**Bright** (brít), a. [A.-S. *bríht*, beorht, Icel. *bjart*; Skr. *bhrag*, to shine.—Cf. L. *flagro*, *flamma*.] Shining; full of light; reflecting light;—clear; lucid;—witty.

**Bright'en** (brít'n), v. a. [pp. *brightening*, *brightened*.] To make bright;—to make witty;—to make illustrious.—2, v. n. To grow bright.

**Bright'ly** (brít'le), ad. In a bright manner.

**Bright'ness** (brít'nes), n. Lustre;—acuteness.

**Bright'some** (brít'sum), a. Bright; brilliant.

**Brill**, n. [Corn. *brithel*, pl. *brithell*, or *brilli*, mackerel; *brith*, spotted.] A kind of flat-fish.

**Brill'iance**, or **Brill'ian-cy** (bril'yán-sy), n. Dazzling brightness; lustre; splendor; radiance. Syn.—The brightness of the moon; lustre of the stars or of silk; splendor of light; brilliancy of diamonds. Brightness may be obscured; lustre tarnished; splendor and brilliancy diminished.

**Brill'iant** (bril'yánt), a. [Fr. *brillant*; *briller*, to sparkle; Late L. *beryllare*, from *beryllus*, a beryl.] Shining; sparkling.—2, n. A diamond of the finest cut;—a kind of figured muslin;—the smallest kind of type.

**Brim**, n. [A.-S. & Norse, *brim*, surf; Ger. *bräme*, Dut. *brømme*, sborder; Skr. *bhrām*, to whirl; *bhrimi*, whirlpool; but perhaps a variant of BRINK.] The edge; the upper edge of any vessel;—the bank of a fountain, river, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. *brimming*, *brimmed*.] To fill to the top.—3, v. n. To be full to the brim.

**Brim'fúl**, a. Full to the top; quite full.

**Brim'mér**, n. A bowl full to the top.

**Brim'ming**, a. Full to the brim; brimful.

**Brim'stone**, n. [O. E. *brinstone*, Scot. *brunstone*, literally, "burning stone."—See BURN.] A yellow mineral; sulphur.

**Brin'ded**, a. [A form of *branded*; cf. A.-S. *brinnan*, to burn.] Of a varied color; streaked.

**Brin'dle**, n. A brindled or streaked color.—2, a. Brindled, or brindled.

**Brin'dled** (brin'dld), a. [Dim. form of *brinded*, which is now seldom used.] Brindled; streaked.

**Brine**, n. [A.-S. *brine*, brine, or a burning, from its taste; *brinnan*, to burn; Dut. *brem*, formerly *brijn*, brine.] Water impregnated with salt.

**Brín'g**, v. a. [A.-S. *bringan*, Dut. *brengen*, Ger. *bringen*; Skr. *bhrí*, to bear.] [i. brought; pp. *bringing*, *brought*.] To fetch from another place; to convey or carry to; to attract; to draw along; to induce. Syn.—A master sends his servant to fetch a parcel, which, having received, he carries in his hand and brings home to his master.

**Brín'ish**, or **Brín'y**, a. Salty; like brine.

**Brink**, n. [Sw. *brink*, a declivity; Dan. *brink*, edge.—Cf. Welsh *bryn*, a hill; *bron*, breast.] The edge of any place; a precipice.

**Brisk**, a. [Irish, *brise*, Welsh, *brys*; not improbably related to FRISK.] Lively; active; spirited; quick.—2, v. n. [pp. *brisking*, *brisked*.] To come up briskly; to assume an independent aspect;—with up.

**Bris'ket**, n. [Fr. *brichet*, O. Fr. *brischet*, *bruschet*; Breton, *brusk*, the breast; probably related to BREAST.] The breast of an animal.

**Brisk'ly**, ad. In a brisk manner; actively.

**Brisk'ness**, n. Liveliness; activity.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; báll, bü, rûle, úse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this

**Bris'tle** (brisl's), *n.* [Ger. *borste*; A.-S. *byrst*; Dut. *borstel*.—Cf. Obs. & Local E. *bristle*, *bristle*, and Fr. *broussailles*, brush-wood; all probably akin to *Brusn*.] The stiff hair on a swine's back.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *bristling*, *bristled*.] To erect; to fix bristles to.—3, *v. n.* To be erect, as bristles.

**Bris'tly** (brisl'le), *a.* Thick-set with bristles.

**Bris'tol-board**, *n.* [From the place of its manufacture.] A kind of fine pasteboard.

**Bri-tan'ni-a**, *n.* A sort of mixed metal.

**Bri-tan'nic**, *a.* Relating to Great Britain.

**Brit'ish**, *a.* Belonging to or made in Britain.

**Brit'on**, *n.* [Said to be for Celt. *bryth*, painted, from the ancient British custom of painting the body.] A native of Britain;—one of the old Celtic race of Britain.

**Brit'le**, *a.* [A.-S. *breatan*, Sw. *bryta*, to break; variants from the great stem *brak*, which last gives the local *brickle*, brittle.—Cf. L. *fragilis*, from the same root.] Apt to break; fragile; easily broken.

