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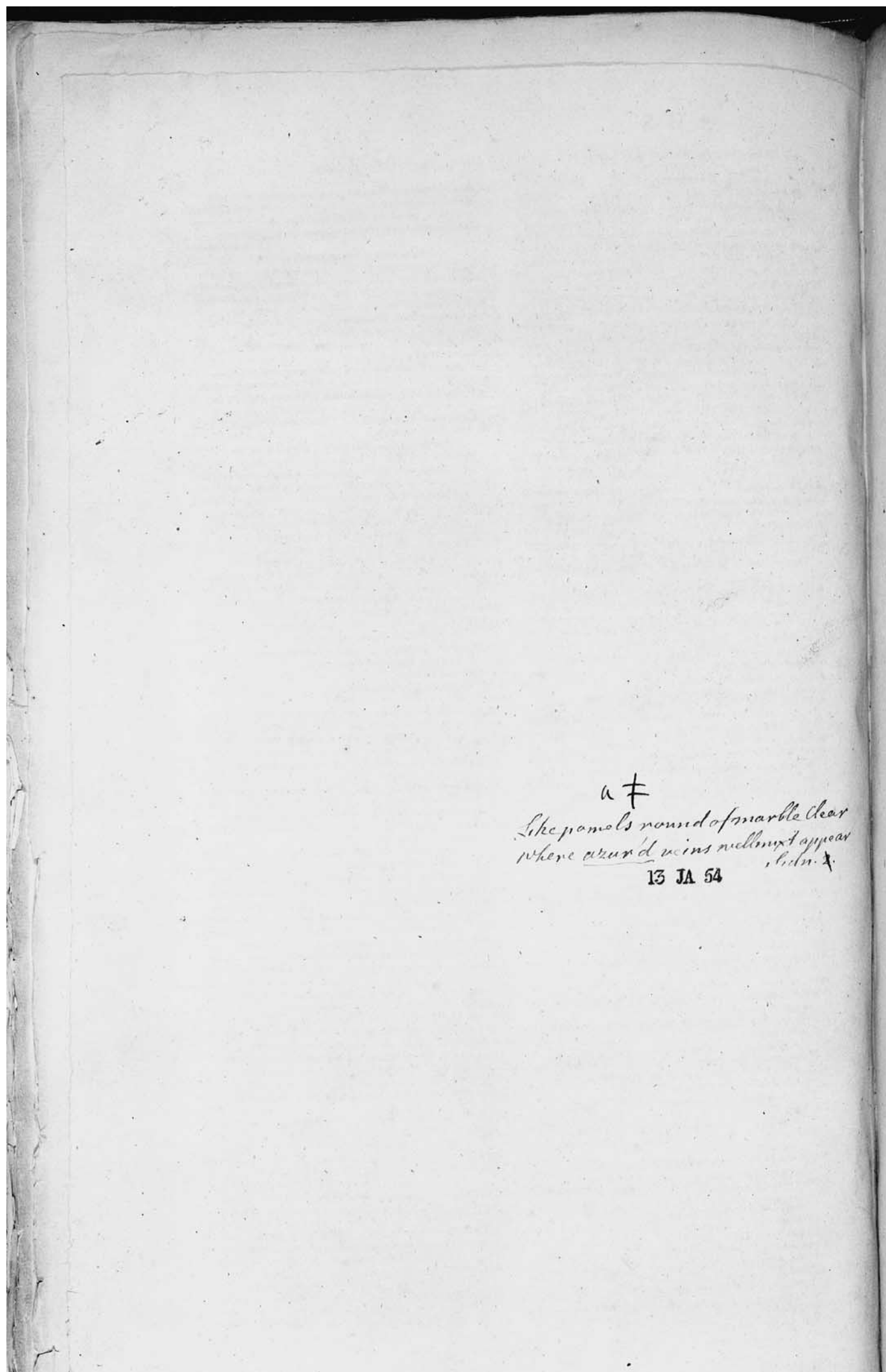
978-0-521-84470-3 - Samuel Johnson's Unpublished Revisions to the Dictionary of the English Language, A Facsimile Edition

Edited by Allen Reddick

Excerpt

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A X L

3. No level; unevenly.
 Chap. 1. step away, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. *Brewster on Languages.*

4. Not equally between two points.
 Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd away, Ere felt such rage. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

5. Not in a right state; perversely.
 All away, and which wried it to the most wry course of all, wit abused, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than how it should be amended. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Much of the foul they talk, but all away, And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Paradise Regained.*

AXE. n. f. [eax, acre, Sax. *axia*, Lat.] An instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.
 No metal can, No, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness Of thy sharp envy. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

There stood a forest on the mountain's brow, Which overlook'd the shaded plains below; No founding axe presum'd these trees to bite, Coeval with the world; a venerable fight. *Dryden's Fables.*

AXILLARY. n. f. [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXILLARY. } adj. [from axilla, Lat.] Belonging to the arm-pit.
 In the same manner is the axillary artery distributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth unto two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AXIOM. n. f. [axioma, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξίω.]
 1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration.
 Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. *Hooker, b. i.*

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.
 The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. *Hooker, b. i.*

