

which was the payment of a certain quantity of provisions to the lord. In lieu of this, the tenant now pays six pence an acre.

BORDURE, *n.* In heraldry, a tract or compass of metal, color or fur, within the escutcheon, and around it.

BORÉ, *v. t.* [*Sax. borian*; *Sw. bora*; *D. boeren*; *Ger. bohren*; *Dan. bore*; *to bore*; *D. boor*; *Ger. bohren*; *Dan. bore*, a bore; *L. foro* and *perforo*, to bore, to perforate; *Russ. burav*, a bore; *Gr. ὀρυζω*, to pierce or transfix; also, to pass over, in which sense it coincides with *ferry*. The Celtic *bor*, bear, a spit, *L. veru*, iron thrusting or piercing, coincide in elements with this root. Pers. *ساز* a borer.]

1. To perforate or penetrate a solid body and make a round hole by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument. Hence, to make hollow; to form a round hole; as, to bore a cannon.

2. To eat out or make a hollow by gnawing or corroding, as a worm.

3. To penetrate or break through by turning or labor; as, to bore through a crowd.

BORÉ, *v. i.* To be pierced or penetrated by an instrument that turns; as, this timber does not bore well or is hard to bore.

2. To pierce or enter by boring; as, an auger bores well.

3. To push forward toward a certain point.

Boring to the west. Dryden.

4. With *horsemen*, a horse bores, when he carries his nose to the ground. Diet.

5. In a *transitive* or *intransitive* sense, to pierce the earth with scooping irons, which, when drawn out, bring with them samples of the different strata, through which they pass. This is a method of discovering veins of ore and coal without opening a mine.

BORÉ, *n.* The hole made by boring. Hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol or other fire-arm; the caliber; whether formed by boring or not.

2. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger, gimlet or winble.

BORÉ, *n.* A tide, swelling above another tide.

A sudden influx of the tide into a river or narrow strait.

BORÉ, *pret. of bear.* [See *Bear*.]

BORÉ-COLE, *n.* A species of *Brassica* or cabbage.

BORÉAL, *a.* [*L. borealis*. See *Boreas*.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

BORÉAS, *n.* [*L. boreas*; *Gr. Boreas*, the north wind; *Russ. borja*, boreans, and *borja*, a storm or tempest; *buran*, a tempest with snow. The *Russ.* gives the radical sense.]

The northern wind; a cold northerly wind.

BORED, *pp.* Perforated by an auger or other turning instrument; made hollow.

BORÉE, *n.* [*Fr.*] A certain dance, or movement in common time, of four crotchets in a bar; always beginning in the last quarter or last crotchet of the measure.

Bushy.

BORER, *n.* One who bores; also an instrument to make holes with by turning.

2. Terebelli, the piercer, a genus of sea worms, that pierce wood.

BORN, *pp. of bear*. Brought forth, as an animal. A very useful distinction is observed by good authors, who, in the sense of *produced* or brought forth, write this word *born*; but in the sense of *carried*, write it *borne*. This difference of orthography renders obvious the difference of pronunciation.

1. To be born, is to be produced or brought into life. "Man is born to trouble." A man born a prince or a beggar. It is followed by *of*, before the mother or ancestors.

Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. Job xiv.

2. To be born, or *born again*, is to be regenerated and renewed; to receive spiritual life. John iii.

BORNE, *pp. of bear*. Carried; conveyed; supported; defrayed.

BORNE, *n.* The more correct orthography of *born*, a limit or boundary. [See *Born*.]

BO-RO-N, *n.* The combustible base of boracic acid.

BOROUGH, *n.* *bur-ro*. [*Goth. bairgs*; *Sax. burg*, burh, beorh, beorg, byrig; *Ir. brog*; *Fr. bourg*; *It. borgo*; *Sp. burgo*; *D. burg* and *berg*; *Dan. borg*; *Arm. bourg*; *G.*

burg and *berg*; *Gr. ἄργος*; *Ar. جرج*]

Sans. burra. This word, in Saxon, is interpreted a hill, heap, mountain, fortification, castle, tower, city, house and tomb. Hence *Perga*, in Pamphylia, *Bergen*, in Norway, *Burgos*, in Spain, and probably *Prague*, in Bohemia. In *W. hier*, *hier*, signifies a wall, rampart, or work for defense, and *burdaids* is a burgess. But the original sense probably is found in the verb, *Sax. beorgan*, *D. and G. bergen*, *Russ. beregu*, to keep, or save, that is, to make close or secure. Hence it coincides with *park*, and *L. parvus*, saving. See the next word. If the noun is the primary word, denoting hill, this is from throwing together, collecting; a sense allied to that of making fast or close.]

