

one's proper business—**VOCATION**: business which calls for one's time and attention. [L. *avocatio*, a calling away—*ab*, from, *voco*, to call.]

AVOID, a-void', *v.t.* to try to escape from: to shun.—*adj.* **AVOID'ABLE**. [Pfx. *a*—Fr. *es*—L. *ex*, out, and **VOID**.]

AVOIDANCE, a-void'ans, *n.* the act of avoiding or shunning: act of annulling.

AVOIRDUPOIS, av-er-dü-poiz', *adj.* or *n.* a system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr. *avoir du pois*, to have (of the) weight—L. *habeo*, to have, *pen-sum*, that which is weighed.]

AVOUCH, a-vowch', *v.t.* to avow: to assert or own positively. [Fr. *à*, and O. Fr. *vocher*—L. *voco*, to call. See **VOUCH**.]

AVOW, a-vow', *v.t.* to declare openly: to own or confess.—*adv.* **AVOW'EDLY**.—*adj.* **AVOW'ABLE**. [Fr. *avouer*, orig. to swear fealty to—L. *ad*, and *votum*, a vow. See **Vow**.]

AVOWAL, a-vow'al, *n.* a positive declaration: a frank confession.

AWAIT, a-wät', *v.t.* to wait or look for: to be in store for: to attend. [Through Fr. from root of Ger. *wacht*, a watch. See **WAIT**.]

AWAKE, a-wäk', *v.t.* to rouse from sleep: to rouse from a state of inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse one's self:—*pa.p.* awäked' or awöke'.—*adj.* not asleep: vigilant. [A.S. *awacan*—(Ger. *er*, Goth. *us*, Ice. *or*-), inten. or causal, and *wacan*, to wake.]

AWAKEN, a-wäk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to awake.

AWAKENING, a-wäk'n-ing, *n.* the act of awaking or ceasing to sleep: a revival of religion.

AWARD, a-wawrd', *v.t.* to adjudge: to determine.—*n.* judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators. [O. Fr. *eswarder* or *esgardeir*, from *es*—L. *ex* and a Teutonic root seen in E. **WARD**.]

AWARE, a-wär', *adj.* wary: informed. [From an A.S. *gewer*, from prefix *ge* and *wær*, cautious. See **WARY**.]

AWAY, a-wä', *adv.* out of the way: absent.—*int.* begone!—(I cannot) **AWAY WITH**—bear or endure: **AWAY WITH** (him)—take away: (make) **AWAY WITH**—destroy. [A.S. *aweg*—*a*, on, *weg*, way, (*lit.*) "on one's way."]

AWE, aw, *n.* reverential fear: dread.—*v.t.* to strike with or influence by fear. [Ice. *agi*, A.S. *ege*. fear; cog. with Gael. *eaghal*, Gr. *achos*, anguish. From root *ag*, seen in **ANGER**, **ANXIOUS**.]

AWEARY, a-wē'ri, *n.* weary. [Pfx. *a*, and **WEARY**.]

AWE-STRUCK, aw'-struk, *adj.* struck or affected with awe.

AWFUL, aw'fool, *adj.* full of awe.—*adv.* **AW'FULLY**.—*n.* **AW'FULNESS**.

AWHILE, a-hwil', *adv.* for some time: for a short time. [Pfx. *a*, and **WHILE**.]

AWKWARD, awk'ward, *adj.* clumsy: ungraceful.—*adv.* **AWK'WARDLY**.—*n.* **AWK'WARDNESS**. [M.E. *awk*, contrary, wrong, and A.S. *ward*, direction.]

AWL, awl, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. *æl*.]

AWN, awn, *n.* a scale or husk: beard of corn or grass.—*adjs.* **AWNED**, **AWN'LESS**. [Ice. *ögn*; Ger. *ähne*; from root *ak*, sharp, seen in **ACUTE**.]

AWNING, awn'ing, *n.* a covering to shelter from the sun's rays. [Ety. dub.]

AWOKE, a-wök', did awake—*past tense* of **AWAKE**.

AWRY, a-rī', *adj.* twisted to one side: crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* unevenly: perversely. [Pfx. *a*, on, and **WRY**.]

AXE, aks, *n.* a well-known instrument for hewing or chopping.—**AXE TO GRIND**, a member of Congress who supports some

favorite project which makes him appear generous, while he acts from a selfish motive, is said to have an axe to grind. (Amer.) [A.S. *æx*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *axinē*, perhaps from root *ak*, sharp.]

AXEMAN, aks'man, *n.* one who wields an axe: one who cuts down trees: a woodman. *Whittier*.

AXIOM, aks'yum, *n.* a self-evident truth: a universally received principle in an art or science.—*adjs.* **AXIOM'ATIC**, **AXIOM'ATICAL**.—*adv.* **AXIOM'ATICALLY**. [Gr. *axiōma*—*axiōs*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axiōs*, worth.]

AXIS, aks'is, *n.* the axle, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves:—*pl.* **AXES**, aks'ēz.—*adj.* **AX'IAL**. [L. *axis*; cf. Gr. *axōn*, Sans. *aksha*, A.S. *eax*.]

AXLE, aks'l, **AXLE-TREE**, aks'l-trē, *n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns. [Dim. from A.S. *eax*, and axle; Sw. *axel*.]

AY, **AYE**, ī, *adv.*, *yea*: yes: indeed.—**AYE**, ī, *n.* a vote in the affirmative. [A form of **YEA**.]

AYAH, ā'ya, *n.* a native Indian waiting-maid.

AYE, ā, *adv.*, *ever*: always: for ever. [Ice. *ei*, ever, A.S. *a*; conn. with **AGE**, **EVER**.]

AYRY, ā'ri, *n.* a hawk's nest. [See **EYRY**.]

AZIMUTH, az'im-uth, *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. [Ar. *al samt*, the direction. See **ZENITH**.]

AZOTE, a-zōt', *n.* nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life.—*adj.* **AZOT'IC**. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *zōō*, to live.]

AZURE, ā'zhur, *adj.* of a faint blue: sky-colored.—*n.* a delicate blue color: the sky. [Fr. *azur*, corr. of Low L. *lazur*, *lazulum*, *azolum*, blue; of Pers. origin.]

B

BAA, bā, *n.* the cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* to cry or bleat as a sheep. [From the sound.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, *v.i.* to speak like a baby: to talk childishly: to tell secrets.—*v.t.* to prate: to utter. [E.; connected with Dut. *babbelen*, Ger. *babbeln*, Fr. *babiller*, from *ba*, *ba*, representing the first attempts of a child to speak.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, **BABBLEMENT**, bab'bl-ment, **BABBLING**, bab'bling, *n.* idle senseless talk.

BABBLER, bab'bler, *n.*, one who babbles.

BABE, bāb, **BABY**, bā'bi, *n.* an infant: child.—*adj.* **BA'BYISH**.—*n.* **BA'BYHOOD**. [*Ba*, *ba*. See **BABBLE**.]

BABEL, bā'bel, *n.* a confused combination of sounds. [From Heb. *Babel* (confusion), where the language of man was confounded.]

BABOON, ba-bōōn', *n.* a species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [Fr. *babouin*; remoter origin dub.]

BACCARA, bak'ka-ra, **BACCARAT**, bak'ka-rat, a game of cards introduced from France into England and America. It is played by any number of players, or rather bettors, and a banker. The latter opens the play by dealing two cards to each bettor, and two to himself, and covering the stakes of each individual with an equal sum. The cards are then examined, and those belonging to the bettors which when added score nine points, or nearest that number, take their own stake and the banker's. Should

he, however, be nearest the winning number of points, he takes all the stakes on the table; in any case he takes the stakes of the players who have not scored so near the winning points as himself. Various other numbers, as 19, 29, 18, 28, etc., give certain advantages in the game. Court cards count as ten points, the others according to the number of pips. [Fr., origin unknown.]

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, **BACCHANALIAN**, bak-ka-nā'li-an, *n.* a worshipper of *Bacchus*: one who indulges in drunken revels.—*adj.* relating to drunken revels. [L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

BACCHANALIA, bak-ka-nā'li-a, **BACCHANALS**, bak'ka-nalz, *n.pl.* orig. feasts in honor of *Bacchus*: drunken revels.

BACCIFORM, bak'si-form, *adj.* shaped like a berry. [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form.]

BACHELOR, bach'el-or, *n.* an unmarried man: one who has taken his first degree at a university.—*ns.* **BACH'ELORHOOD**, **BACH'ELORSHIP**. [O. Fr. *bachelier*, a young man. Ety. disputed; according to Brachet from Low L. *baccalarus*, a farm-servant, originally a cow-herd; from *baccalia*, a herd of cows; and this from *bacca*, Low L. for *vacca*, a cow.]

BACILLUS, ba-sil'lus, *n.* a species of rod-like microscopic organisms belonging to the genus *Bacterium*. Certain diseases are believed to be caused by these bodies being introduced into the system.

BACK, bak, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts: the hinder part.—*adv.* to the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: behind: in return: again.—**BACK AND FORTH**, backward and forward. (Amer.)—*v.t.* to get upon the back of: to help, as if standing at one's back: to put backward.—*v.i.* to move or go back.—**TO BACK OUT**, to retreat from difficulty: to withdraw from an engagement or contest. (Amer.) [A.S. *bæc*, Sw. *bak*, Dan. *bag*.]

BACKBITE, bak'bit, *v.t.* to speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence.—*ns.* **BACK'BITER**, **BACK'BITING**.

BACKBONE, bak'bōn, *n.* the bone of the back, the vertebral column; also, firmness, stability of purpose, energy. (Amer.)

BACKDOOR, bak'dōr, *n.* a door in the back part of a building.

BACKED, bakt, *adj.* provided with a back:—used in composition, as **Hump-backed**.

BACKER, bak'er, *n.* one who backs or supports another in a contest.

BACKGAMMON, bak-gam'un, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each. [Ety. dub., perhaps A.S. *bæc*, back, and *gamen*, game.]

BACKGROUND, bak'grownd, *n.* ground at the back: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture.

BACK-HANDED, bak'hand-ed, *adj.* with the hand turned backward (as of a blow): indirect.

BACK-PIECE, bak'pēs, **BACK-PLATE**, bak'plāt, *n.* a piece or plate of armor for the back.

BACK-SCRAPER, bak'skrāp-er, **BACK-SCRATCHER**, bak'skrach-er, *n.* same as **SCRATCH-BACK**, 2. "A back-scratcher of which the hand was ivory."—*Southey*.

BACKSHEESH, **BACKSHISH**, bak'shēsh, *n.*, a gift or present of money, in the East. [Pers.]

BACKSLIDE, bak-slīd', *v.i.* to slide or fall back in faith or morals:—*pa.p.* **backslid'** or **backslid'en**.—*ns.* **BACKSLID'ER**, **BACKSLID'ING**.

- BACKSTAIRS**, bak'starz, *n. pl.* back or private stairs of a house.—*adj.* secret or underhand.
- BACK-STRING**, bak'-string, *n.* a leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. "The *back-string* and the *bib*."—*Cowper*.
- BACKWARD**, bak'ward, **BACKWARDS**, bak'wardz, *adv.* towards the back: on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state. [BACK and affix **WARD**. **WARDS**, in the direction of.]
- BACKWARD**, bak'ward, *adj.* keeping back: unwilling: slow: late; also, bashful, timid. (Amer.)—*adv.* **BACKWARDLY**.—*n.* **BACKWARDNESS**.
- BACKWOODS**, bak'woodz, *n. pl.* the forest or uncultivated part of a country beyond the cleared country, as in N. Amer.—*n.* **BACKWOODS'MAN**.
- BACON**, bā'kn, *n.* swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried.—**TO SAVE ONE'S BACON**, to preserve one's self from harm. (Amer.) [O. Fr.—O. Dutch, *bak*, a pig.]
- BACONIAN**, bak-on'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561-1626), or to his philosophy, which was *inductive* or based on *experience*.
- BAD**, bad, *adj.* ill or evil: wicked: hurtful:—*comp.* **WORSE**; *superl.* **WORST**. [Ety. dub., perhaps from Celt. *baodh*, foolish, wicked.]
- BADDISH**, bad'ish, *adj.* somewhat bad: not very good. [BAD, and dim. termination *ish*.]
- BADDE**, bad, *past tense* of **BID**.
- BADGE**, baj, *n.* a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished. [Low L. *bagia*, a mark, *bagā*, a ring, from a Teut. root, seen in A.S. *beah*, a ring, mark of distinction.]
- BADGER**, baj'er, *n.* a burrowing animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted by dogs.—*v. t.* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry. [A corr. of *bladger*—O. Fr. *bladier*, Low L. *bladarius*, a corn-dealer, from *bladum*, corn, because the creature was believed to store up corn. Acc. to Diez, *bladum* is from L. *ablatum*, "carried away." See **ABLATIVE**.]
- BADINAGE**, bad'in-āzh, *n.* light playful talk: banter. [Fr. *badinage*—*badin*, playful or bantering.]
- BADLY**, bad'li, *adv.* in a bad manner: not well: imperfectly: wrongly.—*n.* **BAD'NESS**.
- BADMINTON**, bad-min'ton, *n.* a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage, so called from being invented at the Duke of Beaufort's seat of that name. "Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*."—*Disraeli*.
- BAFFLE**, baff'fl, *v. t.* to elude or defeat by artifice: to check or make ineffectual. [O. Fr. *bēfer*, to deceive, to mock; It. *beffa*, a scoffing.]
- BAG**, bag, *n.* a sack or pouch.—*v. t.* to put into a bag: to capture:—*pr. p.* bagg'ing: *pa. p.* bagged'. [A.S. *baġ*, bag, belly; Celt. *bag*, *balg*, belly, wallet.]
- BAGASSE**, ba-gas', *n.* the dry remains of the sugar-cane, after the juice has all been pressed out—used as fuel in boiling the juice. (Amer.)
- BAGATELLE**, bag-a-tel', *n.* a trifle: a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle.]
- BAG-FOX**, bag'-foks, *n.* a fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag, when no other victim of a hunt is to be had. *Miss Ferrier*.
- BAGGAGE**, bag'āj, *n.* the tents, provisions, and other necessities of an army: traveler's luggage. [Fr. *bagage*—O. Fr. *bagues*, goods or effects; from Celt. *bag*, a bundle.]
- BAGGAGE**, bag'āj, *n.* a worthless woman: a saucy female. [Fr. *bagasse*, a prostitute.]
- BAGGING**, bag'ing, *n.* cloth or material for bags: usually made of hemp, when used for packing cotton. (Amer.)
- BAGGY**, bag'i, *adj.* loose like a bag.
- BAGMAN**, bag'man, *n.* a commercial traveller.
- BAGNIO**, ban'yō, *n.* a house of ill-fame. [It. *bagno*—L. *balneum*, a bath.]
- BAGPIPE**, bag'pip, *n.* a musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which acts as a bellows, and pipes.—*n.* **BAG'PIPER**.
- BAH**, bā, *int.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt.
- BAIL**, bāl, *n.* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming *guardian* or security for his appearing in court: the security given.—*v. t.* to set a person free by giving security for him: to release on the security of another. [O. Fr. *bail*, a guardian, a tutor; Low L. *baila*, a nurse, from L. *bajulus*, a carrier.]
- BAIL**, bāl, *n.* one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket; also, the handle of a pail, bucket or kettle. (Amer.) [O. Fr. *bailles*, sticks, a palisade.]
- BAIL**, bāl, *v. t.* to clear (a boat) of water with *buckets*.—**TO BAIL ONE'S OWN BOAT**, to mind one's own business without waiting for help from others. (Amer.) [Dut. *balie*, a tub, Fr. *baille* (whence Diez derives the Dut. word). Also spelled **BALE**.]
- BAILABLE**, bāl'a-bl, *adj.* admitting of bail.
- BAILIE**, bāl'i, *n.* a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman. [Fr. *bailli*, land-steward, officer of justice. See **BAILIFF**.]
- BAILIFF**, bāl'if, *n.* a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward. [O. Fr. *baillif* (old form of *bailli*, see **BAILIE**); from root of **BAIL**.]
- BAILIWICK**, bāl'i-wik, *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [O. Fr. *baillie*, lordship, authority, and A.S. *wic*—L. *vicus*, a village, station.]
- BAIRN**, bārn, *n.* a child. [Scot. *bairn*, A.S. *bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]
- BAIT**, bāt, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them *bite*: any allurement: a refreshment taken on a journey.—*v. t.* to set food as a lure: to give refreshment on a journey.—*v. i.* to take refreshment on a journey. [See **BAIT**, *v.*]
- BAIT**, bāt, *v. t.* to provoke an animal by inciting dogs to *bite* it: to harass. [Ice. *beita*, from root of **BITTE**.]
- BAIZE**, bās, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [From pl. of Fr. *baye*; so called from its color. See **BAY**, *adj.*]
- BAKE**, bāk, *v. t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire: to prepare food in an oven.—*v. i.* to work as a baker. [A.S. *bacan*; cog. with Ger. *backen*, to bake, Gr. *phōgō*, to roast.]
- BAKEHOUSE**, bāk'hows, *n.* a house or place used for baking in.
- BAKER**, bāk'er, *n.* one who bakes bread, etc.
- BAKERY**, bāk'er-i, *n.* a bakehouse.
- BAKING**, bāk'ing, *n.* the process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time.
- BAKING-POWDER**, bāk'ing-pou-der, *n.* a powder used in baking bread chiefly as a substitute for yeast. The common ingredients are powdered tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and potato farina.
- BALANCE**, bal'ans, *n.* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of *two dishes* or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things: equality or just proportion of
- weight or power, as the *balance of power*: the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account: also the remainder of anything; as, the "balance of the party stayed." (Amer.)—*v. t.* to weigh in a balance: to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account.—*v. i.* to have equal weight or power, etc.: to hesitate or fluctuate. [Fr.—L. *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, *lancis*, a dish or scale.]
- BALANCE-HANDLED**, bal'ans-han-dld, *adj.* a term applied to table-knives which have the weight of the handle so adjusted that when the blades are laid on the table the blades do not touch the table-cloth.
- BALANCE-SHEET**, bal'ans-shēt, *n.* a sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.
- BALANIFEROUS**, bal-a-nif'er-us, *adj.* bearing, yielding, or producing acorns. [L. *balanus*, Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.]
- BALANOID**, bal'a-noid, *adj.* having the form or appearance of an acorn: relating or pertaining to the cirriped family *Balanidæ* or acorn shells.
- BALANOID**, bal'a-noid, *n.* a cirriped of the family *Balanidæ* or acorn-shells.
- BALCONY**, balk'on-i, *n.* a platform or gallery outside the window of a room. [It. *balcone*; from O. Ger. *balcho* (Ger. *balcken*), a beam, cog. with E. **BALK** in the obs. sense of beam, partition.]
- BALD**, bawld, *adj.* without hair on the head: bare, unadorned.—*adv.* **BALDLY**.—*n.* **BALD'NESS**. [Orig. "shining," "white," Celt. *bal*, "white" spot; or conn. with **BOLD**, which in Goth. *balthai* meant the "brave," "shining," Ice. *Baldr*, "Lightgod."]
- BALDERDASH**, bawld'er-dash, *n.* idle, senseless talk: anything jumbled together without judgment. [Ety. dub.]
- BALDHEAD**, bawld'hed, *n.* a person bald on the head.
- BALDICOOT**, bawld'i-kōt, *n.* 1, the common coot. Hence—2, (*fig.*) a monk, on account of his sombre raiment and shaven crown. "Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*."—*Kingsley*.
- BALDRIB**, bawld'rib, *n.* 1, a piece cut from the side of a pig lower down than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib with flesh devoid of fat on it. "*Baldrif*, griskin, chine, or chop."—*South*. Hence—2, (*fig.*) a lean, lanky person. *T. Middleton*. (Rare.)
- BALDRICK**, bawld'rik, *n.* a warrior's belt. [O. Fr. *baldric*, from O. Ger. *balderich*, girdle.]
- BALE**, bāl, *n.*, a *ball*, bundle, or package of goods.—*v. t.* to make into bales. [See **BALL**.]
- BALE**, bāl, *v. t.* to throw out water. [See **BAIL**.]
- BALEEN**, bā-lēn', *n.* the whalebone of commerce. [Fr.—L. *balæna*, whale.]
- BALEFUL**, bāl'fool, *adj.* full of misery, destructive: full of sorrow, sad.—*adv.* **BALE'FULLY**. [Obs. E. *bale*, A.S. *bealo*, Ice. *böl*, woe, evil.]
- BALK**, bawk, *v. i.* to stop abruptly in one's course, as a sulky horse. (Amer.)
- BALK**, bawk, *n.* a hindrance or disappointment.—*v. t.* to check, disappoint, or elude: to stop short at: omit. [A.S. *balca*, a heap or ridge, also a beam, a partition; conn. with **BAR**. See **BALCONY**.]
- BALL**, bawl, *n.* anything round: a bullet: a well-known game. [Fr. *balle*. Weigand has shown that this is a Romance word, as in It. *palla*—Gr. *pallo*, to swing, akin to *ballo*, to throw.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* an entertainment of dancing. [Fr. *bal*—It. and Low L. *ballare*, to dance, from Gr. *balō* to throw, the game of ball-throwing having been associated with music and dancing.]

BALLAD, ball'ad, *n.* a short narrative poem: a popular song. [Fr. *ballade*, It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance; a song sung in dancing.]

BALLADMONGER, ball'ad-mung-ger, *n.* a dealer in ballads.

BALLAST, bal'last, *n.* heavy matter placed in a ship to keep it steady when it has no cargo: that which renders anything steady.—*v.t.* to load with ballast: to make or keep steady. [Dut.; ety. best seen in Dan. *bag-last* or *ballast*, from *bag*, "behind," the **BACK**, and *last*, load; a load placed behind or under to steady a ship.]

BALLET, ball'et, *n.* a theatrical exhibition acted chiefly in dancing. [Fr. dim. of *bal*, a dance.]

BALLISTA, ball-is'ta, *n.* a military engine in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients for throwing heavy arrows, darts, large stones, etc. [L.—Gr. *ballō*, to throw.]

BALLOON, ball-oon', *n.* a large bag, made of light material, and filled with a gas lighter than common air, so as to make it ascend.—**BALLOONING**, the operation of inflating shares or stock by publishing fictitious favorable reports or the like. (Stock exchange slang.) [Fr. *ballon*—*balle*, a ball; the *on* is augmentative.]

BALLOT, bal'ut, *n.*, a little ball or ticket used in voting: the act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box.—*v.t.* to vote by ballot:—*pr.p.* ball'oting; *pa.p.* ball'oted. [Fr. *ballotte*, dim. of *balle*, a ball. See **BALL**.]

BALL-PROOF, bawl'-prōōf, *adj.* proof against balls discharged from firearms.

BALLROOM, bawl'rōōm, *n.* a room for balls or dancing.

BALM, bām, *n.* an aromatic plant: a fragrant and healing ointment obtained from such a plant: anything that heals or soothes pain. [Fr. *baume*, O. Fr. *basme*—L. *balsamum*. See **BALSAM**.]

BALMY, bām'i, *adj.* fragrant: soothing: bearing balm.

BALNEOGRAPHY, bal-nē-og'ra-fi, *n.* a description of baths. *Dunghison*. [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *graphē*, a description.]

BALNEOLOGY, bal-nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* a treatise on baths or bathing: the branch of knowledge relating to baths and bathing. *Dunghison*. [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

BALNEOTHERAPIA, bal'nē-ō-ther-a-p'i-a, **BALNEOTHERAPY**, bal'nē-ō-ther-a-pi-n, the treatment of disease by baths. *Dunghison*. [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *therapeia*, medical treatment.]

BALSAM, bawl'sam, *n.* the name of certain plants: a resinous oily substance flowing from them. [L. *balsamum*—Gr. *balsamon*—Heb. *baal*, a prince, and *scha-man*, oil.]

BALSAMIC, bal-sam'ik, *adj.* soothing.

BALUSTER, bal'ust-er, *n.* a small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.—*adj.* BALUSTERED, bal'ust-erd. [Fr. *balustre*—Low L. *balustrium*—Gr. *balouston*, the flower of the pomegranate: from the similarity of form.]

BALUSTRADE, bal'ust-rād, *n.* a row of balusters joined by a rail.

BAMBOO, bam-bōō', *n.* a gigantic Indian reed or grass, with hollow-jointed stem, and of hard texture. [Malay.]

BAMBOOZLE, bam-bōō'z'l, *v.t.* to deceive: to confound. [Ety. dub.]

BAN, ban, *n.* a proclamation: a denuncia-

tion: a curse. [A.S. *ge-bann*, a proclamation, a widely diffused Teut. word, O. Ger. *pannan*, orig. meaning to "summon to trial." See **ABANDON**.]

BANALITY, ba-nal'i-ti, *n.* the state of being banal, trite, or stale: commonplaceness: vulgarity or triviality in expression. [Fr. *banalité*.]

BANANA, ba-nā'na, *n.* a gigantic herbaceous plant, remarkable for its nutritious fruit.

BAND, band, *n.*, that which binds together: a tie. A.S. *bend*, from *bindan*, to bind. See **BIND**.]

BAND, band, *n.* a number of persons bound together for any common purpose: a body of musicians.—*v.t.* to bind together.—*v.i.* to associate. [Fr. *bande*, from Ger. *band*, bond, thing used in binding—*binden*, E. **BIND**. See **BANNER**.]

BANDAGE, band'aj, *n.* a strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture.—*v.t.* to bind with such.

BANDANA, **BANDANNA**, ban-dan'a, *n.* a kind of silk or cotton colored handkerchief, originally from India.

BANDBOX, band'boks, *n.* a thin kind of box for holding bands, caps, etc.

BANDIT, ban'dit, *n.* an outlaw: a robber:—*pl.* BAN'DITS or BANDIT'TI. [It. *bandito*—Low L. *bannire*, *bandire*, to proclaim, from **BAN**.]

BANDOG, ban'dog, *n.* properly *band-dog*, a large, fierce dog (which, on account of its fierceness, was kept bound or chained).

BANDORE, ban-dōr', *n.* a widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior*.

BANDS, bandz, *n.pl.* a portion of the dress worn by clergymen, barristers, etc.—a relic of the ancient *amicæ*.

BANDY, ban'di, *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball: a game at ball with such a club.—*v.t.* to beat to and fro as with a bandy: to toss from one to another (as words), like playing at bandy:—*pa.p.* ban'died. [Fr. *bander*, to bend—Ger. *band*, a tie, string.]

BANDY-LEGGED, ban'di-legd, *adj.* having bandy or crooked legs.

BANE, bān, *n.*, destruction: death: mischief: poison. [A.S. *bana*, a murderer; Ice. *bani*, death.]

BANEFUL, ban'fool, *adj.* destructive.—*adv.* BANEFULLY.

BANG, bang, *n.* a heavy blow.—*v.t.* to beat: to strike violently. [Ice. *bang*, a hammering; originally perhaps from the sound.]

BANG, **BANGUE**, bang, *n.* an intoxicating drug made from Indian hemp. [Pers. *bang*.]

BANIAN. See **BANYAN**.

BANISH, ban'ish, *v.t.* to condemn to exile: to drive away. [Fr. *bannir*—Low L. *bannire*, to proclaim, from **BAN**, and see **ABANDON**.]

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, *n.* exile.

BANISTER, ban'ist-er, *n.* corruption of **BALUSTER**.

BANJO, ban'jo, *n.* a musical instrument like a fiddle. [Corr. of Fr. *bandore* or *pandore*—L. *pandura*—Gr. *pandoura*.]

BANJORE, ban'jōr, *n.* Same as **BANJO**. *Miss Edgeworth*.

BANK, bangk, *n.* a mound or ridge of earth: the earthy margin of a river, lake, etc.: rising ground in the sea.—*v.t.* to inclose with a bank. [A.S. *banc*; Ger. *bank*. Conn. with **BENCH** through the idea of "thing ridged or raised."]

BANK, bangk, *n.* a place where money is deposited: an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, etc., of money.—*v.t.* to deposit in a bank, as money. [Fr. *banque*—It. *banco*, a bench on which the Italian money-changers displayed their money—Ger. *bank*, E. **BENCH**.]

BANKABLE, bangk'a-bl, *adj.* received at a bank, as bills: discountable, as notes. (Amer.)

BANK-BILL, bangk'-bil, *n.* a bank-note. (Amer.)

BANKER, bangk'er, *n.* a vessel engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries. (Amer.)

BANKER, bangk'er, *n.* one who keeps a bank: one employed in banking business.

BANKING, bangk'ing, *n.* the business of a banker.—*adj.* pertaining to a bank.

BANKLESS, bangk'les, *adj.* without banks or limits. "The bankless sea."—*Davies*.

BANK-NOTE, bangk'-nōt, *n.* a note issued by a bank, which passes as money.

BANKRUPT, bangk'rupt, *n.* one who breaks or fails in business: an insolvent person.—*adj.* insolvent. [BANK, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

BANKRUPTCY, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt.

BANK-STOCK, bangk'-stok, *n.* a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, ban'er, *n.* a military standard: a flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, It. *bandiera*—Low L. *bandum*, a standard, from Ger. *band*, a band, a strip of cloth, a waving or fluttering cloth, used as a flag—Ger. *binden*. See **BAND**, **BIND**.]

BANNERED, ban'er'd, *adj.* furnished with banners.

BANNERET, ban'er-et, *n.* a higher class of knight, inferior to a baron. [Fr., dim. of **BANNER**.]

BANNOCK, ban'nok, *n.* a cake of Indian-meal fried in lard.

BANNS, banz, *n.pl.* a proclamation of marriage. [From **BAN**.]

BANQUET, bangk'wet, *n.* a feast: any rich treat or entertainment.—*v.t.* to give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously.—*n.* BANQUET-HOUSE. [Fr.—It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a bench or table—Ger. *bank*. See **BANK**, a bench.]

BANQUETTE, ban-ket', *n.* a name for a sidewalk in Louisiana.

BANSHEE, ban'shē, *n.* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere, who usually appears and utters a peculiar shrieking wail before a death in a particular family to which she is attached. [Ir. *bean*, a woman, *sidhe*, a fairy.]

BANTAM, ban'tam, *n.* a small variety of the common fowl, brought from the East Indies, and supposed to be named from *Bantam* in Java.—*adj.* of the bantam breed.

BANTER, bant'er, *v.t.* to assail with good-humored raillery: to joke or jest at; also, to challenge to a match: to provoke to a wager. (Amer.)—*n.* humorous raillery: jesting. [Ety. dub.]