**Brit'le-ness**, *n.* Aptness to break.

**Britz'ska** (brisl'ka), *n.* [Russ. *britzshka*; Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, a freight-wagon.] An open four-wheeled pleasure-carriage.

**Broach** (bröch), *n.* [Fr. *broche*; Late L. *broccus*, a point; akin to *PRICK*.] A spit.—See *BROOCH*.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *broaching*, *broached*.] To spit;—to pierce; to tap;—to let out; to give out.

**Broad** (bräwd), *a.* [A.-S. *brad*; Dut. *breed*; Dan. *brød*; Ger. *breit*.] Wide; large; ample; extensive; comprehensive;—clear; open;—gross; coarse; indelicate.—2, *n.* A lagoon or mere.

*Sign.*—Broad cloth, broad brim; wide entrance; large field, house, or family; ample space; extensive prospect; comprehensive survey; clear sunshine.—Broad or coarse language; indelicate allusion.

**Broad-är-röw**, *n.* A British government mark (>) on all solid materials used in the national ships, dock-yards, &c., to prevent embezzlement.

**Broad'axe** (bräwd'äks), *n.* An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber.

**Broad'-brim**, *n.* A Quaker. [Colloq.]

**Broad'cast**, *n.* A method of sowing seeds by casting them abroad with the hand.—2, *a. & ad.* Sown by hand extended; widely diffused.—3, *v. a.* [pp. *broadcasting*, *bradcast* or *broad-casted*.] To sow broadcast.

**Broad'-church**, *n.* The section of the Church of England which professes to hold views less exclusive than those of either the Low Church or Evangelical or the High Church section. [cloth.]

**Broad'cloth**, *n.* [From its breadth.] A fine woollen broad'en (bräwd'n), *v. a.* [pp. *broadening*, *broad-ened*.] To make broad.—2, *v. n.* To grow broad.

**Broad'-gauge** (gä), *a.* Noting a railroad whose width is 4 feet 8½ inches or upward.

**Broad'ly** (bräwd'le), *ad.* In a broad manner.

**Broad-pen'nant**, *n.* A square pennant carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel.

**Broad'-sheet**, *n.* A sheet printed for circulation.

**Broad'side**, *n.* The side of a ship;—a discharge of all the guns at once from the side of a ship.—[Printing.] One side of a whole sheet of paper.

**Broad'sword** (bräwd'sörd), *n.* A cutting sword with a broad blade.

**Broad'wise**, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.

**Bro-cade'**, *n.* [Sp. *brocado*; Fr. *brocher*, to embroider, to stitch; *broche*, a needle.—See *BROACH*.] A kind of stuff or cloth, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk.

**Bro-cad'ed**, *a.* Dressed in, or woven as, brocade.

**Bro'cade**, *n.* Brokerage. See *BROKERAGE*.

**Bro'card** (brök'ärd, St. Wr. *W. b.*; brö-kärd', I. N.), *n.* [Said to be from one *Burkhard*, a mediæval canonist; but the French use *brocard* also in the sense of a keen sarcasm, a sharp retort, in which meaning it seems connected with *broche*, a skewer, or spit.—See *BROACH*.] A law maxim; a fundamental rule.

**Bro'e-a-täl**, *n.* Coarse brocade;—variegated marble.

**Bro'e-qi-lj** (brök'q-le), *n.* [It. pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout; dim. of *brocco*, a shoot; Late L. *broccus*, a point.—See *BROACH*.] A kind of cabbage.

**Bro-gähre'**, *n.* [Fr. for "stitching," a "stitched pamphlet;" *brocher*, to stitch; *broche*, a needle.—See *BROACH*.] A pamphlet.

**Bro'ck'et**, *n.* [Fr. *broquart*, from the *broche*, or snag, of its antlers.] A red deer, two years old.

**Bro'gan**, *n.* [Dim. of *brogue*.] A thick, coarse shoe;—a brogue.

**Brogue** (brög), *n.* [Celt. *brog*, a shoe.] A rude kind of shoe:—[so called humorously, because, like the shoe of the same name, it was characteristic of the Irish] a corrupt or local accent or intonation:—[Irish, *bríogais*, breeches] in the plural, breeches.

**Bro'ider**, *v. a.* [pp. *broidering*, *broidered*.] See *EMBROIDER*.

**Bro'il**, *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to confuse; *breuil*, a thicket; O. Fr. *bruller*, to roast, to broil. These verbs seem respectively related to *BRAWL* and *BREW*, but are said to be distinct from *brüller*, to burn.] A tumult; a quarrel; a brawl.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *broiling*, *broiled*.] To cook by laying on the coals.—3, *v. n.* To be on coals, or in the heat.

**Bro'il'er**, *n.* One who, or that which, broils.

**Bro'ke**, *i. & p.* from *break*.

**Bro'ken** (brök'n), *p.* from *break*.

**Bro'ken-heart'ed** (brök'n-ä), *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite.

**Bro'ken-wind'ed**, *a.* Having short breath or diseased respiration.

**Bro'ker**, *n.* [Obs. E. *broke*, to deal, whence some take this word, appears to be derived from the noun.—Cf. Late L. *abroccator*, a broker; also Dan. *brug*, trade, custom, usage; Dut. *broeck*, custom; E. *brook*, to endure. The better view is that it represents the O. Fr. verb *brochier*, to broach (*q. v.*), to tap; thus, a broker was at first a tapster, then a retailer, a middle-man.] One who makes bargains for others; a factor;—a dealer in money or securities.