Their affirmations are unto us no axioms; we esteem thereof as things unaid, and account them but in list of nothing. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

AXIS. n. f. [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.
 But since they say our earth, from morn to morn, On its own axis is oblig'd to turn; That swift rotation must disperse in air All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compass'd the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

On their own axis as the planets run, And make at once their circle round the sun; So two consistent motions act the soul, And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope's Essay on Man, epist. iii. l. 373.*

AXLE. } n. f. [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through
 AXLE-TREE. } the midt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. *Axle tree in new sense*
 Venerable Nestor
 Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
 On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
 To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

A Z U

The fly fate upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said, what a dust do I raise? *Bacon's Essays.*

And the gilded car of day
 His glowing axle doth allay
 In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton's Comus.*

He saw a greater sun appear,
 Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear. *Milton's Christ's Nativity.*

Ay. adv. [perhaps from *ais*, Lat.]
 1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively.
 Return you thither? —
 —Ay, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*

What say'st thou? Wilt thou be of our comfort?
 Say ay; and be the captain of us all. *Shakefp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.
 Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;
 Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

AYE. adv. [aya, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. *assistly they said for aye*
 And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall, *as new for ever.*
 Remedyless for aye he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Either prepare to die,
 Or on Diana's altar to protest,
 For aye, austerity and single life. *Shakefp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The soul, though made in time, survives for aye;
 And, though it hath beginning, sees no end. *St. John Davies.*

And hears the muses, in a ring,
 Aye round about Jove's altar sing. *Milton's Il Penseroso.*

Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump;
 No stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN. n. f. The same with *housleek*; *which see*. *Dist.*

A'YRY. n. f. [See AIRY.] *The top of a bird of prey*
 I should discourse on the brancher, the haggard, and then
 treat of their several ayries. *Walton's Angler.*

AZIMUTH. n. f. [Arab.]
 1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.
 2. Magnetical azimuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compass.
 3. Azimuth Compass, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth.
 4. Azimuth Dial, is a dial whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
 5. Azimuths, called also vertical circles, are great circles intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

AZURE. adj. [azur, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazar*, Arab. from *lazuli*, a blue stone.] Blue; faint blue.
 The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substances; and the azure colour of the skies seems to be of this order. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus replies
 Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

The sea,
 Far through his azure turbulent domain,
 Your empire owns. *Thomson's Spring.*

15 JA 54

azure adj [from azur] Blue; having the colour of azure. af



B.

B A B

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V; from which an epigrammatist remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use B or V indifferently.

BAA. *n. f.* [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.
 To **BAA.** *v. n.* [*ballo*, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.
 Or like a lamb, whose dam away is fet,
 He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*
 To **BA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*babbeln*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]
 1. To prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly.
 My *babbling* praises I repeat no more,
 But hear, rejoice, stand still, and adore. *Prior.*
 2. To talk idly, or irrationally.
 John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these he used to *babble* indifferently in all companies. *Arbutn. J. Bull.*
 Let the silent sanctuary show,
 What from the *babbling* schools we may not know. *Prior.*
 3. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.
 There is more danger in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy *babbling* enemy. *L'Estrange.*
 4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
 Replying shrilly to the well tun'd horns,
 As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakefp. Tit. Andr.*
 And had I pow'r to give that knowledge birth,
 In all the speeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*
 The *babbling* echo had deserv'd his face;
 She, who in others words her silence breaks. *Addison's Ovid.*

BA'BBLE. *n. f.* [*babille*, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.
 This *babble* shall not henceforth trouble me;
 Here is a coil with prostitution! *Shakefp. Two G. of Verona.*
 Come, no more,
 This is mere moral *babble*. *Milton.*
 With volleys of eternal *babble*,
 And clamour more unanswerable. *Hudibras.*
 The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in disputes. *Glanville's Sceptis Scientificis.*

BA'BBLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *babble*.] Senseless prate.
 Deluded all this while with ragged notions and *babblements*,
 while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER. *n. f.* [from *babble*.]
 1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.
 We hold our time too precious to be spent
 With such a *babblers*. *Shakefp. King John.*
 Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for trust. *L'Estrange.*
 The apostle of ~~my~~ had no sooner proposed ~~to~~ the
~~greater~~ matters at Athens, but he himself was ridiculed as a
babblers. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of secrets.
 Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
 Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

BABE. *n. f.* [*taban*, Welch; *babbaerd*, Dutch.] An infant; a child of either sex.
 Those that do teach your *babes*,
 Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;
 He might have chid me so: for, in good faith,
 I am a child to chiding. *Shakefp. Othello.*
 Nor shall Sebastian's formidable name
 Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden's Don Seb.*
 The *babe* had all that infant care beguiles,
 And early knew his mother in her smiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY. *n. f.* [from *babe*.] Finery to please a babe or child.
 So have I seen trim books in velvet dight,
 With golden leaves and painted *babery*
 Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childish.
 If he be bashful, and will soon blush, they call him a *babish*
 and ill brought up thing. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

BABOON. *n. f.* [*babouin*, Fr.] It is supposed by *Skinner* to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*. A monkey of the largest kind.
 You had looked through the grate like a geminy of *baboons*.
Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
 He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addison. Spect. N. 174.*

BA'BY. *n. f.* [See **BABE**.]
 1. A child; an infant.
 The *baby* beats the nurse, and quite athwart
 Goes all decorum. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
 The child must have sugar plumbs, rather than make the poor *lady* cry. *Locke.*

B A C

He must marry, and propagate: the father cannot stay for the portion, nor the mother for *babies* to play with. *Locke.*
 2. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

~~The mechanic saw that Perkin would prove a rummage, and that it was the part of children to fall out about *babies*.~~
Bacon's Henry VII.

