

Shrewsbury, Danbury, Aldermanbury. The word is used by Grew, for *barrow*.

BURY, *v. t. ber'ry.* [Sax. *byrgan*, *byrgan*, to bury; *byrgan*, a tomb or sepulcher; allied to *beorgan*, to save.]

1. To deposit a deceased person in the grave; to inter a corpse; to entomb.
2. To cover with earth, as seed sown.
3. To hide; to conceal; to overwhelm; to cover with anything; as, to bury any one in the ruins of a city.
4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement; as, to bury one's self in a monastery or in solitude.
5. To commit to the water; to deposit in the ocean; as dead bodies buried in the deep.
6. To place one thing within another.
This name so buried in her. *Shak.*
7. To forget and forgive; to hide in oblivion; as, to bury an injury.

To bury the hatchet, in the striking metaphorical language of American Indians, is to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace.

BURYING, *ppr.* Interring; hiding; covering with earth; overwhirling.

BURYING, *n.* The act of interring the dead; sepulture. John xii. 7.

BURYING-PLACE, *n.* A grave-yard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a church-yard.

BUSH, *n.* [D. *busch*; G. *busch*; Dan. *bush*; Sw. *buska*; It. *bosco*; Sp. *bosque*; Port. *bosque*; whence Sp. *boscage*, Fr. *bocage*, It. *boscata*, a grove or cluster of trees. Qu. Gr. *βόσκη*, L. *pasco*, originally, to feed on sprouts.]

1. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. With hunters, a fox tail. *Spenser. Walter. Eneye. Jsh.*
2. An assemblage of branches interwoven. *Eneye.*

3. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. Hence, since the branch has been discontinued, a coronated frame of wood hung out as a tavern sign, is so called. Hence the English proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." *Eneye.*

[I know not that this word is thus used in the U. States.]

4. A circle of metal let into the sheaves of such blocks as have iron pins, to prevent their wearing. *Mar. Dict.*

This word when applied to sheaves is called *bush*, but when applied to the circular iron of a cart wheel is, in America, called a *bor*. Qu. It. *bosso*, the box-tree; *bossolo*, a little box. Johnson writes it *bushel*.

BUSH, *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy.

BUSH, *v. t.* To furnish a block with a bush.
BUSHIEL, *n.* [Fr. *boisseau*; Arm. *bocael*; Norm. *bussel*; probably from *boiste*, *boite*, a box; It. *bossola*, that is, a little box.]

A dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks. The standard English bushel, by Stat. 12. Henry VII., contains eight gallons of wheat, each gallon eight pounds of wheat, troy weight, the pound, twelve ounces troy, the ounce, twenty sterlings, and the sterling, thirty-two grains of wheat growing in the middle of the ear. The contents are 2145.6 solid inches, equivalent to 1131 ounces and 14 pennyweights troy. *Eneye.*

The English bushel is used also in the U. States.

Bushel signifies both the quantity or capacity, and the vessel which will contain the quantity.

2. In popular language, a large quantity indefinitely. *Johnson.*

3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel; in America, called a box. [See *Bush*.]

BUSH-ELAGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Not used in the U. States.]

BUSHINESS, *n.* [from *bush*, *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy, thick or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

BUSH-MAN, *n.* [D. *bosch-man*.] A woodsman; a name which the Dutch give to the wild and ferocious inhabitants of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope.

BUSHMENT, *n.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes. [Not used.]

BUSHY, *a.* [from *bush*.] Full of branches; thick and spreading, like a bush; as a bushy beard or briar. *Bacon.*

2. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. *Dryden.*

BUSHED, *pp.* of *bushy*; pron. *bis'ized*.

BUSINESS, *a.* *bis'ness*. [See *Busy*.] Without business; at leisure; unemployed. *Shak.*

BUSILY, *adv.* *bis'zily*. With constant occupation; actively; earnestly; as, to be busily employed.