**Bro'ker-äge**, *n.* Money or percentage paid to a broker for effecting a sale or purchase;—the business of a broker.

**Bro'mide**, *n.* A neutral compound of bromine and some other simple body.

**Bro'mine**, *n.* [Gr. *βρωμιος*, *βρωμιος*, a strong smell.] (Chem.) A substance often extracted from bittern, or sea-water.

**Bro'n-shi-äl**, *a.* Relating to the air-passages.

**Bro'n-shit'ic**, *a.* Affected with, or relating to, bronchitis.

**Bro'n-shit'is**, *n.* (Med.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchia, or branches of the windpipe.

**Bro'n-sho-céle**, *n.* (Med.) The goitre.

**Bro'n-shöt'q-my**, *n.* [Gr. *βρωχός*, *βρωχός*, and *τόμη* (*rémaner*), a cut.] A surgical incision of the windpipe or larynx.

**Bro'n-shus**, *n.*; pl. *Bro'n'shí*. [L.; Gr. *βρωχίος*, windpipe.] A large branch of the windpipe.—The smaller ramifications are called *bronchia* [Gr. *βρωχία*, pl.].

**Bro'n'sö**, *n.* [Sp., rough, rude.] A half-domesticated beast;—a cross between a tame horse and a mustang; a native horse of California.

**Bro'nze**, or **Brönze** (brönz, S. W. J. F. *Ja.*; brünz, Sm. E. *Co. Cu. H. St. I. W. b.*; brünz, or brönz, K. R.; brönz, or brünz, N.), *n.* [Fr.; It. *bronzo*; akin to *BURN*, *BROWN*.] A factitious metal compounded of copper and tin.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *bronzing*, *bronzed*.] To harden, or color, or make, like bronze.

**Broöch** (bröch) (bröch, W. J. E. *Ja. Sm. H. I. St. N. R.*; bröch, S. P. F. K. C.), *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a pin.—See *BROACH*.] A jewel; an ornament; a pin.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *brooching*, *brooched*.] To adorn with jewels.



Brogue.

**Broöd**, *v. n.* [Dut. *broed*, Ger. *brut*; root of *BREED*.] [pp. *brooding*, *brooded*.] To sit on eggs:—to muse.—2, *n.* Offspring; progeny:—number of chickens, &c., hatched at once:—a production.

**Brook** (brük) (brük, P. J. F. *Sm. W. b. H. I. St.*; brök, S. W. E. *Ja. C.*), *n.* [A.-S. *broc*, a spring, root of *BREAK*; Ger. *bruch*, a marsh; Dut. *broek*, a mere.] A running water; a rivulet.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *brucan*, to use; Icel. *bruka*, L. *frui*, *fructum*, to enjoy.] [pp. *brooking*, *brooked*.] To bear; to endure.

*Syn.*—Rivulets flowing into each other make *brooks*, and *brooks*, *brooks*.

**Broöm**, *n.* [A.-S. *brom*; Dut. *brem*, heath; allied to *BRAMBLE*.] A small shrub:—an instrument to sweep with; a besom.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *brooming*, *broomed*.] To clean a ship;—to sweep.

**Broöm'-cörn**, *n.* A plant from whose tops brooms are made.

**Broöm'stick**, *n.* The handle of a broom.

**Broöm'y**, *a.* Full of, or consisting of, broom.

**Broth** (bräwth or bröth) (bröth, W. P. F. *Ja. St. I. Sm. C.*; bräwth, S. J. K. *W. b. H.*), *n.* [A.-S. & Norse; root of *BREW*; Gael. *brothas*, Scot. *brose*.] Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.

**Bröth'el** (bröth'el, St. I.), *n.* [O. E. *brothel-house*; A.-S. *brethel*, a wretch, *brothel*, base, *brut*, to break (cf. *BRITTLE*); but the form was determined by Fr. *borde*, *bordel*, a hut, a brothel, a house of boards.—See *BOARD*. *Bordel* as an English word is obsolete.] A house of lewdness.

**Bröth'er**, *n.*; pl. *Bröth'ers* and *Bröth'ers*. [Dut. *broeder*, Norse, *brother*, Ger. *bruder*, Celt. *brathair*, Czech, *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. *φάρα*, Per. *bruder*, Skr. *bratari*.] A male born of the same parents:—one of the same society:—one closely united.—*Brothers* are persons of the same family or the same society; *brothers* (used in the solemn style), persons of the same society.

**Bröth'er-hood** (bröth'er-höd), *n.* The quality of being a brother:—a fraternity.

**Bröth'er-ly**, *a.* Affectionate; like a brother.

**Brougham** (brög'am), *n.* [From Lord *Brougham*.] A small carriage.

**Brought** (bräut), *i. & p.* from *bring*.

**Bröw**, *n.* [A.-S. *bru*, Dut. *brauen*, Russ. *brova*, Gael. *bra*, Skr. *bhru*.] The arch of hair over the eye:—the forehead:—the edge of a hill; brink.