Since no image can represent the great Creator, never think to honour him by your foolish puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay.
Stillingfleet's Disc. on Rom. Idolatry.

BA'CCATED. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beter with pearls; having many berries. *Ditt.*

BACCHANA'LIAN. *n. f.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard. *W. M.*

BACCHANALS. *n. f.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.
 Ha, my brave emperor, shall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*
 What wild fury was there in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not seen equalled. *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were banished from their walls,
 Carthusian fasts, and fulsome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

B'ACCHUS BOLE. *n. f.* A flower ~~not tall, but~~ very full and broad-leaved; of a sad light purple, and a ~~proper~~ white; having the three outmost leaves edged with a crimson colour, bluish bottom, and dark purple. *Martimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.
Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the *sassafras* trees.

2. Such as have a naked monospermous fruit, that is, containing in it only one seed; as the *arbutes*.

3. Such as have but polyspermous fruit, that is, containing two or more kernels or seeds within it; as the *jasminum*, *ligustrum*.

4. Such as have their fruit composed of many acini, or round soft balls set close together like a bunch of grapes; as the *uva marina*. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS. *adj.* [from *bacca*, a berry, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] ~~Devourer of berries.~~ *Feeder on berries.* *Ditt.*

BA'CHELOR. *n. f.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Janus* derives it from *βαχολος*, foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus*, a staff; *Cajus*, from *bucella*, an allowance of provision. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laurus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]
 1. A man unmarried.
 Such separation
 Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid.
Shakefp. Midsummer Night's Dream.
 The haunting of those dissolute places, or resort to courtesans, are no more punished in married men than in *bachelors*.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
 A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the *bachelor's* estate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 Let sinful *bachelors* their woes deplore,
 Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.
 Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to speak against the pope. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
 I appear before your honour, in behalf of *Martinus Scriblerius*, *bachelor* of physick. *Arbutn. and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the lowest order. This is a sense now little used.

BA'CHELORS BUTTON. [~~See CAMPION, of which this is a species.~~]
~~All the sorts of this plant are *buttons*; they grow above ground, and produce their flower in June and July.~~ *Millar.*

BA'CHELORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.
 Her mother, living yet, can testify,
 She was the first fruit of my *bachelorship*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

BACK. *n. f.* [*bac*, *bac*, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.
 As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that speaketh, so likewise doth the echo: for you have many *back* echoes, to the place where you stand. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 247.*

Part following enter, part remain without;
 With envy hear their fellow's conqu'ring shout;
 And mount on others *backs*, in hope to share. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is shut; opposed to the palm.
 Methought love pitying me, when he saw this,
 Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiss. *Dante.*

3. The

Some imagin~~ing~~ themselves possess'd with a
 divine fury, far from being carried into the
 rage of Bacchantes, fall into toys which
 are only puerilities

Adject.
 Jovial, extravagantly merry.

Some of his Odes are panoppeical; others
 moral; the rest jovial, or if I may so call
 them Bacchantian Dryd.