2. With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity; unfortunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

BUSINESS, *n.* *bis'ness*. [See *Busy*.] Employment; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men, for the purpose of profit or improvement—a word of extensive use and indefinite signification. *Business* is a particular occupation, as agriculture, trade, mechanic art, or profession, and when used of a particular employment, the word admits of the plural number, *businesses*. *Business* is also a temporary employment.

2. Affairs; concerns; as, a man leaves his business in an unsettled state.

3. The subject of employment; that which engages the care and attention.

You are so much the business of our souls. *Dryden.*

4. Serious engagement; important occupation, in distinction from trivial affairs.

It should be the main business of life to serve God, and obey his commands.

5. Concern; right of action or interposing. "What business has a man with the disputes of others?"

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.
Fitness to govern is a perplexed business. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be done; employment of importance to one's interest, opposed to amusement; as, we have no business in town.

They were far from the Zidonians and had no business with any one. *Judges.*

8. Duty, or employment that duty enjoins. A lawyer's business is to do justice to his clients.

To do the business for a man, is to kill, destroy or ruin him.

BUSK, *n.* [Fr. *busque*.] A piece of steel or

whale bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays; a word dependent on fashion. *Donne.*

BUSK, *n.* A bush. [Not used.]

BUSK, *v. i.* To be active or busy. This is probably the Saxon word *byrgan*, to busy, or the Sp. *buscar*, to search. *Busk* is still used in America. [See *Busy*.] Fairfax uses it in the sense of *prepare*, transitively, "to busk them for the battle."

BUSKET, *n.* A small bush, or a compartment of shrubs in a garden. *Spenser.*

BUSKIN, *n.* A kind of half boot, or high shoe, covering the foot and leg to the middle and tied underneath the knee, worn by actors in tragedy on the stage. The buskins of the ancients had very thick soles, to raise the actors and actresses to the stature of the persons they represented. *Eneye.*

2. In classic authors, the word is used for tragedy.

BUSKINED, *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton. Pope.*

BUSKY, *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs; generally written *bosky*. [See *Bush*.] *Shak.*

BUSS, *n.* [Per. *بوسیدن* *bosidan*; Ar.

باس *bausa*, to kiss; L. *basio*; Fr. *baiser*; Norm. *baser*; Sp. *besar*; Port. *bejar*; It. *baciare*; D. *poeten*; to kiss. The verb may be from the noun, and perhaps from the name of the lip; at any rate, from the same radical sense, to push; Per. *پاز*, the lip; W. and Ir. *bus*, the lip; D. *poca*, a kiss, a puss, a fur-tippet, a girl; Sp. *besa*, a kiss; Port. *beijo*, the lip; *beijo*, a kiss; It. *bacio*. This word, so venerable for its antiquity and general use, has fallen into disrepute.]

A kiss; a salute with the lips.

2. [D. *buis*; G. *buse*; Russ. *busa*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burthen, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end; used in the herring fishery. *Eneye. Mar. Dict.*

BUSS, *v. t.* To kiss; to salute with the lips. *Shak.*

BUST, *n.* [It. and Sp. *busto*; Fr. *buste*; L. *bustum*.]

In sculpture, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders and stomach; ordinarily placed on a pedestal or console. In speaking of an antique, we say the head is marble and the bust porphyry or bronze; that is, the shoulders and stomach. The Italians use the word for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips. *Eneye.*

BUSTARD, *n.* [hus and *tarda*; It. *otarda*; Fr. *otarde*. Ancient Celtic, *tarda*. Plin. 10. 22.]

The *tarda*, a species of fowl of the grallie order, and genus *Otis*. This fowl grows to the weight of 25 or 27 pounds, with a breadth of wing of six or seven feet. It inhabits England, feeding on green corn and other vegetables, and on earth-worms. It runs fast and takes flight with difficulty. *Eneye.*

BUSTLE, *v. i.* *bus'l*. [This word may be allied to *busy*, or to L. *festinare*.]

To stir quick; to be very active; to be