BANTING, bant'ing, *n.* a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat. [From W. Banting of London, who recommended it to the public in 1863.]

BANTLING, bant'ling, *n.* a child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* one belonging to the caste of merchants in India.—**BANYAN-DAY**, a day without meat. [Sans. *banj*, a merchant.]

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* the Indian fig-tree whose branches take root and spread over a large area. [So called by the English because the Baryans (merchants) held their markets under it.]

BAOBAB, ba'o-bab, *n.* a large African tree. [W. African.]

BAPTISM, bapt'izm, *n.* immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.—*adj.* BAPTISM'AL.

BAPTIST, bapt'ist, *n.* one who baptizes: one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bapt'ist-er-i, *n.* a place where baptism is administered.

BAPTIZE, bapt-iz', *v.t.* to administer baptism to: to christen. [Gr. *baptizō*—*baptō*, to dip in water.]

BAR, bār, *n.* a rod of any solid substance: a bolt: a hinderance or obstruction: a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river: the railing that incloses a space in a tavern or in a court of law: any tribunal: the pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges: a division in music.—*v.t.* to fasten or secure, as with a bar: to hinder or exclude.—*pr.p.* barr'ing; *pa.p.* barred'. [Fr. *barre*, It. *barra*; of Celtic origin.]

BARB, bārb, *n.* the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.—*v.t.* to arm with barbs, as an arrow, etc. [Fr.—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARB, bārb, *n.* a swift kind of horse, the breed of which came from Barbary in North Africa.

BARBACAN, bār'ba-kan, **BARBICAN**, bār'bi-kan, *n.* an outer work or defence of a castle, esp. before a gate or bridge. [Low L. *barbacana*, prob. from Pers.]

BARBADOS-NUT, bār-bād'ōz-nut, *n.* the physic-nut, a product of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*). [See **CURCAS**.]

BARBARESQUE, bār-bār-esk', *adj.* characteristic of barbarians: barbarous. *De Quincey*. (Rare.)

BARBARIAN, bār-bār'i-an, *adj.* uncivilized: savage: without taste or refinement.—*n.* an uncivilized man, a savage: a cruel, brutal man. [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *barbaros*—*bar*, *bar*, an imitation of unintelligible sounds—applied by the Greeks (and afterwards the Romans) to those speaking a different language from themselves.]

BARBARIC, bār-bār'ik, *adj.* foreign: uncivilized.

BARBARISM, bār'bar-izm, *n.* savage life: rudeness of manners: an incorrect form of speech.

BARBARITY, bār-bār'i-ti, *n.* savageness: cruelty.

BARBARIZE, bār'bar-iz, *v.t.* to make barbarous.

BARBAROUS, bār'bar-us, *adj.* uncivilized: rude: savage, brutal.—*adv.* BAR'BAROUSLY.—*n.* BAR'BAROUSNESS.

BARBECUE, bār'b'e-kū, *v.t.* to roast whole, as a pig. [Ety. dub.]

BARBEL, bār'b'el, *n.* a fresh-water fish with beard-like appendages at its mouth. [O. Fr. *barbel*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBER, bār'b'er, *n.* one who shaves beards and dresses hair. [Fr.—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBERRY, bār'ber-i, *n.* a thorny shrub with red berries, common in hedges. [Low L. and Sp. *berberis*—Ar. *barbaris*.]

BARBICAN, bār'bi-kan, *n.* same as BARBACAN.

BARD, bārd, *n.* a poet and singer among the ancient Celts: a poet. [Celtic.]

BARDIC, bārd'ik, *adj.* pertaining to bards or their poetry.

BARE, bār, *adj.* uncovered, naked: poor, scanty: unadorned: mere or by itself.—*v.t.* to strip or uncover.—*adv.* BARE'LY.—*n.* BARE'NESS. [A.S. *bær*; Ger. *baar*, *bar*; Ice. *ber*.]

BARE, bār, old *pa.t.* of BEAR.

BAREFACED, bār'fāst, *adj.* with the face uncovered: impudent.—*adv.* BARE'FACEDLY.—*n.* BARE'FACEDNESS.

BARGAIN, bār'gin, *n.* a contract or agreement: a favorable transaction.—**INTO THE BARGAIN**, over: above: besides.—*v.t.* to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer. [Fr. *barguigner*—Low L. *barcaniare*; acc. to Diez from *barca*, a boat, used in carrying goods about.]

BARGE, bārj, *n.* a boat used in the unloading of large vessels: a pleasure or state boat. [O. Fr. *barge*—Low L. *bargia*. Prob. a doublet of BARK, a barge.]

BARIC, bār'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to weight, more especially the weight of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer. [Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

BARILLA, bār-il'a, *n.* an alkaline ash obtained by burning several marine plants (that grow chiefly on the east coast of Spain), used for making soap, glass, etc. [Sp.]

BARITONE, bār'i-tōn, *n.* same as BARYTONE.

BARK, bārċ, *n.* the noise made by a dog, wolf, etc.—*v.i.* to yelp like a dog: to clamor.—**TO BARK UP THE WRONG TREE**, to mistake one's object: to pursue the wrong course to obtain it. In hunting, a dog drives a squirrel or other game into a tree, where by barking he attracts its attention until the hunter arrives. Sometimes the game escapes, or the dog is deceived, and barks up the wrong tree. [A.S. *beorcan*, probably a variety of *brecan*, to crack, snap. See **BREAK**.]

BARK, **BARQUE**, bārċ, *n.* a barge: a ship of small size: technically, a three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzenmast. [Fr. *barque*—Low L. *barca*; perh. from Gr. *barys*, a boat.]

BARK, bārċ, *n.* the outer rind or covering of a tree.—*v.t.* to strip or peel the bark from.—**TO BARK A SQUIRREL**, to strike with a rifle ball the bark on the upper side of a branch on which the animal sits, so that the concussion kills it without mutilation. (Amer.) [Dan. *bark*, Ice. *börkr*.]

BARKEN, bārċ'en, *adj.* consisting or made of bark. "*Barken* knots."—Whittier. (Rare.)

BARLEY, bār'li, *n.* a grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [A.S. *berlic*—*berē* (Scot. *bear*) and *lic*—*lec*, leek, plant; W. *barllys*—*bara*, bread, *llys*, a plant; akin to L. *far*, corn—from root of *to bear*.]

BARLEY-CORN, bār'li-korn, *n.* a grain of barley: a measure of length—the third part of an inch.

BARM, bārm, *n.* froth of beer or other fermenting liquor used as leaven: yeast. [A.S. *beorma*, Dan. *bärme*; akin to L. *fermentum*, Eng. *brew*.]

BARMAID, bār'mād, *n.* a female who waits at the bar of a tavern or beer-shop.

BARMECIDE, bār'me-sid, *adj.* imaginary or pretended. [From a story in the "Arabian Nights," in which a beggar is entertained by one of the Barmecide princes on an imaginary feast.]

BARMY, bār'm'i, *adj.* containing barm or yeast.

BARN, bārn, *n.* a building in which grain, hay, etc., are stored.—*v.t.* to store in a barn.—*ns.* **BARN-DOOR**, bārn'dōr, **BARN-YARD**, bārn'yard. [A.S. *berern*, contracted *bern*, from *berē*, barley, *ern*, a house.]

BARNABY-BRIGHT, bār'na-bi-brit, *n.* the day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice, or as put by the old rhyme: "*Barnaby-bright*, the longest day and the shortest night." "The steward . . . adjourned the court to *Barnaby-bright* that they might have day enough before them."—Addison.

BARNACLE, bār'na-kl, *n.* a shell-fish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships: a kind of goose. [Ety. dub.]

BARNACLES, bār'na-klz, *n.* spectacles. [O. Fr. *beriele*, dim. from L. *beryllus*, beryl, crystal; Ger. *brille*.]

BAROMETER, bār-om'et-er, *n.* an instru-

ment by which the *weight* of the atmosphere is measured and changes of weather indicated.—*adj.* BAROMET'RIC.—*adv.* BAROMET'RICALLY. [Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, measure.]

BAROMETRY, bā-rom'et-ri, *n.* the art or operation of conducting barometrical measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

A scrap of parchment hung by geometry, (A great refinement in *barometry*), Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.—Swift.

BARON, bār'on, *n.* a title of rank next above a baronet and below a viscount, being the lowest in the House of Peers: a title of certain judges: in feudal times, the peers or great lords of the realm. [Fr. *baron*; in the Romance tongues the word meant a man as opposed to a woman, a strong man, a warrior; either from Celtic *bar*, a hero, *fear*, a man, or from O. Ger. *bar*, man. (O. Ger. *bairan*, E. BEAR, to carry).]

BARONAGE, bār'on-āj, *n.* the whole body of barons.

BARONESS, bār'on-es, *n.* a baron's wife.

BARONET, bār'on-et, *n.* a title of rank next above a knight and below a baron—the lowest hereditary title in England. [Dim. of **BARON**.]

BARONETAGE, bār'on-et-āj, *n.* the whole body of baronets.

BARONETCY, bār'on-et-si, *n.* the rank of baronet.

BARONIAL, bār'on'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to a baron or barony.

BARONY, bār'on-i, *n.* the territory of a baron.

BAROUCHE, bā-rōōsh', *n.* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [It. *barrocio*—L. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]

BARQUE, bārċ, *n.* same as BARK, a ship.

BARRACLADE, bār'ra-klād, *n.* a homemade napless blanket. [D. *baare klede-ren*, bare cloths.]

BARRACK, bār'ak, *n.* a hut or building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally used in the plural). [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, a tent; cf. Celtic *barrachad*, a hut.]

BARRANCA, bār-rang'kaw, *n.* a deep ravine produced suddenly by heavy rains, and having steep banks. Used on Mexican border. (Amer.)

BARRAQUE, bār-rak', *n.* a roof on four posts for sheltering hay or other produce. [Fr. *baraque*, barrack.]

BÄRREL, bār'el, *n.* a round wooden vessel made of *bars* or staves: the quantity which such a vessel contains: anything long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun.—*v.t.* to put in a barrel. [Fr. *baril*—*barre*. See **BAR**.]

BARREL-VAULT, bār'el-vawlt, *n.* the simplest form of vault, having a semi-circular roof. [See **VAULT**.]

BARREN, bār'en, *adj.* incapable of bearing offspring: unfruitful: dull, stupid.—**BARRENS**, in the United States, elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, unfit for timber.—*n.* BARR'ENNESS. [Fr. *bréhaigne*, O. Fr. *baraigne*.]

BARRICADE, bār'ik-ād, *n.* a temporary fortification raised to hinder the advance of an enemy, as in the street fights at Paris.—*v.t.* to obstruct: to fortify. [Fr. —*barre*, a bar. See **BAR**.]

BARRIER, bār'i-er, *n.* a defence against attack: a limit or boundary. [Fr. *barrière*.]

BARRISTER, bār'is-ter, *n.* one who is qualified to plead at the *bar* in an English law-court.

BARROW, bār'rō, *n.* a small hand or wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load. [A.S. *berewe*—*beran*, to bear.]

BARROW, bar'rō, *n.* a mound raised over graves in former times. [A.S. *beorh-beorgan*, to protect.]

BARTER, bār'ter, *v.t.* to give one thing in exchange for another.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchanging.—*n.* traffic by exchange of commodities. [O. Fr. *bareter*.]

BARYCENTRIC, bar-i-sen'trik, *adj.* of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity.—**BARYCENTRIC CALCULUS**, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the centre of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *kentron*, centre.]

BARYTONE, bar'i-tōn, *n.* a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

BASALT, bas-awlt', *n.* a hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin.—*adj.* **BASALTIC**. [L. *basaltis* (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]

BASALTOID, ba-sawlt'oid, *adj.* allied in appearance or nature to basalt: resembling basalt. [*Basalt*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.]

BASE, bās, *n.* that on which a thing rests: foot: bottom: foundation: support: the chief ingredient.—*v.t.* to found or place on a base:—*pr.p.* *bāsing*; *pa.p.* *bāsed*. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *basis*—*bainō*, to step.]

BASE, bās, *n.* a skirt which hung down from the waist to the knees of a knight when on horseback. [From **BASE**, *adj.*]

BASE, bās, *adj.* low in place, value, estimation, or principle: mean: vile: worthless: (*New Test.*) humble, lowly.—*adv.* **BASELY**.—*n.* **BASENESS**. [Fr. *bas*—Low L. *basus*, thick, fat, a vulgar Roman word, found also in name *Bassus*.]

BASE-BALL, bās'-bawl, *n.* a favorite game of ball in the United States, so-called from the bases, four in number, set down so as to mark the form of a diamond, and which designate the circuit each player must complete, in order to score a run, after striking the ball.

BASE-BORN, bās'-bawrn, *adj.* born of low parentage: illegitimate by birth: mean.

BASE-BURNER, bās'-bern-er, *n.* a base-burning surface or stove.

BASE-BURNING, bās'-bern-ing, *adj.* burning at the base.—**BASE-BURNING FURNACE** or **STOVE**, one in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

BASELESS, bās'les, *adj.* without a base or foundation.

BASEMENT, bās'ment, *n.* the base or lowest story of a building.

BASE-SPIRITED, bās'-spir-it-ed, *adj.* mean-spirited.

BASE-STRING, bās'-string, *n.* the string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* Same as **BASS-VIOL**.

BASHAW, ba-shaw', *n.* com. written **PASHA** or **PACHA** (which see).

BASHFUL, bash'fool, *adj.* easily confused: modest: shy: wanting confidence.—*adv.* **BASHFULLY**.—*n.* **BASHFULNESS**. [From root of **ABASH**.]

BASHYAL, bā-si-h'āl, *adj.* in *anat.* relating to or connected with the body or basal portion of the hyoid bone. [See **HYOID**.]

BASILICA, baz-il'ik-a, *n.* among the Romans, a large hall for judicial and commercial purposes, many of which were afterwards converted into Christian churches: a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. [L. *basilica*, Gr. *basilikē* (*oikia*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king.]

BASILISK, baz'il-isk, *n.* a fabulous serpent

having a crest on its head like a crown: in modern zoology, a kind of crested lizard. [G. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

BASIN, bas'n, *n.* a wide open vessel or dish: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries. [Fr. *bassin*, It. *bacino*, Low L. *bacchinus*, perhaps from the Celtic *bac*, a cavity.]

BASIOCCIPITAL, bā'si-ok-sip'i-tal, *adj.* in *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base of the occipital bone.

BASIPETAL, bā-sip'e-tal, *adj.* tending to the centre. Specifically, in *bot.* a term applied to a leaf in which the axis appears first, and on its sides the lobes and leaflets spring from above downwards, the base being developed after the tip. [L. *basis*, a base, and *peto*, to seek.]

BASIS, bās'is, *n.* the foundation or that on which a thing rests: the pedestal of a column: the groundwork or first principle:—*pl.* **BASES**, bās'ez. [See **BASE**, foundation.]

BASISPHENOID, bā-si-sfē'noid, *adj.* in *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base or posterior portion of the sphenoid bone.

BASK, bask, *v.i.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine. [From an O. Scand. form of **BATHE**.]

BASKET, bas'ket, *n.* a vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. [W. *basged*—*basg*, network, plaiting.]

BASKET-BEAGLE, bas'ket-bē-gl, *n.* a beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed. "Gray-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing."—*Sir W. Scott*.

BASKET-HARE, bas'ket-hār, *n.* a captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

BASKET-HILT, bas'ket-hilt, *n.* the hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury.

BASKET-MEETING, bas'ket-mēt-ing, *n.* a picnic much in vogue in the United States. It derives its name from the practice of each member's bringing provisions in a basket.

BASQUE, bask, *adj.* relating to Biscay, a district of Spain, or to the language of its natives.

BAS-RELIEF, bā-re-lēf', *n.* Same as **BASS-RELIEF**.

BASS, bās, *n.* the low or grave part in music.—*adj.* low, deep, grave.—*v.t.* to sound in a deep tone. [See **BASE**, low.]

BASS, bas, *n.* Same as **BAST** (which see).

BASSOON, bas-ōōn', *n.* a musical wind-instrument of a bass or very low note. [It. *bassone*, augment. of *basso*, low, from root of **BASE**.]

BASS-RELIEF, bas'-re-lēf', *n.* (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso-rilievo*. See **BASE**, low, and **RELIEF**.]

BASS-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* a musical instrument with four strings, used for playing the bass: the violoncello. [See **BASS**, low, and **VIOL**.]

BAST, bast, *n.* the inner bark of the lime-tree: matting made of it. [A.S. *baest*; Dan., Sw., Ger. *bast*.]

BASTARD, bast'ard, *n.* a child born of parents not married.—*adj.* born out of wedlock: not genuine: false. [Fr. *bâtard*; O. Fr. *fiis de bast*, son of bast, *bast* or *bât* being a coarse saddle for beasts of burden, and indicating contempt.]

BASTARDIZE, bast'ard-iz, *v.t.* to prove to be a bastard.

BASTARDY, bast'ard-i, *n.* the state of being a bastard.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.*, to beat with a stick. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat.]

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* to drop fat or butter over meat while roasting. [Ety. unknown.]

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.*, to sew slightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. *bastir*, from O. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.]

BASTILLE, bast-ēl', *n.* an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished in 1789. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

BASTINADO, bast-in-ād', **BASTINADO**, bast-in-ād'o, *v.t.* to beat with a *baton* or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (a form of punishment in the East):—*pr.p.* *bastinād'ing* or *bastinād'oing*; *pa.p.* *bastinād'ed* or *bastinād'oed*.—*ns.* **BASTINADE**, **BASTINAD'O**. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton*. See **BATON**.]

BASTION, bast'yun, *n.* a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir*, to build.]

BASTIONARY, bas'ti-on-a-ri, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of bastions; as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

BAT, bat, *n.* a heavy stick for beating or striking: a club for striking the ball in base-ball and cricket: a piece of brick.—*v.i.* to use the bat in cricket:—*pr.p.* *batt'ing*; *pa.p.* *batt'ed*. [Celt. *bat*, the root of *beat*, an imitation of the sound of a blow.]

BAT, bat, *n.* an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached to its fore-feet. [M.E. and Scot. *bakke*—Dan. *bakke*, Ice. *letherblaka*, leather-flapper.]

BATCH, bach, *n.* the quantity of bread baked or of anything made at one time. [From **BAKE**.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as **ABATE**.

BATEMENT-LIGHT, bāt'ment-lit, *n.* in *arch.* one of the lights in the upper part of a window of the perpendicular style, abated, or only half the width of those below.

BATH, bāth, *n.* water for plunging the body into: a bathing: a house for bathing:—*pl.* **BATHS**, bāthz. [A.S. *bæth*; cog. with Ger. *bad*.]

BATH, bāth, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about 8 gallons. [Heb. "measured."]

BATHE, bāth, *v.t.* to wash as in a *bath*: to wash or moisten with any liquid.—*v.i.* to be or lie in water as in a bath.—*n.* the act of taking a bath. [A.S. *bathian*—*bæth*.]

BATHOS, bā'thos, *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, from *bathys*, deep.]

BATING, bāt'ing, *prep.*; *abating*, excepting.

BATLET, bat'let, *n.* a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes. [Dim. of **BAT**.]

BATON, bat'on, *n.* a staff or truncheon, esp. of a policeman: a marshal's staff. [Fr. *bâton*—Low L. *basto*, a stick; of unknown origin.]

BATRACHIAN, ba-trā'ki-an, *adj.* of or belonging to the *frog* tribe. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.]

BATRACHOPHIDIA, bat'ra-ko-fid'i-a, *n.pl.* Same as **OPHIOMORPHA**. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *ophis*, a serpent.]

BATSMAN, bats'man, *n.* one who wields the bat at base-ball, cricket, etc.

BATTALION, bat-al'yun, *n.* in the infantry of a modern army, the tactical unit or unit of command, being a body of soldiers convenient for acting together (numbering from 500 to 1,000); several companies

form a battalion, and one or more battalions a regiment: a body of men drawn up in battle-array. [Fr.; from root of BATTLE.]

BATAILOUS, bat'il-us, *adj.* arrayed for battle, or appearing to be so. [See BATTLE.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *v.i.* to grow fat: to live in luxury.—*v.t.* to fatten: to fertilize or enrich. [Ice. *batna*, to grow better. See BETTER.] [as BATON.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *n.* a piece of board. [Same as BATTER, bat'er, *v.t.*, to beat with successive blows: to wear with beating or by use: to attack with artillery.—*n.* ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste.—**BATTER-CAKE**, a cake of Indian meal, made with buttermilk or cream: (*arch.*) a backward slope in the face of a wall. [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*—L. *battere*; conn. with BEAT.]

BATTER, bat'er, *n.* one who uses the bat at base-ball or cricket.

BATTERING-RAM, bat'er-ing-ram, *n.* an ancient engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam with an iron head like that of a ram, suspended in a frame.

BATTERY, bat'er-i, *n.* a number of cannon with their equipment: the place on which cannon are mounted: the men and horses attending a battery: an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments: (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding.

BATTING, bat'ing, *n.* the management of a bat in playing games.

BATTLE, bat'l, *n.* a contest between opposing armies: a fight or encounter.—*v.i.* to join or contend in fight. [Fr. *bataille*—*battre*, to beat. See BATTER.]

BATTLE, bat'l, *n.* the body of an army.

BATTLE-AXE, bat'l-aks, *n.* a kind of axe formerly used in battle.

BATTLEDOOR, **BATTLEDORE**, bat'l-dör, *n.* a light bat for striking a ball or shuttle-cock. [Sp. *batidor*, a beater, a washing-beetle.]

BATTLEMENT, bat'l-ment, *n.* a wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig. used only on fortifications.—*adj.* BATTLEMENTED. [Prob. from O. Fr. *bastillement*—*bastir*, to build.]

BATTUE, bat-töö', *n.* a sporting term: in a battue, the woods are *beaten* and the game driven into one place for the convenience of the shooters. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]

BAUBLE, baw'bl, *n.* a trifling piece of finery: a child's plaything. [Fr. *babiole*—It. *babbiole*, toys—*babbeo*, a simpleton.]

BAUDRIC, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.

BAWBLE, baw'bl. Same as BAUBLE.

BAWD, bawd, *n.* a procurer or procureress of women for lewd purposes.—*n.* BAWD'RY. [O. Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, from root of BOLD.]

BAWDY, bawd'i, *adj.* obscene: unchaste.—*n.* BAWD'INESS.

BAWL, bawl, *v.i.* to shout or cry out loudly.—*n.* a loud cry or shout. [Ice. *baula*, to bellow.]

BAY, bä, *adj.* reddish-brown inclining to chestnut. [Fr. *bai*, It. *bajo*—L. *badius*, chestnut-colored.]

BAY, bä, *n.* the laurel-tree:—*pl.* an honorary garland or crown of victory, orig. of laurel: literary excellence. [Fr. *baie*, a berry—L. *bacca*.]

BAY, bä, *n.* an inlet of the sea, an inward bend of the shore; also, in the U. S., applied to a tract of low swampy land covered with bay-trees. [Fr. *baie*—Low L. *baia*, a harbor; ety. dub. Acc. to Littré from *Baia*, name of a town on the Campanian coast.]

BAY, bä, *v.i.*, to bark, as a dog at his game.—*v.t.* to bark at: to follow with barking.—**AT BAY**, said of hounds, when the stag turns and checks them, makes them stand and bark. [O. Fr. *abbayer*—L. *ad*, and *baubari*, to yelp.]

BAY-ICE, bä'-is, *n.* ice recently formed on the ocean.

BAY-LEAF, bä'-lëf, *n.* the leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). These leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

BAY-MAHOGANY, bä'-ma-hog-an-i, *n.* Same as BAY-WOOD.

BAYONET, bä'-n-et, *n.* a dagger for fixing on the end of a musket.—*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet. [Fr. *baïonnette*—*Bayonne*, in France, where it was first made.]

BAYOU, bi'yöö, *n.* the outlet of a lake, a channel for water. (Amer.)

BÄ-S, bäz, *n.* a garland. [See BAY, a laurel.]

BAY-SALT, bä'-sawlt, *n.* salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation, esp. from salt-marshes along the coast of France, etc. [See BAY, an inlet.]

BAY-WINDOW, bä'-win-dö, *n.* a window projecting so as to form a bay or recess within.

BAY WOOD, bä'-wood, *n.* that variety of mahogany exported from Honduras. It is softer and less finely marked than the variety known as Spanish mahogany, but is the largest and most abundant kind. [See MAHOGANY.]

BAZAAR, **BAZAR**, ba-zär', *n.* an Eastern market-place or exchange: a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Arab, *bazar*, a market.]

BDELLIUM, del'i-um, *n.* a kind of gum. [Gr. *bdellion*, from Heb. *bedölach*.]

BE, bë, *v.i.* to live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality:—*pr.p.* bë'ing *pa.p.* been (*bin*). [A.S. *beon*; Ger. *bin*; Gael. *bi*, to exist; W. *byw*, to live; Gr. *phuo*, L. *fu*, *fo*, Sans. *bhu*, to be, originally meaning, to grow.]

BEACH, bëch, *n.* the shore of the sea or of a lake, especially when sandy or pebbly: the strand. [Ice. *bakki*, a variety of *bank*.]

BACHED, bëcht, *adj.* having a beach: driven on a beach.

BEACHY, bëch'i, *adj.* having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, bë'kn, *n.* a fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* to act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S. *beacen*, a beacon, a sign; conn. with BECKON.]

BEAD, bëd, *n.* a little ball pierced for stringing, used in counting the prayers recited, also used as an ornament: any small ball.—**TO DRAW A BEAD**, to fire, from the practice of the Western huntsman, in taking aim, of gradually raising the front sight, which resembles a bead, to a level with the hind sight, and firing the moment the two are in a line. (Amer.) [A.S. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. See BID.]

BEADING, bë'ing, *n.* 1, in *arch.* a molding in imitation of a bead: 2, a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

BEADLE, bëd'l, *n.* a messenger or crier of a court: a petty officer of a church, col-

lege, parish, etc. [A.S. *bydel*—*beödan*, to proclaim, to bid.]

BEAD-ROLL, bëd'-röll, *n.* among R. Catholics, a roll or list of the dead to be prayed for. [See BEAD.]

BEADSMAN, bëdz'man, *n.* one employed to pray for others.—*fem.* BEADS'WOMAN.

BEAGLE, bë'gl, *n.* a small hound chiefly used in hunting hares. [Ety. unknown.]

BEAK, bëk, *n.* the bill of a bird: anything pointed or projecting: in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel.—*adj.* BEAK'ED. [Fr. *bec*—Celt. *beic*, akin to PEAK, PIKE.]

BEAKER, bëk'er, *n.* a large drinking-bowl or cup. [Ice. *bikarr* (Scot. *bicker*)—Low L. *bicarium*, acc. to Diez from Gr. *bikos*; of Eastern origin.]

BEAK-HEAD, bëk'hed, *n.* an ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, used as an enrichment of moldings in Norman architecture.

BEAM, bëm, *n.* a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, etc.: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage: a cylinder of wood in a loom: a ray of light.—*v.t.* to send forth light: to shine. [A.S. *beam*, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light; Ger. *baum*, a tree; Gr. *phyma*, a growth—*phy*, to grow.]

BEAMILY, bëm'i-li, *adv.* in a beamy or beaming manner: radiantly. "A bright halo, shining *beamily*."—*Keats*.

BEL-MLESS, bëm'les, *adj.* without beams: emitting no rays of light.

BEAMY, bëm-i, *adj.* shining.

BEAN, bën, *n.* the name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. *bean*; Ger. *bohne*, W. *faen*, L. *fabä*.]

BEAR, bär, *v.t.* to carry or support: to ensure: to behave or conduct one's self: to bring forth or produce.—**TO BEAR A HAND**, to assist: to be active and not delay. (Amer.)—*v.i.* to suffer: to be patient: to press (with *on* or *upon*): to be situated:—*pr.p.* bearing; *pa.t.* böre; *pa.p.* börne (but the *pa.p.* when used to mean "brought forth" is *born*). [A.S. *beran*; Goth. *bairan*, L. *fero*, Gr. *pherö*, Sans. *bhri*.]

BEAR, bär, *n.* a rough wild quadruped, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any brutal or ill-behaved person: (*astron.*) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. [A.S. *bera*; Ger. *bär*; L. *fera*, a wild beast, akin to Gr. *thër*, Æol. *phër*.]

BEARABLE, bär'a-bl, *adj.* that may be borne or endured.—*adv.* BEAR'ABLY.

BEARD, bërd, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts: prickles on the ears of corn: the barb of an arrow: the gills of oysters, etc.—*v.t.* to take by the beard: to oppose to the face. [A.S.; W. *barf*, Ger. *bart*, Russ. *boroda*, L. *barba*.]

BEARDED, bërd'ed, *adj.* having a beard: prickly: barbed.—*adj.* BEARD'LESS.

BEARER, bär'er, *n.* one who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave: a carrier or messenger.

BEAR-GARDEN, bär'-gär-dn, *n.* an enclosure where bears are kept: a rude turbulent assembly.

BEARING, bär'ing, *n.* behavior: situation of one object with regard to another: relation.

BEARISH, bär'ish, *adj.* like a bear.

BEAR'S-SKIN, bärz'-skin, *n.* the skin of a bear: a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR-WARD, bär'-wawrd, *n.* a warden or keeper of bears.

BEAST, bĕst, *n.* an irrational animal as opposed to man: a four-footed animal: a brutal person. [O. Fr. *beste*, Fr. *bête*—L. *bestia*.]

BEASTINGS, bĕst'ingz. Same as **BIESTINGS**.

BEASTLY, bĕst'li, *adj.* like a beast in actions or behavior: coarse: obscene.—*n.* **BEASTLINESS**.

BEAT, bĕt, *v.t.*, & *strike repeatedly*: to break or bruise: to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game: to thrash: to overcome.—*v.i.* to give strokes repeatedly: to throb: to dash, as a flood or storm:—*pr.p.* *be-at'ing*; *pa.t.* *beat*; *pa.p.* *beat'en*.—*n.* a stroke: a stroke recurring at intervals, or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse. a round or **COURSE**: a place of resort.—*adj.* weary: fatigued. [A.S. *beatan*, from root *bat*, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow; hence **BAT**, **BUTT**.]

BEATEN, bĕt'n, *adj.* made smooth or hard by beating or treading: worn by use.

BEATER, bĕt'er, *n.* one that beats or strikes: a crushing instrument.

BEATIFIC, -AL, bĕ-a-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* making supremely happy.

BEATIFICATION, bĕ-at-i-fik-ā'shun, *n.* act of beatifying: (R. C. Church) a declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.

