

BRUIT, *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad.

*Obs.* Raleigh.

BRUMAL, *n.* [*L. bruma*, winter, *brunnalis*].

Span. *bruma*, winter, fog or mist.]

Belonging to the winter.

BROME, *n.* [*Fr. brume*; *Sp. bruma*. See

*Brumal*.]

Mist; fog; vapors. [*Little used*.]

BRUN, BURN. A river or stream. *Obs.*

BRUNET. } *n.* [*Fr. from brun*, brown.]

BRUNETTE, } *n.* See *Brown*.] A woman

with a brown or dark complexion.

BRUNION, *n.* [*Fr. brugnion*.] A sort of

fruit between a plum and a peach.

Bruswick green. An ammoniac-muriate of

copper, used for paper hangings and in oil

painting.

BRUNT, *n.* [*Dan. brynde*, and *brunst*, ardor,

ardency, burning heat. It is the Dutch

*brand*, fire, flame, ardor, from the com-

mon root of *burn*, *breinan*, *brand*. This

shows the radical sense of *burn*. See

*Burn*.]

1. The heat, or utmost violence of an onset;

the strength or violence of any contention;

as the *brunt* of a battle.

2. The force of a blow; violence; shock of

any kind.

3. A sudden effort.

BRUSH, *n.* [*Fr. brosse*; *It. brusca*; *Sp.*

*brusca*, *brusa*; probably allied to *bronce*.

*W. brues*, thicket, branching, from *brues*,

vigor, luxuriance, or *prys*, brushwood.

A brush is primarily sprouts, shoots.]

1. An instrument for cleaning any thing of

dust and dirt by light rubbing, as floors,

furniture, boots, &c. Brushes originally

were made of shrubs or small branches of

trees tied together, and such are yet used

for coarse purposes. But the materials

most used are bristles set in wood. Paint-

ers use a small brush to lay colors on their

large pieces. Silver smiths use a wire-

brush for scrubbing silver, copper or brass,

in order to gilding; and there is a method

of staining leather by rubbing the color

on the skin with a brush.

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brush-

wood; a sense common in the *U. States*.

3. The small trees and shrubs of a wood;

or a thicket of small trees.

1. A skirmish; a slight encounter; also, an

assault; a shock, or rude treatment, from

collision; as we say *a scouring, a rub*.

5. In electricity, the luminous appearance of

electric matter issuing in diverging rays

from a point.

6. A tail; as the *brush* of a fox.

BRUSH, *v. t.* To sweep or rub with a brush;

as, to *brush* a hat.

2. To strike as with a brush; to strike lightly,

by passing over the surface, without in-

jury, or impression; as, to *brush* the arm in

passing; to *brush* the briny flood.

3. To paint with a brush; hence, to *brush*

up is often used for cleansing in general.

4. With off, to remove by brushing, as, to

*brush off* dust; also, to carry away by an

act like that of brushing, or by passing

over lightly, as by wind.

5. To move as a brush; to pass over with a

light contact.

BRUSH, *v. i.* To move nimbly in haste; to

move so lightly as scarcely to be perceiv-

ed; as, to *brush* by.

2. To move or skim over, with a slight

contact, or without much impression.

BRUSHED, *pp.* Rubbed with a brush;

struck lightly.

BRUSHER, *n.* One who brushes.

BRUSHING, *pp.* Sweeping or rubbing

with a brush; striking gently; moving

nimbly in haste; skimming over lightly.

BRUSHING, *a.* Brisk; light; as a *brush-*

ing gallop.

BRUSHLIKE, *a.* [*brush* and *like*.] Resem-

bling a brush.

BRUSHWOOD, *n.* [*brush* and *wood*.]

Brush; a thicket or coppice of small trees

and shrubs; also, branches of trees cut off.

BRUSHY, *a.* Resembling a brush; rough;

sluggish; having long hair.

BRUSK, *a.* [*Fr. brusque*.] Rude; rough.

BRUSTLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. brustian*, to crackle;

*G. brausen*; *Dan. bruser*; *Sw. brusa*;

from the root of *rastle*.]

To crackle; to make a small crackling

noise; to *rattle*, as a silk garment; to va-

pour, as a bully.

BRUSTLING, *pp.* Crackling; rustling;

vaporing.

BRUT, *v. i.* [*Fr. brouter*.] To browse. [*Not*

*in use*.]

