

beauteous manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAUTEOUSNESS, *n.* *be'uteousness*. The state or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAUTIFIER, *n.* *be'utifier*. He or that which makes beautiful.

BEAUTIFUL, *a.* *be'utiful*. [beauty and full.]

1. Elegant in form; fair; having the form that pleases the eye. It expresses more than *handsome*.

A beautiful woman is one of the most attractive objects in all nature's works. *Anon.*

A circle is more beautiful than a square; a square is more beautiful than a parallelogram. *Lord Kames.*

2. Having the qualities which constitute beauty, or that which pleases the senses other than the sight; as a *beautiful* sound. *Euclyp.*

BEAUTIFULLY, *adv.* *be'utifully*. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS, *n.* *be'utifulness*. Elegance of form; beauty; the quality of being beautiful.

BEAUTIFY, *v. t.* *be'utify*. [beauty and L. *facio*.]

To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to; to embellish. *Hayward.*

BEAUTIFY, *v. i.* *be'utify*. To become beautiful; to advance in beauty. *Aldison.*

BEAUTY, *n.* *be'uty*. [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*. See *Beau*.]

1. An assemblage of graces, or an assemblage of properties in the form of the person or any other object, which pleases the eye. In the person, due proportion or symmetry of parts constitutes the most essential property to which we annex the term *beauty*. In the face, the regularity and symmetry of the features, the color of the skin, the expression of the eye, are among the principal properties which constitute *beauty*. But as it is hardly possible to define all the properties which constitute *beauty*, we may observe in general, that *beauty* consists in whatever pleases the eye of the beholder, whether in the human body, in a tree, in a landscape, or in any other object.

Beauty is *intrinsic*, and perceived by the eye at first view, or *relative*, to perceive which the aid of the understanding and reflection is requisite. Thus, the beauty of a machine is not perceived, till we understand its uses, and adaptation to its purpose. This is called the *beauty of utility*. By an easy transition, the word *beauty* is used to express what is pleasing to the other senses, or to the understanding. Thus we say, the *beauty of a thought*, of a remark, of sound, &c.

So *beauty*, armed with virtue, bows the soul With a commanding, but a sweet control. *Percival.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament: any particular thing which is beautiful and pleasing; as the *beauties of nature*.

3. A particular excellence, or a part which surpasses in excellence that with which it is united; as the *beauties of an author*.

4. A beautiful person. In scripture, the chief dignity or ornament. 2 Sam. i.

5. In the arts, symmetry of parts; harmony; justness of composition. *Encycy.*

6. Joy and gladness. Is. lxi. Order, prosperity, peace, holiness. Ezek. xvi.

BEAUTY, *v. t.* *be'uty*. To adorn; to beautify or embellish. *Obs.*

BEAUTY-SPOT, *n.* *be'uty-spot*. A patch; a foil; a spot placed on the face to heighten beauty. *Shak.*

BEAUTY-WANING, *a.* Declining in beauty. *Shak.*

BEAVER, *n.* [Sax. *bevor*, *biefor*; Fr. *bièvre*; L. *fiber*; Ir. *beabhar*; Sw. *bäver*; Dan. *büver*; Ger. *biber*; D. *bever*; Russ. *bohr*; Pers. *بابر* *babir*.]

1. An amphibious quadruped, of the genus Castor. It has short ears, a blunt nose, small fore feet, large hind feet, with a flat ovate tail. It is remarkable for its ingenuity in constructing its lodges or habitations, and from this animal is obtained the castor of the shops, which is taken from cuds or bags in the groin. Its fur, which is mostly of a chestnut brown, is the material of the best hats.

2. The fur of the beaver, and a hat made of the fur; also, a part of a helmet that covers the face.

BEAVERED, *a.* Covered with or wearing a beaver. *Pope.*

BEBLEED, *v. t.* [be and bleed.] To make bloody. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

BEBLOOD, *v. t.* [be and blood.] To make bloody. *Obs.* *Sheldon.*

BEBLOT, *v. t.* [be and blot.] To blot; to stain. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

BEBLUBBERED, *a.* [be and blubber.] Foul or swelled with weeping. *Shelton.*

BECABUNGA, *n.* [Sax. *becc*; G. *bach*, a brook.]

Brookline speedwell; veronica becabunga; a plant common in ditches and shallow streams. *Hooper.*

BECAFT, *co.* n. [It. from the root of *picca*, *peck*, *beck*, and *fico*, a fig. See *Beak*.]