BEATIFY, bĕ-at'i-fi, *v.t.*, to make blessed or happy: to bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facio*, to make.]

BEATING, bĕt'ing, *n.* the act of striking: chastisement by blows: regular pulsation or throbbing.

BEATITUDE, bĕ-at'i-tūd, *n.* heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind:—*pl.* sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed. [L. *beatitudo*—*beatus*, blessed.]

BEAU, bō, *n.*, a fine, gay man, fond of dress: a lover:—*pl.* **BEAUX**, bōz.—*fem.* **BELLE**. [Fr. *beau*, *bel*—L. *bellus*, fine, gay, a contr. of *benulus*, dim. of *benus*, bonus, good.]

BEAU-IDEAL, bō-īd-ē'al, *n.*, ideal excellence, or an imaginary standard of perfection.

BEAUJOLAIS, bō-zhō-lā, *n.* a variety of light red Burgundy wine.

BEAU-MONDE, bō-mong'd, *n.* the gay or fashionable world. [Fr. *beau*, gay, and *monde*, world.]

BEAUTEOUS, bū'te-us, *adj.* full of beauty: fair: handsome.—*adv.* **BEAUTEOUSLY**.—*n.* **BEAUTEOUSNESS**.

BEAUTIFIER, bū'ti-fi-er, *n.* one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.

BEAUTIFUL, bū'ti-fool, *adj.* fair: beauteous: applied by uneducated people both in England and the United States to anything pleasing or good, indiscriminately.—*adv.* **BEAUTIFULLY**.

BEAUTIFY, bū'ti-fi, *v.t.* to make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.i.* to become beautiful, or more beautiful. [BEAUTY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

BEAUTY, bū'ti, *n.* a pleasing assemblage of qualities in a person or object: a particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person. [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*.]

BEAUTY-SLEEP, bū'ti-slĕp, *n.* the sleep taken before midnight, and popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's repose. "A medical man, who may be called up at any moment, must make sure of his *beauty-sleep*."—*Kingsley*.

BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'ti-spot, *n.* a spot or patch put on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAVER, bĕv'er, *n.* an amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur: the fur of the beaver: a hat made of the beaver's fur:

a hat. [A.S. *befer*; Dan. *baever*, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beabhar*, L. *fiber*.]

BEAVER, bĕv'er, *n.* that part of a helmet which covers the face. [So called from a fancied likeness to a child's bib, Fr. *bavière*, from *bave*, slaver.]

BEBLOTCH, bĕ-bloch', *v.t.* to cover with blots or blotches, as of ink. *Southey*.

BEBOOTED, bĕ-bōt'ed, *p.* and *adj.* an emphatic form of **BOOTED**. "Couriers . . . bestrapped and bebooted."—*Carlyle*.

BECALM, be-kām', *v.t.* to make calm, still, or quiet.

BECAME, be-kām', *pa.t.* of **BECOME**.

BECAUSE, be-kawz', *conj.* for the reason that: on account of: for. [A.S. *be*, *by*, and *CAUSE*.]

BECK, bek, *n.* a brook. [Ice. *bekkr*; Ger. *bach*.]

BECK, bek, *n.* a sign with the finger or head: a nod.—*v.i.* to make such a sign. [A contr. of **BECKON**.]

BECKON, bek'n, *v.t.* to nod or make a sign to. [A.S. *beacnian*—*beucen*, a sign. See **BEACON**.]

BECLOUD, be-klowd', *v.t.* to obscure by clouds.

BECOME, be-kum', *v.i.* to pass from one state to another: to come to be: (fol. by *of*) to be the fate or end of.—*v.t.* to suit or befit:—*pa.t.* *becāme*'; *pa.p.* *become*'.

[A.S. *becuman*—*px.* *be*, and *COME*.]

BECOMING, be-kum'ing, *adj.* suitable to: graceful.—*adv.* **BECOMINGLY**.

BECORNET, bĕ-ko'rō-net, *v.t.* to adorn, as with a coronet: to coronet. *Carlyle*.

BECURSE, bĕ-kers', *v.t.* to shower curses on. *C. Reade*.

BED, bed, *n.* a couch or place to sleep on: a plot in a garden: a place in which anything rests: the channel of a river: (*geol.*) a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* to place in bed: to sow or plant: to lay in layers:—*pr.p.* *bedd'ing*; *pa.p.* *bedd'ed*.—*ns.* **BED'CHAMBER**, **BEDD'ING**. [A.S. *bed*; Ice. *bedr*, Ger. *bett*.]

BEDAUB, be-dawb', *v.t.* to daub over or smear with any thick and dirty matter.

BEDCHAIR, bed'chār, *n.* a chair with a movable back to support a sick person as in bed.

BEDECK, be-dek', *v.t.* to deck or ornament.

BEDEVIL, be-dev'il, *v.t.* to throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the devil.

BEDEW, be-dū', *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew.

BEDFELLOW, bed'fel'ō, *n.* a sharer of the same bed.

BEDLADEN, bĕ-dī'a-dem, *v.t.* to crown or adorn with a diadem. *Carlyle*.

BEDIGHT, be-dit', *adj.* adorned. [Pfx. *be*, and **DIGHT**.]

BEDIM, be-dim', *v.t.* to make dim or dark.

BEDIZEN, be-diz'n, *v.t.* to dress gaudily.

BEDIZENMENT, bĕ-diz'n-ment, *n.* the act of bedizening: the state of being bedizened: that which bedizens. "The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with skulls."—*Kingsley*. "Strong Dames of the Market . . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment*."—*Carlyle*.

BEDLAM, bed'lām, *n.* an asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar.—*adj.* fit for a madhouse. [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a monastery in London, afterwards converted into a madhouse.]

BEDLAMITE, bed'lām-it, *n.* a madman.

BEDOUIN, bed'oo-in, *n.* the name given to those Arabs who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Fr.—Ar. *badawiy*, dwellers in the desert.]

BEDRENCH, be-drensh', *v.t.* to drench or wet thoroughly.

BEDRID, -DEN, bed'rid, -dn, *adj.* confined to bed by age or sickness.

BEDROOM, bed'rōom, *n.* a room in which there is a bed: a sleeping apartment.

BEDSTEAD, bed'sted, *n.* a frame for supporting a bed.

BEDTICK, bed'tik, *n.* the tick or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding.

BEE, bĕ, *n.* a four-winged insect that makes honey.—*n.* **BEE-LINE**, the most direct road from one point to another, like the honey-laden bee's way home to the hive. [A.S. *beo*; Ger. *biene*.]

BEE, bĕ, *n.* an assemblage of people, generally neighbors, to unite their labors for the benefit of one individual or family. At such meetings dancing and much merriment are usually introduced at the breaking up. (Amer.)

BEECH, bĕch, *n.* a common forest tree with smooth, silvery-looking bark, and producing nuts, once eaten by man, now only by pigs.—*adj.* **BEECH'EN**. [A.S. *bece*, *boc*; Ger. *buche*, Lat. *fagus*, Gr. *phēgos*—from root of *phagō*, to eat.]

BEE-EATER, bĕ-ē't'er, *n.* a bird allied to the king-fisher, which feeds on bees.

BEEF, bĕf, *n.* the flesh of an ox or cow:—*pl.* **BEEVES**, used in orig. sense, oxen.—*adj.* consisting of beef. [Fr. *boeuf*, It. *bove*—L. *bos*, *bovis*; cf. Gr. *bous*, Gael. *bo*, Sans. *go*, A.S. *cu*.]

BEEF-EATER, bĕf-ē't'er, *n.* a popular name for a yeoman of the sovereign's guard, also of the warders of the Tower of London. [The obvious ety. is the right one, there being no such form as *buffetier*, as often stated. Cf. A.S. *hlāf-aeta*, lit. "loaf-eater," a menial servant.]

BEEFSTEAK, bĕf'stāk, *n.* a steak or slice of beef for broiling.

BEEF-WITTED, bĕf-wit'ed, *adj.* dull or heavy in wits: stupid.

BEEHIVE, bĕ'hiv, *n.* a case for bees to live in.

BEE-LINE, bĕ-lin, *n.* a direct or straight line—as the bee flies home to the hive. (Amer.)

BEEN, bin, *pa.p.* of **BE**.

BEE-NETTLE, bĕ-net'l, *n.* a species of hemp-nettle; *Galeopsis versicolor*.

BEER, bĕr, *n.* a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [A.S. *beor*; Fr. *bière*, Ger. *bier*; prob. from root of **FERMENT**.]

BEERY, bĕr'i, *adj.* of or affected by beer.

BEESTINGS, bĕst'ingz. See **BIESTINGS**.

BEESWAX, bĕz'waks, *n.* the wax collected by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells.

BEE-T, bĕt, *n.* a plant with a carrot-shaped root, eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted. [A.S. *bete*, Ger. *beete*, Fr. *bette*—L. *beta*.]

BEE-T, bĕt, *v.t.* to mend, as a fire, by adding fuel: to bete: hence, to rouse: to encourage. [Old English and Scotch. See **BETE**.]

It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame.—*Burns*.

BEE-TLE, bĕ'tl, *n.* an insect with hard cases for its wings. [A.S. *bitel*—*bitan*, to bite.]

BEE-TLE, bĕ'tl, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet used to beat with.—*v.i.* to jut or hang out like the head of a beetle or mallet. [A.S. *bitl*, *bytel*, a mallet—*beatan*, to beat.]

BEE-TLE-BROWED, bĕ'tl-browd, *adj.* with overhanging or prominent brow.

BEE-TROOT, bĕt'rōot, *n.* the root of the beet plant.

BEEVES, bĕvz, *n.pl.* cattle, oxen. [See **BEEF**.]

BEFALL, be-fawl', *v.t.* to fall upon or happen to: to betide.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass:—*pr.p.* *befall'ing*; *pa.t.* *be*

fell'; *pa.p.* befall'en. [A.S. *befeallan*. See FALL.]

BEFETTER, *bē-fet'er*, *v.t.* to confine with fetters: hence, to deprive of freedom. "Tongue-tied, befettered, heavy-laden nations."—*Carlyle*.

BEFIT, *be-fit'*, *v.t.* to fit, or be suitable to:—*pr.p.* befitting; *pa.p.* befit'ed. [Pfx. *be*, and FIT.]

BEFOOL, *be-fōol'*, *v.t.* to make a fool of, or deceive.

BEFORE, *be-fōr'*, *prep.* at the fore part, or in front of: in presence or sight of: previous to: in preference to: superior to.—*adv.* in front: sooner than: hitherto. [A.S. *be-foran*. See FORE.]

BEFOREHAND, *be-fōr'hand*, *adv.* before the time: by way of preparation.

BEFOUL, *bē-foul'*, *v.t.* to dirty: to soil: to tarnish. "Lawyers can live without befouling each other's names."—*Trollope*.

BEFRIEND, *be-frend'*, *v.t.* to act as a friend to: to favor.

BEFRILL, *bē-fril'*, *v.t.* to furnish or deck with a frill or frills. "The vicar's white-haired mother, befrilled . . . with dainty cleanliness."—*George Eliot*.

BEFRIZZ, *bē-friz'*, *v.t.* to curl the hair of: to frizz. "Befrizzed and bew powdered courtiers."—*Contemp. Rev.*

BEFUDDLE, *bē-fud'l'*, *v.t.* to stupefy or muddle with liquor: to make stupidly drunk.

BEG, *beg*, *v.i.* to ask alms or charity: to live by asking alms.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to take for granted:—*pr.p.* begging; *pa.p.* begged. [A.S. *bed-eo-tan*, contr. *bed'cian*, *beggen*, a frequentative, to ask often, from *biddan*, to ask. See BEAD, BID.]

BEGET, *be-get'*, *v.t.* to be the father of: to produce or cause: to generate: to produce as an effect, to cause:—*pr.p.* begetting; *pa.t.* begat', *begot'*; *pa.p.* begot', *begott'en*. [A.S. *begitan*, to acquire. See GET.]

BEGETTER, *be-get'er*, *n.* one who begets: a father.

BEGGAR, *beg'ar*, *n.* one who begs: one who lives by begging.—*v.t.* to reduce to beggary: to exhaust.

BEGGARLY, *beg'ar-li*, *adj.* poor: mean: contemptible.—*adv.* meanly.—*n.* BEGGARLINESS.

BEGGARY, *beg'ar-i*, *n.* extreme poverty.

BEGIFT, *bē-gift'*, *v.t.* to confer gifts on: to load with presents. *Carlyle*.

BEGIN, *be-gin'*, *v.i.* to take rise: to enter on something new: to commence.—*v.t.* to enter on: to commence:—*pr.p.* beginning; *pa.t.* began'; *pa.p.* begun'. [A.S. *beginnan* (also *onginnan*), from *be*, and *ginnan*, to begin.]

BEGINNER, *be-gin'er*, *n.* one who begins: one who is beginning to learn or practice anything.

BEGINNING, *be-gin'ing*, *n.* origin or commencement: rudiments.

BEGIRD, *be-gerd'*, *v.t.* to gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass:—*pa.t.* begirt', *begird'ed*; *pa.p.* begirt'. [See GIRD.]

BEGIRDLE, *bē-ger'dl'*, *v.t.* to surround or encircle, as with a girdle. "Like a ring of iron they . . . begirdle her from shore to shore."—*Carlyle*.

BEGIRT, *be-ger't'*, *v.t.* Same as BEGIRD: also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEGIRD.

BEGLARE, *bē-glār'*, *v.t.* to glare at or on. (A humorous coinage.) "So that a bystander without beholding Mrs. Wilfer at all must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted from the countenance of the beglared one."—*Dickens*.

BEGONE, *be-gon'*, *int. (lit.)* be gone. In **WOEBEGONE**, we have the *pa.p.* of A.S.

began, to go round, to beset—beset with woe.

BEGOT, *be-got'*, **BEGOTTEN**, *be-got'n*, *pa.p.* of BEGET. [deeply]

BEGRIME, *be-grim'*, *v.t.* to grime or soil

BEGROAN, *be-grōn'*, *v.t.* to receive with groans: to assail with groans, as a mark of disapprobation. "Patriot Brissot, be-shouted this day by the patriot galleries, shall find himself *begroaned* by them, on account of his limited patriotism."—*Carlyle*.

BEGUILE, *be-gil'*, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to cause to pass unnoticed what may be attended with tedium or pain.—*adv.*

BEGUILINGLY.—*ns.* BEGUILMENT, BEGUILER. [See GUILLE.]

BEGUM, *bē-gum*, *n.* a Hindu princess or lady of rank.

BEGUN, *be-gun'*, *pa.p.* of BEGIN.

BEHALF, *be-hāf'*, *n.* favor or benefit: sake, account: part. [A.S. *healf*, half, part; *on healf*, on the side of.]

BEHAVE, *be-hāv'*, *v.t.* (with *self*) to bear or carry, to conduct.—*v.i.* to conduct one's self: to act. This word, when used intransitively and reflexively, has sometimes, in colloquial language, a good sense, having the force of to behave well, to conduct one's self well, the modifying adverb being implied; as, the boy will get his holidays if he *behaves*; *behave* yourselves and you will be duly rewarded. [A.S. *behabban*, to restrain, from *habban*, to have, to use.]

BEHAVIOR, *be-hāv'yur*, *n.* conduct: manners or deportment.

BEHEAD, *be-hed'*, *v.t.* to cut off the head.

BEHEADING, *be-hed'ing*, *n.* the act of cutting off the head. [HOLD.]

BEHELD, *be-held'*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEHEMOTH, *bē'he-moth*, *n.* an animal described in the book of Job, prob. the hippopotamus. In Milton, the elephant. [Heb. "beasts," hence "great beast."]

BEHEST, *be-hest'*, *n.* command: charge. [A.S. *behas*, vow, from *be*, and *has*, command—*hatan*; Goth. *haitan*, to call, to name.]

BEHIND, *be-hind'*, *prep.* at the back of: after or coming after: inferior to.—*adv.* at the back, in the rear: backward: past. [A.S. *behindan*; Ger. *hinten*. See HIND.]

BEHINDHAND, *be-hind'hand*, *adj.* or *adv.* being behind: tardy, or in arrears.

BEHITHER, *bē-hith'er*, *prep.* on this side of. "Two miles *behither* Clifden."—*Evelyn*.

BEHOLD, *be-hōld'*, *v.t.* to look upon: to contemplate.—*v.i.* to look: to fix the attention:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beheld'.—*imp.* or *int.* see! lol observe! [A.S. *behealdan*, to hold, observe—pfx. *be*, and *healdan*, to hold.]

BEHOLDEN, *be-hōld'n*, *adj.* bound in gratitude: obliged. [Old *pa.p.* of BEHOLD, in its orig. sense.]

BEHOLDER, *be-hōld'er*, *n.* one who beholds: an onlooker.

BEHOOF, *be-hōōf'*, *n.* benefit: convenience. [See BEHOOVE.]

BEHOOVE, *be-hōōv'*, *v.t.* to be fit, right, or necessary for—now only used impersonally with *it*. [A.S. *behofian*, to be fit, to stand in need of; connected with HAVE, Ger. *haben*, L. *habeo*, to have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.]

BELGE, *bāzh*, *n.* a light woollen fabric, made of wool of the natural color, that is, neither dyed nor bleached. [Fr.]

BEING, *bē'ing*, *n.* existence: any person or thing existing. [From the *pr.p.* of BE.]

BEJUCO, *bā-hō'kō*, *n.* a slender, reed-like, twining plant of Central America. [American Spanish.]

The serpent-like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold Round the tall and stately *ceiba* till it withers in his hold. —*Whittier*.

BELABOR, *be-lā'bur*, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

BELATED, *be-lāt'ed*, *adj.* made too late: benighted.

BELAY, *be-lā'*, *v.t.* to fasten a rope by winding it round a pin. [Dut. *be-leggen*, cog. with LAY, *v.*]

BELCH, *belsh*, *v.t.* to throw out wind from the stomach: to eject violently.—*n.* eructation. [A.S. *bealcan*, an imitation of the sound.]

BELDAM, **BELDAME**, *bel'dam*, *n.* an old woman, esp. an ugly one. [Fr. *bel*, fair (see BELLE), and *DAME*, orig. fair dame, used ironically.]

BELEAGUER, *be-lēg'er*, *v.t.* to lay siege to. [Dut. *belegeren*, to besiege; conn. with BELAY.]

BELFRY, *bel'fri*, *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are rung. [Orig. and properly, a watch-tower, from O. Fr. *berfroi*, O. Ger. *bercfrit*—O. Ger. *frid*, a tower, *bergan*, to protect.]

BELLE, *be-lē'*, *v.t.* to give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to counterfeit:—*pr.p.* belying; *pa.p.* belied'. [A.S. *be*, and LIE.]

BELIEF, *be-lēf'*, *n.* persuasion of the truth of anything: faith: the opinion or doctrine believed.

BELIEVABLE, *be-lēv'a-bl*, *adj.* that may be believed.

BELIEVE, *be-lēv'*, *v.t.* to regard as true: to trust in.—*v.i.* to be firmly persuaded of anything: to exercise faith: to think or suppose.—*adv.* BELIEVINGLY. [With prefix *be-* for *ge-*, from A.S. *gelyfan*. For root of *lyfan*, see LEAVE, *n.*]

BELIEVER, *be-lēv'er*, *n.* one who believes: a professor of Christianity.

BELIKE, *be-lik'*, *adv.* probably: perhaps. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and LIKE.]

BELL, *bel*, *n.* a hollow vessel of metal with a tongue or clapper inside, which rings when moved: anything bell-shaped.—**BEAR THE BELL**, to be first or superior, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or to the leading horse of a team wearing bells on his collar. [A.S. *bella*, a bell—*bellan*, to sound loudly.]

BELLADONNA, *bel-a-don'a*, *n.* the plant Deadly Nightshade, used in small doses as a medicine. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady, from its use as a cosmetic.]

BELLE, *bel*, *n.*, a fine or handsome young lady: a beauty. [Fr., fem. of BEAU.]

BELLES-LETTRES, *bel-let'r*, *n.* the department of literature, such as poetry and romance, of which the chief aim is to please by its beauty. [Fr. *belle*, fine, *lettres*, learning—*lettre*, L. *litera*, a letter.]

BELLETRISTIC, *bel-let-ris'tic*, *adj.* pertaining or relating to belles-lettres.

BELL-HANGER, *bel-hang'er*, *n.* one who hangs or puts up bells.

BELLICOSE, *bel'ik-ōs*, *adj.* contentious. [L. *bellicosus*—*bellum*, war.]

BELLIED, *bel'id*, *adj.* swelled out, or prominent, like the belly—used generally in composition.

BELLIGERENT, *bel-i'jer-ent*, *adj.*, carrying on war.—*n.* a nation engaged in war. [L. *belligero*, to carry on war—*bellum*, war, *gero*, to carry. See DUEL JEST.]

BELLMAN, *bel'man*, *n.* a town-crier, who rings a bell when giving notice of anything.

BELL-MARE, *bel'mār*, *n.* a mare chosen to lead a drove of mules in the South west. (Amer.)

BELLOW, *bel'ō*, *v.i.* to low: to make a loud resounding noise.—*n.* a roaring [From root of BELL.]

BELLOWS, *bel'ōz* or *bel'us*, *n.* an instrument to blow with. [A.S. *beblig*, a bag; Gael. *bag*; conn. with BELLY, BAG.]

BELL-PUNCH, *bel'punsh*, *n.* a small

punch fitted to the jaws of a pincers-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation. Such punches are generally used to cancel tickets, as in tramway cars, etc., as a check on the conductors, the ringing of the bell indicating to the passenger that his ticket has been properly punched, and that the blank cut has passed into a receptacle in the instrument from which the blanks are taken and counted by an official of the company. Other forms of bell-punches are in use, as a combined tell-tale and bell, the ringing of which indicates to an official at some distance that the instrument has been duly pressed.

BELL-SHAPED, bel'shapt, *adj.* shaped like a bell.

BELL-WETHER, bel'weth'er, *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flocks with a bell on his neck.

BELLY, bel'i, *n.* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs.—*v. t.* to swell out: to fill.—*v. i.* to swell:—*pr. p.* bell'ing; *pa. p.* bell'ied. [From root of BAG.]

BELLY-BAND, bel'i-band, *n.* a band that goes round the belly of a horse to secure the saddle.

BELLYFUL, bel'i-fool, *n.* as much as fills the belly, a sufficiency.

BELONG, be-long', *v. i.* to be one's property: to be a part: to pertain: to have residence. [A.S. *langian*, to long after; cf. *Dut. belangen*.]

BELONGING, be-long'ing, *n.* that which belongs to one—used generally in the plural.

BELoved, be-luvd', *adj.* much loved: very dear.

BELÓW, be-ló', *prep.* beneath in place or rank: not worthy of.—*adv.* in a lower place: (*fig.*) on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven. [*Be*, and *Low*.]

BELT, belt, *n.* a girdle or band: (*geog.*) a strait.—*v. t.* to surround with a belt: to encircle.—*adj.* BELT'ED. [A.S. *belt*; *Ice. belt*, *Gael. balt*, *L. balteus*, a belt.]

BELVEDERE, bel've-dér, *n.* (*in Italy*) a pavilion or look-out on the top of a building. [*It. bello*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see—*L. bellus* and *videre*.]

BEMÉT, be-mét', *v. t.* to meet.

Cur very loving sister, well bemet.—Shak.

BEMITRE, be-mít'er, *v. t.* to adorn with a mitre. *Carlyle*.

BEMOAN, be-môn', *v. t.* to moan at: to lament.

BEMOUTH, be-mouth', *v. t.* to utter with an affected, big, swelling voice: to mouth. "In Miltonic blank bemouthed."—*Southey*.

BEMURMUR, be-mur'mur, *v. t.* 1, to murmur round. "Bemurmured now by the hoarse-flowing Danube."—*Carlyle*. 2, to greet with murmurs, as of discontent or the like. "So fare the eloquent of France, bemurmured, beshouted."—*Carlyle*.

BEMUZZLE, be-muz'l, *v. t.* to put a muzzle on: to muzzle. *Carlyle*.

BENCH, bensch, *n.* a long seat or form: a mechanic's work-table: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges.—*v. t.* to place on or furnish with benches. [A.S. *benc*; *cog.* with *Ger. bank*, and *conn.* with *E. BANK*, a ridge of earth.]

BENCHER, bensch'er, *n.* a senior member of an inn of court.

BEND, bend, *v. t.* to curve or bow: make crooked: to turn or incline: to subdue.—*v. i.* to be crooked or curved: to lean: to bow in submission:—*pa. p.* bend'ed or bent.—*n.* a curve or crook. [A.S. *berdan*, to bend, from *BAND*, a string; a bow was "bent" by tightening the band or string.]

BENE, bēn, *n.* a prayer: a request: an entreaty. *Wordsworth*. (Provincial English.) [A.S. *bēn*, a prayer.]

BENEATH, be-nēth', *prep.* under, or lower in place: unbecoming.—*adv.* in a lower place: below. [A.S. *px. be*, and *neo-thān*, beneath. See *NETHER*.]

BENEDICK, ben'e-dik, **BENEDICT**, ben'e-dikt, *n.* a newly-married man: also, a bachelor. [From *Benedick*, a character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying *Beatrice*.]

BENEDICTINE, ben-e-dikt'in, *n.* one of an order of monks named after *St. Benedict*, called also *Black Friars* from the color of their dress.

BENEDICTION, ben-e-dik'shun, *n.* a blessing: the solemn act of imploring the blessing of God. [*L. benedictio*—*bene*, well, *dico*, dictum, to say.]

BENEDICTORY, ben-e-dikt'or-i, *adj.* declaring a benediction: expressing wishes for good.

BENEFACTION, ben-e-fak'shun, *n.* the act of doing good: a good deed done or benefit conferred. [*L. benefactio*. See *BENEFICE*.]

BENEFACITOR, ben-e-fak'tor, *n.* one who confers a benefit.—*fem.* **BENEFACTRESS**.

BENEFICE, ben'e-fis, *n.* an ecclesiastical living. [*Fr.*—*L. beneficium*, a kindness—*benefacere*, to benefit—*bene*, well, *facio*, to do. In *Low L. beneficium* meant a gift of an estate.]

BENEFICED, ben'e-fist, *adj.* having a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, be-nef'i-sens, *n.* active goodness: kindness: charity.

BENEFICENT, be-nef'i-sent, *adj.*, doing good: kind: charitable.—*adv.* **BENEFICENTLY**.

BENEFICIAL, ben-e-fish'al, *adj.*, doing good: useful: advantageous.—*adv.* **BENEFICIALLY**.

BENEFICIARY, ben-e-fish'i-ar-i, *n.* one who holds a benefice or receives a benefit.—*adj.* holding in gift.

BENEFIT, ben'e-fit, *n.* a favor: advantage: a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company.—*v. t.* to do good to.—*v. i.* to gain advantage:—*pr. p.* ben'e-fiting; *pa. p.* ben'e-fited. [*Fr. bienfait*—*L. benefactum*.]

BENEVOLENCE, be-nev'ol-ens, *n.*, good-will: disposition to do good: an act of kindness: (*E. Hist.*) a species of tax arbitrarily levied by the sovereign, and represented by him as a gratuity. [*L. benevolentia*—*bene*, well, *volo*, to wish.]

BENEVOLENT, be-nev'ol-ent, *adj.*, well-wishing: disposed to do good.—*adv.* **BENEVOLENTLY**.

BENGAL-LIGHT, ben-gawl'-lit, *n.* a species of firework producing a very vivid blue light, much used for signals by ships.

BENIGHTED, be-nit'ed, *adj.* overtaken by night: involved in darkness: ignorant. [*Be*, and *NIGHT*.]

BENIGN, ben-in', *adj.* favorable: gracious: kindly. [*O. Fr. benigne*—*L. benignus*—*benignus*, well-born, of gentle nature—*genus*, bonus, good, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to produce.]

BENIGNANT, ben-ig'nant, *adj.* kind: gracious.—*adv.* **BENIGNANTLY**. [*L. benignus*.]

BENIGNITY, ben-ig'nit-i, *n.* goodness of disposition: kindness: graciousness.

BENIGNLY, ben-in'li, *adv.* kindly: graciously.

BENISON, ben'i-zn, *n.*, benediction, blessing. [*O. Fr. benison*—*L. benedictio*. See *BENEDICTION*.]

BENJAMIN, ben'ja-min, *n.* a kind of top-coat or overcoat worn by men.

BENT, bent, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *BEND*.

BENT, bent, *n.* leaning or bias: fixed tendency or set of the mind. [From *BEND*.]
BENT, bent, *n.* a coarse grass. [A.S. *beonet*.]

BENTHAMISM, ben'tham-izm, *n.* that doctrine of ethics or of social and political economy taught by *Jeremy Bentham*, the sum of which may be thus stated:—The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the end of all true moral action. Nature having placed mankind under the government of two sovereign masters, Pleasure and Pain, it is for them alone to point out what we ought to do. This doctrine is the foundation of Utilitarianism (which see).

BENTHAMITE, ben'tham-it, *n.* one who holds or favors the doctrine of Benthamism.

BENUMB, be-num', *v. t.* to make numb or torpid.

BENZINE, ben'zin, *n.* a substance prepared from coal-tar naphtha, used in removing grease stains from cloth. [From *BENZOLIN*.]

BENZOLIN, ben-zō'in, *n.* a fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of *Sumatra*. [Of *Arab. orig.*]

BEPÓMMEL, be-pum'mel, *v. t.* to pommel or beat soundly: to give a good drubbing to. "Bepommelled and stoned by irreproachable ladies of the strictest sect of the Pharisees."—*Thackeray*.

BEQUEATH, be-kwēth', *v. t.* to give or leave by will: to hand down, as to posterity. [A.S. *be*, and *cwethan*, to say, to tell. See *QUOTH*.]

BEQUEST, be-kwest', *n.* something bequeathed or left by will: a legacy.

BERASCAL, be-ras'kal, *v. t.* to call or address by the opprobrious term *rascal*. *Fielding*.

BEREAVE, be-rēv', *v. t.*, to rob or make destitute:—*pa. p.* bereaved' or bereft'. [*Pfx. be*, and *REAVE*. A.S. *reafian*.]

BEREAVEMENT, be-rēv'ment, *n.* heavy loss, esp. of friends by death.

BEREFT, be-reft', *pa. p.* of *BEREAVE*.

BERGAMOT, berg'a-mot, *n.* a fragrant oil obtained from the *Bergamot pear*. [From *Bergamo*, a town of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.]