**Bröw'beat** (bröw'bat), *v. a.* [Literally, to beat with the brows; to frown down.] [*i.* browbeat; pp. *browbeating*, *browbeaten*.] To depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks or words.

**Bröw'beat'ing**, *n.* The act of depressing by stern or threatening looks or arrogant speech.

**Bröwn**, *a.* [A.-S. *brun*, Dut. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, Fr. *brun*; root of *BURN*.] Inclining to black or red; dark.—2, *n.* The name of a dark color.

**Bröwn'ie** (bröwn'ie), *n.* [Scot., from his swarthy face.] A spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses.

**Bröwn'ish**, *a.* Tending to brown.

**Bröwn-stü'd'y**, *n.* [So called as being dark and gloomy.] Pensive musing; revery.

**Bröw'se**, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *brouser*, *brouster*, Fr. *brouter*.] [pp. *browsing*, *browsed*.] To eat, as branches.—2, *v. n.* To feed on branches or leaves.—3, *n.* [Ger. *bröss*, O. Fr. *brost*, a sprout.] Tender branches or leaves.

**Brü'in**, *n.* [Dut. *bruin*, brown.] A cant term for *Brüise*, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bruiser*, Fr. *briser*; cf. A.-S. *brisan*, to bruise; cognate with *BURST*.] [pp. *bruising*, *bruised*.] To crush or mangle with blows.—2, *n.* A hurt from a blow; contusion.

**Brüt**, *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, from *bruire*, to make a noise, to roar.] Noise; report.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *bruiting*, *bruted*.] To report.

**Brumaire** (brü-mär), *n.* [Fr., fog-month; *brume*, fog; L. *bruma*, winter; properly, the winter solstice; *bruma*, for *brevima*, shortest (day); *brevis*, short.] The second month of the calendar of the first French republic; October 23 to November 21.

**Brü'mäl**, *a.* Belonging to the winter.

**Brüm'mä-gem**, *a.* [Colloquial name of *Birmingham*, England, noted for cheap wares.] Cheap and showy.

**Brü'mous**, *a.* Foggy; vaporous.

**Brü-nette'** (brü-nét'), *n.* [Fr.; *brun*, brown.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.

**Brünt**, *n.* [A.-S. *brunt*, stroke; Dan. *brunst*, *brynte*, heat, ardor; Icel. *brenna*, to burn.] Shock; violence; blow; stroke.

**Brüsh**, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*, a brush or bush, *broussailles*, brush-wood; Ger. *bürste*, a brush, *borste*, a bristle; akin to *BROACH*, *BRISTLE*.] An instrument of bristles to clean any thing:—a painter's pencil:—tail, as of a fox:—a skirmish:—a thicket; brushwood.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *brushing*, *brushed*.] To clean, rub, or sweep with a brush:—to paint:—to skim lightly.—3, *v. n.* To move with haste:—to fly over.

**Brüsh-tür-key**, *n.* An Australian bird resembling a turkey.

**Brüsh'wood** (brüsh'wüd), *n.* Small bushes.

**Brüsh'y**, *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

**Brüsk**, *a.* Rude; abrupt in manner; brusque.

**Brüsqe** (brüsk), *a.* [Fr.; It. *brusco*, rough (used of wines).—Cf. L. *labrusca*, wild (used of vines).] Blunt or rough in manner or speech; brusque.

**Brüsqe'ness** (brüsk'ness), *n.* Bluntness or roughness of manner or speech.

**Brusquerie** (brüs-ke-rie), *n.* [Fr.] Brusqueness.

**Brüs'sels**, *a.* Noting a kind of carpet.

**Brüt'al**, *a.* Like a brute; savage; cruel.

**Brüt'al-ty**, *n.* Savagery; cruelty.

**Brüt'al-ize**, *v. n.* [pp. *brutalizing*, *brutalized*.] To grow brutal.—2, *v. a.* To make brutal.

**Brüt'al-ly**, *ad.* In a brutal manner; churlishly.

**Brüte**, *a.* [L. *brutus*, stupid.] Senseless; dull:—savage; bestial.—2, *n.* An irrational animal; a beast:—a brutish person.

**Brüt'o-g-ey**, *n.* [Gr. *βρύον*, moss, and *λόγος*, treatise.] (Bot.) The science of mosses.

**Brüt'o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *βρυονία*.] A wild, climbing plant.

**Brüt'o-zö'a**, *n. pl.* [Gr. *βρύον*, moss, and *ζῷον*, an animal.] The same as *POLYZOA*.

**Büb'ble**, *n.* [Dut. *bobbel*, Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, Ital. *bubola*.] A vesicle of water:—any thing empty; a cheat; a fraud.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *bubbling*, *bubbled*.] To rise in bubbles; to run gently.—3, *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon.