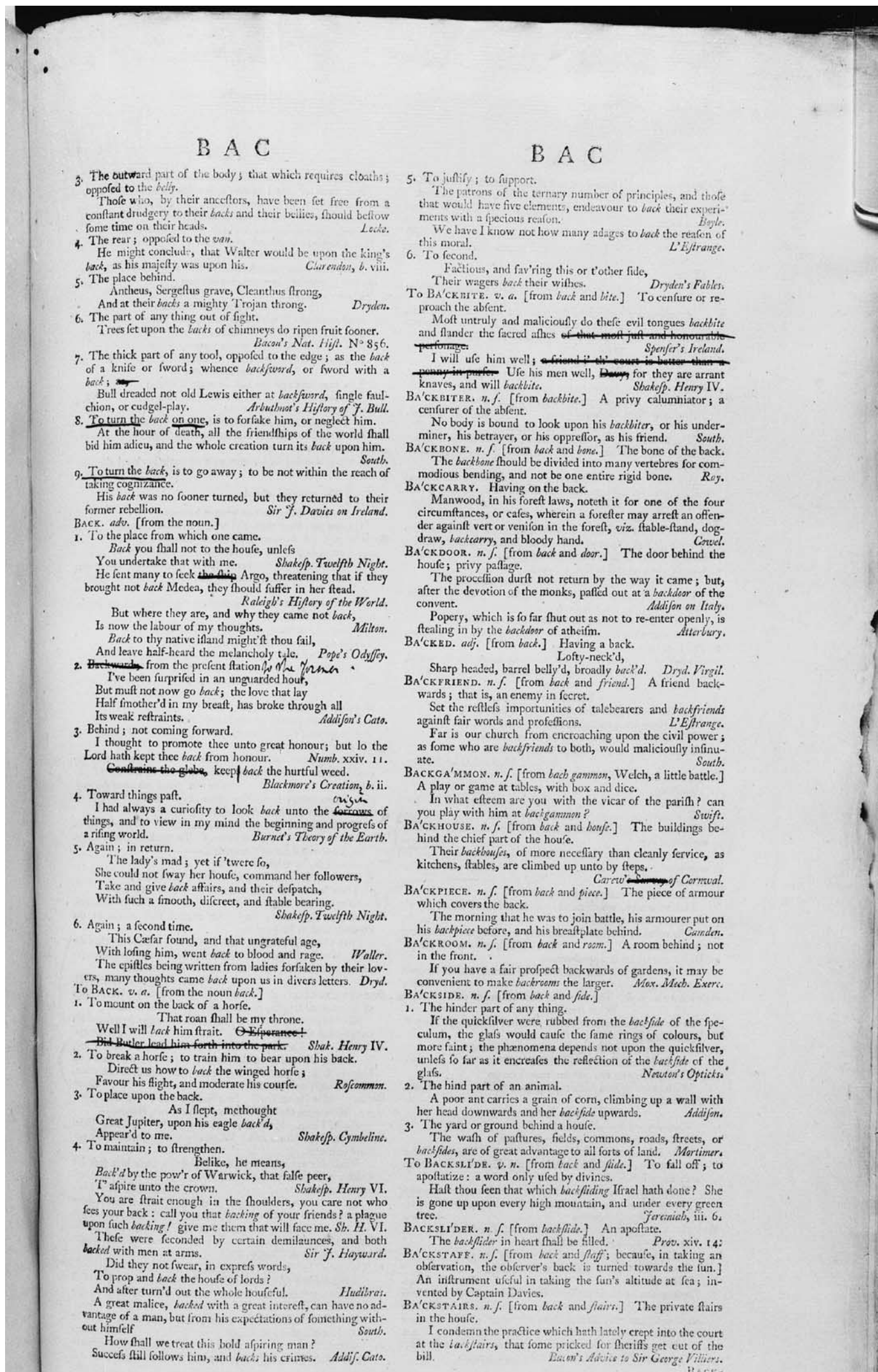
As a poor pedlar he did mend
 Bearing a truss of trifles at his back
 His bells & babies & rattles in his pack
 Spous. Pas

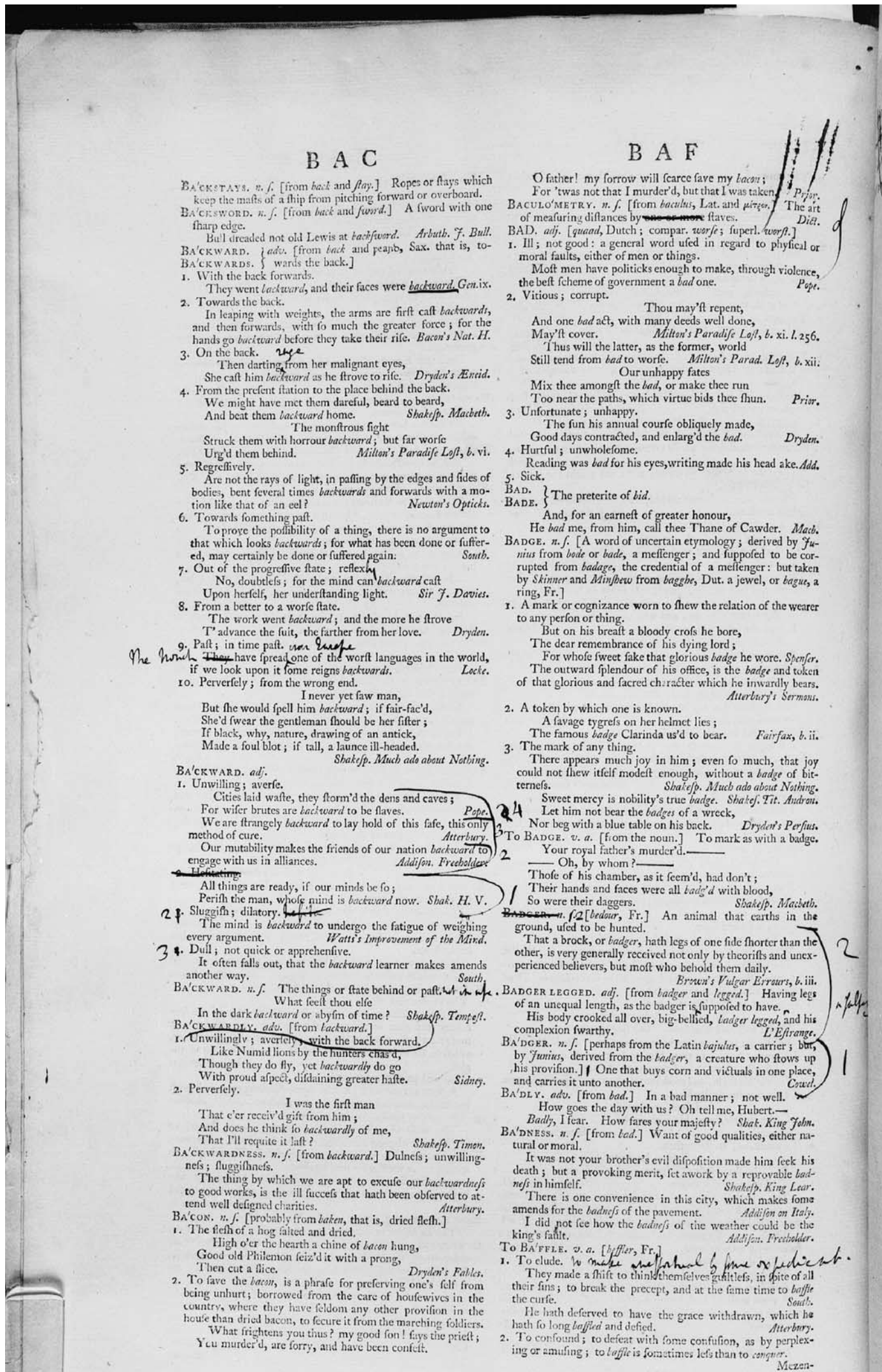
Baby. [Babee.]
 In Scotland denotes a half penny, as
 alluding to the Head impressed on the Copper
 coin