BERIBAND, be-rib'and, **BERIBBON**, be-rib'on, *v. t.* to adorn or deck with a ribbon or ribbons. "Nut-brown maids bedizened and beribanded."—*Carlyle*. "Rouged and beribboned."—*Miss Burney*.

BERRIED, ber'id, *adj.* having berries.

BERRY, ber'i, *n.* any small juicy fruit. [A.S. *berige*; *Ger. beere*; *Dut. bezie*; *Goth. basi*; *Sans. bhas*, to eat.]

BERTH, berth, *n.* a ship's station at anchor: a room or sleeping-place in a ship: a situation or place of employment. [A form of *BIRTH*.]

BERTHAGE, berth'āj, *n.* a charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbor.

BERYL, ber'il, *n.* a precious stone of a greenish color. [*L.* and *Gr. beryllus*.]

BESCOUR, be-skour', *v. t.* to scour over: to overrun. "France too is bescour'd by a devil's pack, the baying of which . . . still sounds in the mind's ear."—*Carlyle*.

BESEECH, be-sēch', *v. t.* to seek or ask from urgently: to implore or entreat:—*pr. p.* beseech'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* besought (be-sawt').—*adv.* **BESEECHINGLY** [A.S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek.]

BESEECHINGNESS, be-sēch'ing-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous: entreaty. *George Eliot*.

BESEEM, be-sēm', *v. t.* to be seemly or fit for. [*Pfx. be*, and *SEEM*.]

BESET, be-set', *v. t.* to surround or inclose

to waylay: to perplex:—*pr.p.* besett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beset'. [A.S. *bi-settan*, to surround.]
BESETTING, be-set'ing, *adj.* confirmed: habitual.
BESHOUT, be-shout', *v.t.* to greet or receive with shouts. *Carlyle*.
BESIDE, be-sid', *prep.*, by the side of: over and above: distinct from.—**BESIDE ONE'S SELF**, out of one's wits or reason. [A.S. *be, by, and SIDE*.]
BESIDE, be-sid', **BESIDES**, be-sidz', *adv.* moreover: in addition to.
BESIEGE, be-sej', *v.t.* to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round.—*n.* **BESIEGER**, be-sěj'er. [*Be, and SIEGE*.]
BESING, be-sing', *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song. "The Charter which has been so much *besung*."—*Dickens*.
BESMEAR, be-smēr', *v.t.* to smear over or daub.
BESOM, be-zum, *n.* an implement for sweeping. [A.S. *besem, besma*.]
BESOT, be-sot', *v.t.* to make sottish, dull, or stupid:—*pr.p.* besott'ing; *pa.p.* besott'ed.
BESOUGH, be-sawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BESUECH**.
BESPAKE, be-spāk', *pa.p.* of **BESPEAK**.
BESPATTER, be-spač'er, *v.t.* to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.
BESPEAK, be-spēk', *v.t.*, to speak for or engage beforehand: to betoken. [*Be, and SPEAK*.]
BESPEAK, be-spēk', *v.t.* to speak, or speak to. [Prefix *be, and SPEAK*.]
BESPEECH, be-spēč', *v.t.* to annoy or torment by much speech-making. *Carlyle*.
BESPOUT, be-spout', *v.t.* to annoy or harass with much loud, empty speaking. *Carlyle*.
BESPY, be-spi', *v.t.* to subject to espionage: to set spies upon. "His own friends of the people . . . *bespied, be-headed*."—*Carlyle*.
BEST, best, *adj.* (serves as superl. of **GOOD**) good in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavor: the highest perfection.—*adv.* (superl. of **WELL**) in the highest degree: in the best manner. [A.S. *betst, betest, best*. See **BETTER**.]
BESTEAD, be-sted', *p.adj.* situated: treated. [Pfx. *be, and STEAD*.]
BESTEAD, **BESTED**, be-sted', *v.t.* to place or dispose: to assist, to serve. [Prefix *be, STEAD, place*.]
BESTIAL, best'i-al, *adj.* like a beast: vile: sensual. [L. *bestialis*. See **BEAST**.]
BESTIALIZE, best'i-al-iz, *v.t.* to make like a beast.
BESTIALITY, best'i-al'i-ti, *n.* beastliness.
BESTIARIAN, bes-ti-ā'ri-an, *n.* one who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts: the term has been applied to those persons who oppose vivisection, and was invented by Darwin. [L. *bestia*, a beast: the word was suggested by *humanitarian*.]
BESTIR, be-ster', *v.t.* to put into lively action.
BESTOW, be-stō', *v.t.* to stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to apply. [See **STOW**.]
BESTOWAL, be-stō'al, *n.* act of bestowing: disposal.
BESTRAP, be-strap', *v.t.* to confine with a strap or straps. "The young lion's whelp has to grow up all *bestrapped, bemuzzled*."—*Carlyle*.
BESTRIDE, be-strid', *v.t.* to stride over: to sit or stand across:—*pa.t.* bestrid', bestrōde'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestridd'en. [See **STRIDE**.]
BESTUD, be-stud', *v.t.* to adorn with studs.

BET, bet, *n.* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on certain conditions.—*v.t.* and *i.* to lay or stake, as a bet:—*pr.p.* betting'; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or betted. [Ety. dub.; either A.S. *bad*, a pledge, akin to **WED, WAGER**, or a contr. of **ABET**.]
BETAKE, be-tāk', *v.t.* (with *self*) to take one's self to: to apply or have recourse:—*pa.t.* betook'; *pa.p.* betāk'en. [A.S. *be, and Ice. taka*, to deliver.]
BETEL, be'til, *n.* the betel-nut, or nut of the areca palm, with lime and the leaves of the Betel-Pepper, is chewed by the Malays as a stimulant. [East. word.]
BETHINK, be-think', *v.t.* to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflexive pronoun).—*v.i.* to consider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bethought (be-thawt'). [A.S. *bethencan*, Ger. *bedenken*. See **THINK**.]
BETID, be-tid', *v.t.*, to happen to: to befall. [A.S. pfx. *be, and tidan*, to happen. See **TIDE**.]
BETIMES, be-timz', *adv.* in good time: seasonably. [Pfx. *be, and TIME*.]
BETOKEN, be-tō'kn, *v.t.* to show by a sign: to foreshow. [A.S. *getacnian*. See **TOKEN**.]
BETOOK, be-took', *pa.t.* of **BETAKE**.
BETRAY, be-trā', *v.t.* to give up treacherously: to disclose in breach of trust: to discover or show. [Pfx. *be, and Fr. trahir, It. tradire—L. tradere, to deliver up*.]
BETRAYAL, be-trā'al, *n.* act of betraying.
BETRAYER, be-trā'er, *n.* a traitor.
BETROTH, be-troth', *v.t.* to contract or promise in order to marriage: to affiancé. [*Be, and TROTH or TRUTH*.]
BETROTHAL, be-troth'al, **BETROTHMENT**, be-troth'ment, *n.* an agreement or contract with a view to marriage.
BETTER, bet'er, *adj.* (serves as comp. of **GOOD**) good in a greater degree: preferable: improved.—*adv.* (comp. of **WELL**) well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: with greater advantage:—*pl.* superiors.—*v.t.* to make better, to improve: to benefit. [A.S. *bet* (adv.), *betera*, better, Goth. *batiza*, Ger. *besser*; root *bat*, good; it is in all the Teutonic lang. See **BOOT**.]
BETTER, bet'er, *n.* one who bets.
BETWEEN, be-twen', **BETWIXT**, be-twikst', *prep.* in the middle of *twain* or *two*: in the middle or intermediate space: from one to another. [A.S. *betweonan, betweox, betwuxat—be, and twegen, twa, two, twain*.]
BETWEENITY, be-twen'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being between: intermediate condition: that which occupies an intermediate space, place, or position. "To rejoice heads, tails and *betweenities*."—*Southey*. "The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in."—*H. Walpole*.
BEVEL, bevel, *n.* a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses for measuring angles.—*adj.* having the form of a bevel: slanting.—*v.t.* to form with a bevel or slant:—*pr.p.* bevelling'; *pa.p.* bevelled.—**BEVEL-GEAR** (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts. [Fr. *biveau*, an instrument for measuring angles.]
BEVERAGE, bev'er-āj, *n.*, *drink*: any agreeable liquor for drinking. [O. Fr.; It. *beveraggio—bevere—L. bibere, to drink*.]
BEVY, bev'i, *n.* a brood or flock of birds, especially of quails: a company, esp. of ladies. [It. *beva*, a drink, a company for drinking.]

BEWAIL, be-wāl', *v.t.* to lament. [See **WAIL**.]
BEWARE, be-wār', *v.i.* to be on one's guard: to be suspicious of danger: to take care. [The two words *be ware* run together. See **WARY**.]
BEWHISKER, be-whisk'er, *v.t.* to furnish with whiskers: to put whiskers on. "She who *bewhiskered* St. Bridget."—*Sterne*. "Striplings *bewhiskered* with burnt cork."—*Irving*.
BEWILDER, be-wil'der, *v.t.* to perplex or lead astray.—*n.* **BEWILDERMENT**. [*Be, and prov. E. wildern, a wilderness*.]
BEWING, be-wing', *v.t.* to give or add wings to. "An angel-throng *bewinged*."—*Poe*.
BEWITCH, be-wich', *v.t.* to affect by witchcraft: to fascinate or charm. [See **WITCH**.]
BEWITCHERY, be-wich'er-i, **BEWITCHMENT**, be-wich'ment, *n.* fascination.
BEWITCHING, be-wich'ing, *adj.* charming: fascinating.—*adv.* **BEWITCHINGLY**.
BEWRAY, be-rā', *v.t.* (*B.*), to accuse: to point out: to betray. [A.S. pfx. *be, and wregan, to accuse*.]
BEY, bā, *n.* a Turkish governor of a town or province. [Turk. *beg*, pronounced *bā*, a governor.]
BEYOND, be-yond', *prep.* on the farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of. [A.S. *be-geond—pfx. be, and geond, across, beyond*. See **YON, YONDER**.]
BEZEL, bez'l, *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set. [O. Fr. *bisel, Fr. biseau; of uncertain origin*.]
BHANG, bang, *n.* Same as **BANG, BANGUE**.
BI-, an old form of the Anglo-Saxon prefix now usually written *be*; as, *bifore, biforn—before; bigan—began; biheste-behest; beside, bisyde—beside; bitweene—between; etc.* *Chaucer*.
BIAS, bi'as, *n.* a weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it *slope* or turn to one side: a slant or leaning to one side: an inclination of the mind, prejudice.—*v.t.* to cause to turn to one side: to prejudice or prepossess; *pp.* bi'ased or bi'assed. [Fr. *biais*; prob. L. *bifax*, two-faced—*bis*, twice, *facies*, the face.]
BIB, bib, *n.* a cloth put under an infant's chin. [M.E. *bibben*, to imbibe, to tipple, because the cloth imbibes moisture—L. *bibere, to drink*.]
BIB, bib, *n.* a fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout.
BIBBER, bib'er, *n.* a tippler: chiefly used in composition, as (*B.*) wine-bibber. [L. *bibo, to drink*.]
BIBLE, bi'bl, *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments. [Fr.—L. and Gr. *biblia*, pl. of Gr. *biblion*, a little book, *biblos*, a book, from *byblos*, the papyrus, of which paper was made.]
BIBLICAL, bib'lik-al, *adj.* of or relating to the Bible: scriptural.—*adv.* **BIBLICALLY**.
BIBLICALITY, bib-li-kal'i-ti, *n.* something relating to, connected with, or contained in the Bible. *Carlyle*.
BIBLICIST, bib'lis-ist, *n.* one versed in biblical learning.
BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-li-og'raf'er, *n.* one versed in bibliography or the history of books.—*adj.* **BIBLIOGRAPHIC**.
BIBLIOGRAPHY, bib-li-og'raf-i, *n.*, the description or knowledge of books, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *graphō*, to write, describe.]
BIBLIOLATRY, bib-li-ol'at-ri, *n.* superstitious reverence for the Bible. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship.]

BIBLIOLOGY, bib-li-ol'oj-i, *n.* an account of books: biblical literature, or theology. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *logos*, discourse.]

BIBLIOMANIA, bib-li-o-mān-i-a, *n.* a mania for possessing rare and curious books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *MANIA*.]

BIBLIOMANIAC, bib-li-o-mān-i-ak, *n.* one who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIPOLE, bib'li-o-pōl, **BIBLIOPOLIST**, bib-li-op'ol-ist, *n.* a bookseller. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *pōlēō*, to sell.]

BIBULOUS, bib'ū-lus, *adj.*, drinking or sucking in: spongy. [L. *bibulus*—*bibo*, to drink.]

BICARBONATE, bi-kār'bon-āt, *n.* a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. *bi-* (for *duo*, from *duo*, two), twice, and *CARBONATE*.]

BICAVITARY, bi-kav'i-ta-ri, *adj.* consisting of or possessing two cavities. [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and *E. cavity*.]

BICE, bis, *n.* a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. *bis*, *bise*; orig. unknown.]

BICENTENARY, bi-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* 1, that which consists of or comprehends two hundred: the space of two hundred years: 2, the commemoration of any event that happened two hundred years before, as the birth of a great man. [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and *E. centenary*.]

BICENTENARY, bi-sen'te-na-ri, *adj.* relating to or consisting of two hundred: relating to two hundred years: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

BICENTENNIAL, bi-sen-ten'ni-al, *adj.* 1, consisting of or lasting two hundred years: as, a *bicentennial* period: 2, occurring every two hundred years.

BICEPS, bi-seps, *n.* the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow. [L. *biceps*, two-headed—*bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

BICIPITAL, bi-sip'it-al, *adj.* (*anat.*), having two heads or origins. [See *BICEPS*.]

BICKER, bik'er, *v.i.* to contend in a petty way: to quiver: to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. [Acc. to Skeat, *bicker*—*pick-er*, or *peck-er*, to peck repeatedly with the beak.]

BICONVEX, bi-kon'veks, *adj.* convex on both sides: double convex, as a lens. See *LENS*. [Prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and *convex*.]

BICORNE, bi-korn', *n.* one of two monstrous beasts (the other being Chichevache—which see) mentioned in an old satirical poem alluded to by Chaucer in the "Clerk's Tale." Bicorne is represented as feeding on patient husbands, while Chichevache feeds on patient wives, and the point of the satire consists in representing the former as being fat and pampered with a superfluity of food, while the latter is very lean, owing to the scarcity of her diet.

BICYCLE, bi'sikl, *n.* a velocipede with two wheels, arranged one before the other. [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *kýklos*, a circle.]

BICYCLING, bi'sik-ling, *n.* the art or practice of managing or travelling on a bicycle.

BID, bid, *v.t.*, to offer: to propose: to proclaim: to invite: to command:—*pr.p.* bidding; *pa.t.* bid or bade; *pa.p.* bid, bidden.—*n.* an offer of a price. [A.S. *beodan*, Goth. *bjudan*, Ger. *biehen*, to offer.]

BID, bid, *v.t.*, to ask for: to pray (nearly obs.). [A.S. *bidan*, Goth. *bidjan*; the connection with *BID*, to command, is dub. See *BEAD*.]

BIDDABLE, bid'a-bl, *adj.* obedient to a bidding or command: willing to do what is bidden: complying. "She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed I

never saw a more *biddable* woman."—*Dickens*.

BIDDER, bid'er, *n.* one who bids or offers a price. [command.]

BIDDING, bid'ing, *n.* offer: invitation:

BIDE, bid, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as *ABIDE*, to wait for. [A.S. *bidan*, Goth. *beidan*.]

BIDING, bid'ing, *n.*, *abiding*: stay.

BIENNIAL, bi-en'y'al, *adj.* lasting two years: happening once in two years.—*n.* a plant that lasts two years.—*adv.*

BIENN'ALLY. [L. *biennalis*—*bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

BIER, bër, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [A.S. *bær*; Ger. *bahre*, L. *fer-etrum*. From root of *BEAR*, *v.*]

BIESTINGS, best'ingz, *n.* the first milk from a cow after calving. [A.S. *bysting*; Ger. *biest-milch*.]

BIFACIAL, bi-fā'shy'al, *adj.* having two like faces or opposite surfaces. [L. *bis*, twice, and *FACIAL*.]

BIFURCATED, bi-furk'āt-ed, *adj.*, two-forked: having two prongs or branches. [L. *bifurcus*—*bis*, twice, *furca*, a fork.]

BIFURCATION, bi-furk-ā'shun, *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

BIG, big, *adj.* large or great: pregnant: great in air, mien, or spirit. [M.E. *bigg*, Scot. *bigly*, prob. from Ice. *byggj-tigr*, habitable—*byggja*, to settle, conn. with *bua*, to dwell. From "habitable" it came to mean "spacious," "large."]

BIGAMIST, big'am-ist, *n.* one who has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, big'am-i, *n.* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

BIGGIN, big'in, *n.* a child's cap or hood. [Fr. *béguin*, from the cap worn by the *Béguines*, a religious society of women in France.]

BIGHT, bit, *n.*, a bend of the shore, or small bay: a bend or coil of a rope. [Cf. Dan. and Swed. *bugt*, Dut. *bogt*, from root of Goth. *biugan*, A.S. *beogan*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend, E. *bow*.]

BIGNESS, big'nes, *n.* bulk, size.

BIGOT, big'ot, *n.* one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party. [Fr.; variously derived from the oath *By God*, used, acc. to the tale, by the Norman Rollo, and then a nickname of the Normans; *Béguine*, a religious society of women; *Visigoth*, a Western Goth; and Sp. *bigote*, a moustache.]

BIGOTED, big'ot-ed, *adj.* having the qualities of a bigot.

BIGOTRY, big'ot-ri, *n.* blind or excessive zeal, especially in religious matters.

BIJOU, be-zhōō', *n.* a trinket: a jewel: a little box:—*pl.* *BIJOUX*, be-zhōō'. [Fr.]

BIJOUTRY, be-zhōō'tri, *n.* jewelry: small articles of vertu.

BILATERAL, bi-lat'er-al, *adj.*, having two sides. [L. *bis*, twice, and *LATERAL*.]

BILBERRY, bil'ber-i, *n.* called also *WHORTLEBERRY*, a shrub and its berries, which are dark-blue. [Dan. *böllebaer*, *ball-berry* (cf. *BILLIARDS*); Scot. *blaeberry*; Ger. *blaubeere*.]

BILBO, bil'bō, *n.* a rapier or sword:—*pl.*

BILBOES, bil'bōz, fetters. [From *Bilboa* in Spain.]

BILE, bil, *n.* a thick yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver: (*fig.*) ill-humor. [Fr.—L. *bilis*, allied to *fel*, *fellis*, the gall-bladder.]

BILEVE, *v.i.* to stay behind; to remain. *Chaucer*. [A.S. *belifan*—*be*, and *lifan*, to stay behind; comp. D. *blijven*, G. *bleiben*.]

BILGE, bilj, *n.* the bulging part of a cask: the broadest part of a ship's bottom.—*v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship. [See *BULGE*, *BELLY*.]

BILGE-WATER, bilj-waw'ter, *n.* the foul

water which gathers in the bilge or bottom of a ship.

BILIARY, bil'yar-i, *adj.* belonging to or conveying bile.

BILINGUAL, bi-ling'wal, *adj.* of or containing two tongues or languages. [L. *bilinguis*—*bis*, twice, *lingua*, tongue.]

BILIOUS, bil'yus, *adj.* pertaining to or affected by bile.

BILITERAL, bi-lit'er-al, *n.* a word, root, or syllable formed of two letters. A. H. *Sayce*.

BILK, bilk, *v.t.* to elude: to cheat. [Perhaps a dim. of *BALK*.]

BILL, bil, *n.* a kind of battle-axe: a hatchet with a hooked point for pruning. [A.S. *bil*; Ger. *beil*.]

BILL, bil, *n.* the beak of a bird, or anything like it.—*v.i.* to join bills as doves: to caress fondly. [A.S. *bile*, the same word as the preceding, the primary meaning being, a *cutting* implement.]

BILL, bil, *n.* an account of money: a draft of a proposed law: a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date: a placard or advertisement: any written statement of particulars.—**BILL OF EXCHANGE**, a written order from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some specified person a sum of money at a fixed date.—**BILL OF LADING**, a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein.—**BILL OF FARE**, in a hotel, the list of dishes or articles of food.—**BILL OF HEALTH**, an official certificate of the state of health on board ship before sailing.—**BILL OF MORTALITY**, an official account of the births and deaths occurring within a given time. [(*Lit.*) a sealed paper, from Low L. *billā*—*bullā*, a seal. See *BULL*, an edict.]

BILLET, bil'et, *n.*, a little note or paper: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—*v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr.—dim. of *BILL*.]

BILLET, bil'et, *n.* a small log of wood used as fuel. [Fr. *billot*—*bille*, the young stock of a tree, prob. of Celt. orig., perh. allied to *BOLE*, the trunk of a tree.]

BILLET-DOUX, bil-e-dōō', *n.*, a sweet note: a love-letter. [Fr. *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet.]

BILLIARDS, bil'yardz, *n.* a game played on a rectangular table, with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues or maces, cause to strike against each other. [Fr. *billard*—*bille*, a ball.]

BILLINGSGATE, bil'ingz-gāt, *n.* foul language like that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London).

BILLION, bil'yun, *n.* a million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French method of numeration, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [L. *bis*, twice, and *MILLION*.]

BILLMAN, bil'man, *n.* a soldier armed with a bill.

BILLOW, bil'ō, *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind.—*v.i.* to roll in large waves. [Ice. *bylga*; Sw. *bölja*, Dan. *bølge*, a wave—root *belg*, to swell. See *BILGE*, *BULGE*.]

BILLOWY, bil'ō-i, *adj.* swelling into billows.

BILLY, bil'li, *n.* 1, same as *SLUBBING-BILLY*: 2, stolen metal of any kind (Slang): 3, a small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket (Slang).

BIMANA, bi'man-a, *n.* animals having two hands: a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and only species. [L. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, the hand.]

BIMANOUS, bi-man-us, *adj.*, having two hands.

BIMENSAL, bi-mens'al, *adj.* happening once in two months: bimonthly. [L. *bis*, and *mensis*, a month.]

BIMETALLISM, bi-met'al-izm, *n.* that system of coinage which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount, or in other words, the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value. "This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Cæsar, and *bimetalism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals."—*Academy*.

BIMETALLIST, bi-met'al-ist, *n.* one who favors bimetalism or a currency of two metals. "Among the advocates of a double currency on the Continent have been many eminent economists. Yet an Englishman might almost as well avow himself a protectionist as a *bimetalist*."—*Academy*.

BIN, bin, *n.* a place for storing corn, wine.—*v.t.* to put into or store in a bin; as, to *bin* liquor. [A.S.]

BINARY, bi-nar-i, *adj.* composed of two: twofold. [L. *binarius*—*bini*, two by two—*bis*, twice.]

BINAURAL, bi-naw'r'al, *adj.* 1, having two ears: 2, pertaining to both ears: fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears; as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small ear-pieces. [L. *binus*, double, and *auris*, the ear.]

BIND, bind, *v.t.* to tie or fasten together with a band: to sew a border on: to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on: to oblige by oath or agreement or duty: to restrain: to render hard:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bound. [A.S. *bindan*; cog. with Ger. *binden*, Sans. *bandh*. Cf. **BAND**, **BEND**, and **BUNDLE**.]

BINDER, bind'er, *n.* one who binds, as books or sheaves.—**SELF-BINDER**, a harvesting machine which cuts, binds and throws aside the ripe grain in sheaves.

BINDERY, bind'er-i, *n.* an establishment in which books are bound. (Amer.)

BINDING, bind'ing, *adj.* restraining: obligatory.—*n.* the act of binding: anything that binds: the covering of a book.

BINDWEB, bind'web, *n.* in *anat.* the connective tissue uniting the gray cellular with the white fibrous matter of the brain and spinal cord: neuroglia.

BINDWEED, bind'wēd, *n.* the convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their twining or binding.

BINNACLE, bin'a-kl, *n.* (naut.) the box in which on shipboard the compass is kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Port. *bitacola*—L. *habituaculum*, a dwelling-place—*habito*, to dwell.]

BINOCULAR, bin-ok'ul-ar, *adj.* having two eyes: suitable for two eyes. [L. *bis*, and *oculus*, eye.]

BINOMIAL, bi-nōm'i-al, *adj.* and *n.* in algebra, a quantity consisting of two terms or parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name, a term.]

BIOBLAST, bi'ō-blast, *n.* in *biol.* a minute mass of transparent, amorphous protoplasm having formative power. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *blastos*, a germ.]

BIODYNAMIC, bi'ō-di-nam'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to vital force, power, or energy. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *dynamis*, force.]

BIOGENESIS, bi'ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* in *biol.* 1, that department of science which speculates on the mode by which new species have been introduced: specifically, that view of this doctrine which holds that

living organisms can spring only from living parents. *Biogenesis* is opposed to *abiogenesis*, and was first vigorously supported by Redi, an Italian philosopher of the seventeenth century: 2, the history of life development generally, as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, or the history of individual development, and from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation, from root of *gignomai* or *ginomai*, to be born.]

BIOGENESIST, bi'ō-jen'e-sist, **BIOGENIST**, bi'ō-j'e-nist, *n.* one who favors the theory of biogenesis.

BIOGENY, bi'ō-j'e-ni, *n.* Same as **BIOGENESIS**. *Huxley*.

BIOGRAPHY, bi'og'ra-fē', *n.* one whose life has been written: the subject of a biography. "There is too much of the biographer in it (Foster's "Life of Dickens"), and not enough of the *biographeer*."—*Athenæum*.

BIOGRAPHY, bi'og'raf-i, *n.* a written account or history of the life of an individual: the art of writing such accounts.—*n.* **BIOGRAPHER**, one who writes biography.—*adjs.* **BIOGRAPHIC**, **BIOGRAPHICAL**—*adv.* **BIOGRAPHICALLY**. [Gr. *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

BIOLOGY, bi'ol'ō-j-i, *n.* the science that treats of life or of organized beings.—*adj.* **BIOLOGICAL**. [Gr. *bios*, life, *logos*, a discourse.]

BIOMAGNETIC, bi'ō-mag-net'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

BIOMAGNETISM, bi'ō-mag'net-izm, *n.* Same as **ANIMAL MAGNETISM**. See under **MAGNETISM**. [Gr. *bios*, life, and **MAGNETISM**.]

BIOMETRY, bi'om'et-ri, *n.* the measurement of life: specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *metron*, a measure.]

BIOPASM, bi'ō-plazm, *n.* a name suggested by Dr. Beale for the albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals. Called by him also **GERMINAL MATTER**. It appears to differ from *protoplasm* chiefly in being informed with life. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plassō*, to form.]

BIOPASMIC, bi'ō-plaz'mik, *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm. "The physical basis of life seems to be structureless and apparently homogeneous *bioplasmic* matter."—*Nicholson*.

BIOPLASTIC, bi'ō-plas'tik, *adj.* Same as **BIOPASMIC**.

BIPARTITE, bi'part-it or bi'pärt'it, *adj.* divided into two like parts. [L. *bis*, twice, *partitus*, divided—*partio*, to divide.]

BIPED, bi'ped, *n.* an animal with two feet.—*adj.* having two feet. [L. *bipes*—*bis*, twice, *ped*, foot.]

BIPENNATE, bi-pen'at, **BIPENNATED**, bi-pen'at-ed, *adj.* having two wings. [L. —*bis*, *penna*, a wing.]

BIQUADRATIC, bi-kw'ad-rat'ik, *n.* a quantity twice squared, or raised to the fourth power. [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.]

BIRAMOUS, bi-rā'mus, *adj.* possessing or consisting of two branches: dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripedes. *H. A. Nicholson*. [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *ramus*, a branch.]

BIRCH, berch, *v.t.* to beat or punish with a birch rod.

There I was birched, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeful tree.—*Hood*.

BIRCH, berch, *n.* a hardy forest-tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood: a rod for punishment, consisting

of a birch twig or twigs. [A.S. *birce*; Ice. *björk*, Sans. *bhurja*.]

BIRCH, -EN, berch, -en, *adj.* made of birch.

BIRD, berd, *n.* a general name for feathered animals.—*v.i.* to catch or snare birds. [A.S. *brid*, the young of a bird, a bird: either from root of **BREED** (*bredan*, to breed) or of **BIRTH** (*beran*, to bear).]

BIRD-BAITING, berd'bat-ing, *n.* the catching of birds with clap-nets. *Fielding*.

BIRD-FANCIER, berd'fan'si-er, *n.* one who has a fancy for rearing birds: one who keeps birds for sale.

BIRDLIME, berd'lim, *n.* a sticky substance used for catching birds.

BIRD-OF-PARADISE, berd-ov-par'a-dis, *n.* a kind of Eastern bird with splendid plumage.

BIRD'S-EYE, berdz'ī, *adj.* seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird.—*n.* a kind of tobacco.

BIREME, bi'rēm, *n.* an ancient vessel with two rows of oars. [Fr.—L. *biremis*—*bis*, twice, and *remus*, an oar.]

BIRK, berk, *n.* Scotch and prov. E. for **BIRCH**.

BIRTH, berth, *n.* a ship's station at anchor. [Same as **BERTH**.]

BIRTH, berth, *n.* the act of bearing or bringing forth: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin. [A.S. *beorth*, a birth—*beran*, to bear.]

BIRTHRIGHT, berth'rit, *n.* the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

BISCUIT, bis'kit, *n.* hard dry bread in small cakes: in the United States, a peculiar kind of hot tea-roll, usually fermented, and eaten warm: a kind of unglazed earthenware. [(*Lit.*) bread twice cooked or baked (so prepared by the Roman soldiers); Fr.—L. *bis*, twice; Fr. *cuit*, baked—L. *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook or bake.]

BISECT, bi-sekt', *v.t.* to cut into two equal parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.]

BISECTION, bi-sek'shun, *n.* division into two equal parts.

BISEXUAL, bi-sek'shō-ol, *adj.* of both sexes: (*bot.*) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope. [L. *bis*, twice, and **SEXUAL**.]

BISHOP, bish'op, *n.* one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese; also, one of the pieces in the game of chess, having its upper section carved into the shape of a mitre. [A.S. *bisceop*—L. *episcopos*—Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer—*epi*, upon, *skopeō*, to view.]

BISHOPRIC, bish'op-rik, *n.* the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: a diocese. [A.S. *ric*, dominion.]

BISHOPSHIP, bish'up-ship, *n.* Same as **BISHOPDOM** or **BISHOPRIC**. *Milton*.

BISMUTH, biz'muth, *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish-white color used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. *bismuth*, *wissmuth*; orig. unk.]

