

as a fetus; engendering; producing; educating.

BREEDING, *n.* The act of generating or of producing.

2. The raising of a breed or breeds; as, the farmer attends to the *breeding* of sheep.

3. Nurture; education; instruction; formation of manners.

She had her breeding at my father's charge. *Shak.*

4. *By way of eminence*, manners; knowledge of ceremony; deportment or behavior in the external offices and decencies of social life. Hence *good breeding* is politeness, or the qualifications which constitute genteel deportment.

BREEZE, *n.* [Sax. *brisa*, from its sound, resembling a breeze.]

A genus of flies or insects, technically called *Tabanus*. There are many species, but the most noted is the *botinus*, great horse-fly, whose mouth is armed with two hooks which penetrate the skin of an animal, while with a proboscis, like a sting, it sucks the blood.

BREEZE, *n.* [It. *brezza*, a cold, windy mist; Sp. *brisa*, a breeze; Sw. *brusa*, to be fervid, to boil, to murmur; Dan. *bruser*, to rush, roar or foam, to rise in waves; *brusen*, the rustling of the wind, a humming or buzzing, fermentation. In French sea language, *brise*, a breeze; Gr. *βρῆξ*, and *βρῆσις*, to boil; Fr. *brasser*, to brew; W. *brys* hasty, from *rhys*, a rushing. These words seem all to have a common root. See *Rush*.]

1. A light wind; a gentle gale.

From land a gentle breeze arose at night.

2. A shifting wind, that blows from the sea or from the land, for a certain time, by night or by day. Such breezes are common in the tropical regions, and in a good degree regular. The wind from the sea is called a *sea breeze*, and that from the land, a *land breeze*. In general, the sea breeze blows in the day time, and the land breeze at night. The like breezes are common, in the summer months, in the temperate latitudes.

BREEZE, *v. i.* To blow gently; a word common among seamen.

For now the breathing airs, from ocean born, Breeze up the bay, and lead the little horn. *Barlow.*

BREEZELESS, *a.* Motionless; destitute of breezes.

BREEZY, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as the *breezy* shore.

2. Subject to frequent breezes.

BREIHON, *n.* In *Irish*, a judge. In ancient times, the general laws of Ireland were called Brehon laws, unwritten like the common law of England. These laws were abolished by statute of Edward III.

BREISLAKITE, *n.* A newly discovered Vesuvian mineral, resembling a brownish or reddish brown down, which lines the small bubbles found in the lava of Scallano, and is found in cavities of the lava of Olcapano; named from Breislak, a celebrated Italian naturalist.

BREME, *n.* [Sax. *bremnan*, to murmur, to fret; L. *freno*.] Cruel; sharp. [Not used.]

BRENT, *v. t.* [Sax. *brennan*, to burn.] To burn. *Obs.*

BRENNAGE, *n.* [from *bran*.] In the middle ages, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord, in lieu of bran which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

BRENT or **BRANT**, *a.* [W. *bryn*, a hill; Stop: high. *Obs.* *Jaschm.*

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose, a fowl with a black neck and a white collar or line round it. [See *Brant*.]

2. *Burnt*. [See *Bren*.] *Obs.*

BREST or **BREAST**, *n.* In architecture, the member of a column, now usually called *torus* or *tore*. [See *Torus*.]

BREST-SUMMER, *n.* In architecture, a piece in the outward part of a wooden building, into which the girders are framed. This, in the ground floor, is called a *sill*, and in the garret floor, a *beam*.

BRET, *n.* A local name of the turbot, called also *burt* or *brut*.

BRET-FUL, *n.* Brindful. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

BRETHREN, *n. plu. of brother.* It is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language, in the place of *brothers*. [See *Brother*.]

BREVE, *n.* [It. *breve*; L. *brevis*; Sp. *breve*; Fr. *breve*, short. See *Brief*.]

1. In music, a note or character of time, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims. When dotted, it is equal to three semibreves.

2. In law, a writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court.

This word, in the latter sense, is more generally written *brief*.

BREVE, *n.* [from *breve*.] In the French customs, the grant of a favor or donation from the king, or the warrant evidencing the grant; a warrant; a brief, or commission. More particularly, a commission given to a subaltern officer, written on parchment, without seal.

2. A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above his pay. Thus a brevet major serves as a captain, and receives pay as such. Such commissions were given to the officers of the American Army at the close of the war, giving them a grade of rank above that which they had held during service.

Enye. Marshall's Life of Wash.

BREVIARY, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; L. *brevarium*, from *brevis*, short. See *Brief*.]

1. An abridgment; a compend; an epitome.

2. A book containing the daily service of the Romish church. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, third, sixth and ninth vespers, and the compline or post-communion. The Greeks also have a breviary.

BREVIAT, *n.* [See *Breve* and *Brief*.] A short compend; a summary.

BREVIATE, *v. t.* To abridge. [Not used.] [See *Abbréviate*.]

BREVITUDE, *n.* An abbreviation. [See *Brief*.]

BREVIER, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*; so called, says Johnson, from being originally used in printing a breviary.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between bourgeois and minion. It is much used in printing marginal notes.

BREVIPED, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, foot.] Having short legs, as a fowl.

BREVITY, *n.* A fowl having short legs. *Short. See Brief.*

1. Shortness; applied to time; as the *brevity* of human life.

2. Shortness; conciseness; contraction into few words; applied to discourses or writings.

BREW, *v. t.* [Sax. *briuan*, to brew; *bric*, broth; D. *brouwen*, to brew, to contrive, to mix; G. *brauen*. These seem to be contractions of the Gothic; Sw. *brugga*; Dan. *bruggen*, to brew. The Russ. has *burchu*. The Welch has *bruc*, a boiling, stir, tumult, from *rhuc*, something rough; and it also has *berwi*, to boil, or bubble, whence *berwezu*, to brew, from *bar*, fury, impulse. Our word *brew* seems to be directly from the Saxon. The sense is, to stir, boil, or agitate with violence.]

1. In a general sense, to boil, and mix; hence in Saxon, it signifies broth or pottage; Old Eng. *brewis*.

2. In a more restricted sense, to make beer, ale or other similar liquor from malt; or to prepare a liquor from malt and hops, and in private families, from other materials, by steeping, boiling and fermentation.

3. To mingle.

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*

4. To contrive; to plot; as, to *brew mischief*.

5. To put in a state of preparation. *Qu.*

BREW, *v. i.* To be in a state of preparation; as, to be mixing, forming or collecting; as, a storm *brews* in the west. In this sense I do not recollect the use of the verb, in a transitive sense, and generally the participle only is used; as, a storm *is brewing*.

2. To perform the business of brewing or making beer; as, she can *brew*, wash and bake.

BREW, *n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. *Bacon.*

BREWAGE, *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed. *Shak.*

BREWED, *pp.* Mixed, steeped and fermented; made by brewing.

BREWER, *n.* One whose occupation is to prepare malt liquors; one who brews.

BREWERY, *n.* A brew-house; the house and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

BREW-HOUSE, *n.* [brew and house.] A brewery; a house appropriated to brewing.

BREWING, *pp.* Preparing malt liquor.

2. In a state of mixing, forming or preparing; as, a storm *is brewing*. *Pope.*

3. Contriving; preparing; as, a scheme *is brewing*. *Wotton.*

BREWING, *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops.

2. The quantity brewed at once. *Bacon.*

3. Among seamen, a collection of black diets portending a storm. *Mar. Dict.*

BREWIS, *n.* Broth; pottage. *Obs.*

2. A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. *Bailey. Johnson.*