Babion. Menage says this is a Lyriac
 word which signifies a child or puppet. From
 which bambo, bambino, bambino. Ital. babil.
 babilote fr. are derived. Trax.

Funest thou, mine, thy is great or that they strive
 Whose noise shall keep the quining most alive
 Whilst thou dost raise some play'r from the grave
 Out dance the babion, or out boast the brave.
 B. Johns.

Bacchate
 Reflor'd the foaming high and mighty
 With brandy wine and Aquavite
 And made them stoutly overcome
 With bacchate, hockamot & Mum
 Hud. 3.3





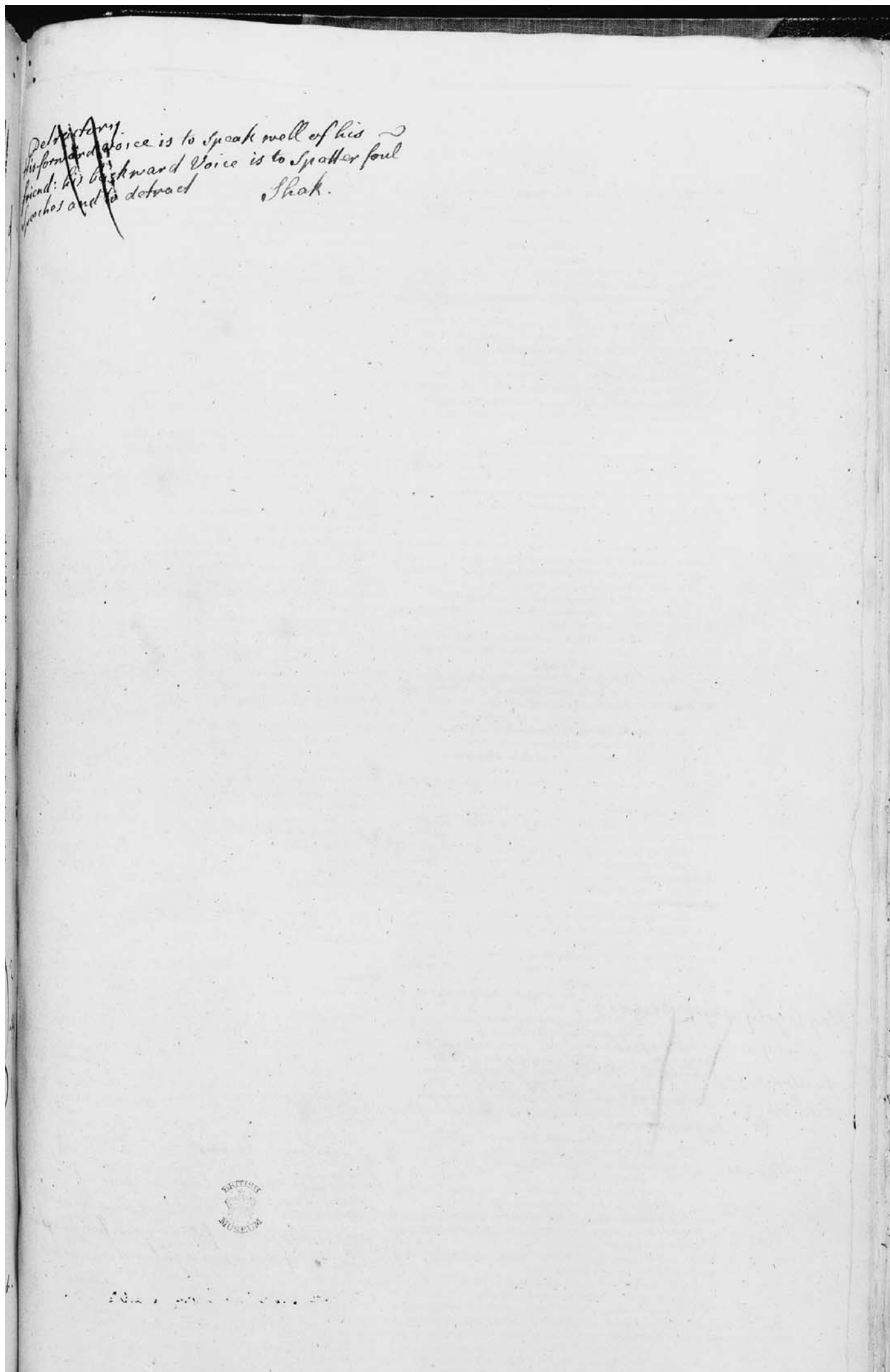
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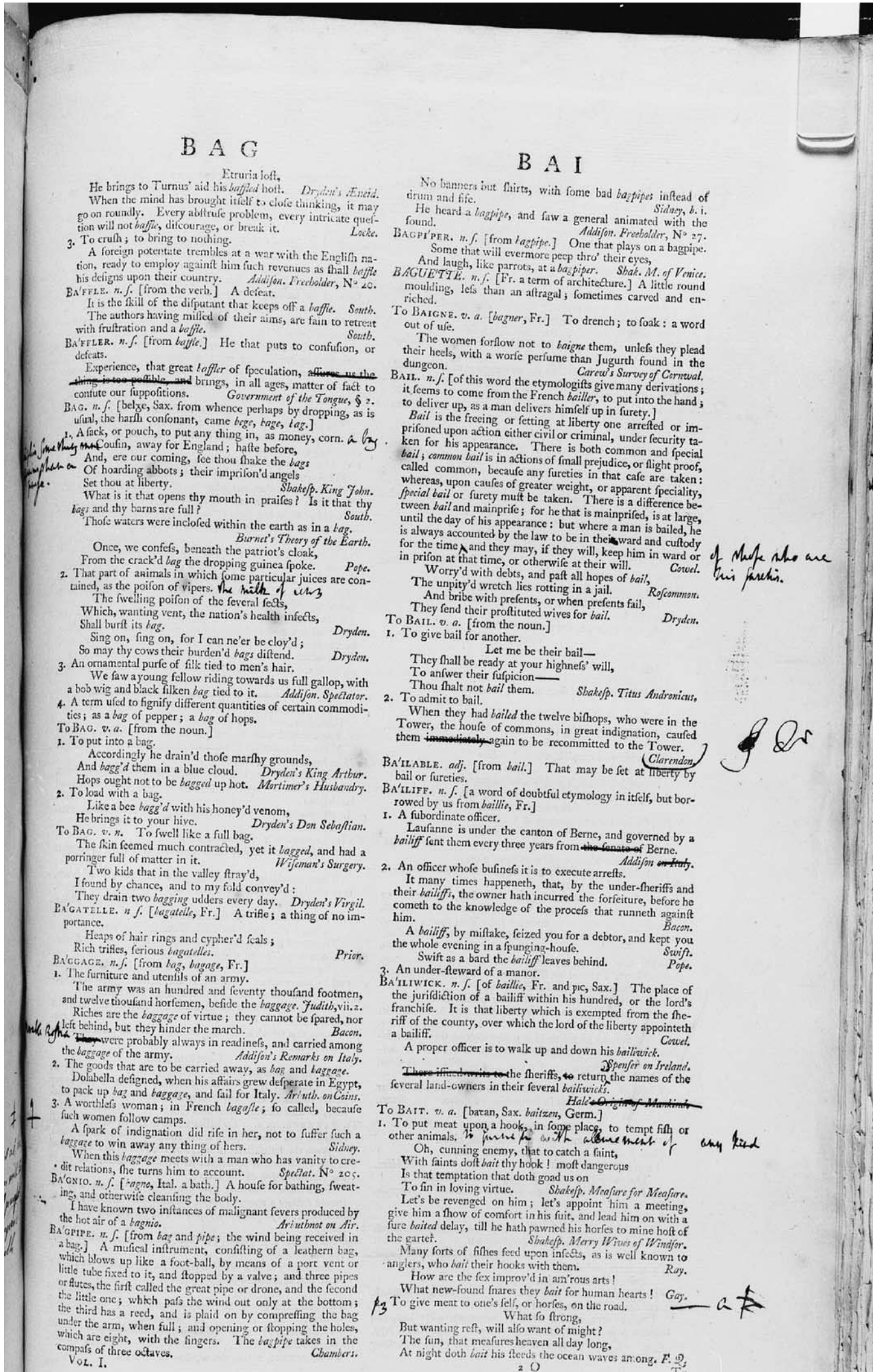
BA'CKSTAYS. *n. f.* [from *back* and *stay*.] Ropes or stays which keep the masts of a ship from pitching forward or overboard.
BA'CKSWOARD. *n. f.* [from *back* and *sword*.] A sword with one sharp edge.
 Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backsword*. *Arbut. J. Bull.*
BA'CKWARD. *adv.* [from *back* and *peaps*, Sax. that is, to-
BA'CKWARDS. } wards the back.]
 1. With the back forwards.
 They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Gen. ix.*
 2. Towards the back.
 In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast *backward*, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take their rise. *Bacon's Nat. H.*
 3. On the back. *usage*
 Then darting from her malignant eyes,
 She cast him *backward* as he strove to rise. *Dryden's Æneid.*
 4. From the present station to the place behind the back.
 We might have met them darest, beard to beard,
 And beat them *backward* home. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
 The monstrous fight
 Struck them with horrour *backward*; but far worse
 Urg'd them behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
 5. Regressively.
 Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton's Opticks.*
 6. Towards something past.
 To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or suffered, may certainly be done or suffered again. *South.*
 7. Out of the progressive state; reflexly.
 No, doubtless; for the mind can *backward* cast
 Upon herself, her understanding light. *Sir J. Davies.*
 8. From a better to a worse state.
 The work went *backward*; and the more he strove
 T'advance the suit, the farther from her love. *Dryden.*
 9. Past; in time past. *usage*
 The noun They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns *backwards*. *Locke.*
 10. Perversely; from the wrong end.
 I never yet saw man,
 But she would spell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
 She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
 If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
 Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.
Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.