BISON, bi'son, *n.* a large wild animal like the bull, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders. [From L. and Gr.; but prob. of Teutonic origin.]

BISQUE, bisk, *n.* a species of unglazed porcelain, twice passed through the furnace. [Fr., from root of **BISCUIT**.]

BISSEXTILE, bis-sext'il, *n.* leap-year.—*adj.* pertaining to leap-year. [L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, so called because in every fourth or leap year the sixth day before the calends of March, or the 24th February, was reckoned twice.]

BISTER, **BISTRE**, bis'ter, *n.* a brown color made from the soot of wood. [Fr.; orig. unknown.]

BISULPHATE, bi-sul'fāt, *n.*, a double sulphate. [L. *bis*, twice, and *SULPHATE*.]
BIT, bit, *n.* a bite, a morsel: a small piece: the smallest degree: a small tool for boring: the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth.—*v.t.* to put the bit in the mouth:—*pr.p.* bitt'ing; *pa.p.* bitt'ed. [From **BITE**.]
BITCH, bich, *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox. [A.S. *bicce*, Ice. *bikkia*.]
BITE, bit, *v.t.* to seize or tear with the teeth: to sting or pain: to wound by reproach:—*pa.t.* bit; *pa.p.* bit or bitt'en.—*n.* a grasp by the teeth: something bitten off: a mouthful.—*n.* BIT'ING.—*adj.* BIT'ING. [A.S. *bitan*; Goth. *beitan*, Ice. *bíta*, Ger. *beissen*; akin to L. *fid-*, Sans. *bhid*, to cleave.]
BITHEISM, bi'the-izm, *n.* a belief in the existence of two Gods. [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and **THEISM**.]
BITTER, bit'er, *v.t.* to make bitter: to give a bitter taste to. "Would not horse-aloës bitter it (beer) as well?"—*Dr. Wolcot*.
BITTER, bit'er, *adj.* biting or acrid to the taste: sharp: painful.—*n.* any substance having a bitter taste.—*adj.* BITT'ERISH.—*adv.* BITT'ERLY.—*n.* BITT'ERNESS. [A.S.—*bitan*, to bite.]
BITTERN, bit'ern, *n.* a bird of the heron family, said to have been named from the resemblance of its voice to the lowing of a bull. [M.E. *bittour*—Fr.—Low L. *butorius* (*bos*, *taurus*).]
BITTERS, bit'erz, *n.* a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.
BITUMEN, bi-tū'men, *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum.—*adj.* BITU'MINOUS. [L.]
BIVALVE, bi'valv, *n.* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts, like the oyster: a seed-vessel of like kind.—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* BIVALV'ULAR. [L. *bis*, twice, *valva*, a valve.]
BIVOUCAC, biv'oo-ak, *n.* the lying out all night of soldiers in the open air.—*v.i.* to pass the night in the open air:—*pr.p.* biv'ouacking; *pa.p.* biv'ouacked. [Fr.—Ger. *beiwachen*, to watch beside—*bei*, by, *wachen*, to watch.]
BI-WEEKLY, bi'wēk'lī, *adj.* properly, occurring once in two weeks, but in Eng. twice in every week. [L. *bis*, twice, and **WEEK**.]
BIZARRE, bi-zār', *adj.* odd: fantastic: extravagant. [Fr.—Sp. *bizarro*, high-spirited.]
BLAB, blab, *v.i.* to talk much: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret:—*pr.p.* blabb'ing; *pa.p.* blabbed. [An imitative word, found in Dan. *blabbe*, Ger. *plappern*.]
BLACK, blak, *adj.* of the darkest color; without color: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible.—*n.* black color: absence of color: a negro: mourning.—*v.t.* to make black: to soil or stain.—*adj.* BLACK'ISH.—*n.* BLACK'NESS. [A.S. *blac*, *blæc*, black.]
BLACKAMoor, blak'a-mōōr, *n.*, a black Moor: a negro.
BLACK-ART, blak'ärt, *n.* necromancy: magic. [Acc. to Trench, a translation of Low L. *nigromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr. *necromanteia* (see **NECROMANCY**), as if the first syllable had been L. *niger*, black.]
BLACK-BACK, blak'-bak, *n.* the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). *Kingsley*.
BLACKBALL, blak'bawl, *v.t.* to reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballot-box. [the bramble.]
BLACKBERRY, blak'ber-i, *n.* the berry of

BLACKBIRD, blak'berd, *n.* a species of thrush of a black color.
BLACKBOARD, blak'bōrd, *n.* a board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, etc.
BLACK-CATTLE, blak'-kat'l, *n.* oxen, bulls, and cows.
BLACKCOCK, blak'kok, *n.* a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.
BLACK-CURRANT, blak'-kur'ant, *n.* a garden shrub with black fruit used in making preserves.
BLACK-DEATH, blak'-deth, *n.* a name given to the plague of the fourteenth century from the black spots which appeared on the skin.
BLACKEN, blak'n, *v.t.* to make black: to defame.
BLACK-FLAG, blak'-flag, *n.* the flag of a pirate, from its color.
BLACKFRIAR, blak'fri-ar, *n.* a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black garments.
BLACKGUARD, blag'ard, *n.* (orig. applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, etc.) a low, ill-conducted fellow.—*adj.* low: scurrilous.—*n.* BLACK'GUARDISM.
BLACK-HEART, blak'-hārt, *n.* a species of cherry of many varieties, so called from the fruit being heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.
The unnetted black-hearts ripen dark,
 All thine, against the garden wall.—Tennyson.
BLACKING, blak'ing, *n.* a substance used for blacking leather, etc.
BLACKLEAD, blak'-led', *n.* a black mineral used in making pencils, blacking grates, etc.
BLACKLEG, blak'leg, *n.* a low gambling fellow.
BLACK-LETTER, blak'-let'er, *n.* the old English (also called Gothic) letter (**Black-letter**).
BLACKMAIL, blak'māl, *n.* rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection. [BLACK and A.S. *mal*, tribute, toll.]
BLACK-ROD, blak'-rod, *n.* the usher of the order of the Garter and of parliament, so called from the black rod which he carries.
BLACKSMITH, blak'smith, *n.* a smith who works in iron, as opposed to one who works in tin.
BLACKTHORN, blak'thorn, *n.* a species of dark-colored thorn: the sloe.
BLADDER, blad'er, *n.* a thin bag distended with liquid or air: the receptacle for the urine. [A.S. *blædr*—*blawan*; O. Ger. *blahan*, *blajan*, to blow; Ger. *blase*, bladder—*blasen*, to blow; cf. L. *flat-us*, breath.]
BLADE, blād, *n.* the leaf or flat part of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, etc.: the flat part of an oar: a dashing fellow. [A.S. *blæd*; Ice. *blad*, Ger. *blatt*.]
BLADED, blād'ed, *adj.* furnished with a blade or blades.
BLAIN, blān, *n.* a boil or blister. [A.S. *blagen*, a blister, prob. from *blawan*, to blow.]
BLAMABLE, blām'a-bl, *adj.* deserving of blame: faulty.—*adv.* BLAM'ABLY.—*n.* BLAM'ABLENESS.
BLAME, blām, *v.t.* to find fault with: to censure.—*n.* imputation of a fault: crime: censure. [Fr. *blāmer*, *blasmer*—Gr. *blasphēmō*, to speak ill. See **BLASPHEMY**.]
BLAMEFUL, blām'fool, *adj.* meriting blame: criminal.—*adv.* BLAME'FULLY.—*n.* BLAME'FULNESS.
BLAMELESS, blām'les, *adj.* without blame: guiltless: innocent.—*adv.* BLAME'LESSLY.—*n.* BLAME'LESSNESS.

BLAMEWORTHY, blām'wur-thi, *adj.* worthy of blame: culpable.
BLANC, blank, *adj.*, white. [A form of **BLANK**.]
BLANCH, blansh, *v.t.* to whiten.—*v.i.* to grow white. [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white. See **BLANK**.]
BLANC-MANGE, bla-mawngzh', *n.* a white jelly prepared with milk. [Fr. *blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]
BLAND, bland, *adj.*, smooth: gentle: mild.—*adv.* BLAND'LY.—*n.* BLAND'NESS. [L. *blandus*, perh.—*mla(n)dus*—E. *mild*.]
BLANDISHMENT, bland'ish-ment, *n.* act of expressing fondness: flattery: winning expressions or actions. [Fr. *blan-dissement*, O. Fr. *blandir*, to flatter—L. *blandus*, mild.]
BLANK, blank, *v.t.* to make pale, and so confound.
BLANK, blangk, *adj.* without writing or marks, as in white paper: empty: vacant, confused: in poetry, not having rhyme.—*n.* a paper without writing: a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless: an empty space.—*adv.* BLANK'LY.—*n.* BLANK'NESS. [Fr. *blanc*, from root of Ger. *blinken*, to glitter—O. H. Ger. *blichen*, Gr. *phlegain*, to shine.]
BLANK-CARTRIDGE, blangk'-kār'trij, *n.* a cartridge without a bullet.
BLANKET, blangk'et, *n.* a white woollen covering for beds: a covering for horses, etc. [Fr. *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, from its usual white color.]
BLANKETING, blangk'et-ing, *n.* cloth for blankets: the punishment of being tossed in a blanket.
BLANK-VERSE, blangk'-vers, *n.* verse without rhyme, especially the heroic verse of five feet.
BLARE, blār, *v.i.* to roar: to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—*n.* roar, noise. [M.E. *blaren*, orig. *blasen*, from A.S. *blasan*, to blow. See **BLAST**.]
BLASPHEME, blas-fēm', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak impiously of, as of God: to curse and swear.—*n.* BLASPHEM'ER. [Gr. *blas-phēmō*—*blapto*, to hurt, *phemi*, to speak. See **BLAME**.]
BLASPHEMOUS, -blas'fem-us, *adj.* containing blasphemy: impious.—*adv.* BLAS-PHEMOUSLY.
BLASPHEMY, blas'fem-i, *n.* profane speaking: to tempt or indignity offered to God.
BLAST, blast, *n.*, a blowing or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: sound of a wind instrument: an explosion of gunpowder: anything pernicious.—*v.t.* to strike with some pernicious influence, to blight: to affect with sudden violence or calamity: to rend asunder with gunpowder. [A.S. *blæst*—*blasen*, to blow; Ger. *blasen*.]
BLAST-FURNACE, blast'-fur'nās, *n.* a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown.
BLASTIDE, blas'tid, *n.* in *biol.* a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytotblast or nucleus. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *eidos*, resemblance.]
BLASTING, blast'ing, *n.* the separating of masses of stone by means of an explosive substance.
BLASTOGENESIS, blas-tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* in *biol.* reproduction by gemmation or budding. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *genesis*, generation.]
BLASTOMERE, blas'tō-mēr, *n.* in *biol.* a portion of fecundated protoplasm which divides from other parts of the ovum after impregnation, and may remain united as a single cell-aggregate, or some or all of which may become separate

organisms. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *meros*, a portion.]

BLASTOSPHERE, blas'tō-sfēr, *n.* in *biol.* the hollow globe or sphere originating from the formation of blastomeres on the periphery of an impregnated ovum. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *SPHERE*.]

BLASTOSTYLE, blas'tō-stil, *n.* a term applied by Prof. Allman to certain column-shaped zooids in the Hydrozoa which are destined to produce generative buds. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *stylos*, a column.]

BLATANT, blāt'ant, *adj.*, *bleating* or *bellying*: noisy. [A.S. *blætan*, to bleat.]

BLAZE, blāz, *n.* a rush of light or of flame: a bursting out or active display. —*v.i.* to burn with a flame: to throw out light. [A.S. *blæse*, a torch, from root of **BLOW**.]

BLAZE, blāz, **BLAZON**, blā'zn, *v.t.* to proclaim, to spread abroad.—To **BLAZE A TREE**, to make a white mark by cutting off a piece of the bark. [Same as **BLARE**: **BLAZON** is the M. E. *blasen*, with the *n* retained.]

BLAZON, blā'zn, *v.t.* to make public: to display: to draw or to explain in proper terms, the figures, etc., in armorial bearings.—*n.* the science or rules of coats of arms. [Fr. *blason*, a coat of arms, from root of **BLAZE**.]

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-ri, *n.* the art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms: heraldry.

BLEACH, blēch, *v.t.* to make *pale* or *white*: to whiten, as textile fabrics.—*v.i.* to grow white. [A.S. *blacian*, to grow pale, from root of **BLEAK**.]

BLEACHER, blēch'er, *n.* one who bleaches, or that which bleaches.

BLEACHERY, blēch'er-i, *n.* a place for bleaching.

BLEACHING, blēch'ing, *n.* the process of whitening or decolorizing cloth.

BLEAK, blēk, *adj.* colorless: dull and cheerless: cold, unsheltered.—*adv.* **BLEAK'LY**.—*n.* **BLEAK'NESS**. [A.S. *blæc*, *blac*, pale, shining; a different word from *blac* (without accent), black. The root is *blacan*, to shine.]

BLEAK, blēk, *n.* a small white river-fish.

BLEAR, blēr, *adj.* (as in **BLEAR-EYED**, blēr'id) sore or inflamed: dim or blurred with inflammation. [Low Ger. *bleer-oged*, "bear-eyed."]

BLEAT, blēt, *v.i.* to cry as a sheep.—*n.* the cry of a sheep. [A.S. *blætan*; L. *balare*, Gr. *blēchē*, a bleating; root *bla-*; formed from the sound.]

BLEATING, blēt'ing, *n.* the cry of a sheep.

BLEED, blēd, *v.i.* to lose blood: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood.—*v.t.* to draw blood from:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bled*. [A.S. *bledan*. See **BLOOD**.]

BLEEDING, blēd'ing, *n.* a discharge of blood: the operation of letting blood.

BLEMISH, blem'ish, *n.* a stain or defect: reproach.—*v.t.* to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame. [Fr. *blême*, pale, O. Fr. *blesmir*, to stain—Ice. *blá-man*, livid color—*blár*, **BLUE**.]

BLENCH, blensh, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to flinch. [From root of **BLINK**.]

BLEND, blend, *v.t.*, to *mix together*: to confound.—*v.i.* to be mingled or mixed:—*pa.p.* *blend'ed* and *blent*.—*n.* **BLEND**, a mixture. [A.S. *blandan*.]

BLEPHARIS, blēf'ar-is, *n.* a genus of fishes allied to the mackerel and the dory, and including the hair-finned dory (*B. crinitus*), a fish found on the Atlantic shores of North America. [Gr. *blepharis*, an eyelash, referring to the long filaments proceeding from the fins.]

BLESS, bles, *v.t.* to invoke a blessing upon: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to wish happiness to: to praise

or glorify:—*pa.p.* *blessed'* or *blest*. [A.S. *blesstan*, *bletsian*, to bless; from *blithsian* or *blissian*, to be blithe—*blithe*, happy; or from *blotan*, to kill for sacrifice, to consecrate.]

BLESSED, bles'ed, *adj.* happy: prosperous: happy in heaven.—*adv.* **BLESS'EDLY**.—*n.* **BLESS'EDNESS**.

BLESSING, bles'ing, *n.* a wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness.

BLEST, blest, *pa.p.* of **BLESS**.

BLEW, blōō, *pa.t.* of **BLOW**.

BLIGHT, blit, *n.* a disease in plants, which blasts or withers them; anything that injures or destroys.—*v.t.* to affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate. [Perh. from A.S. *blæc*, pale, livid.]

BLIND, blind, *adj.* without sight: dark: ignorant or undiscerning: without an opening.—*n.* something to mislead: a window-screen: a shade.—*v.t.* to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.—*adv.* **BLIND'LY**.—*n.* **BLIND'NESS**. [A.S. *blind*; Ice. *blindr*.]

BLINDFOLD, blind'fōld, *adj.* having the eyes bandaged, so as not to see: thoughtless: reckless.—*v.t.* to cover the eyes: to mislead. [M. E. *blindfellen*, from A.S. *fyllan*, *fellan*, to fell or strike down—"struck blind;" not conn. with *fold*.]

BLINDWORM, blind'wurm, *n.* a small reptile, like a snake, having eyes so small as to be supposed blind.

BLINK, bling'k, *v.i.* to glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely, or with the eyes half closed.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight: to avoid or evade.—*n.* a glimpse, glance, or wink. [A.S. *blincan*, to glitter; Dut. *blinken*.]

BLINKARD, bling'k'ard, *n.* one who blinks or has bad eyes.

BLINKERS, bling'k'erz, *n.* pieces of leather on a horse's bridle which prevent him seeing on the side.

BLISS, blis, *n.* the highest happiness. [A.S. *blis*—*blithstan*, *blissian*, to rejoice—*blithe*, joyful.]

BLISSFUL, blis'fool, *adj.* happy in the highest degree.—*adv.* **BLISS'FULLY**.—*n.* **BLISS'FULNESS**.

BLISTER, blis'ter, *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule: a plaster applied to raise a blister.—*v.t.* to raise a blister. [Dim. of **BLAST**.]

BLISTERY, blis'ter-i, *adj.* full of blisters.

BLITHE, blith, *adj.* happy: gay: sprightly.—*adv.* **BLITHE'LY**.—*n.* **BLITHE'NESS**. [A.S. *blithe*, joyful. See **BLISS**.]

BLITHESOME, blith'sum, *adj.* joyous.—*adv.* **BLITHE'SOMELY**.—*n.* **BLITHE'SOMENESS**.

BLOAT, blōt, *v.t.* to swell or puff out: to dry by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid.—*pa.adj.* **BLOATED**. [Scan., as in Sw. *blota*, to soak, to steep—*blot*, soft.]

BLOATER, blōt'er, *n.* a herring partially dried in smoke.

BLOCK, blok, *n.* an unshaped mass of wood or stone, etc.: the wood on which criminals are beheaded: (*mech.*) a pulley together with its framework: a piece of wood on which something is formed: a connected group of houses: an obstruction: a blockhead.—*v.t.* to inclose or shut up: to obstruct: to shape. [Widely spread, but acc. to Skeat, of Celt. orig., Gael. *ploc*, O. Ir. *blog*, a fragment. See **PLUG**.]

BLOCKADE, blok'ād, *n.* the blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships.—*v.t.* to block up by troops or ships.

BLOCKHEAD, blok'hed, *n.* one with a head like a block, a stupid fellow.

BLOCKHOUSE, blok'hows, *n.* a small temporary fort generally made of logs.

BLOCKISH, blok'ish, *adj.* like a block: stupid: dull.

BLOCK-TIN, blok'tin, *n.* tin in the form of blocks or ingots.

BLONDE, blond, *n.* a person of *fair* complexion with light hair and blue eyes:—*opp.* to **BRUNETTE**.—*adj.* of a fair complexion: fair. [Fr.]

BLOND-LACE, blond'lās, *n.* lace made of silk, so called from its color.

BLONDNESS, blond'nes, *n.* the state of being blond: fairness. "With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready self-possessed grace."—George Eliot.

BLOOD, blud, *n.* the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals: kindred, descent: temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red.—**IN HOT OR COLD BLOOD**, under, or free from, excitement or sudden passion.—**HALF-BLOOD**, relationship through one parent only. [A.S. *blod*—root *blowan*, to bloom; cog. with O. Fris. *blod*, Ger. *blut*.]

BLOODHEAT, blud'hēt, *n.* heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr.)

BLOODHORSE, blud'hors, *n.* a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock; called also blooded horse. (Amer.)

BLOODGUILTLESS, blud'gilt-less, *adj.* free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood, or murder. *Walpole*.

BLOODHOUND, blud'hownd, *n.* a large hound formerly employed in tracking human beings: a blood-thirsty person.

BLOODSHED, blud'shed, *n.* the shedding of blood: slaughter.

BLOODSHOT, blud'shot, *adj.* (of the eye) red or inflamed with blood.

BLOODY, blud'i, *adj.* stained with blood: murderous, cruel.

BLOODY-FLUX, blud'i-fluks, *n.* dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood.

BLOODY-SWEAT, blud'i-swet, *n.* a sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood.

BLOOM, blōm, *v.i.* to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigor: to flourish.—*n.* a blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: rosy color: the prime or highest perfection of anything.—*pa.adj.* **BLOOM'ING**. [Ice. *blóm*, Goth. *bloma*, from root of A.S. *blōwan*, to bloom, akin to L. *floro*, to flower.]

BLOOM, blōm, *v.t.* to produce in full bloom or beauty.

BLOOMY, blōm-i, *adj.* flowery: flourishing.

BLOSSOM, blos'om, *n.* a flower-bud, the flower that precedes fruit.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper. [A.S. *blōstma*, from root of **BLOOM**.]

BLOT, blot, *n.* a spot or stain: an obliteration, as of something written: a stain in reputation.—*v.t.* to spot or stain: to obliterate or destroy: to disgrace:—*pr.p.* *blott'ing*; *pa.p.* *blott'ed*. [Scand., as in Dan. *plet*, Ice. *bletr*, a spot. Cf. Ger. *platsch*, a splash, and Ice. *blautr*, moist; L. *fluid-us*.]

BLOTCH, bloc, *n.* a dark spot on the skin: a pustule.—*adj.* **BLOTCHED'**. [Acc. to Skeat, *blotch*=*blatch*, from *black*, as *bleach* from *bleak*.]

BLOTTING-PAPER, blot'ing-pā'per, *n.* unsized paper, used for absorbing ink.

BLOUSE, blowz, *n.* a loose outer garment [Fr.]

BLOUSED, blowzed, *p.* and *adj.* wearing a blouse. "A *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two."—Kingsley.

BLOW, blō, *n.* a stroke or knock: a sud-

den misfortune or calamity. [A.S. *bleovan* is doubtful; found in Dut. *blouwen*, to dress (beat) flax, Ger. *bläuen*, to beat hard, and L. *flag-* in INFLICT, FLAGELLATION. Derivative BLUE.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* to bloom or blossom:—*pr.p.* blowing; *pa.p.* blōwn. [A.S. *blōwan*, Ger. *blähen*. See BLOOM, BLOSSOM.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* to produce a current of air: to move, as air or the wind.—*v.t.* to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound as a wind instrument:—*pa.t.* blew (blōō); *pa.p.* blōwn.—BLOW UPON, to taint, to make stale. [A.S. *blawan*; Ger. *blähen*, *blasen*; L. *flare*.]

BLOWPIPE, blō'pīp, *n.* a pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat.

BLOWN, blōn, *p.adj.* out of breath, tired; swelled; stale, worthless.

BLOWZE, blōwz, *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced woman.—*adjs.* BLOWZED', BLOWZ'Y, ruddy, or flushed with exercise. [From root of BLUSH.]

BLUBBER, blub'er, *n.* the fat of whales and other sea animals.—*v.i.* to weep in a noisy manner. [BLUBBER, FLABBER, etc., are extensions of *bleb*, *blōb*; they contain the root idea of "puffed-up," and are formed in imitation of the sound of the bubbling or foaming of a liquid.]

BLUDGEON, blud'jun, *n.* a short stick with a heavy end to strike with. [From root of BLOCK.]

BLUE, blōō, *n.* the color of the sky when unclouded; one of the seven primary colors.—*adj.* of the color blue.—*n.* BLUE-NESS. [Found in Ice. *blar*, cog. with Ger. *blau*; originally meaning *livid*, the color caused by a BLOW.]

BLUEBELL, blōō'bel, *n.* a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers.

BLUEBOOK, blōō'book, *n.* a book containing some official statement, so called from its blue cover.

BLUE-BOTTLE, blōō'bot'l, *n.* a plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn: a large blue fly.

BLUE-JACKET, blōō'-jak'et, *n.* a seaman, as distinguished from a marine.

BLUE-STOCKING, blōō'-stok'ing, *n.* a literary lady: applied in Dr. Johnson's time to meetings held by ladies for conversation with certain literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings.

BLUFF, bluf, *adj.* blustering; outspoken; steep.—*n.* BLUFFNESS. [Prob. Dut.]

BLUFF, bluf, *n.* a high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river.

BLUISH, blōō'ish, *adj.* slightly blue.—*n.* BLUISHNESS.

BLUNDER, blun'der, *v.i.* to make a gross mistake, to flounder about.—*n.* a gross mistake. [From root of BLUNT.]

BLUNDERBUSS, blun'der-bus, *n.* a short hand-gun, with a wide bore. [Corr. of Dut. *donderbus*—*donder*, thunder, *bus*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun; Ger. *donnerbüchse*.]

BLUNT, blunt, *adj.* having a dull edge or point: rough, outspoken, dull.—*v.t.* to dull the edge or point: to weaken.—*adj.* BLUNT'ISH.—*adv.* BLUNT'LY.—*n.* BLUNTNESS. [Orig. sleepy, dull; Dan. *blunde*, to slumber, akin to BLIND.]

BLUR, blur, *n.* a blot, stain, or spot.—*v.t.* to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish:—*pr.p.* blurring; *pa.p.* blurred'. [A variety of BLEAR.]

BLURT, blurt, *v.t.* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly. [From BLARE.]

BLUSH, blush, *n.* a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, etc.: any reddish color: sudden appearance.—*v.i.* to show shame or confusion by growing

red in the face: to grow red. [A.S. *blýse*, a blaze. See BLAZE, BLOWZE.]

BLUSTER, blus'ter, *v.i.* to make a noise like a blast of wind: to bully or swagger.—*n.* a blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language. [An augmentative of BLAST.]

BLUSTERY, blus'ter-i, *adj.* blustering: blusterous: raging: noisy. "A hollow, blustery, pusillanimous, and unsound one (character)."—*Carlyle*.

BO, bō, *int.* a word used to frighten children.

BOA, bō'a, *n.* a genus of serpents, which includes the largest species of serpents, the BOA-CONSTRICTOR: a long serpent-like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [Perh. conn. with L. *bos*, an ox.]

BOAR, bōr, *n.* the male of swine. [A.S. *bar*.]

BOARD, bōrd, *n.* a broad and thin strip of timber: a table to put food on: food: a table round which persons meet for some kind of business: any council or authorized body of men, as a school board: the deck of a ship.—ON BOARD, in U. S., same as ABOARD.—*v.t.* to cover with boards: to supply with food at fixed terms: to enter a ship: to attack.—*v.i.* to receive food or take meals. [A.S. *bord*, a board, the side of a ship; Ice. *bord*, the side of a ship; found also in Celt.; conn. either with BEAR or with BROAD.]

BOARDER, bōrd'er, *n.* one who receives board (food): one who boards a ship.

BOARDING, bōrd'ing, *n.* the act of covering with boards: the covering itself: act of boarding a ship.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, bōrd'ing-skōōl, *n.* a school in which board is given as well as instruction.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd'-wāj'ez, *n.* wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in food.

BOAST, bōst, *v.i.* to talk vaingloriously: to brag.—*v.t.* to brag of: speak proudly or confidently of: to magnify or exalt one's self.—*n.* an expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting. [M.E. *bost*—W. *bost*, Gael. *bosd*, a bragging.]

BOASTFUL, bōst'fool, *adj.* given to brag.—*adv.* BOAST'FULLY.—*n.* BOAST'FULNESS.

BOASTING, bōst'ing, *n.* ostentatious display: vaunting.

BOAT, bōt, *n.* small open vessel usually moved by oars: a small ship.—*v.i.* to go in a boat. [A.S. *bat*; Dut. *boot*; Fr. *bat-eau*; Gael. *bata*.]

BOATABLE, bōt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being navigated with boats. (Amer.)

BOATHOOK, bōt'hook, *n.* an iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat.

BOATING, bōt'ing, *n.* the art or practice of sailing in boats.

BOATMAN, bōt'man, *n.* a man who has charge of a boat: a rower.

BOATSWAIN, bōt'swān (colloquially bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, etc., and calls the seamen to duty. [(Lit.) a boat's swain or servant. From A.S. *bātswān*—*bāt*, a boat, *swān*, a lad.]

BOB, bob, *v.i.* to move quickly up and down, to dangle: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner:—*pr.p.* bobbing; *pa.p.* bobbed'.—*n.* a short jerking motion: a slight blow: anything that moves with a bob or swing: a pendant. [Perhaps imitative, like Gael. *bog*, to agitate, *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.]

BOBBIN, bob'in, *n.* a small piece of wood on which thread is wound. [Fr. *bobine*, perhaps from Gael. *baban*, a tassel.]

BOBBINET, bob-in-et' or bob'in-et, *n.* a

kind of fine netted lace made by machines.

BOBOLINK, bob'ō-lingk, *n.* a North American singing bird, found in the northern states in spring and summer. [At first *Bob Lincoln*, from the note of the bird.]

BOB-SLED, bob'sled, *n.* a sled for the transportation of large timber from the forest to a river or public road: also a farmer's road sled. (Amer.)

BOBWIG, bob'wig, *n.* a short wig.

BOCK-BEER, BÖCK-BIER, bok'bēr, *n.* a double strong variety of lager-beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. [Gr. *bock-bier*, buck or goat beer, so called, it is said, from making its consumers prance and tumble about like a buck or a goat.]

BOCKING, bok'ing, *n.* a kind of baize or woollen cloth, used to cover a floor or to protect carpets. (Amer.)

BODE, bōd, *v.t.* to portend or prophesy.—*v.i.* to be an omen: to foreshow. [A.S. *bodian*, to announce—*bod*, a message; allied to BID.] [called in Canada.]

BODETTE, bō-det', *n.* a cot bedstead, so

BODICE, bod'is, *n.* a woman's stays, formerly called *bodies*, from fitting close to the body.

BODIED, bod'id, *adj.* having a body.

BODILESS, bod'i-less, *adj.* without a body: incorporeal.

BODILY, bod'i-ly, *adj.* relating to the body, esp. as opposed to the mind.

BODKIN, bod'kin, *n.* a small dagger: a small instrument for pricking holes or for dressing the hair: a large blunt needle. [Prob. W. *bidog*.]

BODY, bod'i, *n.* the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: the main part of anything: matter, as opposed to spirit: a mass: a person: a number of persons united by some common tie.—*v.t.* to give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* bod'ying; *pa.p.* bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*.]

BODYGUARD, bod'i-gārd, *n.* a guard to protect the person, esp. of the sovereign.

BODY-POLITIC, bod'i-pol'it-ik, *n.* the collective body of the people in its political capacity.

BŒOTIAN, be-ō'shyan, *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in Greece, noted for the dullness of its inhabitants: hence, stupid, dull.

BOG, bog, *n.* soft ground: a marsh or quagmire.—*adj.* BOGG'Y. [Ir. *bogach*; Gael. *bog*.]

