

of about ten parts of copper to one of tin, or according to Thomson, three parts to one, and usually a small portion of brass or zinc; used for making bells.

*Encyc.*

**BELL-PEPPER**, *n.* [*bell* and *pepper*.] A name of the Guinea pepper, a species of Capsicum. This is the red pepper of the Africans, and most proper for pickling.

*Encyc.*

**BELL-RINGER**, *n.* One whose business is to ring a church or other bell.

**BELL-SHAPED**, *a.* [*bell* and *shape*.] Having the form of a bell.

*Botany.*

**BELL-WETHER**, *n.* [*bell* and *wether*.] A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

**BELL-WORT**, *n.* A plant, the *Uvularia*.

*Mahlenberg.*

**BEL-LADONNA**, *n.* A plant, a species of *Atropa*, or deadly nightshade.

*Lee.*

**BEL-LATRIX**, *n.* [*L.*] A ruddy, glittering star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of Orion; so named from its imagined influence in exciting war.

*Encyc.*

**BELLE**, *n.* *bel.* [*Fr.* from *L. bellus*, *It. bello*, *Sp. bello*, handsome, fine, whence to embellish; allied perhaps to *Russ. bילו*, white.]

A young lady. In popular use, a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

**BELL'ED**, *a.* Hung with bells.

**BELLES-LETTRES**, *n. plu. bel' letter*, or anglicised, *bell-letters*. [*Fr.* See *Belle* and *Letter*.]

Polite literature; a word of very vague signification. It includes poetry and oratory; but authors are not agreed to what particular branches of learning the term should be restricted.

*Encyc.*

**BELL-IBONE**, *n.* [*Fr. belle* and *bonne*.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.

*Spenser.*

**BELLIGERENT**, *a.* [*L. belliger*, warlike; *belligero*, to wage war; from *bellum*, war, and *gero*, to wage; part. *gerens*, *gerentis*, warring. *Gr. πολέμος*, war; *W. bel*, war, tumult; *belu*, to war, to wrangle.]

Waging war; carrying on war; as a belligerent nation.

*Quincy.*

**BELLIGERENT**, *n.* A nation, power or state carrying on war.

**BELLIGEROUS**, *a.* The same as belligerent. [*Not used.*]

*Feltham.*

**BELLING**, *n.* [*Sax. bellan*, to bellow.] The noise of a roe in rutting time; a huntsman's term.

*Diet.*

2. *a.* Growing or forming like a bell; growing full and ripe; used of hops; from *bell*.

*Ash.*

**BELLIPOTENT**, *a.* [*L. bellum*, war, and *potens*, powerful, *bellipotens*.]

Powerful or mighty in war. [*Little used.*]

*Diet.*

**BELLIQUE**, *a.* *bellee'k.* [*Old Fr.*] Warlike. [*Not used.*]

*Feltham.*

**BELL'ON**, *n.* A disease, attended with languor and intolerable griping of the bowels, common in places where lead ore is smelted.

*Encyc.*

**BELLO'NA**, *n.* [*from L. bellum*, war.] The goddess of war.

*Ant. Mythol.*

**BELL'OW**, *v. i.* [*Sax. bulgian*, *bulgean*; *W. ballow*; *L. bulo*; *D. bulken*; *Sw. blåa*; *Sax. bellan*, to bawl. See *Bawl*.]

1. To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull;

to make a loud outcry; to roar. In contempt, to vociferate or clamor.

2. To roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent; to make a loud, hollow, continued sound.

*Dryden.*

**BELL'OW**, *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

**BELL'OWING**, *ppr.* Making a loud hollow sound, as a bull, or as the roaring of billows.

**BELL'OWING**, *n.* A loud hollow sound or roar.

*Herbert.*

**BELL'OWS**, *n. sing. and plu.* [*Sax. bilg* or *bylg*, bellows; and *bilg*, *bylg*, a blown bladder, a bottle; *Goth. bulga*, *bylg*, *bylga*, a mail or budget; *L. bulga*; *Ir. bulg*, *bolg*, a bellows; *Ger. bulg*, a skin; *blase*, *bulg*, a bellows, that is, a blow-skin; *D. blasebulg*; *Sw. blasebulg*; *Dan. blasebulg*. See *Blaze*.] The word is properly in the singular number, *Goth bulga*, but is used also in the plural. It seems to be the same word as the *L. follis*, and probably from shooting out, swelling or driving, *W. bal*.]

An instrument, utensil or machine for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces and shops. It is so formed as by being dilated and contracted, to inhale air by a lateral orifice which is opened and closed with a valve, and to propel it through a tube upon the fire.