BA'CKWARD. *adj.*
 1. Unwilling; averse.
 Cities laid waste, they storm'd the dens and caves;
 For wiser brutes are *backward* to be slaves. *Pope.*
 We are strangely *backward* to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*
 Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addison. Freeholders.*
 2. Sluggish; dilatory.
 All things are ready, if our minds be so;
 Perish the man, whose mind is *backward* now. *Shak. H. V.*
 3. The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*
BA'CKWARD. *n. f.* The things or state behind or past.
 What seest thou else
 In the dark *backward* or abyss of time? *Shaksp. Tempst.*
BA'CKWARDLY. *adv.* [from *backward*.]
 1. Unwillingly; avertely; with the back forward.
 Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
 Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
 With proud aspect, disdain'd greater haste. *Sidney.*
 2. Perversely.
 I was the first man
 That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
 And does he think so *backwardly* of me,
 That I'll requite it last? *Shaksp. Timon.*
BA'CKWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from *backward*.] Dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.
 The thing by which we are apt to excuse our *backwardness* to good works, is the ill success that hath been observed to attend well designed charities. *Atterbury.*
BA'CON. *n. f.* [probably from *taken*, that is, dried flesh.]
 1. The flesh of a hog salted and dried.
 High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
 Good old Philemon seiz'd it with a prong,
 Then cut a slice. *Dryden's Fables.*
 2. To save the *bacon*, is a phrase for preserving one's self from being unhurt; borrowed from the care of housewives in the country, where they have seldom any other provision in the house than dried *bacon*, to secure it from the marching soldiers.
 What frightens you thus? my good son I says the priest;
 You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest.

B A F

O father! my sorrow will scarce save my *bacon*;
 For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Pope.*
BACULO'METRY. *n. f.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and *metron*, Gr.] The art of measuring distances by *stadia* staves. *Diarr.*
BAD. *adj.* [quoad, Dutch; compar. *worse*; superl. *worst*.]
 1. Ill; not good; a general word used in regard to physical or moral faults, either of men or things.
 Most men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the best scheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*
 2. Vitious; corrupt.
 Thou may'st repent,
 And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
 May'st cover. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi. l. 256.*
 Thus will the latter, as the former, world
 Still tend from *bad* to worse. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xii.*
 Our unhappy fates
 Mix thee amongst the *bad*, or make thee run
 Too near the paths, which virtue bids thee shun. *Prior.*
 3. Unfortunate; unhappy.
 The sun his annual course obliquely made,
 Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryden.*
 4. Hurtful; unwholesome.
 Reading was *bad* for his eyes, writing made his head ache. *Add.*
 5. Sick.
BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }
 And, for an earnest of greater honour,
 He *bad* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder. *Macb.*
BADGE. *n. f.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by Junius from *boade* or *badde*, a messenger; and supposed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a messenger: but taken by Skinner and Minshew from *bagge*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, a ring, Fr.]
 1. A mark or cognizance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing.
 But on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
 The dear remembrance of his dying lord;
 For whose sweet sake that glorious *badge* he wore. *Spenser.*
 The outward splendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that glorious and sacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 2. A token by which one is known.
 A savage tygers on her helmet lies;
 The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
 3. The mark of any thing.
 There appears much joy in him; even so much, that joy could not shew itself modest enough, without a *badge* of bitterness. *Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.*
 Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shaksp. Tit. Andron.*
 Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
 Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden's Persus.*
 2 To **BADGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a *badge*.
 Your royal father's murder'd.
 Oh, by whom?
 Those of his chamber, as it seem'd, had don't;
 Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
 So were their daggers. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
BADGER. *n. f.* [from *badger*, Fr.] An animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.
 That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one side shorter than the other, is very generally received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but most who behold them daily. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
BADGER LEGGED. *adj.* [from *badger* and *legged*.] Having legs of an unequal length, as the *badger* is supposed to have.
 His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger legged*, and his complexion swarthy. *L'Esrange.*
BADGER. *n. f.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus*, a carrier; but, by Junius, derived from the *badger*, a creature who stows up his provision.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowd.*
BADLY. *adv.* [from *bad*.] In a *bad* manner; not well.
 How goes the day with us? Oh tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majesty? *Shak. King John.*
BADNESS. *n. f.* [from *bad*.] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral.
 It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death; but a provoking merit, set awork by a reprovable *badness* in himself. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
 There is one convenience in this city, which makes some amends for the *badness* of the pavement.
 I did not see how the *badness* of the weather could be the king's fault. *Addison on Italy.*
TO BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *bafler*, Fr.]
 1. To elude. *usage*
 They made a shift to think themselves guiltless, in spite of all their sins; to break the precept, and at the same time to *bafler* the curse. *South.*
 He hath deserv'd to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath so long *bafler'd* and defied. *Atterbury.*
 2. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing; to *bafler* is sometimes less than to *conquer*. *Mezen-*