Originally, a fortified city or town; hence a hill, for hills were selected for places of defense. But in later times, the term city was substituted to denote an episcopal town, in which was the see of a bishop, and that of *Borough* was retained for the rest. At present, the name is given appropriately to such towns and villages as send representatives or burgesses to Parliament. Some boroughs are incorporated, others are not. Blackstone. *Encyclop.*

BOROUGH, *n.* *bur-ro*. [*Sax. borh*, a surety; *burgian*, to borrow; *burg*, interest; *burga*, a debtor, a surety; *borgued*, a promise or bond for appearance, a pledge; *burg-byre*, burg-break, violation of pledge; *borg-hand*, *borg-hand*, a surety or bail; *borg-ga*, to keep, guard or preserve; *G. borgen*, *D. id.*, to borrow. See the preceding word.]

In *Saxon* times, a main pledge, or association of men, who were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other, and if any offense was com-

mitted in their district, they were bound to have the offender forthcoming. The association of ten men was called a *tithing*, or *decenary*; the presiding man was called the *tithing man*, or *head-borough*; or in some places, *borsholder*, *borough's elder*. This society was called also *friburg*, free burg, frank pledge. Ten tithings formed a hundred, consisting of that number of sureties, and this denomination is still given to the districts, comprehended in the association. The term seems to have been used both for the society and for each surety. The word *main*, land, which is attached to this society, or their mutual assurance, indicates that the agreement was ratified by shaking hands.

Spelman. Blackstone. Cowel. Some writers have suggested that the application of this word to towns sprung from these associations, and of course was posterior to them in time. See *Encyclop.* Art. *Borough*. But the word was used for a town or castle in other nations, and in Asia, doubtless long before the origin of the *frank pledge*.

In Connecticut, this word, *borough*, is used for a town or a part of a town, or a village, incorporated with certain privileges, distinct from those of other towns and of cities; as the *Borough* of Bridgeport.

In Scotland, a borough is a body corporate, consisting of the inhabitants of a certain district, erected by the Sovereign, with a certain jurisdiction.

Boroughs are erected to be held of the sovereign, as is generally the case of royal boroughs; or of the superior of the lands included, as in the case of boroughs of regality and barony. Royal boroughs are generally erected for the advantage of trade.

Encyclop. **BOROUGH-ENGLISH**, is a customary descent of lands and tenements to the youngest son, instead of the eldest; or if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

Blackstone. Cowel. **Borough-head**, the same as *head-borough*, the chief of a borough.

BOROUGH-HOLDER, *n.* A head-borough; a borsholder.

BOROUGH-MASTER, *n.* The mayor, governor or bailiff of a borough.

BORRACHIO, *n.* The caoutchouc, India rubber, or elastic gum. [See *Caoutchouc*.]

BORRELISTS, *n.* In church history, a sect of Christians in Holland, so called from Borrel, their founder, who reject the use of the sacraments, public prayer and all external worship. They lead a very austere life.

Encyclop. **BORROW**, *v. t.* [*Sax. borgian*, to borrow; *D. borgen*, to borrow, lend or trust; *Ger. borgen*, the same; *Dan. borgen*, to borrow; *borgen*, bail, surety, pledge, warrant, main-penior; *borg*, trust, credit; *Sw. borgen*, a giving bail; *borg*, a fortress. The primary sense is, to make fast or secure.]

1. To take from another by request and consent, with a view to use the thing taken for a time, and return it, or if the thing taken is to be consumed or transferred in the use, then to return an equivalent in kind; as, to borrow a book, a sum of money, or a loaf of bread. It is opposed to *lend*.