**Bü'b's**, *n.*; pl. *Bü'b'ses*. [Gr. *βουβων*.] A tumor in the groin, armpit, &c.:—[L.] the horned owl.

**Bü'cal**, *a.* [L. *bucca*, a cheek.—Cf. Fr. *bouche*, mouth.] Relating to the cheek.

**Büc-ca-néer'**, *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, from *boucan*, an old Brazilian name for a hurdle on which meat is smoked; the first buccaniers were in many cases employed in smoking and drying meats, and in similar occupations.] One of the pirates that formerly infested the West Indies.

**Bü'phä**, *n.* [A Hotentot word.] A South African plant whose leaves are used in medicine.

**Bü'ck**, *n.* [Celt. *buaic*, dung of cows; liquor used in bleaching; from Gael. *bu*, W. *bu*, L. *bos*, a cow (dung of animals is still used in finishing some kinds of cloth).] Lye in which clothes are soaked and washed:—[A.-S. *boe*, Ger. *bock*, Dan. *buk*, a ram, a he-goat; found in Teutonic and Celtic languages; Skr. *bukka*, a goat] male of certain animals, as deer, sheep, goats, &c.:—a dashing fellow.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *bucking*, *bucked*.] To wash and soak in lye.—3, *v. n.* To leap up and round the back.

**Bü'ck'-board**, *n.* [Local, *buck*, a wagon, a cart-body.] A vehicle having two axles and four wheels, with a seat.



Brush-turkey.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, é, ê, ï, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; heir, hër;

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; büll, bü, rüle, üse.—G, g, g, soft; g, g, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

**Bück'et**, n. [A.-S. *buc*, E. *back*, a vat; Irish, *buicead*, a bucket; Russ. *buk*, a vat; Fr. *baquet*, a trough. Heraldic E. *bouget*, a leathern bucket, is the same as BUDGET.] A vessel for water; a pail.

**Bück'eÿe**, n. [Named from its nut, which is like a deer's eye in size and color.] A kind of horse-chestnut tree of various species.

**Bück'le**, n. [L. *buccula*, a boss on a shield; dim. of *bucca*, a cheek; Fr. *boucle*.—Cf. Ger. *bügel*, E. *bugle*.] An instrument to fasten straps.—2, v. a. [pp. buckling, buckled.] To fasten with a buckle.—3, v. n. To bend.

**Bück'ler**, n. [Fr. *bouclier*; L. *buccula*; forms much like this are found in most European languages.] A kind of shield for the arm.

**Bück'ram**, n. [Fr. *bougran*, O. Fr. *boucaran*; origin disputed.] A sort of stiffened linen cloth.—2, a. Stiff like buckram; precise.

**Bück'shëesh**, } n. [Per., a gift; now also Hind.,  
**Bück'shish**, } Turk., & Arab.] See BACKSHESH.

**Bück'shöt**, n. Heavy shot used by sportsmen and hunters for large animals.

**Bück'sskin**, n. Leather made of a buck's skin.

**Bück'thörn**, n. A shrub with cathartic berries.

**Bück'wheat**, n. [Dut. *boekweit*, Ger. *buchweizen*, beech-wheat; the seeds are shaped like beech-nuts.] A plant; a kind of grain.

**Bü-cöl'ic**, a. [Gr. *βουκολικός*; *βουκόλος*, a herdsman; *βούς*, an ox.] Pastoral.—2, n. A pastoral poem;—a writer of pastoral poetry.

**Büd**, n. [Dut. *bot*; Breton, *bod*, a tuft; O. Fr. *boter*, to push.—Cf. BUTT and BURTON.] The first shoot of a plant; germ.—2, v. n. [pp. budding, budded.] To put forth shoots or buds.—3, v. a. To inoculate, as a tree or a plant.

**Büdd'h** (b'ädg), n. [Skr. for "wise," "enlightened."] The founder of Buddhism.

**Büdd'hism** (b'ädizm), n. A religion, whose followers are called *Buddhists*.

**Büdd'hist**, n. A follower of Buddha.

**Büd'ding**, a. Youthful.

**Büdge**, v. n. [Fr. *bouger*; Prov. *bolegar*, L. *bullicare*, freq. of *bullire*, to boil.] [pp. budging, budged.] To stir; to wag; to move off.—2, a. [O. E. *budge*, lamb-skin, used in trimming the gowns of scholars; O. Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag; akin to BELLOWS.] Stiff; surly; formal;—scholastic.

**Büd'ket**, n. [Fr. *bouquette*, dim. of *bouge*, a bag.—See BUDGE.] A bag; a store or stock;—a statement respecting the public finances.

**Büff**, n. [Short for *buffalo*.] A sort of leather made of a buffalo's skin;—a light yellow;—a military coat.—2, a. Light yellow.

**Büf'fa-lö**, n. [Sp. *bufalo*; L. *bufalus*, *bufabius*; Gr. *βουβαλος*; akin to *βούς*, ox.] A kind of ox; incorrectly, the bison.

**Büf'fa-lö-gräss**, n. The name common to various species of grass covering the prairies.

**Büf'fa-lö-röbe**, n. The skin of the bison prepared with the hair on it.

**Büffer**, n. [Obs. E. *buff*, to strike (as in *rebuff*); O. Fr. *buffe*, a blow.] An elastic cushion attached to a railroad carriage for breaking the shock when one carriage strikes another.