BAG

Etruria lost,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *bagg'd* host. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
When the mind has brought itself to close thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abstruse problem, every intricate question will not *baffle*, discourage, or break it. *Locke.*

3. To crush; to bring to nothing.
A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the English nation, ready to employ against him such revenues as shall *baffle* his designs upon their country. *Addison, Freeholder, N^o 20.*

BA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A defeat.
It is the skill of the disputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*
The authors having missed of their aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *n. f.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.
Experience, that great *baffler* of speculation, ~~affords us the~~ *thing is too possible, and* brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions. *Government of the Tongue, § 2.*

BAG. *n. f.* [belge, Sax. from whence perhaps by dropping, as is usual, the harsh consonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *lag*.]
1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn. *a bag*.
Cousin, away for England; haste before,
And, ere our coming, see thou shake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shaksp. King John.*
What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*
Those waters were inclosed within the earth as in a *bag*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea spoke. *Pope.*
2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers. *the milk of a bag*
The swelling poison of the several sects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burst its *bag*. *Dryden.*
Sing on, sing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* distend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black filken *bag* tied to it. *Addison, Spectator.*

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.
To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a bag.
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden's King Arthur.*
Hops ought not to be *bagg'd* up hot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. To load with a bag.
Like a bee *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.
The skin seem'd much contracted, yet it *bagg'd*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
Two kids that in the valley stray'd,
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BAGATELLE. *n. f.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.
Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals;
Rich trifles, serious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

BAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *bag*, *bagage*, Fr.]
1. The furniture and utensils of an army.
The army was an hundred and seventy thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, beside the *baggage*. *Judith, vii. 2.*
Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be spared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*
~~They~~ were probably always in readiness, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *luggage*.
Dolabella designed, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and sail for Italy. *Arbut. on Cains.*

3. A worthless woman; in French *bagasse*; so called, because such women follow camps.
A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*
When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, she turns him to account. *Spektat. N^o 20. c.*

BA'GNIO. *n. f.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, sweating, and otherwise cleansing the body.
I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagno*. *Arbutnot on Air.*

BA'GPIPE. *n. f.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopp'd by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one; which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is plaid on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopp'd the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compass of three octaves. *Chambers.*

BAI

No banners but *baits*, with some bad *bagpipes* instead of drum and life.
He heard a *bagpipe*, and saw a general animated with the sound. *Sidney, b. i.*

BAGPIPER. *n. f.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.
Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shak. M. of Venice.*

BAGUETTE. *n. f.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAIGNE. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.
The women forsook not to *baigne* them, unless they plead their heels, with a worie perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BAIL. *n. f.* [of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in fury.]
Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance. There is both common and special *bail*; common *bail* is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof, called common, because any sureties in that case are taken; whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent speciality, special *bail* or surety must be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainprife; for he that is mainprised, is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in the ward and custody for the time; and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in prison at that time, or otherwise at their will. *Cowel.*

Worry'd with debts, and past all hopes of *bail*,
The unpy'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roscommon.*
And bribe with presents, or when presents fail,
They send their prostituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
Let me be their *bail*—
They shall be ready at your highness' will,
To answer their suspicion—
Thou shalt not *bail* them. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. To admit to bail.
When they had *bailed* the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons, in great indignation, caused them ~~immediately~~ again to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BA'ILIFF. *n. f.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]
1. A subordinate officer.
Lausanne is under the canton of Berne, and governed by a *bailiff* sent them every three years from ~~the canton~~ of Berne. *Addison on Italy.*

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.
It many times happeneth, that, by the under-sheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him. *Bacon.*
A *bailiff*, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spunging-house. *Swift.*
Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-steward of a manor.
BA'ILIWICK. *n. f.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and *wic*, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowel.*
A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwick*. *Spenser on Ireland.*
~~Those issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several bailiwicks.~~ *Hale's Origin of Mansuets.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *baizen*, Germ.]
1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish or other animals. *To pursue the bait* ~~the advancement of~~ *any kind*
Oh, cunning enemy, that to catch a faint,
With faints dost *bait* thy hook! most dangerous
Is that temptation that doth good us on
To sin in loving virtue. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting,
give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a sure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*
How are the sex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found snares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.
What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of might?
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his steeds the ocean waves among. *F. 2.*