**BELL'OWS-FISH**, *n.* The trumpet-fish, about four inches long, with a long snout; whence its name.

*Diet. of Nat. Hist.*

**BELL'UINE**, *a.* [*L. bellinus*, from *bellua*, a beast.]

Beastly; pertaining to or like a beast; brutal. [*Little used.*]

*Atterbury.*

**BELLY**, *n.* [*Ir. bag*, the belly, a bag, pouch, budget, blister, bellows; *W. bely*, the belly, whence *bolina*, to belly, to gorge; *Arm. bolcu*, bowels. The primary sense is swelled, or a swell.]

1. That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. It is called also the abdomen or lower belly, to distinguish it from the head and breast, which are sometimes called *bellies*, from their cavity.

*Quincy.*

2. The part of a beast, corresponding to the human belly.

3. The womb. *Jer. i. 5.*

4. The receptacle of food; that which requires food, in opposition to the back.

Whose god is their belly. *Phil. iii.*

5. The part of any thing which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity, as of a harp or a bottle.

6. Any hollow inclosed place; as the belly of hell in *Jonah*.

7. In scripture, belly is used for the heart. *Prov. xviii. 8. xx. 30. John vii. 38. Carnal lusts, sensual pleasures. Rom. xvi. 18. Phil. iii. 19. The whole man. Tit. i. 12.*

*Brown. Cruden.*

**BEL'LY**, *v. t.* To fill; to swell out. *Shak.*

**BEL'LY**, *v. i.* To swell and become protuberant, like the belly; as, *bellying* goblets; *bellying* canvas.

*Dryden. Phillips.*

2. To strut.

**BELLY'ACHE**, *n.* [*belly* and *ache*.] Pain in the bowels; the colic. [*Vulgar.*]

**BELLY'ACHE BUSH** or **WEED**, *n.* A species of *Jatropha*.

**BELLY-BAND**, *n.* A band that encom-

passes the belly of a horse, and fastens the saddle; a girth.

*Sherwood.*

**BEL'LY-BOUND**, *a.* Diseased in the belly, so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

*Johnson.*

**BEL'LY-CHEER**, *n.* Good cheer. [*Not used.*]

*Chaucer.*

**BEL'LY-FRETTING**, *n.* The chafing of a horse's belly, with a fore girt.

2. A violent pain in a horse's belly, caused by worms.

*Diet.*

**BELLYFUL**, *n.* [*belly* and *full*.] As much as fills the belly, or satisfies the appetite. In familiar and ludicrous language, a great abundance; more than enough. [*Vulgar.*]

*Johnson.*

**BEL'LY-GOD**, *n.* [*belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly; that is, whose great business or pleasure is to gratify his appetite.

**BEL'LYING**, *ppr.* Enlarging capacity; swelling out, like the belly.

**BEL'LY-PINCHED**, *a.* [*See Pinch*.] Starved; pinched with hunger.

*Shak.*

**BEL'LY-ROLL**, *n.* [*See Roll*.] A roller protuberant in the middle, to roll land between ridges, or in hollows.

*Mortimer.*

**BEL'LY-SLAVE**, *n.* A slave to the appetite.

*Homily.*

**BEL'LY-TIMBER**, *n.* [*See Timber*.] Food; that which supports the belly.

*Vulgar.*

**BEL'LY-WORM**, *n.* [*See Worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly or stomach.

*Johnson.*

**BELOCK**, *v. t.* [*Sax. belucan*, from *loc*, a lock, with *be*.]

To lock or fasten as with a lock.

*Shak.*

**BEL'OMANCY**, *n.* [*Gr. βελοα*, an arrow, and *μαντεία*, divination.]

A kind of divination, practised by the ancient Scythians, Babylonians and other nations, and by the Arabians. A number of arrows, being marked, were put into a bag or quiver, and drawn out at random; and the marks or words on the arrow drawn determined what was to happen.

See *Ezek. xxi. 21.*

*Encyc.*

**BELO'NE**, *n.* [*Gr. βελονη*, a needle.] The gar, garfish, or sea-needle, a species of *Esox*. It grows to the length of two or three feet, with long pointed jaws, the edges of which are armed with small teeth.

*Encyc.*

**BELONG**, *v. i.* [*D. belangen*, to concern, *belang*, concern, interest, importance, of *be* and *lang*; *Ger. belangen*, to attain to, or come to; *enlangen*, to arrive, to come to, to concern, touch or belong; *Dan. anlangen*, to arrive at, to belong. In *Sax. gelungian* is to call or bring. The radical sense of *lang* is to extend or draw out, and with *be* or *an*, it signifies to extend to, to reach.]

1. To be the property of; as, a field belongs to Richard Roe; Jamaica belongs to G. Britain.

2. To be the concern or proper business of; to appertain; as, it belongs to John Doe to prove his title.

3. To be appendant to.

He went into a desert place belonging to Bethesda. *Luke ix.*

4. To be a part of, or connected with, though detached in place; as, a beam or rafter