**Büf'fet**, n. [O. Fr., dim. of *buffe*, a slap.] A blow with the fist; a slap.—2, v. a. [pp. buffeting, buffeted.] To strike with the hand.—3, v. n. To play at boxing; to box.—4, n. [Fr.; origin doubtful.] A cupboard; a refreshment-room.

**Büf'fo**, n. [It.] A comic actor in an opera.

**Büf'föön**, n. [It. *buffone*; *buffa*, a trick.] A person who makes sport by low jests; a low jester; a droll; a mimic; a clown.

**Büf'föön'e-ry**, n. Practice of a buffoon; jests.

**Büg**, n. [Welsh, *bug*, a hobgoblin, an object of disgust.] A bed-bug;—an insect. [vain terror.]

**Büg'a-böö**, n. [A nursery word.] A bugbear; a bugbear (big'bür), n. [Bug and bear, which in O. E. often means a monster.] A frightful object; a false or imaginary terror.

ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, long; ä, ë, î, ö, ü, ÿ, short; æ, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

**Büg'ÿx**, a. Abounding with, or full of, bugs.—2, n. [Said to be an East Indian word.—Cf. BOGEY.] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

**Büg'le**, n. [Ger. *bügel*.—Cf. BUCKLE.] A shining bend of black glass;—[L. *buculus*, bullock; dim. of *bos*, ox] a sort of wild ox;—Bugle.

**Büg'le-hörn**, n. [Properly, the horn of a bugle, or bullock.] A hunting-horn;—a trumpet.

**Büg'ler**, n. One who plays on the bugle.

**Büg'löss**, n. [Gr. *βουγλωσσος*; *βούς*, ox, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue.] A plant; the ox-tongue.

**Bühl** (bül), n. [From M. *Boule*, a noted wood-carver.] Ornamental furniture, inlaid with tortoise-shell, metals, &c.

**Bühr'stone** (bür'stön), n. [Durr and stone.] A silicious stone used for millstones.

**Büld** (bild), v. a. [A.-S. *bold*, Scot. *beald*, a house, a shelter; O. Sw. *bylja*, to build; root of Norse *bua*, to dwell.] [I. built or builded; pp. building, built or builded.] To make, as an edifice; to construct; to raise.—2, v. n. To construct;—to depend on.—3, n. Structure; form; make.

**Büld'er** (bild'er), n. One who builds.

**Büld'ing** (bild'ing), n. A fabric; an edifice.

**Bülb**, n. [Gr. *βομβός*, L. *bulbus*.] A round root, as of an onion or a tulip. [bous.]

**Bül-bä'ceous** (bul-bä'shūs), a. [L. *bulbaceus*.] Bulb-bifer-ous, a. [Bulb and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing bulbs.

**Bül'boys**, a. [L. *bulbosus*.] Having bulbs; protuberant. [bird.]

**Bül'bül**, n. [Per.] A nightingale;—a singing bulge, n. [O. Sw. *bulgja*, to swell; Icel. *bolginn*, swollen.—See BULK.] A leak;—a protuberance; bilge.—2, v. n. [pp. bulging, bulged.] To take in water;—to bilge;—to swell.

**Bülk**, n. [Icel. *bulki*, a heap; Dan. *bulk*, a lump.] Magnitude; size;—the mass; the main part;—a jutting out;—a body; a dead body; carcass.—2, v. n. [pp. bulking, bulked.] To present an appearance of size or importance; to swell.

**Bülk'hëad** (bülk'hëd), n. [Akin to E. *bulk*, a board; O. E. *bulk*, a box, a bunk, a stall; Icel. *bulker*, a beam, a partition.] A partition in a ship, between two decks.

**Bülk'iness**, n. Greatness in bulk or size.

**Bülk'y**, a. Of great size;—massy; large. [Syn.—A bulky vessel; a massy shield; massive silver; a large house.]

**Büll**, n. [Icel. *bolli*, Dut. *bul*, Russ. *vol*.] The male of cattle;—the sign *Taurus* of the zodiac;—[L. *bulia*, a leaden seal, a bubble] a letter or edict of the pope; a seal or stamp;—a gross blunder in language;—one who seeks to raise the price of stocks or shares.

**Bül'lace**, n. [Celt. *bolos*, Gael. *bulaitéar*, a sloe.] A sort of wild, sour plum. [of papal bulls.]

**Bül'la-ry**, n. [Late L. *bullarium*.] A collection

**Bül'l'büit'ing**, n. Fight of bulls with dogs.

**Bül'l'dög**, n. A courageous species of dog.

**Bül'let**, n. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball; L. *bulia*, a bubble.] A round ball of metal; shot.

**Bül'le-tin**, or **Bül'le-tin** (bül'le-tën, J. Ja. St. Sm. R.; bül'le-tin, F. C. H. I. Wb.), n. [Fr.; It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulletta*, a passport, dim. of *bulia*, a papal bull.] An official account of public news or events.

**Bül'l'fight** (-fit), n. A combat with a bull.

**Bül'l'finch**, n. A bird of the sparrow kind.

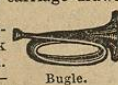
**Bül'l'frög**, n. A large species of frog.