BOGGLE, bog'l, *v.i.* to stop or hesitate, as if at a *bogle*: to make difficulties about a thing; also to embarrass. (Amer.)

BOGLE, bōg'l, *n.* a spectre or goblin. [Scot. *bogle*, a ghost; W. *bug*, a goblin. See BUG.]

BOGMOSS, bog'mos, *n.* a genus of moss plants.

BOGUS, bō'gus, *adj.* counterfeit, spurious. [An Amer. cant word, of very doubtful origin.]

BOHEA, bo-hē', *n.* the lowest quality of black tea. [Chinese.]

BOHEMIAN, bo-hē'mi-an, *n.* and *adj.* applied to persons of loose and irregular habits.—*n.* BOHEMIANISM. [Fr. *bohémien*, a gipsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from Bohemia.]

BOIL, boil, *v.i.*, to bubble up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook or dress by boiling.—BOILING-POINT, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under heat. [O. Fr. *boillir*—L. *bullire*—*bullā*, a bubble.]

BOIL, boil, *n.* an inflamed swelling or tumor. [A.S. *byl*; Ger. *beule*; Ice. *bola*, from the root of BULGE.]

BOILER, boil'er, *n.* one who boils : that in which anything is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, boi'ster-us, *adj.*, *wild*: noisy : turbulent : stormy.—*adv.* BOIS'TEROUSLY.—*n.* BOIS'TEROUSNESS. [M.E. *boistous*—W. *bwyst*, wildness.]

BOISTEROUS, boi'ster-us, *adj.* strong.

BOLD, böld, *adj.* daring or courageous : forward or impudent : executed with spirit : striking to the sight : steep or abrupt.—*adv.* BOLD'LY.—*n.* BOLD'NESS.—To MAKE BOLD, to take the liberty, to make free. [A.S. *bold*; O. Ger. *pald*; O. Fr. *baud*, Goth. *balths*, Ice. *ballr*.]

BOLE, bö, *n.*, the round stem or body of a tree. [Ice. *bolr*, from its round form. Conn. with BOWL, a cup, BULGE, BOIL, a swelling, and BAG.]

BOLL, bö, *n.* one of the round heads or seed-vessels of flax, poppy, etc. : a pod or capsule : a Scotch dry measure—six imperial bushels, not now legally in use. [A form of BOWL, a cup, and sig. "thing round."]

BOLLED, böld, swollen : podded. [Pa.p. of M.E. *bolten*, to swell.]

BOLSTER, bö-ster, *n.* a long round pillow or cushion : a pad.—*v.t.* to support with a bolster : to hold up. [A.S. *bolster*; from root of BOWL.]

BOLT, bölt, *n.* a bar or pin used to fasten a door, etc. : an arrow ; a thunderbolt.—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt : to throw or utter precipitately : to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to rush away (like a bolt from a bow) : to start off suddenly, said originally of a horse starting from his course, afterwards applied to politicians who suddenly desert their party : as to *bolt* the nomination of an objectionable candidate. [A.S. and Dan. *bolt*, Ger. *bolzen*; from root of BOLE, of a tree.]

BOLT, bölt, *v.t.* to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour : to examine by sifting : to sift through coarse cloth. [O. Fr. *bulter*, or *buleter*—*bureter*—from *bure*—Low L. *burra*, a coarse reddish-brown cloth—Gr. *pyrros*, reddish—*pyr*=FIRE.]

BOLTING-HUTCH, bölt'ing-huch, *n.* a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted.

BOLT-UPRIGHT, bölt'up-rit', *adv.* upright and straight as a bolt or arrow.

BOLUS, bö'lus, *n.* a rounded mass of anything : a large pill. [L. *bolus*, Gr. *bólos*, a lump.]

BOMAREA, bo-mä'rë-a, *n.* a genus of amarillidaceous twining plants, natives of South America.

BOMB, bum, *n.* a hollow shell of iron filled with gunpowder, and discharged from a mortar, so as to explode when it falls. [Fr. *bonne*—L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a humming sound ; an imitative word.]

BOMBARD, bum-bärd', *v.t.* to attack with bombs.—*n.* BOMBARD'MENT.—*n.* BOMBARDIER'.

BOMBASINE, BOMBAZINE, bum-ba-zën', *n.* a twilled fabric of silk and worsted. [Fr. *bombasin*—Low L. *bombacinium*—Gr. *bombyx*, silk. See BOMBAST.]

BOMBAST, bum'bast, *n.* (*orig.*), cotton or any soft material used for stuffing garments : inflated or high-sounding language. [Low L. *bombax*, cotton—Gr. *bombyx*, silk.]

BOMBASTIC, bum-bast'ik, *adj.* high-sounding : inflated.

BOMB-PROOF, bum-prö'öf, *adj.* proof or secure against the force of bombs.

BOMB-VESSEL, bum-ves-el, *n.* a vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.

BONBON, bong'bung, *n.* a sweetmeat. [Fr., "very good"—*bon*, good.]

BOND, bond, *n.* that which binds, a band : link of connection or union : a writing

of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract.—IN BOND, the state of being deposited or placed in a bonded warehouse or store :—*pl.* imprisonment, captivity.—*adj.* bound : in a state of servitude.—*v.t.* to put imported goods in the customs' warehouses till the duties on them are paid. [A.S. ; a variation of *band*—*bindan*, to bind.]

BONDAGE, bond'äj, *n.* state of being bound : captivity : slavery. [O. Fr.—Low L. *bondagium*, a kind of tenure. Acc. to Skeat, this is from A.S. *bonda*, a boor, a householder, from Ice. *bondi*—*buandi*, a tiller, a husbandman.]

BONDED, bond'ed, *p.adj.* secured by bond, as duties.

BONDING, bond'ing, *n.* that arrangement by which goods remain in the customs' warehouses till the duties are paid.

BONDMAN, bond'mau, *n.* a man slave.—*ns.* BOND'MAID, BOND'WOMAN.

BONDSMAN, bondz'man, *n.* a bondman or slave : a surety.

BONE, bö, *n.* a hard substance forming the skeleton of an animal : a piece of the skeleton of an animal.—*v.t.* to take the bones out of, as meat. [A.S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, Goth. *bain*, bone, leg; W. *bon*, a stem or stock.]

BONE-ASH, bö'n'-ash, *n.* the remains when bones are burned in an open furnace.

BONE-BLACK, bö'n'-blak, *n.* the remains when bones are heated in a close vessel.

BONE-CAVE, bö'n'-käv, *n.* a cave in which are found bones of extinct animals, sometimes together with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

BONE-DUST, bö'n'-dust, *n.* ground or pulverized bones, used in agriculture, for fertilizing the soil.

BONE-GLUE, bö'n'-glü, *n.* an inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.]

BONE-SETTER, bö'n'-set'er, *n.* one whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.

BONFIRE, bon'fir, *n.* a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicings, etc. [Orig. a fire in which bones were burnt.]

BON-MOT, bong'mö, *n.*, a good or witty saying. [Fr. *bon*, good, *mot*, word.]

BONNE-BOUCHE, bon-boosh', *n.* a delicious mouthful. [Fr. *bonne*, good, *bouche*, mouth.]

BONNET, bon'et, *n.* a covering for the head worn by women : a cap.—*p.adj.* BONN'ETED. [Fr.—Low L. *bonneta*, orig. the name of a stuff.]

BONNY, bon'i, *adj.* beautiful : handsome : gay.—*adv.* BONN'ILY. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*—L. *bonus*, good ; Celt. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.]

BONNY-CLABBER, bon'ni-klab'ber, *n.* thick milk from which the whey is drained to get the curds out. (Amer.)

BONUS, bö'n'us, *n.* a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan : an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. *bonus*, good.]

BONY, bö'n'i, *adj.* full of, or consisting of, bones.

BONZE, bon'ze, *n.* a Buddhist priest. [Jap. *bozu*, a priest.]

BOOBY, bööb'i, *n.* a silly or stupid fellow : a water-bird, of the pelican tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [Sp. *bobo*, a dolt; O. Fr. *botu*, stupid.—L. *balbus*, stuttering.]

BOOBYISM, bö'bi-izm, *n.* the state or quality of being a booby : stupidity : foolishness. "Lamentable ignorance and boobyism on the stage of a private theatre."—*Dickens*.

BOOK, book, *n.* a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank : a literary composi-

tion : a division of a volume or subject.—*v.t.* to write in a book. [A.S. *boe*, a book, the beech; Ger. *buche*, the beech, *buch*, a book, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

BOOK-CLUB, book'-klub, *n.* an association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves.

BOOKING-CLERK, book'ing-klërk, *n.* the clerk or official who supplies passengers with tickets at a booking-office.

BOOKISH, book'ish, *adj.* fond of books, acquainted only with books.—*n.* BOOK'ISHNESS.

BOOK-KEEPING, book-këp'ing, *n.* the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner.

BOOK-LEARNING, book'-lern'ing, *n.* learning got from books, as opposed to practical knowledge.

BOOKPLATE, book'plät, *n.* a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, crest, or peculiar device.

BOOK-POST, book'-pöst, *n.* the department in the Post-office for the transmission of books.

BOOKWORM, book'wurm, *n.* a worm or mite that eats holes in books : a hard reader : one who reads without discrimination or profit.

BOOKWRIGHT, book'rit, *n.* a writer of books : an author : a term of slight contempt. *Kingsley*.

BOOM, bööm, *n.* a pole by which a sail is stretched : a chain or bar stretched across a harbor. [Dut. *boom*, a beam, a tree.]

BOOM, bööm, *v.i.* to make a hollow sound or roar.—*n.* a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, etc. [From a Low Ger. root found in A.S. *byme*, a trumpet, Dut. *bommen*, to drum; like BOMB, of imitative origin.]

BOOMERANG, bööm'e-rang, *n.* a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower. (Australian.) Applied also to any scheme or plan which turns against its author. (Amer.)

BOON, böön, *n.* a petition : a gift or favor. [Ice. *bön*, a prayer; A.S. *ben*.]

BOON, böön, *adj.* (as in *boon* companion) gay, merry or kind. [Fr. *bon*—L. *bonus*, good.]

BOOR, böör, *n.* a coarse or awkward person. [Dut. *boer* (Ger. *bauer*), a tiller of the soil—Dut. *bouwen*; cog. with Ger. *bauen*, A.S. *bian*, to till.]

BOORISH, böör'ish, *adj.* like a boor : awkward or rude.—*adv.* BOOR'ISHLY.—*n.* BOOR'ISHNESS.

BOOST, bööst, *v.t.* to lift or push one up a tree or over a fence. (Amer.)

BOOT, bööt, *n.* a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather : an old instrument of torture for the legs : a box or receptacle in a coach : *n.pl.* the servant in a hotel that cleans the boots.—*v.t.* to put on boots. [Fr. *botte*, a butt, or a boot, from O. Ger. *tuten*, a cask. See BOTTLE, BUTT.]

BOOT, bööt, *v.t.* to profit or advantage.—*n.* advantage : profit.—To BOOT, in addition. [A.S. *bot*, compensation, amends, whence *betan*, to amend, to make BETTER.]

BOOTEE, böö-te', *n.* a boot without a top, or a shoe made like a boot without a leg. (Amer.)

BOOTH, bööth, *n.* a hut or temporary erection formed of slight materials. [Ice. *buth*; Ger. *bude*; also Slav. and Celt., as Gael. *both*, hut.]

BOOTJACK, bööt'jak, *n.* an instrument for taking off boots. [BOOR and JACK.]

BOOTLESS, bööt'les, *adj.* without boot or

profit: useless.—*adv.* **BOOTLESSLY**.—*n.* **BOOTLESSNESS**.

BOOT-STOCKING, bōt'stok-ing, *n.* a large stocking which covers the leg like a jack-boot. "His boot-stockings coming high above the knees."—*Southey*.

BOOTY, bōōt'i, *n.* spoil taken in war or by force: plunder. [Ice. *byti*, share—*byta*, to divide.]

BO-PEEP, bō-pēp', *n.* a game among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries "Bo."

BORACIC, bō-ras'ik, *adj.* of or relating to borax.—**BORACIC ACID**, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy.

BORAX, bō'raks, *n.* a mineral salt used for soldering and also in medicine. [Fr.—Ar. *būraq*.]

BORDER, bord'er, *n.* the edge or margin of anything: the march or boundary of a country: a flower-bed in a garden.—*v.t.* to approach: to be adjacent.—*v.t.* to make or adorn with a border: to bound. [Fr. *bord*, *bordure*; from root of **BOARD**.]

BORDERER, bord'er-er, *n.* one who dwells on the border of a country.

BORE, bōr, *v.t.* to pierce so as to form a hole: to weary or annoy.—*n.* a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a gun: a person or thing that wearies. [A.S. *borian*, to bore, from *bor*, a borer; Ger. *böhren*; allied to L. *foro*, to bore, Gr. *pharyna*, the gullet.]

BORE, bōr, did bear, *pa.t.* of **BEAR**.

BORE, bōr, *n.* a tidal flood which rushes with great force into the mouths of certain rivers. [Ice. *bára*, a wave or swell, from root of to **BEAR** or **lift**.]

BOREAL, bō're-al, *adj.* pertaining to the north or the north wind.

BOREAS, bō're-as, *n.* the north wind. [L. and Gr.]

BORN, bawrn, *pa.p.* of **BEAR**, to bring forth.—**NOT BORN IN THE WOODS TO BE SCARED BY AN OWL**, too much used to danger to be easily frightened. (Amer.)

BORNE, bōrn, *pa.p.* of **BEAR**, to carry.

BORGLY CERIDE, bō-rō-gli'se-rid, *n.* an antiseptic compound introduced by Prof. Barff, consisting of 92 parts of glycerine to 62 parts of boracic acid, to which is added, when used to preserve meat, oysters, milk, eggs, etc., about fifty times its weight in water.

BOROUGH, bur'ō, *n.* a town with a corporation: a town that sends representatives to parliament. Applied also to certain towns in Pennsylvania. [A.S. *burg*, *burh*, a city, from *beorgan*, Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

BOROUGHMONGER, bur'ō-mung'er, *n.* one who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs in Great Britain.

BORROW, bor'ō, *v.t.* to obtain on loan or trust: to adopt from a foreign source.—*n.* **BORROWER**. [A.S. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a pledge, security; akin to **BOROUGH**, from the notion of security.]

BOSCAGE, bosk'aj, *n.* thick foliage: woodland. [Fr. *boscage*, *bocage*—Low L. *boscus* (hence Fr. *bois*), conn. with Ger. *busch*, E. *bush*.]

BOSH, bosh, *n.* used also as *int.*, nonsense, foolish talk or opinions. [Turk. *bosh*, worthless, frequent in Morier's popular novel *Ayasha* (1834).]

BOSKY, bosk'i, *adj.* woody or bushy: shady.

BOSOM, booz'um, *n.* the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it: (*fig.*) the seat of the passions and feelings: the heart: embrace, inclosure, as within the arms: any close or secret receptacle.—*adj.* (in composition) confidential: intimate.—*v.t.* to inclose in the bosom. [A.S. *bosm*, Ger. *busen*.]

BOSS, bos, *n.* a knob or stud: a raised or-

nement.—*v.t.* to ornament with bosses. [Fr. *bosse*, It. *bozza*, a swelling, from O. Ger. *bōzen*, to beat.]

BOSS, bos, *n.* a master, an employer of labor, a politician who holds control of large patronage and uses his influence for selfish and partisan purposes. Also a name for the buffalo among Western huntsmen. (Amer.)

BOSSY, bos'i, *adj.* having bosses.

BOTANIZE, bot'an-iz, *v.t.* to seek for and collect plants for study.

BOTANIST, bot'an-ist, *n.* one skilled in botany.

BOTANY, bot'a-ni, *n.* the science of plants.—*adj.* **BOTANIC**.—*adv.* **BOTANICALLY**. [Gr. *botanē*, herb, plant—*bōskō*, to feed, L. *vescor*, I feed myself; perh. cog. with A.S. *woed*.]

BOTCH, boch, *n.*, a swelling on the skin: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v.t.* to patch or mend clumsily: to put together unsuitably or unskillfully. [From root of **Boss**.]

BOTCHER, boch'er, *n.* one who botches.

BOTCHY, boch'i, *adj.* marked with or full of botches.

BOTH, bōth, *adj.* and *pron.*, the two: the one and the other.—*conj.* as well: on the one side. [Ice. *bathi*, Ger. *beide*; A.S. *bā*; cf. L. *ambo*, Gr. *am-phō*, Sans. *ubha*, orig. *ambha*.]

BOTHER, both'er, *v.t.* to perplex or tease. [Perh. from Ir. *buaidhirt*, trouble.]

BOTTLE, bot'l, *n.* a bundle of hay. [Dim. of Fr. *botte*, a bundle, from root of **Boss**.]

BOTTLE, bot'l, *n.* a hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel.—*v.t.* to inclose in bottles. [Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids. From root of **BOOT**, **butt**.]

BOTTLE-BELLIED, bot'l-bel-lid, *adj.* having a belly shaped like a bottle: having a swelling out prominent belly. "Some choleric, bottle-bellied, old spider."—*W. Irving*.

BOTTLED, bot'ld, *pa.adj.* inclosed in bottles: shaped or protuberant like a bottle.

BOTTLER, bot'ler, *n.* one who bottles: specifically, one whose occupation it is to put liquors, as wine, spirits, ale, etc., into bottles, and sell the bottled liquor.

BOTTOM, bot'um, *n.* the lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: low land, as in a valley: the keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself.—*v.t.* to found or rest upon.—*adj.* **BOTTOMLESS**. [A.S. *botm*; Ger. *boden*; conn. with L. *fundus*, bottom, Gael. *bond*, *bown*, the sole.]

BOTTOMRY, bot'um-ri, *n.* a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or bottom. [From **BOTTOM**, a ship.]

BOUDOIR, bōōd'war, *n.* a lady's private room. [Fr.—*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]

BOUGH, bow, *n.* a branch of a tree. [A.S. *bog*, *boh*, an arm, the shoulder (Ger. *bug*, the shoulder, the bow of a ship)—A.S. *bugan*, to bend.]

BOUGH, bow, *v.t.* to cover over or shade with boughs.

A mossy track, all over boughed
For half a mile or more.—*Coleridge*.

BOUGHT, bawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BUY**.

BOULDER, bōld'er, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water: (*geol.*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.—*adj.* containing boulders. [Acc. to Wedgwood, from Swed. *bullra*, Dan. *buldre*, to roar like thunder, as large pebbles do.]

BOULEVARD, bōōl'e-vār, *n.* a promenade formed by leveling the old fortifications of a town. [Fr.—Ger. *bollwerk*. See **BULWARK**.]

BOULEVERSEMENT, bōl-vers-man, *n.* the act of overthrowing or overturning: the state of being overthrown or overturned: overthrow: overturn: subversion: hence, generally, convulsion or confusion. [Fr.]

BOUNCE, bowns, *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly: to boast, to exaggerate.—*n.* a heavy, sudden blow: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie. [Dut. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound.]

BOUNCER, bowns'er, *n.* one who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar.

BOUND, bownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BIND**.

BOUND, bownd, *n.* a limit or boundary.—*v.t.* to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround. [O.Fr. *bonne*—Low L. *bodina*—Bret. *bonn*, a boundary.]

BOUND, bownd, *v.i.* to spring or leap.—*n.* a spring or leap. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring, in O. Fr. to rebound—L. *bombitare*. See **BOOM**, the sound.]

BOUND, bownd, *adj.* ready to go. [Ice. *buinn*, pa.p. of *buia*, to prepare.]

BOUNDARY, bownd'a-ri, *n.* a visible bound or limit: border: termination.

BOUNDEN, bownd'n, *adj.* binding: required: obligatory. [From **BIND**.]

BOUNDLESS, bownd'les, *adj.* having no bound or limit: vast.—*n.* **BOUNDLESSNESS**.

BOUNTEOUS, bown'te-us or bown'tyus, **BOUNTIFUL**, bown'ti-fool, *adj.* liberal in giving: generous.—*adv.* **BOUNTEOUSLY**, **BOUNTIFULLY**.—*ns.* **BOUNTEOUSNESS**, **BOUNTIFULNESS**. [From **BOUNTY**.]

BOUNTY, bown'ti, *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry. [Fr. *bonté*, goodness—L. *bonitas*—*bonus*, good.]

BOUQUET, bōōk'ā, *n.* a bunch of flowers: a nosegay. [Fr.—*bosquet*, dim. of *bois*, a wood—It. *bosco*. See **BOSCAGE**, **BUSH**.]

BOURBON, bur'bun, *n.* any old fashioned party which acts unmindful of past experience. (Amer.)

BOURG, burg, *n.* same as **BURGS**, **BOROUGH**.

BOURGOIS, bur'jois, *n.* a kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr.—perh. from the name of the typefounder.]

BOURGOISIE, bōōrh-zaw'zē, *n.* the middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [From Fr. *bourgeois*, a citizen, from root of **BOROUGH**.]

BOURGEON, bur'jun, *v.i.* to put forth sprouts or buds: to grow. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]

BOURN, **BOURNE**, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* a boundary, or a limit. [Fr. *borne*, a limit. See **BOUND**.]

BOURN, **BOURNE**, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* a little stream. [A.S. *burna*, a stream; Scot. *burn*, a brook; Goth. *brunna*, a spring.]

BOURSE, bōōrs, *n.* an exchange where merchants meet for business. [Fr. *bourse*. See **PURSE**.]

BOUSE, bōōz, *v.i.* to drink deeply. [Dut. *buysen*, to drink deeply—*buis*, a tube or flask; allied to **Box**.]

BOUT, bowt, *n.* a turn, trial, or round: an attempt. [Doublet of **BIGHT**; from root of **Bow**, to bend.]

BOVINE, bō'vin, *adj.* pertaining to cattle [L. *bos*, *bovis*, Gr. *bous*, an ox or cow.]

BOW, bow, *v.t.*, to bend or incline towards: to subdue.—*v.i.* to bend the body in saluting a person: the curving forepart of a ship. [A.S. *bugan*, to bend; akin to L. *fugio*, to flee, to yield.]

BOW, bō, *n.* a bent piece of wood for shooting arrows: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded. [A.S. *boga*.]

BOWELS, bow'elz, *n. pl.* the interior parts of the body, the entrails: the interior part of anything: (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness. [Fr. *boyau*, O. Fr. *boel*—L. *botellus*, a sausage, also, an intestine.]

BOWER, bow'er, *n.* an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship. [From *Bow*.]

BOWER, bow'er, *n.* a shady inclosure or recess in a garden, an arbor. [A.S. *bur*, a chamber; Scot. *byre*—root A.S. *būan*, to dwell.]

BOWERY, bow'er-i, *adj.* containing bowers: shady.—*n.* the name of a busy, crowded street in New York City.

BOWIE-KNIFE, bō'i-nif, *n.* a dagger-knife worn in the Southern States of America, so named from its inventor, Colonel *Bowie*.

BOWL, bōl, *n.* a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground.—*v. t.* and *i.* to play at bowls: to roll along like a bowl: to throw a ball, as in cricket. [Fr. *boule*—L. *bullā*. See *BOIL*, *v.*]

BOWL, bōl, *n.* a round drinking-cup: the round hollow part of anything. [A.S. *bolle*. See *BOLE*.]

BOWLDER, bōld'er, *n.* same as *BOULDER*.

BOWLINE, bō'lin, *n.* (*lit.*) the line of the bow or bend: a rope to keep a sail close to the wind.

BOWLING-GREEN, bōl'ing-grēn, *n.* a green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling.

BOWMAN, bō'man, *n.* an archer.

BOWSHOT, bō'shot, *n.* the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT, bō'sprit, *n.* a boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship. [*Bow* and *SPRIT*.]

BOWSTRING, bō'string, *n.* a string with which the Turks strangled offenders.

BOW-WINDOW, bō'-wind'ō, *n.* a bent or semi-circular window.

BOX, boks, *n.* a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood: a case or receptacle for holding anything: the contents of a box: a small house or lodge: a private seat in a theatre: the driver's seat on a carriage.—*To be in a box*, to be in difficulty, or in a compromising position. (Amer.) The phrase *to be in the wrong box* has, it seems, a respectable antiquity. "If you will hear how St. Augustine expoundeth that place, you shall perceive that *you are in a wrong box*."—*Ridley* (1554). "I perceive that you and I are in a wrong box."—*J. Udall* (1588).—*v. t.* to put into or furnish with boxes. [A.S. *box*—L. *bucxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the tree, *pyxis*, a box.]

BOX, boks, *n.* a blow on the head or ear with the hand.—*v. t.* to strike with the hand or fist.—*v. i.* to fight with the fists. [Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow; cf. Ger. *pochen*, to strike.]

BOXEN, boks'n, *adj.* made of or like box-wood.

BOXING-DAY, boks'ing-dā, *n.* in England, the day after Christmas when boxes or presents are given.

BOXWOOD, boks'wood, *n.* wood of the box-tree.

BOY, boy, *n.* a male child: a lad.—*n.* *BOYHOOD*.—*adj.* *BOYISH*.—*adv.* *BOYISHLY*.—*n.* *BOYISHNESS*. [Fris. *boi*, Dut. *boef*, Ger. *buhe*, L. *pupus*.]

BOYCOTT, boy'kot, *v. t.* to combine in refusing to work to, to buy or sell with, or in general to give assistance to, or have dealings with, on account of difference of opinion or the like in social and political matters: a word introduced under the auspices of the Land League of Ireland in 1880. [From Captain *Boycott*, who was so treated by his neighbors in Ireland in 1881.]

BRACE, brās, *n.* anything that draws together and holds tightly: a bandage: a pair or couple: in printing, a mark con-

necting two or more words or lines () : —*pl.* straps for supporting the trousers: ropes for turning the yards of a ship.—*v. t.* to tighten or strengthen. [O. Fr. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, the arm, power—L. *brachium*, Gr. *brachion*, the arm, as holding together.]

BRACELET, brās'let, *n.* an ornament for the wrist. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *brac*. See *BRACE*.]

BRACH, brak, *n.* a dog for the chase. [O. Fr. *brache*, from O. Ger. *bracco*.]

BRACHIAL, brak'i-al, *adj.* belonging to the arm. [See *BRACE*.]

BRACING, brās'ing, *adj.* giving strength or tone. [From *BRACE*.]

BRACKEN, brak'en, *n.* fern. [See *BRAKE*.]

BRACKET, brak'et, *n.* a support for something fastened to a wall:—*pl.* in printing, the marks [] used to inclose one or more words.—*v. t.* to support by brackets: to inclose by brackets. [Dim. formed from *BRACE*.]

BRACKISH, brak'ish, *adj.* saltish: applied to water mixed with salt or with seawater.—*n.* *BRACKISHNESS*. [Dut. *brak*, refuse; conn. with *WRECK*.]

BRACT, brakt, *n.* an irregularly developed leaf at the base of the flower-stalk.—*adj.* *BRAC' TEAL*. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

BRADAWL, brad'awl, *n.* an awl to pierce holes. [For inserting *brads*, long, thin nails.]

Brag, brag, *v. i.* to boast or bluster:—*pr. p.* bragging; *pa. p.* bragged.—*n.* a boast or boasting: the thing boasted of: a game at cards. [Prob. from a root *brag*, found in all the Celtic languages. See *BRAVE*.]

BRAGGADOCIO, brag-a-dō'shi-o, *n.* a braggart or boaster: empty boasting. [From *Braggadocio*, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faëry Queen*.]

BRAGGART, brag'art, *adj.* boastful.—*n.* a vain boaster. [O. Fr. *bragard*, vain, bragging, from root of *BRAG*.]

BRAHMAN, brā'man, **BRAHMIN**, brā'min, *n.* a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus.—*adjs.* *BRAHMAN'IC*, -AL, *BRAHMIN'IC*, -AL. [From *Brahma*, the Hindu Deity.]

BRAHMANISM, brā'man-izm, **BRAHMINISM**, brā'min-izm, *n.* one of the religions of India, the worship of *Brahma*.

BRAID, brād, *v. t.* to plait or entwine.—*n.* cord, or other texture made by plaiting. [A.S. *bredan*, *bregdan*; Ice. *bregda*, to weave.]

BRAIN, brān, *n.* the mass of nervous matter contained in the skull: the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect.—*v. t.* to dash out the brains of. [A.S. *brægen*; Dut. *brein*.]

BRAINLESS, brān'les, *adj.* without brains or understanding: silly.

BRAIN-SICKNESS, brān'sik'nes, *n.* disorder of the brain: giddiness: indiscretion.

BRAKE, brāk, *obs. pa. t.* of *BREAK*.

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* a fern: a place overgrown with ferns or briars: a thicket. [Low Ger. *brake*, brushwood; Ger. *brach*, fallow.]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* an instrument to break flax or hemp: a carriage for breaking-in horses: a bit for horses: a contrivance for retarding the motion of a wheel. [From root of *BREAK*.]

BRAKY, brāk'i, *adj.* full of brakes: thorny: rough.

BRAMBLE, bram'bl, *n.* a wild prickly plant bearing black berries: any rough prickly shrub.—*adj.* *BRAM'BLY*. [A.S. *bremel*; Dut. *bram*, Ger. *brom*.]

BRAN, bran, *n.* the refuse of grain: the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour. [Fr. *bran*, bran—Celt. *bran*, bran, refuse.]

BRANCH, bransh, *n.* a shoot or *arm-like* limb of a tree: anything like a branch: any offshoot or subdivision.—*v. t.* to divide into branches.—*v. i.* to spread out as a branch.—*adjs.* *BRANCH'LESS*, *BRANCH'Y*. [Fr. *branche*—Bret. *branc*, an arm; Low L. *branca*, L. *brachium*. See *BRACE*.]

BRANCHIÆ, brangk'i-ē, *n. pl.*, *gills*.—*adj.* *BRANCHIAL*, brangk'i-al. [L.]

BRANCHLET, bransh'let, *n.* a little branch.

BRAND, brand, *n.* a piece of wood burning or partly burned: a mark burned into anything with a hot iron: a sword, so called from its glitter: a mark of infamy.—*v. t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron: to fix a mark of infamy upon. [A.S. from root of *BURN*.]

BRANDISH, brand'ish, *v. t.* to wave or flourish as a brand or weapon.—*n.* a waving or flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, from root of *BRAND*.]

BRAND-NEW, brand'nū, *adj.* quite new (as if newly from the fire).

BRANDY, brand'i, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled from wine. [Formerly *brandwine*—Dut. *brandewijn*—*branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine; cf. Ger. *brantwein*.] [NEW.]

BRAN-NEW, bran'nū, *adj.* Corr. of *BRAND-NEW*.