A fig-pecker; a bird like a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes. *Johnson. Prior. Bailey.*

BECALM, *v. t.* *becalm*. [be and calm. See *Calm*.]

1. To still; to make quiet; to appease; to stop, or repress motion in a body; as, to *becalm* the elements and of the passions; as, to *becalm* the ocean, or the mind. But *calm* is generally used.

2. To intercept the current of wind, so as to prevent motion; to keep from motion for want of wind; as, high lands *becalm* a ship.

BECALMED, *pp.* *becamed*. Quieted; appeased.

2. a. Hindered from motion or progress by a calm; as a ship *becalmed*.

BECALMING, *pp.* *becalming*. Appeasing; keeping from motion or progress.

BECALMING, *n.* *becalming*. A calm at sea. *Herbert.*

BECAME, *pret.* of *become*. [See *Become*.]

BECAUSE, *be'cauz'*, a compound word. [Sax. *be* for *by* and *cause*. See *By* and *Cause*.]

By cause, or by the cause; on this account: for the cause which is explained in the next proposition; for the reason next explained. Thus, I fled, *because* I was afraid, is to be thus resolved; I fled, *by*

the cause, for the cause, which is mentioned in the next affirmation, viz. I was afraid. Hence, *cause* being a noun, *because* may be regularly followed by *of*.

The spirit is life, *because* of righteousness. *Because* of these cometh the wrath of God upon the children of disobedience.

BECHARM, *v. t.* [be and *charm*.] To charm; to captivate. *Beaman.*

BECHANCE, *v. i.* [be, *by*, and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to. *Shak.*

BECHIC, *n.* [Gr. *βηχία*, from *βηξ*, a cough.] A medicine for relieving coughs, synonymous with *pectorals*, which is now the term mostly used. *Quincy.*

BECK, *n.* A small brook. *Gray.* This word, Sax. *becc*, Ger. *bach*, D. *beck*, Dan.

bæk, Sw. *back*, Pers. *بک* *bak*, a brook or rivulet, is found in the Ir. Ar. Cl. Syr. Sam. Heb. and Eth., in the sense of *flowing*, as tears, weeping. Gen. xxxii. 22. It is obsolete in English, but is found in the names of towns situated near streams, as in *Walbeck*; but is more frequent in names on the continent, as in *Griesbach*, &c.

BECK, *n.* [Sax. *beacen*, a sign; *heavenian*, *bygian*, to *beckon*. The Sw. *påka*, Dan. *påger*, signifies to point with the finger.]

A nod of the head; a significant nod, intended to be understood by some person, especially as a sign of command.

BECK, *v. i.* To nod or make a sign with the head.

BECK, *v. t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command to; to notify by a motion of the head. *Shak.*

BECKED, *pp.* Called or notified by a nod.

BECKET, *n.* A thing used in ships to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars; as a large hook, a rope, with an eye at one end, or a wooden bracket. *Mar. Dict.*

BECKING, *pp.* Nodding significantly; directing by a nod.

BECK ON, *v. i.* *bek'n*. [See *Beck*.]

To make a sign to another, by nodding, winking, or a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation. Acts xix.

BECK ON, *v. t.* *bek'n*. To make a significant sign to. *Dryden.*

BECK ONED, *pp.* Having a sign made to.

BECK ONING, *pp.* Making a significant sign, as a hint.

BECLIP, *v. t.* [Sax. *beclýppan*.] To embrace. [Not in use.] *Wickliffe.*

BECCLOUD, *v. t.* [See *Cloud*.] To cloud; to obscure; to dim. *Sidney.*

BECOME, *v. i.* *becum'*. *pret.* *became*, *pp.* *become*. [Sax. *becuman*, to fall out or happen; D. *bekommen*; G. *bekommen*, to get or obtain; Sw. *bekomma*; Dan. *bekommer*, to obtain; *be* and *come*. These significations differ from the sense in English. But the sense is, to come to, to arrive, to reach, to fall or pass to. [See *Come*.] Hence the sense of *suiting*, agreeing with. In Sax. *cuman*, Goth. *kveiman*, is to come, and Sax. *cweanan*, is to please, that is, to suit or be agreeable.]

1. To pass from one state to another; to enter into some state or condition, by a change from another state or condition, or by assuming or receiving new properties or qualities, additional matter, or a new character; as, a cion *becomes* a tree.