**Bül'l'hëad**, n. A fish;—a stupid fellow.

**Bül'l'hëad'ed**, } a. Obstinate; unyielding.  
**Bül'l'nëcked** (-nëkt), } [Colloq.]

**Bül'l'ion**, n. [O. Fr. *buillon*, a mass; *bullione*, a mint; from L. *bulia*, a seal.] Gold or silver in mass.

**Bül'lock**, n. [A.-S. *bulluca*; dim. of *bull*.] An ox; a castrated bull.



Bugle.

**Bäll's'ëÿe** (bälz'ÿ), n. (Arch.) A circular opening in a window;—a thick glass lens in the deck, &c., of a ship.

**Bäll'tër'ri-er**, n. A small fierce dog.

**Bäll'tröüt**, n. A large kind of trout.

**Bäll'y**, n. [Cf. Sw. *bullerbas*, Low Ger. *buller-bül*, Dut. *bulderbas*, a noisy fellow, Sw. *bultra*, to bluster; influenced by BULL.] A noisy, quarrelsome fellow.—2, v. a. [Cf. E. slang *bully-rag*, to worry, as if to worry a bull with a red rag.] [pp. bullying, bullied.] To overbear with menaces.—3, v. n. To bluster; to threaten.—4, a. [Cf. Ger. *buhle*, gallant; often used in an ill sense.] Dashing; brisk; mettlesome; jovial;—first-rate; capital. [Low.]

**Bäl'rüsh**, n. [From *bull*, indicating largeness, and *rush*.] A rush growing by or in water.

**Bäl'wark**, n. [Ger. *bollwerk*, Dan. *bulwerk*; Dan. *bul*, E. *bole*, a log, and *work*, a structure.—Cf. BOULEVARD.] A bastion; a rampart; a fortification; a security; protection.

**Büm**, n. [For *bottom*.—Cf. Fris. *boom*.] The buttocks.—2, v. n. [Same as *boom*; imitative.] [pp. bumming, bummed.] To make a noise.

**Büm-bäi'lif**, n. [Said to be for *bound-bailiff*, a bailiff who has given bonds; but perhaps with the idea of one who seizes a culprit by the rear of his garments: "shoulder-narschal" also occurs.] An under-bailiff.

**Büm'bë'lö** (büm'bë-lö, Wb.; büm'bë-lö, I.), n. [It. *bombola*; just as *cupola* is in vulgar English *cupelo*, and *gondola* is *gundelov*.] A glass flask.

**Büm'ble-bëe**, n. [From *bun*, or *boom*, to hum; as *humblebee*, from *hum*.] A large bee; humblebee.

**Büm'boat**, n. [Dut. *bumbboot*; from *boom* (or from Dut. *bun*, a tank) and *boat*.] A clumsy boat.

**Büm'kin**, n. [Boom, a spar, and dim. suffix *-kin*.] A short boom in a ship.

**Büm'mër**, n. [Probably from Ger. *bummeler*, a loafer; *bunnehm*, to loiter.] A forager; a vagrant, lawless soldier;—an idle fellow without visible means of support. [Slang.]

**Bümp**, n. [Cognate with BUNCH, BUN, BUNK.—Cf. Welsh *piemp*, a lump; also a loud sound.] A swelling; a protuberance.—2, v. a. [Imitative word, like *thump* or *boom*.—Cf. L. *bombus*, Gr. *βόμβος*, a humming noise.] [pp. bumping, bumped.] To strike; to thump.—3, v. n. To make a loud noise.

**Bümp'er**, n. [From *bombard*, a cannon; hence, a drinking-vessel. The derivation from Fr. *au bon père*, a health drunk "to the good father" (the pope), is not now accepted.] A cup or glass filled to the brim.

**Bümp'kin**, n. [For *bunkin*, a stick, a block.—See BLOCKHEAD.] A clown; a rustic.

**Bümp'tious**, a. [Inclined to *bump* or strike against others.] Domineering;—quarrelsome; offensively self-assertive.

**Bün**, n. The more common form of *bunna*.

**Bünc**, n. [Softened form of *bunk*.] A cluster; a collection; a lump.—2, v. a. [pp. bunching, bunched.] To tie up into a bunch or bunches.—3, v. n. To swell out in a bunch.

**Bünc'h'y**, a. Growing in, or full of, bunches.

**Bünd'le**, n. [Ger. *bündel*, Dut. *bondel*, A.-S. *byndel*.—See BIND.] A parcel bound together; a roll.—2, v. a. [pp. bundling, bundled.] To tie up in a bundle.

**Büng**, n. [Dut. *bon*, O. Dut. *bonne*, a spigot; Fr. *bonde*.] A stopper for a barrel or cask.—2, v. a. [pp. bunging, bunged.] To stop, as a barrel.

**Büng'ga-löw**, n. [Hind. *bangala*, literally a "Bengal house."] A thatched house in India.

**Büng'höle**, n. Hole at which a barrel is filled.

**Büüg'le**, v. n. [A frequentative and pejorative word.—Cf. Icel. *buugan*, a rude performance; Sw. *bonka*, *bunka*, to thump; Local Ger. *bungen*, to beat.] [pp. bungling, bungled.] To perform clumsily.—2, v. a. To do clumsily; to botch.—3, n. A botch;—a gross blunder.