BRASIER, brā'zher, *n.* a pan for holding burning coals. [Fr., from the root of *BRASS*.]

BRASS, bras, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc: (*fig.*) impudence:—*pl.* monumental plates of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches: also the brass musical instruments in a band or orchestra. In its colloquial and slang senses the use of the word is by no means modern; namely: 1, money. "We should scorn each bribing varlet's brass."—*Bp. Hall*. 2, impudence: shamelessness. "She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the brass to appear in a court of justice."—*Roger North*. [A.S. *bræs*; Ice. *bras*, solder; from *brasa* to harden by fire, Swed. *brasa*, fire.]

BRASS-BAND, bras'-band, *n.* a band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

BRASSY, bras'i, *adj.* of or like brass: impudent.

BRAT, brat, *n.* a contemptuous name for a child. [A.S. *bratt*, W., Gael. *brat*, a rag; prov. E. *brat*, a child's pinafore.]

BRAVADO, brav-ā'dō, *n.* a display of bravery: a boastful threat:—*pl.* *BRAVA'DOES*. [Sp. *bravada*, from root of *BRAVE*.]

BRAVE, brāv, *adj.* daring, courageous: noble.—*v. t.* to meet boldly: to defy.—*n.* a bully: an Indian warrior.—*adv.* *BRAVELY*. [Fr. *brave*; It. and Sp. *bravo*; from Celt., as in Bret. *braga*, to strut about, Gael. *breaigh*, fine. See *Brag*.]

BRAVERY, brāv'er-i, *n.* courage: heroism: finery.

BRAVO, brāv'ō, *n.* a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* *BRAVOES*, brāv'ōz. [It. and Sp.]

BRAVO, brāv'o, *int.* well done: excellent. [It.]

BRAVURA, brāv-ōō'r'a, *n.* (*mus.*) a term applied to songs that require great spirit in execution. [It.]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* a noisy quarrel.—*v. i.* to quarrel noisily: to murmur or gurgle. [W. *bragal*, to vociferate, which, acc. to Skeat, is a freq. of *Brag*.]

BRAWN, brawn, *n.* muscle: thick flesh, esp. boar's flesh: muscular strength. [O. Fr. *braon*, from O. Ger. *brato*, flesh (for roasting)—O. Ger. *pratan* (Ger. *braten*), to roast.]

BRAWNY, brawn'i, *adj.* fleshy: muscular: strong.

BRAY, brā, *v.t.*, to break, pound, or grind small. [O. Fr. *breier* (Fr. *broyer*); from root of **BREAK**.]
BRAY, brā, *n.* the cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* to cry like an ass. [Fr. *braire*, Low L. *bragire*, from root of **BRAG**, **BRAWL**.]
BRAZE, brāz, *v.t.* to cover or solder with brass.
BRAZEN, brā'zn, *adj.* of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* to confront with impudence.
BRAZIER, brā'zher, *n.* see **BRASIER**.
BREACH, brēch, *n.* a break or opening, as in the walls of a fortress: a breaking of law, etc.: a quarrel.—*v.t.* to make a breach or opening. [A.S. *brice*, Fr. *brèche*, from root of **BREAK**.]
BREAD, bred, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked: food: livelihood. **BREAD-STUFF**, in the United States, denotes all the cereals which can be converted into bread. [A.S. *bread*, from *breotan*, to break; or from *breowan*, to brew.]
BREAD-BASKET, bred'-bas-ke't, *n.* 1, a papier mâché or metal tray used for holding bread at table: 2, the stomach. (Slang.) "Another came up to second him, but I let drive at the mark, made the soup-maigre rumble in his bread-basket, and laid him sprawling."—*Footnote*.
BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, bred'-frōōt-trē', *n.* a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread.
BREADTH, bredth, *n.* extent from side to side: width. [M.E. *brede*, A.S. *brædu*. See **BROAD**.]
BREADWINNER, bred'win'er, *n.* one who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family: a member of that section of the community whose earnings support both themselves and the women and children.
BREAK, brāk, *v.t.* to part by force: to shatter: to crush: to tame: to violate: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt, as silence: to make bankrupt: to divulge.—*v.i.* to part in two: to burst forth: to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to fall out, as with a friend:—*pa.t.* brōke; *pa.p.* brōk'en.—*n.* the state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: the dawn.—**BREAK COVER**, to burst forth from concealment, as game.—**BREAK DOWN**, to crush, or to come down by breaking: (*fig.*) to give way.—**BREAK GROUND**, to commence excavation: (*fig.*) to begin.—**BREAK THE ICE** (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties.—**BREAK A JEST**, to utter a jest unexpectedly.—**BREAK A LANCE** (*fig.*), enter into a contest with a rival.—**BREAK UPON THE WHEEL**, to punish by stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones.—**BREAK WITH**, to fall out, as friends. [A.S. *brecan*; Goth. *brikan*, Ger. *brechen*; conn. with L. *frango*, Gr. *rhēgnūmi*; Gael. *bragh*, a burst.]
BREAKAGE, brāk'āj, *n.* a breaking: an allowance for things broken.
BREAKER, brāk'er, *n.* a wave broken on rocks or the shore.
BREAKFAST, brek'fast, *n.* a break or breaking of a fast: the first meal of the day.—*v.i.* to take breakfast.—*v.t.* to furnish with breakfast.
BREAKING-IN, brāk'ing-in', *n.* the act of training to labor, as of a horse.
BREAKNECK, brāk'nek, *adj.* likely to cause a broken neck.
BREAKWATER, brāk'waw'ter, *n.* a barrier at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves.
BREAM, brēm, *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family: a salt-water fish somewhat

like it. [Fr. *brême*, for *bresme*—O. Ger. *brahsema*, Ger. *brassen*.]
BREAST, breast, *n.* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: (*fig.*) conscience, disposition, affections.—*v.t.* to bear the breast against: to oppose manfully. [A.S. *breost*; Ger. *brust*, Dut. *borst*, perh. from the notion of bursting forth, protruding.]
BREASTPLATE, brest'plāt, *n.* a plate or piece of armor for the breast: in *B.*, a part of the dress of the Jewish high-priest.
BREASTWORK, brest'wurk, *n.* a defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high.
BREATH, breth, *n.* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing, life: the time occupied by once breathing: a very slight breeze. [A.S. *bræth*; Ger. *brodem*, steam, breath; perh. akin to L. *frag-rare*, to smell.]
BREATHE, brēth, *v.i.* to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v.t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by the breath or softly; to keep in breath, to exercise.
BREATHING, brēth'ing, *n.* the act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite.
BREATHLESS, brēth'les, *adj.* out of breath: dead.—*n.* **BREATH'LESSNESS**.
BREECH, brēch, *n.* the lower part of the body behind: the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun.—*v.t.* to put into breeches. [See **BREECHES**, the garment, in which sense it was first used.]
BREECH-BLOCK, brēch'-blok, *n.* a movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing to receive the impact of the recoil. *E. H. Knight*.
BREECHES, brich'ez, *n.pl.* a garment worn by men on the lower part of the body, trousers. [A.S. *brōc*, pl. *brēc*; found in all Teut. lang.; also Fr. *braies*—L. *bracca*, which is said to be from the Celt., as in Gael. *brìogais*, breeches.]
BREECH-LOADER, brēch'-lōd'er, *n.* a firearm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.
BREECH-PIN, brēch'-pin, **BREECH-SCREW**, brēch'-skrō, *n.* a plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a breech-loading firearm forming the bottom of the charge chamber. *E. H. Knight*.
BREECH-SIGHT, brēch'-sīt, *n.* the graduated sight at the breech of a gun, which, in conjunction with the front sight, serves to aim the gun at an object. *E. H. Knight*.
BREED, brēd, *v.t.* to generate or bring forth: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v.i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bred.—*n.* that which is bred, progeny or offspring: kind or race. [A.S. *brēdan*, to cherish, keep warm; Ger. *brüten*, to hatch; conn. with **BREW**.]
BREEDER, brēd'er, *n.* one who breeds or brings up.
BREEDING, brēd'ing, *n.* act of producing: education or manners.
BREEZE, brēz, *n.* a gentle gale; a wind. [Fr. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *brezza*.]
BREEZY, brēz'i, *adj.* fanned with or subject to breezes.
BRETHREN, brēth'ren, *plur.* of **BROTHER**.
BRETTON, brit'un, *adj.* belonging to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.
BREVE, brēv, *n.* (*lit.*) a brief or short note: the longest note now used in music, [♩]. [It. *breve*—L. *brevis*, short. In old church

music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve* or short. Afterwards the long was disused, and the *breve* became the longest note. It is now little used, the *semibreve* being the longest note.]
BREVET, brēv'et, *n.* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay. [Fr., a short document—L. *brevis*, short.]
BREVIARY, brēv'i-ar-i, *n.* book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire*—L. *brevis*, short.]
BREVIER, brēv-ēr', *n.* a small type between bourgeois and minion, orig. used in printing *brevariaries*.
BREVITY, brēv'it-i, *n.*, *shortness*: conciseness. [L. *brevitas*—*brevis*, short.]
BREW, brōō, *v.t.* to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials: to contrive or plot.—*v.i.* to perform the operation of brewing: to be gathering or forming. [A.S. *breowan*; cf. Ger. *brauen*, which, like Fr. *brasser*, is said to be from Low L. *braxare*, which is perh. from Celt. *brag*, malt.]
BREWER, brōō'er, *n.* one who brews.
BREWERY, brōō'er-i, *n.* a place for brewing.
BREWING, brōō'ing, *n.* the act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once.
BREWIS, broō'is, *n.* crusts of rye and Indian meal bread, softened with milk and eaten with molasses. (Amer.)
BRIAR-ROOT, brī'er-rōt, *n.* the root of the white heath, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into the tobacco-pipes now so much used under the name of *briar-root* pipes. [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.]
BRIC-A-BRAC, brik-a-brak, *n.* a collection of objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, curiosities; articles of vertu. "Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room, there was too much *bric-à-brac*; and too many flowers."—*H. Kingsley*. [Fr. according to Littré based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook, *bric* being an old word meaning a kind of trap for catching birds, etc., and *broc*, a pitcher or jug. *Bric-à-brac* would therefore be literally objects collected by hook or crook.]
BRIBE, brīb, *n.* something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: allurement.—*v.t.* to influence by a bribe. [Fr. *bribe*, a lump of bread—Celt. as in W. *brīwo*, to break, *brīw*, a fragment.]
BRIBER, brīb'er, *n.* one who bribes.
BRIBERY, brīb'er-i, *n.* the act of giving or taking bribes.
BRICK, brik, *n.* an oblong or square piece of burned clay: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick.—*v.t.* to lay or pave with brick. [Fr. *brigue*, from root of **BREAK**.]
BRICKBAT, brik'bat, *n.* a piece of brick. [BRICK and BAT, an implement for striking with.]
BRICK-KILN, brik'-kil, *n.* a kiln in which bricks are burned.
BRICKLAYER, brik'lā-er, *n.* one who lays or builds with bricks.—*n.* **BRICKLAYING**.
BRIDAL, brīd'al, *n.* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* belonging to a bride, or a wedding: nuptial. [BRIDE, and ALE, a feast.]
BRIDE, brīd, *n.* a woman about to be married: a woman newly married. [A.S. *bryd*; Ice. *brudr*, Ger. *bräut*, a bride; W. *prïod*, one married.]

- BRIDECAKE**, brīd'kāk, *n.* the bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding.
- BRIDE-CHAMBER**, brīd'-chām'ber, *n.* the nuptial apartment.
- BRIDEGROOM**, brīd'grōōm, *n.* a man about to be married: a man newly married.—**BRIDE MAID**, **BRIDE'S MAID**, **BRIDE'MAN**, **BRIDE'S MAN**, attendants at a wedding. [A.S. *brydguma*—*guma*, a man.]
- BRIDEWELL**, brīd'wel, *n.* a house of correction. [From a palace near St. Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]
- BRIDGE**, brij, *n.* a structure raised across a river, etc.: anything like a bridge.—*v.t.* to build a bridge over. [A.S. *bricg*; Ger. *brücke*, Ice. *bryggja*.]
- BRIDGELESS**, brij'les, *adj.* without a bridge: not capable of being spanned as by a bridge. "Bridgeless tide."—*Southey*.
- BRIDLE**, brīdl, *n.* the instrument on a horse's head, by which it is controlled: any curb or restraint.—*v.t.* to put on or manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* to hold up the head proudly or affectedly. [A.S. *bridel*; O. Ger. *bridel*, whence Fr. *bride*.]
- BRIDLE-PATH**, brīdl-pāth, *n.* a path or way for horsemen.
- BRIEF**, brēf, *adj.* short: concise.—*adv.* BRIEF'LY.—*n.* BRIEF'NESS.
- BRIEF**, brēf, *n.* a short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ: a short statement of any kind. [Fr. *bref*—L. *brevis*, short.]
- BRIEFLESS**, brēf'les, *adj.* without a brief.
- BRIER**, brī'er, *n.* a prickly shrub: a common name for the wild rose.—*adj.* BRI'ERY. [M.E. *brere*—A.S. *brer*, Ir. *briar*, thorn.]
- BRIG**, brig, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.]
- BRIGADE**, brig-ād', *n.* a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, and commanded by a general-officer, two or more of which form a division.—*v.t.* to form into brigades. [Fr. *brigade*—It. *brigata*—Low L. *briga*, strife.]
- BRIGADIER**, brig-a-dēr', **BRIGADIER-GENERAL**, brig-a-dēr'-jen'er-al, *n.* a general officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade.
- BRIGAND**, brig'and, *n.* a robber or freebooter. [Fr.—It. *brigante*—*briga*, strife.]
- BRIGANDAGE**, brig'and-āj, *n.* freebooting: plundering.
- BRIGANDINE**, brig'an-dīn, *n.* a coat of mail. [Fr.; so called because worn by brigands.]
- BRIGANTINE**, brig'an-tīn, *n.* a small, light vessel or brig. [From BRIGAND, because such a vessel was used by pirates.]
- BRIGHT**, brit, *adj.*, *shining*: full of light: clear: beautiful: clever: illustrious.—*adv.* BRIGHT'LY.—*n.* BRIGHT'NESS. [A.S. *beorht*, *briht*; cog. with Goth. *bairhts*, clear, Gr. *phlegō*, L. *flagro*, to flame, *flamma*—*flag-ma*, Sans. *bhraj*, to shine.]
- BRIGHTEN**, brīt'n, *v.t.* to make bright or brighter: to make cheerful or joyful: to make illustrious.—*v.i.* to grow bright or brighter: to clear up.
- BRILL**, bril, *n.* a fish of the same kind as the turbot, spotted with white. [Corn. *brilli*, mackerel—*brith-el*, dim. of *brith*, speckled, cognate with Gael. *breac*, speckled, a trout. See BROCK.]
- BRILLIANT**, brīl'yant, *adj.* sparkling: glittering: splendid.—*n.* a diamond of the finest cut.—*adv.* BRILL'iantly.—*ns.* BRILL'iancy, BRILL'iantness. [Fr. *brillant*, *pr.p.* of *briller*, to shine, which, like Ger. *brille*, an eyeglass, is from Low L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]
- BRIM**, brim, *n.* the margin or brink of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel.—*v.t.* to fill to the brim.—*v.i.* to be full to the brim:—*pr.p.* brimm'ing; *pa.p.* brimm'ed. [A.S. *brim*, surge, surf, the margin of the sea where it sounds; conn. with O. Ger. *bræmen*, to hum, L. *frēmere*, to roar.]
- BRIMFUL**, brīm'fūl, *adj.* full to the brim.
- BRIMMER**, brīm'er, *n.* a bowl full to the brim or top.
- BRIMSTONE**, brīm'stōn, *n.* sulphur. [Lit. *burning stone*: from A.S. *bryne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and *STONE*; cf. Ger. *bernstein*.]
- BRINDED**, brīn'ded, **BRIN'DLED**, *adj.* marked with spots or streaks. [See BRAND.]
- BRINE**, brīn, *n.* salt-water: the sea. [A.S. *bryne*, a burning; applied to salt liquor, from its burning, biting quality.]
- BRING**, bring, *v.t.* to fetch: to carry: to procure: to draw or lead.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* brought (brawt).—**BRING ABOUT**, to bring to pass, effect.—**BRING DOWN**, to humble.—**BRING FORTH**, to give birth to, produce.—**BRING TO**, to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other. [A.S. *bringan*, to carry, to bring; allied perh. to BEAR.]
- BRINK**, brīngk, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river. [Dan. *brink*, declivity; Ice. *bringr*, hillock.]
- BRINY**, brīn'i, *adj.* pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.
- BRIONY**, brī'o-ni, *n.* same as BRYONY.
- BRISK**, brīsk, *adj.* full of life and spirit: active: effervescing, as liquors.—*adv.* BRISK'LY.—*n.* BRISK'NESS. [W. *brysg*, nimble, *brys*, haste. Other forms are FRISK, FRESH.]
- BRISKET**, brīsk'et, *n.* the breast of an animal: the part of the breast next to the ribs. [Fr. *brechet*, *brichet*—W. *brysced*.]
- BRISTLE**, brīs'l, *n.* a short, stiff hair, as of swine.—*v.i.* to stand erect, as bristles. [A.S. *byrst*; Scot. *birse*; cog. with Ger. *borste*, Ice. *burst*.]
- BRISTLY**, brīs'li, *adj.* set with bristles: rough.—*n.* BRIST'LINESS.
- BRISTOL MILK**, brīs'tol-milk, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient. "Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*."—*Pepys*. "A rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*."—*Macaulay*.
- BRITANNIA-METAL**, brīt-an'i-a-met'l, *n.* a metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, etc.
- BRITANNIC**, brīt-an'ik, *adj.* pertaining to Britannia or Great Britain: British.
- BRITISH**, brīt'ish, *adj.* pertaining to Great Britain or its people.
- BRITON**, brīt'on, *n.* a native of Britain.
- BRITTLE**, brīt'l, *adj.* apt to break: easily broken.—*n.* BRITT'LENESS. [A.S. *breatan*, to break.]
- BROACH**, brōch, *v.t.* to pierce as a cask, to tap: to open up or begin: to utter. [Fr. *brocher*, to pierce, *broche*, an iron pin—Lat. *brochus*, a projecting tooth.]
- BROACH-TURNER**, brōch'tur-nur, *n.* a menial whose occupation it is to turn a broach: a turnspit.
Dishwasher and broach-turner, loon! to me
Thou smell'st all of kitchen as before.
—*Tennyson*.
- BROAD**, brawd, *adj.* wide: large, free or open: coarse, indelicate.—*adv.* BROAD'LY.—*n.* BROAD'NESS. [A.S. *brad*, Goth. *brāids*.]
- BROADBRIM**, brawd'brīm, *n.* a hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers: (*colloq.*) a Quaker.
- BROADCAST**, brawd'kast, *adj.* scattered or sown abroad by the hand: dispersed widely.—*adv.* by throwing at large from the hand.
- BROAD CHURCH**, brawd church, *n.* a party in the Church of England holding broad or liberal views of Christian doctrine.
- BROADCLOTH**, brawd'kloth, *n.* a fine kind of woollen fully cloth, wider than twenty-nine inches.
- BROADEN**, brawd'n, *v.t.* to make broad or broader.—*v.i.* to grow broad or extend in breadth.
- BROAD-GAUGE**, brawd'-gāj, *n.* a distance of six or seven feet between the rails of a railway, as distinguished from the present standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.
- BROADSIDE**, brawd'sīd, *n.* the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge: a sheet of paper printed on one side.
- BROADSWORD**, brawd'sōrd, *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.
- BROBDINGNAGIAN**, brob-dīng-nā'ji-an, *n.* an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Brobdingnag in "Gulliver's Travels," the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person.—*adj.* gigantic.
- BROCADE**, brok-ād', *n.* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick; from root of BROACH.]
- BROCADED**, brok-ād'ed, *adj.* woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade.
- BROCCOLI**, brok'o-li, *n.* a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It. pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot—root of BROACH.]
- BROCHURE**, bro-shōōr', *n.* a pamphlet. [Lit. a small book stitched, Fr.—*brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle. See BROACH.]
- BROCK**, brok, *n.* a badger, an animal with a black and white streaked face. [From the Celtic, as in Gael. *broc*, a badger, which is from Gael. *breac*, speckled.]
- BROG**, brog, *n.* a pointed steel instrument used by joiners for piercing holes in wood. [Gael. *brog*, a pointed instrument, as an awl; W. *procio*, to stab.]
- BROGUE**, brōg, *n.* a stout coarse shoe: a dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp. the Irish. [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe.]
- BROIDER**, broīd'er, **BROIDERY**, broīd'er-i. Same as EMBROIDER, EMBROIDERY.
- BROIL**, broīl, *n.* a noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance. [Fr. *brouiller*, to break out, to rebel, prob. from the Celtic.]
- BROIL**, broīl, *v.t.* to cook over hot coals.—*v.i.* to be greatly heated. [Ety. dub.]
- BROKE**, brōk, *pa.t.* and old *pa.p.* of BREAK.
- BROKEN**, brō'kn, *p.adj.* rent asunder: infirm: humbled. [From BREAK.]
- BROKEN-HEARTED**, brō'kn-hārt'ed, *adj.* crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.
- BROKER**, brōk'er, *n.* one employed to buy and sell for others, especially stocks and securities. [M.E. *brocour*—A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use, to profit.]
- BROKERAGE**, brōk'er-āj, *n.* the business of a broker: the commission charged by a broker.
- BROMIDE**, brōm'id, *n.* a combination of bromine with a base.
- BROMINE**, brōm'in, *n.* an elementary body closely allied to iodine, so called from its disagreeable smell. [Gr. *brōmos*, a disagreeable odor.]
- BRONCHLÆ**, brongk'l-ā, *n.pl.* a name given to the ramifications of the wind-pipe which carry air into the lungs.—*adj.* BRONCH'IAL. [Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe.]
- BRONCHITIS**, brongk-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the bronchiæ.
- BRONZE**, bronz, *n.* a mixture of copper

and tin used in various ways since the most ancient times: anything cast in bronze: the color of bronze: impudence.—*v.t.* to give the appearance of bronze to: to harden. [Fr.—It. *bronzio*; conn. with *bruno*, brown, and root *bren*, to burn.]

BRONZIFY, bronzi-fi, *v.t.* to represent in a bronze figure or statue: to cast in bronze. "St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and bronzed just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo."—*Thackeray*.

BROOCH, bröch, *n.* an ornamental pin for fastening any article of dress. [Fr. *broche*, a spit. See **BROACH**.]

BROOD, bröod, *v.i.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch: to cover, as with wings: to think anxiously for a long time.—*v.t.* to mature or cherish with care.—*n.* something bred: offspring: the number hatched at once. [A.S. *bröd*, a young one, esp. a young bird, from root of **BREED**.]

BROOD-MARE, bröod'-mär, *n.* a mare kept for breeding.

BROOK, brook, *n.* a small stream. [A.S. *bröc*, water breaking forth.]

BROOK, brook, *v.t.* to bear or endure. [A.S. *brucan*, to use, enjoy; Ger. *branchen*, L. *fruar*, *fruc-tus*.]

BROOKLET, brook'let, *n.* a little brook.

BROOM, brööm, *n.* a wild evergreen shrub: a besom made of its twigs. [A.S. *brom*.]

BROOM, brööm, *v.t.* to sweep, or clear away, as with a broom. "The poor old workpeople brooming away the fallen leaves."—*Thackeray*.

BROOM-CORN, brööm'-corn, *n.* a variety of maize from the tufts of which brooms are made. Scientific name, *Sorghum vulgare*. It is a native of India, and is now much cultivated both in Europe and America.

BROOMSTICK, brööm'stik, *n.* the staff or handle of a broom.

BROTH, broth, *n.* a kind of soup. [A.S. *broth-breowan*, to brew; cf. Fr. *brouet*, O. Ger. *prot*, and Gael. *brod*.]

BROTHEL, broth'el, *n.* a house of ill-fame. [Fr. *bordel*—O. Fr. *borde*, a hut, from the boards of which it was made.]

BROTHER, bruth'er, *n.* a male born of the same parents: any one closely united with or resembling another: a fellow-creature; also, in certain religious, beneficial, and secret societies, a fellow member. (Amer.) [A.S. *broðhor*; cog. with Ger. *bruder*, Gael. *brathair*, Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, Sans. *bhratri*; from root *bhar*, to bear, and hence brother orig. meant one who supports the family after the father's death.]

BROTHER-GERMAN, bruth'er-ger'man, *n.* a brother having the same father and mother, in contradistinction to one by the same mother only.

BROTHERHOOD, bruth'er-hood, *n.* the state of being a brother: an association of men for any purpose.

BROTHER-IN-LAW, bruth'er-in-law, *n.* the brother of a husband or wife: a sister's husband.

BROTHER-LIKE, bruth'er-lik, **BROTHERLY**, bruth'er-li, *adj.* like a brother: kind: affectionate.

BROUGHAM, brö'am or brööm, *n.* a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham.

BROUGHT, brawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **BRING**.

BROW, brow, *n.* the ridge over the eyes: the forehead: the edge of a hill. [A.S. *brú*; Ice. *brun*, Scot. *brae*, a slope; conn. with Gr. *ophrys*.]

BROWBEAT, brow'bēt, *v.t.* to bear down with stern looks or speech: to bully.

BROWN, brown, *adj.* of a dark or dusky color inclining to red or yellow.—*n.* a dark reddish color.—*v.t.* to make brown or give a brown color to.—*adj.* **BROWNISH**.—*n.* **BROWNNESS**. [A.S. *brun*—A.S. *byrnan*, to burn.]

BROWNIE, brown'i, *n.* in Scotland, a kind of good-natured domestic spirit.

BROWN-STUDY, brown'-stud'i, *n.* gloomy reverie: absent-mindedness.

BROWSE, browz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. [O. Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*)—*broust*, a sprout; also Celt. See **BRUSH**.]

BRUIN, brö'ün, *n.* a bear, so called from its brown color. [Dut. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, brown.]

BRUISE, brööz, *v.t.*, to break or crush: to reduce to small fragments.—*n.* a wound made by anything heavy and blunt. [O. Fr. *bruiser*, from O. Ger. *bresten*, to burst.]

BRUISER, brööz'er, *n.* one that bruises: a boxer.

BRUIT, brööt, *n.* something noised abroad: a rumor or report.—*v.t.* to noise abroad: to report. [Fr. *bruit*—Fr. *bruire*; cf. Low L. *brugitus*, Gr. *bruchō*, to roar; prob. imitative.]

BRUMOUS, brööm'us, *adj.* pertaining or relating to winter; hence, foggy: misty: dull and sunless; as, a *brumous* climate. [L. *bruma*, the winter season.]

BRUNETTE, bröön-et', *n.* a girl with a brown or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]

BRUNT, brunt, *n.* the heat or shock of an onset or contest: the force of a blow. [Ice. *bruni*; Ger. *brunst*, heat. See **BURN**.]

BRUSH, brush, *n.* an instrument for removing dust, usually made of bristles, twigs, or feathers: a kind of hair-pencil used by painters: brushwood: a skirmish or encounter: the tail of a fox.—*v.t.* to remove dust, etc., from by sweeping: to touch lightly in passing: (with *off*) remove.—*v.i.* to move over lightly. [Fr. *brosse*, a brush, brushwood—O. Ger. *brusta* (Ger. *bürste*), acc. to Brachet, orig. heather, broom. See **BROWSE**.]

BRUSHMAN, brush'man, *n.* a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To brother brushmen even a grain of merit!
Dr. Walcot.

BRUSHWOOD, brush'wood, *n.* rough, close bushes: a thicket.

BRUSQUE, broosk, *adj.* blunt, abrupt in manner, rude.—*n.* **BRUSQUENESS**. [Fr. *brusque*, rude. See **BRISK**.]

BRUSQUERIE, broosk-rē, same as **BRUSQUENESS**. "Dorothea looked straight before her, and spoke with cold *brusquerie*."—*George Eliot*. [Fr.]

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, brus'elz-sprouts, *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages. [From *Brussels*, whence the seeds were imported.]

BRUTAL, brööt'al, *adj.* like a brute: unfeeling: inhuman.—*adv.* **BRUTALLY**.—*n.* **BRUTALITY**.

BRUTALIZE, brööt'al-iz, **BRUTIFY**, brööt'i-fi, *v.t.* to make like a brute, to degrade.

BRUTE, brööt, *adj.* belonging to the lower animals: irrational: stupid: rude.—*n.* one of the lower animals. [Fr. *brut*—L. *brutus*, dull, irrational.]

BRUTISH, brööt'ish, *adj.* brutal: (B.) unwise.—*adv.* **BRUTISHLY**.—*n.* **BRUTISHNESS**.

BRYONY, bri'o-ni, *n.* a wild climbing plant. [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryonē*, perhaps from *bryō*, to burst forth with, to grow rapidly.]

BUBBLE, bub'l, *n.* a bladder of water

blown out with air: anything empty: a cheating scheme.—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles. [Dim. of the imitative word *blob*; cf. Dut. *bobbel*, L. *bullā*, a bubble.]

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK, bub'l and skwēk, *n.* a dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sounds made during frying. Sometimes also used contemptuously for something specious, deceptive, worthless. "Rank and title! *bubble and squeak!* No! not half so good as *bubble and squeak!*; English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title; foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble* and foreign *squeak!*"—*Lord Lytton*.

BUCCANEER, BUCANIER, buk-an-ēr', *n.* the buccaneers were pirates in the West Indies during the seventeenth century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly. [Fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib *boucan*, a wooden gridiron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan* after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers*.]

BUCCINATORY, buk'sin-a-to-ri, *adj.* of or pertaining to the buccinator or trumpeter's muscle. "The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks."—*Sterne*.

BUCK, buk, *n.* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit: a dashing young fellow. [A.S. *buc*, *bucca*; Ger. *bock*, a he-goat.]

BUCK, buk, *v.t.* to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching.—*n.* lye in which clothes are bleached. [From the Celt., as in Gael. *buac*, cowdung, used in bleaching—*bo*, a cow; Ger. *beuchien*, etc., from the same source.]

BUCKET, buk'et, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, etc. [A.S. *buc*, a pitcher; probably from Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket.]

BUCKLE, buk'l, *n.* an instrument for fastening shoes and other articles of dress.—*v.t.* to fasten with a buckle: to prepare for action: to engage in close fight.—*v.i.* to bend or bulge out: to engage with zeal. [Fr. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring—Low L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

BUCKLER, buk'ler, *n.* a shield with a buckle or central boss. [Fr. *bouclier*—Low L. *buccula*.]

