

1. A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the *urinary bladder*, the *gall bladder*, &c. By way of eminence, the word, in common language, denotes the urinary bladder, either within the animal, or when taken out and inflated with air.

Encyc. Johnson.

2. Any vesicle, blister or pustule, especially if filled with air, or a thin, watery liquor.

3. In *botany*, a distended membranaceous pericarp.

BLADDERED, *a.* Swelled like a bladder. *Dryden.*

BLADDER-NUT, *n.* [*bladder* and *nut*.] A genus of plants, with the generic name of *Staphylea*. They have three capsules, inflated and joined by a longitudinal suture. *Encyc.*

2. The African bladder nut is the *Royena*.

3. The laurel-leaved bladder-nut is a species of *Ilex*, holm or holly. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLADDER-SENNA, or *bastard-senna*, a genus of plants, called in botany *Coletea*. *Fam. of Plants.*

The jointed-podded bladder-senna is the *Coronilla*. *Fam. of Plants.*

BLADDERY, *a.* Resembling a bladder; containing bladders.

BLADE, *n.* [*Sax. blad*, *bled*, a branch, fruit, herbs, goblet, a phial, the broad part of blade of an oar; *Gr. $\beta\lambda\alpha\delta\epsilon\varsigma$* , broad. The radical sense is to shoot, extend, dilate. See *Bladder*.]

1. The stalk or spire of a plant, particularly of grass and corn; but applicable to the stalk of any herbage plant, whether green or dry.

2. A leaf. In this sense much used in the *Southern States of N. America*, for the leaves of maize, which are used as fodder.

3. The cutting part of an instrument, as the blade of a knife, or sword, so named from its length or breadth. Usually, it is made of iron or steel, but may be of any other metal, cast or wrought to an edge or point. Also, the broad part of an oar.

4. The blade of the shoulder, *shoulder-blade*, or *blade-bone*, is the scapula, or scapular bone. It is the broad upper bone of the shoulder, so called from its resemblance to a blade or leaf.

5. A brisk man; a bold, forward man; a rake.

BLADE, *v. t.* To furnish with a blade.

BLADE-BONE, *n.* The scapula, or upper bone in the shoulder.

BLADED, *pp.* Having a blade or blades. It may be used of blade in the sense of a leaf; a spire, or the cutting part of an instrument.

2. In *mineralogy*, composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife.

Cleveland.

BLADE-SMITH, *n.* A sword cutler.

BLAIN, *n.* [*Sax. $blæne$* ; *D. $blain$* .] A pustule; a botch; a blister. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue, against the wind pipe, which swells so as to stop the breath.

Encyc.

BLAMABLE, *a.* [See *Blame*.] Faulty; culpable; reprehensible; deserving of censure.

Dryden.

BLAMABLENESS, *n.* Culpableness; fault; the state of being worthy of censure.

Whitlock.

BLAMABLY, *adv.* Culpably; in a manner deserving of censure.

BLAME, *v. t.* [*Fr. $blâmer$* , for *blasmer*; *It. $blasmare$* , to blame; *blasmo*, for *blasmo*, blame. The Greeks have the root of this word in $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, to blaspheme, and it seems to be of the same family as *Fr. $blesser$* , to injure, that is, to strike. See *Blamish*. But it is not clear that the noun ought not to be arranged before the verb.]

1. To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; opposed to *praise* or *commend*, and applicable most properly to persons, but applied also to things.

1. I witnessed him, because he was to be blamed. *Gal. ii.*

I must blame your conduct; or I must blame you for neglecting business. Legitimately, it cannot be followed by *of*.

2. To bring reproach upon; to blamish; to injure. [See *Blamish*.]

She had blamed her noble blood. [Obs.]

Spenser.

BLAME, *n.* Censure; reprehension; imputation of a fault; disapprobation; an expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong.

Let me bear the blame forever. *Gen. xliii.*

3. Fault; crime; sin; that which is deserving of censure or disapprobation.

That we should be holy and without blame before him in love. *Eph. i.*

3. Hurt; injury.

And glancing down his shield, from blame him fairly blest. *Spenser.*

The sense of this word, as used by *Spenser*, proves that it is a derivative from the root of *blamish*.

To blame, in the phrase, he is to blame, signifies *blamable*, to be blamed.