**Büüg'ler**, n. A bad or awkward workman.

**Büüg'ling**, a. Clumsy; awkward.

**Bün'ion**, n. An excrescence. See BUNYON.

**Bünk**, n. [Sw. *bunke*, a heap, a coop; Icel. *bunki*, a heap.] A case of boards for a bed;—a piece of timber crossing a sled. [U. S.]—2, v. n. [pp. bunking, bunked.] To retire to a bunk; to sleep in a bunk.—3, v. a. To pile up deceitfully, as wood, so as to increase the apparent quantity.

**Bünk'er**, n. [A form of *bunk*.—See also BULK, BANK, and BENCH.] A coal-bin; a chest.

**Bünn**, n. [Fr. *bugnet*, *beignet*, a cake; O. Fr. *bigne*, *bugne*, a swelling.] A kind of sweet cake.

**Bün'ny**, n. [Gael. *bun*, a stump; Sc. *bunt*, a rabbit's tail, a bunch.] A child's name for a squirrel or rabbit.

**Bünt**, n. [Probably a variant of *bunch*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch.] The swell of a sail;—a blight on plants;—[a form of *bunt* or *bump*] a push.—2, v. a. [pp. bunting, bunted.] To push with the head; to butt.

**Bünt'ing**, n. [Ger. *bunt*, party-colored.] A bird;—[O. E. *bonten*, Local E. *bunt*, to sift, as meal; hence *bunting* was a sifting-cloth, a bolt; *bunt* is only a variant of *bolt*] a thin woollen stuff.

**Bünt'line**, n. A rope for hoisting a sail.

**Bün'yön**, n. [It. *bugnone*, a swelling; augmented form of *bugno*, O. Fr. *bugne*, a bunch.] An excrescence or swelling on the ball of the great toe.

**Büöÿ** (bwöÿ or böÿ) (bwöÿ, S. W. J. F. K. Sm. D. Wb. C.; böÿ, P. St. Co. E. Ja.; böÿ, H.; böÿ or bwöÿ, I.), n. [Fr. *bouée*, O. Fr. *boÿe*, Dut. *boet*, a buoy, a fetter; L. *bois*, an ox-collar; *bos*, an ox.] A piece of cork or of wood, or an empty cask, floating on the water, to indicate shoals, anchoring-places, &c.—2, v. a. [pp. buoying, buoyed.] To keep afloat.—3, v. n. To float.



Buoy.

**Büöÿ'an-cÿ**, n. The quality of being buoyant.

**Büöÿ'ant** (büöÿ'ant, St.; bööÿ'ant, H.), a. Floating; light; elastic;—cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

**Bür**, n. A rough, prickly head of a plant; burr.

**Bür'bot**, n. [Fr. *barbote*; L. *barba*, a beard.] A kind of fish with beard-like appendages.

**Bür'den** (bür'dn), n. [A.-S. *byrthen*, Ger. *bürde*; stem of BEAR.] A load; what is borne; something grievous;—a cargo; freight;—[Fr. *bourdon*, drone or bass, humblebee, staff; Late L. *burdo*, an organ-pipe, a staff, a drone-bee; akin to *burr*, to buzz] a verse repeated in a song;—the main topic.—2, v. a. [pp. burdening, burdened.] To load; to encumber.

**Bür'den-söme**, a. Heavy; grievous; severe.

**Bür'döck**, n. [Dut. *buur* and *dock*.] A coarse weed.

**Bureau** (bü-rö' or bü-rö), n. [Fr.; from O. Fr. *burel*, a coarse baize with which tables were covered; Gr. *πυρρός*, flame-colored.] Fr. pl. *Bureaux*; Eng. *Bü-reaus'* (bü-röz'). A chest of drawers; a cabinet;—an office; a counting-house.

**Bü-reau'crä-cÿ** (bü-rö'krä-sÿ), n. [On type of *aristocracy*.] A system by which the business of government is carried on in departments.

**Bü-reau-crät'ic**, a. Relating to bureaucracy.

**Bü-rëtte**, n. [Fr.; dim of *buire*, a vessel; L. *bibere*, to drink.] A chemist's graduated tube.

**Bür'geon** (bür'jün), v. n. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; root of BURR.] [pp. burgeoning, burgeoned.] To burgeon; to bud.

**Bür'gess**, n. [O. E. *burgeys*, Fr. *bourgeois*.—See BOROUGH.] A citizen;—a representative.

**Bür'gh** (bür'ro), n. [Scottish form of *borough*.] A corporate town or borough.

**Bür'gh'er** (bür'ger), n. A freeman; a citizen.

**Bür'gh'lar**, n. [Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O. Fr. *laire*, *lere*, L. *latro*, a thief.] One guilty of burglary.

**Bür'gh-lä'ri-öüs**, a. Relating to housebreaking.

**Bür'gh-lä'ri-öüs-ly**, ad. Like a burglar.

mien, sür; möve, nör, sön; büll, büir, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, é, soft; Ç, ç, e, é, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.