BUCKRAM, buk'ram, *n.* coarse cloth stiffened with dressing.—*adj.* made of buckram: stiff: precise. [O. Fr. *boqueran*—O. Ger. *boc*, a goat; such stuff being made orig. of goat's hair.]

BUCKSKIN, buk'skin, *n.* a kind of leather:—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin.—*adj.* made of the skin of a buck.

BUCKWHEAT, buk'hwēt, *n.* a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds like though much smaller than the kernels of *beech-nuts*. From buckwheat flour a nutritious griddle cake is made, excellent as a winter diet, in the United States. [A.S. *bōc*, beech, and *WHEAT*; Ger. *buckweizen*—*buche*, beech, *weizen*, corn.]

BUCOLIC, -AL, bū-kol'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral.—*n.* a pastoral poem. [L. *bucolicus*—Gr. *boukolikos*—*boukolos*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox, and perh. the root of L. *colo*, to tend.]

BUD, bud, *n.* the first shoot of a tree or plant.—*v.i.* to put forth buds: to begin to grow.—*v.t.* to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree:—*pr.p.* budd'ing; *pa.p.* budd'ed. [From a Low Ger. root, as in Dut. *bot*, a bud. See **BUTTON**.]

BUDDHISM, bood'izm, *n.* the reformed religion of the greater part of Central and E. Asia, so called from the title of its

founder, "the Buddha," "the wise." It has well-nigh supplanted the cruel codes and rites of Brahminism.

BUDDHIST, *bood'ist*, *n.* a believer in Buddhism.

BUDGE, *buǰ*, *v.i.* to move off or stir. [Fr. *bouger*—It. *bulicare*, to boil, to bubble—L. *bullire*.]

BUDGE, *buǰ*, *n.* lamb-skin fur, formerly used as an edging for scholastic gowns.—*adj.* lined with budge: scholastic. [Doublet of BAG. See also BUDGET and BULGE.]

BUDGET, *buǰ'et*, *n.* a sack with its contents: annual statement of the finances of the British nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a pouch—L. *bulga*, a word of Gallic origin—root of BAG.]

BUFF, *buǰ*, *n.* a leather made from the skin of the buffalo: the color of buff, a light yellow:—*pl.* a regiment so named from their buff-colored facings. [Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.]

BUFFALO, *buǰ'a-lō*, *n.* a large kind of ox, generally wild.—**BUFFALO ROBE**, the skin of the buffalo dressed for use. [Sp. *bufalo*—L. *bulbalus*, Gr. *boubalos*, the wild ox—*bous*, an ox.]

BUFFER, *buǰ'er*, *n.* a cushion to deaden the "buff" or concussion, as in railway carriages.

BUFFET, *buǰ'et*, *n.* a blow with the fist, a slap.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to contend against. [O. Fr. *bufet*—*bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; conn. with PUFF, BUFFOON.]

BUFFET, *buǰ'et*, *n.* a kind of sideboard. [Fr. *buffet*; orig. unknown.]

BUFFOON, *buǰ-ōōn'*, *n.* one who amuses by jests, grimaces, etc.: a clown. [Fr. *bouffon*—It. *buffare*, to jest, (*lit.*) to puff out the cheeks.]

BUFFOONERY, *buǰ-ōōn'er-i*, *n.* the practices of a buffoon: ludicrous or vulgar jesting.

BUG, *buǰ*, *n.* an object of terror; applied loosely to certain insects, esp. to one that infests houses and beds: a beetle. [W. *bug*, a hobgoblin.]

BUGBEAR, *buǰ'bār*, *n.*, an object of terror, generally imaginary.—*adj.* causing fright.

BUGGY, *buǰ'i*, *n.* a single-seated, four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.

BUGLE, *bū'gl*, **BUGLE-HORN**, *bū'gl-horn*, *n.* a hunting-horn, orig. a buffalo-horn: a keyed norn of rich tone. [O. Fr.—L. *buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox.]

BUHL, *būl*, *n.* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into patterns for inlaying: furniture ornamented with such. [From Boule, the name of an Italian wood-carver who introduced it into France in the time of Louis XIV.]

BUILD, *bild*, *v.t.* to erect, as a house: to form or construct.—*v.i.* to depend (on):—*pa.p.* built or build'ed.—*n.* construction: make. [O. Swed. *bylfa*, to build; Dan. *bol*; A.S. *bold*, a house.]

BUILDER, *bild'er*, *n.* one who builds.

BUILDING, *bild'ing*, *n.* the art of erecting houses, etc.: anything built: a house.

BUILT, *bilt*, *p.adj.* formed or shaped.

BULB, *bulb*, *n.* an onion-like root.—*v.i.* to form bulbs: to bulge out or swell.—*adjs.* BULBEP, BULBOUS.

BULBUL, *bool'bool*, *n.* the Persian nightingale.

BULGE, *bulǰ*, *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask.—*v.i.* to swell out. [A.S. *belgan*, to swell; Gael. *bolg*, to swell. See BILGE, BELLY, BAG, etc.]

BULK, *bulk*, *n.* magnitude or size: the greater part: (*of a ship*) the whole cargo in the hold. [A form of BULGE.]

BULKHEAD, *bulk'hed*, *n.* a partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another. [*Bulk*—balk, a beam.]

BULKY, *bulk'i*, *adj.* having bulk: of great size.—*n.* BULK'INESS.

BULL, *bool*, *n.* the male of the ox kind: a sign of the zodiac.—*adj.* denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull-trout. [From an A.S. word, found only in dim. *bulluca*, a little bull—A.S. *bellan*, to bellow.]

BULL, *bool*, *n.* an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. [L. *bulia*, a knob, anything rounded by art; later, a leaden seal.]

BULL, *bool*, *n.* a ludicrous blunder in speech. [Perh. in sarcastic allusion to the pope's bulls.]

BULL-BAITING, *bool'bāt'ing*, *n.* the sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs. [See BAIT.]

BULLDOG, *bool'dog*, *n.* a kind of dog of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls: a cant name for a pistol. "I have always a brace of bulldogs about me." . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.—*Sir W. Scott*. Also a bailiff. "I sent for a couple of bulldogs and arrested him."—*Farguhar*.

BULLDOZE, *bool'dōz*, *v.t.* 1, to administer a dozen strokes of a bull whip or cowhide to, a mode of summary punishment in some parts of the United States, where the action of the law was considered too slack or dilatory; 2, to intimidate at elections, as negroes by the whites, to influence their votes: hence, to exercise political influence on in any way. [Recent American political slang.]

BULLDOZER, *bool'dōz-er*, *n.* one who bulldozes.

BULLET, *bool'et*, *n.* a ball of lead for loading small arms. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball—L. *bulia*. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLETIN, *bool'e-tin*, *n.* an official report of public news; also applied to a summary of the news, advertised outside of the business offices of metropolitan daily newspapers. (Amer.) [Fr.—It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulia*, a seal, because issued with the seal or stamp of authority. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLET-PROOF, *bool'et-prōōf*, *adj.* proof against bullets.

BULLFIGHT, *bool'fit*, *n.* bull-baiting, a popular amusement in Spain.

BULLFINCH, *bool'finsh*, *n.* a species of finch a little larger than the common linnet. [Acc. to Wedgwood, prob. a corr. of *bud-finch*, from its destroying the buds of fruit-trees.]

BULLION, *bool'yun*, *n.* gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Ety. dub.]

BULLOCK, *bool'ok*, *n.* an ox or castrated bull. [A.S. *bulluca*, a calf or young bull. See BULL.]

BULL'S-EYE, *boolz'-i*, *n.* the centre of a target, of a different color from the rest, and usually round; also the centre of a railroad signal lamp or semaphore. (Amer.)

BULLTROUT, *bool'trowt*, *n.* a large kind of trout, nearly allied to the salmon.

BULLY, *bool'i*, *n.*, a blustering, noisy, overbearing fellow.—*v.i.* to bluster.—*v.t.* to threaten in a noisy way:—*pr.p.* bull'y-ing; *pa.p.* bull'ied. [Dut. *bulderen*, to bluster; Low Ger. *bullerbrook*, a noisy blustering fellow.]

BULRUSH, *bool'rush*, *n.* a large strong rush, which grows on wet land or in water.

BULWARK, *bool'wark*, *n.* a fortification or rampart: any means of defence or security. [From a Teut. root, seen in

Ger. *bollwerk*—root of BOLE, trunk of a tree, and Ger. *werk*, work.]

BUM, *bum*, *v.i.* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee:—*pr.p.* bumming; *pa.p.* bummed'. [BUM = boom, from the sound.]

BUMBAILIFF, *bum'bāl'if*, *n.* an under-bailiff.

BUMBLE-BEE, *bum'bl-bē*, *n.* a large kind of bee that makes a *bumming* or humming noise: the humble-bee. [M. E. *humble*, freq. of BUM, and BEE.]

BUMBOAT, *bum'bōt*, *n.* boat for carrying provisions to a ship. [Dut. *bum-boot*, for *bunboot*, a boat with a *bun*, or receptacle for keeping fish alive.]

BUMP, *bump*, *v.i.* to make a heavy or loud noise.—*v.t.* to strike with a dull sound: to strike against.—*n.* a dull, heavy blow: a thump: a lump caused by a blow: the noise of the bittern. [W. *pumpio*, to thump, *pump*, a round mass, a bump; from the sound.]

BUMPER, *bump'er*, *n.* a cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim: the buffer of a railroad car. [A corr. of *bombard*, *bumbard*, a large drinking-vessel.]

BUMPKIN, *bump'kin*, *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic: a clown. [Dut. *boom*, a log, and dim. -*kin*.]

BUN, *bun*, *n.* a kind of sweet cake: the familiar name for the squirrel. (Amer.) [O. Fr. *bugne*, a kind of fritters, a form of *bigne*, a swelling, and found also in *beignet*, a fritter; cf. Scot. *bannock*; conn. with BUNION and BUNCH, the orig. meaning being a *swelling*.]

BUNCH, *bunsh*, *n.* a number of things tied together or growing together: a cluster: something in the form of a tuft or knot.—*v.i.* to swell out in a bunch. [O. Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Ice. *bunki*, a heap—O. Sw. *bunga*, to strike, to swell out.]

BUNCHY, *bunsh'i*, *adj.* growing in bunches or like a bunch.

BUNCOMBE, *bung'kum*, *n.* pretended enthusiasm: fictitious sympathy. (Amer.)

BUNDLE, *bun'dl*, *n.* a number of things loosely bound together.—*v.t.* to bind or tie into bundles. [A.S. *byndel*—from the root of BIND.]

BUNG, *bung*, *n.* the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.—*v.t.* to stop up with a bung. [Ety. dub.]

BUNGALOW, *bung'ga-lō*, *n.* a country-house in India. [Pers., "belonging to Bengal."]

BUNGLE, *bung'l*, *n.* anything clumsily done: a gross blunder.—*v.i.* to act in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v.t.* to make or mend clumsily: to manage awkwardly.—*n.* BUNGL'ER. [Perh. freq. of *bang*; cf. O. Sw. *bunga*, to strike, *bangla*, to work ineffectually.]

BUNION, *bun'yun*, *n.* a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [From root of BUN.]

BUNK, *bungk*, *n.* a wooden case used in country taverns and in offices, which serves for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night: a sailor's sleeping berth: a berth or rude bed in a lumber camp, on construction trains with boarding cars, etc.

BUNTING, *bunt'ing*, *n.* a thin woollen stuff of which ships' colors are made: a kind of bird. [Ety. dub.]

BUOY, *bwōi*, *n.* a floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, etc.—*v.t.* to fix buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain. [Dut. *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman, *boie*), from O. L. *boia*, a collar of leather—L. *bos*, ox.]

BUOYANCY, *bwōi'an-si*, *n.* capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air:

specific lightness: (*fig.*) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.

BUOYANT, buo'iant, *adj.* light: cheerful.

BUR, BURR, bur, *n.* the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes: the rough sound of *r* pronounced in the throat. [Prob. E., but with cognates in many lang., as Swed. *borre*, a sea-urchin, L. *burra*, trash—from a root signifying rough.]

BURBOT, bur'bot, *n.* a fresh-water fish, like the eel, having a longish beard on its lower jaw. [Fr. *barbote*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* a load: weight: cargo: that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear.—*v.t.* to load: to oppress: to encumber. [A.S. *byrthen*—*beran*, to bear.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain. [Fr. *bourdon*, a humming tone in music—Low L. *burdo*, a drone or non-working bee.]

BURDENOUS, bur'dn-us, *adj.* burdensome.

BURDENSOME, bur'dn-sum, *adj.* heavy: oppressive.

BURDOCK, bur'dok, *n.* a dock with a bur or prickly head.

BUREAU, bur'ō, *n.* a writing-table or chest of drawers, orig. covered with dark cloth: a room or office where such a table is used: a department for the transacting of public business:—*pl.* BUREAUX, bur'ō, BUREAUS, bur'ōz. [O. Fr. *burel*, coarse russet cloth—L. *burrus*, dark red; cf. Gr. *pyrrhos*, flame-colored—*pyr* = FIRE.]

BUREAUCRACY, bur'ō-kras-i, *n.* government by officials appointed by the ruler, as opposed to self-government or government by parliamentary majority. [BUREAU and Gr. *kratō*, to govern.]

BUREAUCRATIC, bur'ō-krat'ik, *adj.* relating to, or having the nature of a bureaucracy.

BURGAGE, burg'āj, *n.* a system of tenure in boroughs, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements, in Great Britain and Holland.

BURGAMOT, bur'ga-mot, *n.* same as BERGAMOT.

BURGEON, bur'jun, *v.i.* same as BURGEON.

BURGESS, bur'jes, **BURGER**, burg'er, *n.* an inhabitant of a borough: a citizen or freeman: a magistrate of certain towns.

BURGH, bur'ō or burg, *n.*—*adj.* BUR'GHAL.

BURGLAR, burg'lar, *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to steal. [Fr. *bourg*, town—Ger. *burg*, E. BOROUGH), O. Fr. *leres*—L. *latro*, a robber.]

BURGLARIZE, burg'lar-ize, *v.t.* to steal from a residence, church, etc., in the night time. (Amer.)

BURGLARY, burg'lar-i, *n.* breaking into a house by night to rob.—*adj.* BURGLAR'IOUS.—*adv.* BURGLAR'IOUSLY.

BURGOMASTER, burg'o-mast'er, *n.* the chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch burgh, answering to the English term mayor. [Dut. *burgemeester*—*burg*, and *meester*, a master.]

BURGUNDY, bur'gun-di, *n.* a French wine, so called from Burgundy, the district where it is made.

BURIAL, ber'i-al, *n.* the act of placing a dead body in a grave: interment. [A.S. *birgels*, a tomb. See BURY.]

BURIN, bur'in, *n.* a kind of chisel used by engravers. [Fr.; from root of BORE.]

BURKE, burk, *v.t.* to murder, esp. by stifling: hence, (*fig.*) to put an end to quietly. [From *Burke*, an Irishman of London, who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

BURLAP, ber'lap, *n.* a coarse, heavy,

textile fabric of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp used for bags or wrappers. A superior quality is sometimes manufactured and made into curtains.

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk', *n.* (*lit.*) a jesting or ridiculing: a ludicrous representation.—*adj.* jocular: comical.—*v.t.* to turn into burlesque: to ridicule. [Fr.—It. *burlesco*; prob. from Low L. *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

BURLY, bur'li, *adj.* bulky and vigorous: boisterous.—*n.* BUR'LINESS. [Prob. Celt., as in Gael. *borr*, a knob, *borrail*—*burly*, swaggering.]

BURN, burn, *v.t.* to consume or injure by fire.—*v.i.* to be on fire: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion:—*pa.p.* burned' or burnt.—*n.* a hurt or mark caused by fire.—TO BURN ONE'S FINGERS, to suffer from interfering in other's affairs, from embarking in speculations, etc. [A.S. *byrnan*; Ger. *brennen*, to burn; akin to L. *ferveo*, to glow.]

BURNER, burn'er, *n.* the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises.

BURNING-GLASS, burn'ing-glas, *n.* a glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays.

BURNISH, burn'ish, *v.t.* to polish; to make bright by rubbing.—*n.* polish: lustre. [Fr. *brunir*, to make brown—root of BROWN.]

BURNISHER, burn'ish-er, *n.* an instrument employed in burnishing.

BURNT-OFFERING, burnt'-of'er-ing, *n.* something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice.

BURR, bur, *n.* same as BUR.

BURROW, bur'ō, *n.* a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defence.—*v.i.* to make holes underground as rabbits: to dwell in a concealed place. [A doublet of BOROUGH—A.S. *beorgan*, to protect.]

BURROWER, bur'ō-er, *n.* one who burrows: specifically, an animal, such as the rabbit, which excavates and inhabits burrows or holes in the earth: a burrowing animal.

BURSAR, burs'ar, *n.* one who keeps the purse, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment. [Low L. *bursarius*—*bursa*, a purse—Gr. *byrsē*, skin or leather.]

BURSARY, burs'ar-i, *n.* in Scotland, the allowance paid to a bursar.

BURST, burst, *v.t.* to break into pieces: to break open suddenly or by violence.—*v.i.* to fly open or break in pieces: to break forth or away:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burst.—*n.* a sudden outbreak. [A.S. *berstan*; Ger. *bersten*, Gael. *brisd*, to break.]

BURTHEN, bur'thn, *n.* and *v.t.* same as BURDEN.

BURY, ber'i, *v.t.* to hide in the ground: to place in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr.p.* bur'ying; *pa.p.* bur'ied. [A.S. *byrgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

BURYING-GROUND, ber'i-ing-grownd, **BURYING-PLACE**, ber'i-ing-plās, *n.* ground set apart for burying the dead: a graveyard.

BUSH, boosh, *n.* a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape: any wild uncultivated country, esp. at the Cape or in Australia.—In the United States, IN THE BUSH means in a new country before it has been cleared up. A SUGAR BUSH, a cluster of sugar maple trees. [M.E. *busk*, *busch*; from a Teut. root found in Ger. *busch*, Low L. *boscus*, Fr. *bois*.]

BUSH, boosh, *n.* the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works. [Dut. *bus*,—L. *bucius*, the box-tree.]

BUSHEL, boosh'el, *n.* in U. S., a dry measure containing 32 dry quarts or 2150.4 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 8 imperial gallons or 2218.2 cu. in. [O. Fr. *boissel*, from the root of Box.]

BUSHMAN, boosh'man, *n.* a settler in the uncleared land of British America or the British colonies, a woodsman, similar to a backwoodsman in the United States one of a savage race in South Africa.

BUSH-RANGER, boosh'-rānj-er, *n.* in Australia, a lawless fellow, often an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery.

BUSHY, boosh'i, *adj.* full of bushes: thick and spreading.—*n.* BUSH'INESS.

BUSILY, biz'i-li, *adv.* in a busy manner.

BUSINESS, biz'nes, *n.* employment: engagement: trade, profession, or occupation: one's concerns or affairs: a matter or affair.

BUSK, busk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to prepare: to dress one's self. [Ice. *buá*, to prepare, and *-sk*, contr. of *sik*, the recip. pron.=self.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [A form of BUST.]

BUSKIN, busk'in, *n.* a kind of half-boot with high heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy: hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy.—*adj.* BUSK'INED, dressed in buskins, noting tragedy, tragic. [Ety. dub.]

BUSS bus, *n.* a rude or playful kiss.—*v.t.* to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [M. E. *bass*, prob. from O. Ger. *bussen*, to kiss, but modified by Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, from L. *basium*, a kiss.]

BUST, bust, *n.* the human body from the head to the waist: a sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*—Low. L. *bustum*.]

BUSTARD, bus'tard, *n.* a genus of large, heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family, and of which the Great Bustard is the largest of European land-birds. [Fr. *distard*, corr. from L. *avis tarda*, slow bird, from the slowness of its flight.]

BUSTLE, bus'l, *v.i.*, to busy one's self: to be active.—*n.* hurried activity: stir: tumult; also a part of ladies' attire, now no longer fashionable. (Amer.) [M. E. *buskle*, prob. from A.S. *bysig*, busy.]

BUSY, biz'i, *adj.* fully employed: active: diligent: meddling.—*v.t.* to make busy: to occupy:—*pr.p.* busying (biz'i-ing); *pa.p.* busied (biz'id).—*adv.* BUS'ILY. [A.S. *bysig*.]

BUSYBODY, biz'i-bod-i, *n.* one busy about others' affairs, a meddling person.

BUT, but, *prep.* or *conj.* without: except: besides: only: yet: still. [A.S. *butan*, *biutan*, without—*be*, *by*, and *utan*; out—*near* and yet outside.]

BUT, but, *n.* same as BUTT.

BUTCH, booch, *v.t.* to butcher. (Rare.)
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true blue steel
I shall be butch'ing thee from nape to rump.
—Sir H. Taylor.

BUTCHER, booch'er, *n.* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food: one who delights in bloody deeds.—*v.t.* to slaughter animals for food: to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly. [Fr. *boucher*, orig. one who kills he-goats—*bouc*, a he-goat: allied to E. *buck*.]

BUTCHER-MEAT, booch'er-mēt, *n.* the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game.

BUTCHERY, booch'er-i, *n.* great or cruel slaughter; a slaughter-house or shambles.

BUTLER, but'ler, *n.* a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, etc.—*n.* BUT'LESHIP. [Norm. Fr. *butuiller*, Fr. *bouteiller*—*bouteille*, a bottle.]

- BUTT**, *but*, *v.i.* and *v.t.*, to strike with the head, as a goat, etc.—*n.* the thick and heavy end: a push with the head of an animal: a mark to be shot at: one who is made the object of ridicule. [O. Fr. *boter*, to push, strike, from O. Ger. *bozen*, to strike (see **BEAT**).]
- BUTT**, *but*, *n.* a large cask: a wine-butt = 128 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather. See **BOOR**, of which it is a doublet. Cf. A.S. *bytte*, a bottle.]
- BUTTE**, *but'*, *n.* in the far West, a detached hill or ridge rising abruptly, but not high enough to be called a mountain.
- BUTT-END**, *but'-end*, *n.* the striking or heavy end: the stump. [See **BUTT**, to strike.]
- BUTTER**, *but'er*, *n.* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v.t.* to spread over with butter. [A.S. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; both from L. *butyrum*—Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, *tyros*, cheese.]
- BUTTERCUP**, *but'er-kup*, *n.* a plant of the crow-foot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow, like *butter*.
- BUTTERFLY**, *but'er-flī*, *n.* the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects, so called perh. from the butterfly-like color of one of the species.
- BUTTERINE**, *but'er-ēn*, *n.* an artificial fatty compound, sold as a substitute for *butter*, and upon the manufacture and sale of which an internal revenue tax is now imposed in the United States.
- BUTTERMILK**, *but'er-milk*, *n.* the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning.
- BUTTER-WEIGHT**, *but'er-wāt*, *n.* more than full weight: a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or stipulated for: from an old local custom of allowing 18 to 22 oz. to the pound of butter. [Swift.]
- BUTTERY**, *but'er-i*, *n.* a storeroom in a house for provisions, esp. liquors. [Fr. *boutillerie*, lit. "place for bottles." See **BUTLER**, **BOTTLE**.]
- BUTTHORN**, *but'thorn*, *n.* a kind of starfish, *Asterias aurantiaca*. [The first part of the word is prob. the *but* of *halibut*, the second part from its spiny surface.]
- BUTTOCK**, *but'ok*, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind. [Dim. of **BUTT**, end.]
- BUTTON**, *but'n*, *n.* a knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress by means of a buttonhole: the knob at the end of a foil.—*v.t.* to fasten by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push; cf. W. *botwm*, a button.]
- BUTTRESS**, *but'res*, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall: any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Prob. from O. Fr. *bretesche*, a battlement.]
- BUXOM**, *buks'um*, *adj.* yielding, elastic: gay, lively, jolly. [M.E. *buxum*, pliable, obedient—A.S. *būgan*, to bow, yield, and affix *some*.]
- BUY**, *bi*, *v.t.* to purchase for money: to bribe:—*pr.p.* buying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bought (bawt). [A.S. *bycgan*; Goth. *bugjan*.]
- BUYABLE**, *bi'a-bl*, *adj.* capable of being bought or of being obtained for money. "The spiritual fire which is in that man is not buyable nor salable."—*Carlyle*.
- BUYER**, *bi'er*, *n.* one who buys: a purchaser.
- BUZZ**, *buz*, *v.i.* to make a humming noise like bees.—*v.t.* to whisper or spread secretly: familiar slang for, to address a young lady in coquetry (Amer.).—*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a whispered report. [From the sound.]
- BUZZARD**, *buz'ard*, *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family: a blockhead. [Fr. *buzard*—L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon.]
- BY**, *bi*, *prep.* at the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.—*adv.* near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away.—**BY AND BY**, soon, presently.—**BY THE BYE**, by the way, in passing. [A.S. *bi*, *big*; Ger. *bei*. L. *ambi*, Gr. *amphi*, Sans. *abhi*.]
- BY-FORM**, *bi'-form*, *n.* a form of a word slightly varying from it. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYGONE**, *bi'gon*, **BY-PAST**, *bi'-past*, *adj.* past.—*n.* a past event.
- BYLAW**, *bi'law*, *n.* the law of a city, town, or private corporation: a supplementary law or regulation. [From Ice. *byar-lög*, Dan. *by-lov*, town or municipal law; Scot. *bir-law*; from Ice. *bua*, to dwell. See **BOWER**. *By*, town, is a suffix in many place-names. The form *by* in bylaw, esp. in its secondary meaning, is generally confused with the prep.]
- BYNAME**, *bi'nām*, *n.* a nickname. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYPATH**, *bi'pāth*, *n.* a side path. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BYPLAY**, *bi'plā*, *n.* a scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play. [Prep. **BY**.]
- BY-PRODUCT**, *bi'-prod-ukt*, *n.* a secondary or additional product: something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material; as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.
- BYROAD**, *bi'rōd*, *n.* a retired sideroad.
- BYSTANDER**, *bi'stand'er*, *n.* one who stands by or near one: hence, a looker-on.
- BYWAY**, *bi'wā*, *n.* a private and obscure way.
- BYWORD**, *bi'wurd*, *n.* a common saying: a proverb.
- BYZANT**, *biz'ant*, **BYZANTINE**, *biz'an-tin*, *n.* a gold coin of the Greek empire, struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople, valued at 75 dollars.

C

CAB, *kab*, *n.* short for **CABRIOLET**.

CAB, *kab*, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure — nearly 3 pints. [Heb. *kab*—*kabab*, to hollow.]

CABAL, *ka-bal'*, *n.* a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself.—*v.i.* to form a party for a secret purpose: to plot:—*pr.p.* caballing; *pa.p.* caballed.—*n.* **CABALL'ER**, a plotter or intriguer. [Fr. *cabale*; from **CABALA**.]

CABALA, *kab'a-la*, *n.* a secret science of the Jewish Rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.—*n.* **CAB'ALIST**, one versed in the cabala. [Chal. *kabbel*, to receive.]

CABBAGE, *kab'āj*, *n.* a well-known kitchen vegetable. [Fr. *cabus*, headed (*choux cabus*, a cabbage); from L. *caput*, the head.]

CABIN, *kab'in*, *n.* a hut or cottage: a small room, especially in a ship.—*v.t.* to shut up in a cabin. [W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude little hut.]

CABINET, *kab'in-et*, *n.* a small room or closet: a case of drawers for articles of value: a private room for consultation —hence **THE CABINET**, the advisers of the President.

CABINET, *kab'in-et*, *adj.* confidential: secret: private. In accordance with this sense the term *cabinet council* was long

in general use before it became specifically applied in politics.

Those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated.—*Massinger*. Others still gape 't anticipate

The cabinet designs of Fate.—*Hudibras*. **CABINET-MAKER**, *kab'in-et-māk'er*, *n.* a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture.

CABLE, *kā'bl*, *n.* a strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor: a nautical measure of 100 fathoms. [Fr.—Low L. *caplum*, a halter —*capto*, to hold.]

CABOOSE, *ka-bōōs'*, *n.* the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Dut. *kombuis*, a cook's room.]

CABRIOLET, *kab-ri-ō-lā'*, *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr. *cabriole*, formerly *capriote*, the leap of a kid; the springing motion being implied in the name of the carriage—L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

CACAO, *ka-kā'ō*, *n.* the chocolate-tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made. [Mex. *kakahuatl*.]

CACAO-BUTTER, *ka-kā'ō-but'er*, *n.* the oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). [See **CACAO**.]

CACHINATION, *kak-in-ā'shun*, *n.*, loud laughter. [L. *cachinno*, to laugh loudly —from the sound.]

CAKLE, *kak'l*, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [E.; cog. with Dut. *kakelen*—from the sound.]

CACODOXY, *kak'ō-dok-si*, *n.* a false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, esp. in matters of religion: heresy. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, doctrine.]

CACOGASTRIC, *kak'ō-gas-trik*, *adj.* pertaining to a disordered stomach or dyspepsia: dyspeptic. "The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence."—*Carlyle*. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

CACOPHONY, *ka-kof'ō-ni*, *n.* a bad, disagreeable sound; discord of sounds.—*adj.* **CACOPH'ONOUS**. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

CACTUS, *kak'tus*, *n.* an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves. [Gr.]

CAD, *kad*, *n.* a low fellow. [Short for **CADET**.]

CADASTRE, *ka-das'ter*, *n.* the head survey of the lands of a country: an ordnance survey.—*adj.* **CADASTRAL**. [Fr.—Low L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax—L. *caput*, the head.]

CADAVEROUS, *ka-dav'er-us*, *adj.* looking like a dead body: sickly-looking. [L. *cadaver*, a dead body—*cado*, to fall dead.]

CADDY, *kad'i*, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Malay *kati*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

CADE, *kād*, *n.* a barrel or cask. [L. *cadus*, a cask.]

CADENCE, *kā'dens*, *n.* (*lit.*) a falling: the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence: tone, sound, modulation. [Fr.—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CADET, *ka-det'*, *n.* the younger or youngest son: in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer: a student in a military school.—*n.* **CADET' SHIP**. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *capdet*—Low L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, the head See **CAPTAIN**.]

CADI, *kā'di*, *n.* a judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *kadhī*, a judge.]

CADRE, *kā-dr*, *n.* a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a regiment forming the staff: the skeleton of a regiment: the staff. [Fr., from L. *quadrum*, a square.]

CADUCOUS, *ka-dū'kus*, *adj.*, falling early