BRUTAL, *a.* [*See Brute*.] Pertaining to a

brute; as *brutal* nature.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish; un-

feeling like a brute; merciless; as *brutal*

courage; *brutal* manners.

BRUTALITY, *n.* Inhumanity; savage-

ness; churlishness; insensibility to pity

or shame.

BRUTALIZE, *v. t.* To make brutal, chur-

ish or inhuman.

All cruel punishments *brutalize* the heart.

BRUTALIZE, *v. i.* To become brutal, in-

human, or coarse and beastly.

BRUTALLY, *adv.* Cruelly; inhumanly; in

a coarse, churlish, or brutal manner.

BRUTE, *a.* [*Fr. brut*, from *L. brutus*,

senseless, irrational; *It.* and *Sp. bruto*.

This word may be the Ch. *brut*, foreign,

strange, as the ancients expressed wild-

ness and savagery by verbs which sig-

nify to depart or be distant.]

1. Senseless; unconscious; as the *brute*

earth.

2. Irrational; ferine; as a *brute* beast.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts; as *brute*

violence.

4. Rough; uncivilized; insensible; as a

*brute* philosopher.

BRUTE, *n.* A beast; any animal destitute

of reason, and of course the word com-

prehends all animals except man, but is

applied mostly to the larger beasts.

2. A brutal person; a savage in heart or

manners; a low bred, unfeeling man.

BRUTE, *v. t.* for *bruit*, to report. [*Not*

*used*.]

BRUTELY, *adv.* In a rude manner.

BRUTENESS, *n.* Brutality. *Obs.*

BRUTIFY, *v. t.* To make a person a brute;

to make senseless, stupid or unfeeling.

BRUTISH, *a.* Like a brute or beast; as a

*brutish* form.

2. Insensible; stupid; as *brutish* men.

3. Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

4. Gross; carnal; bestial.

5. Ignorant; uncivilized; untaught.

BRUTISHLY, *adv.* In the manner of a

brute; grossly; irrationally; stupidly;

savagely.

BRUTISHNESS, *n.* Stupidity; insensi-

bility; brutality; savageness; the qual-

ity of a brute.

BRUYONY, *n.* [*L. bryonia*; *Gr. βρυονία*.]

White yalap; a genus of plants of several

species. The root of the rough or white

bryony is a strong irritating cathartic.

Black-bryony is a genus of plants, called *Tamus*.

BUB, *n.* A cant word for strong malt liquor.

BUB, *v. t.* To throw out in bubbles. [*Not*

*used*.]

BUBBLE, *n.* [*D. bobbel*; *Sw. bubla*; from

swelling, inflation.]

1. A small bladder or vesicle of water or

other fluid inflated with air.

2. Any thing that wants firmness or solid-

ity; a vain project; that which is more

specious than real. Hence, a false show;

a cheat or fraud.

3. A delusive scheme of speculation; an

empty project to raise money on imagina-

ry grounds; as the South Sea bubble.

4. A person deceived by an empty project.

BUBBLE, *v. i.* To rise in bubbles, as liquors

when boiling or agitated.

2. To run with a gurgling noise; as a

boiling stream.

BUBBLE, *v. t.* To cheat; to deceive or im-

pose on.

BUBBLER, *n.* One who cheats.

BUBBY, *n.* [*from the same root as bub-*

*ble* and *bubo*.] A woman's breast.

BUBO, *n.* [*Gr. βουβων*, *L. bubo*, a swelling.]

A tumor or abscess with inflammation, which

arises in certain glandular parts of the body,

as in the groin, or armpit.

BUBONOCELE, *n.* [*Gr. βουβων*, the groin,

and *οίδημα*, a tumor.]

Hernia inguinalis, or inguinal rupture; a

tumor in the groin, formed by a prolapsus

of the intestines or omentum or both,

through the processes of the peritoneum

and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUBKLE, *n.* A red pimple.

BUCALCA, *n.* A flat fresh-water fish, of a

circular form and a silvery color.

BUCANEEER, } [*Fr. boucaner*, to boil

BUCANIER, } *n.* fish or flesh, to hunt

oxen for their skins.]

Primarily, a bucanier is said to be one who

dries and smokes flesh or fish after the

manner of the Indians. The name was

first given to the French settlers in Haiti

or Hispaniola, whose business was to hunt

wild cattle and swine. It was afterwards