Blame is not strictly a charge or accusation of a fault; but it implies an opinion in the censuring party, that the person censured is faulty. *Blame* is the act or expression of disapprobation for what is supposed to be wrong.

BLAMED, *pp.* Censured; disapproved.

BLAMEFUL, *a.* Faulty; meriting blame; reprehensible.

BLAMELESS, *a.* Without fault; innocent; guiltless; not meriting censure.

A bishop then must be blameless. 1 Tim. iii.

We will be blameless of this thine oath. *Josh. ii.*

BLAMELESSLY, *adv.* Innocently; without fault or crime. *Hammond.*

BLAMELESSNESS, *n.* Innocence; a state of being not worthy of censure.

Hammond.

BLAMER, *n.* One who blames, finds fault or censures.

BLAMEWORTHINESS, *n.* The quality of deserving censure.

BLAMEWORTHY, *a.* [*blame* and *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible. *Martin.*

BLAMING, *pp.* Censuring; finding fault.

BLANCARD, *n.* [*Fr. $blanc$* , white, and *ard*, kind.]

A kind of linen cloth, manufactured in Normandy, so called because the thread is half-blanced before it is wove. *Encyc.*

BLANCH, *v. t.* [*Fr. $blanchir$* ; *It. $bianchire$* , the *l* suppressed as in *blame*; *Sp. $blanquear$* ; *Port. $branquear$* , *l* changed into *r*.

Eng. $blank$. See *Blanch*.]

1. To whiten; to take out the color, and make white; to obliterate. *Dryden.*

2. To slur; to balk; to pass over; that is, to avoid; to make empty. *Obs. Bacon.*

3. To strip or peel; as, to blanch almonds. *Wiseman.*

BLANCH, *v. i.* To evade; to shift; to speak softly. *Johnson.*

Rather, to fail or withhold; to be reserved; to remain blank, or empty.

Books will speak plain, when counselors blanch. *Bacon.*

BLANCH-ED, *pp.* Whitened.

BLANCHER, *n.* One who whitens; also, one who anneals, and cleanses money.

BLANCHMETER, *n.* [*blanch*, and *Gr. $\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\rho$* , measure.]

An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxy muriate [chloride] of lime, and potash. *Ure.*

BLANCHING, *pp.* Whitening. In coinage, the operation of giving brightness to pieces of silver, by heating them on a peel, and afterwards boiling them successively in two pans of copper, with aqua fortis, common salt, and tartar of Montpellier, then draining off the water in a sieve; sand and fresh water are then thrown over them, and when dry, they are rubbed with a towel. *Encyc.*

The covering of iron plates with a thin coat of tin is also called *blanching*. *Encyc.*

Blanch-ferm, or blank farm, in ancient law, a white farm was one, where the rent was paid in silver, not in cattle. *Encyc.*

Blanch-holding, in law, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only an elusory yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment to his right. *Encyc.*

BLANC-MANGER, *pron. blomange*. [*Fr. white food*.] In cookery, a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanced almonds. *Encyc.*

BLAND, *a.* [*L. $blandus$* ; *Fr. $blond$* ; *G. $lunde$* , *gefunde*, mild, soft; *Sw. $lindra$* ; *G. $lindern$* ; *D. $lindern$* ; *Dan. $lindrer$* ; to soften or mitigate; *Dan. $lind$* , soft, mild, gentle; *L. $lenis$* , *lensus*; *Ar. $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$* , lana, to be mild, soft, gentle, placid, smooth, lenient. See *Relent*.]

Mild; soft; gentle; as *bland* words; *bland* zephyrs. *Milton. Thomson.*

BLANDILOQUENCE, *n.* [*L. $blandus$* , mild, and *loquor*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

BLANDISH, *v. t.* [*L. $blandior$* ; *It. $blandire$* ; *Sp. $blandir$* , *blandir*; *Old Eng. $blandise$* . *Chaucer*.]

To soften; to caress; to flatter by kind words or affectionate actions. *Milton.*

BLANDISH-ER, *n.* One that flatters with soft words.

BLANDISHING, *pp.* Soothing or flattering with fair words.

BLANDISH-ING, *n.* Blandishment.

BLANDISHMENT, *n.* Soft words; kind speeches; caresses; expression of kindness; words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

BLANK, *a.* [*Fr. $blanc$* ; *It. $bianco$* ; *Sp. $blanco$* ; *D. and Ger. $blank$* ; *Dan. $blank$* .