

BURG'ESS, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *burg*.]

1. An inhabitant of a borough, or walled town; or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough. *Blackstone.*

2. A representative of a borough in parliament. *Id.*

3. A magistrate of certain towns. *Encyc.*

4. Before the revolution, the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, were called *burgesses*, as the *House of Burgesses*. It is now called the *House of Delegates*.

BURG'ESS-SHIP, *n.* The state or quality of a burgess. *South.*

BURGH, *n.* *burg*. A different orthography of *burg*, *borough*, which see.

BURGH-BOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *bote*.] In old laws, a contribution towards the building or repairing of castles, or walls, for the defense of a city or town. *Encyc.*

BURGH-BRECH, *n.* [*burgh* and *breach*.] A fine imposed on a *burgh*, for a breach of the peace. *English.*

BURGH'ER, *n.* [from *burg*.] An inhabitant of a *burgh* or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman. In *America*, it is applied to any native citizen, especially in the state of New-York.

BURGH'ER-SHIP, *n.* The state or privilege of a *burgher*.

BURGH-MASTER, *n.* [*burgh* and *master*.] A *burgomaster*; also, an officer in the *minnies*, who directs and lays out the meers for the workmen, called also *baillif* and *bar-master*. *Encyc.*

BURGH-MOTE, *n.* [*burgh* and *mote*, meeting.] The court of a *burgh* or borough. *Encyc.*

BURGLAR, *n.* [*burgh* or *burg*, a house, and *Arm. laer*, a thief; whence *Fr. larron*.] One guilty of nocturnal house breaking; one who breaks and enters a mansion house, with intent to commit a felony. *Coke.*

BURGLARIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to burglary; constituting the crime of burglary.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglari-ous* entry. *Blackstone.*

BURGLARIOUSLY, *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar. *Blackstone.*

BURGLARY, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal house breaking, with an intent to commit a felony. To constitute this crime, the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not day-light enough to discern a man's face. It must be in a mansion house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the mansion. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, or lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and a putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. The act must also be done with an intent to commit felony. *Blackstone.*

BURGMAS'TER, *n.* [*burg* and *master*.] A *burgh-master*; a magistrate or one employed in the government of a city. The *burgomasters* are the chief magistrates of the great towns, in Holland, Flanders and Germany.

BUR-GRAVE, *n.* [*burg* and *G. graf*, *D. graf*, an earl.]

In some European countries, an hereditary governor of a town or castle.

BURGUNDY, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy in France. *Shenstone.* *Burgundy pitch* is turpentine boiled down to a firmer consistence.

BURH, is the same as *burg*, *burgh*, with the aspirate. It is Saxon, and signifies a city, a castle, a house, or tower. Hence in composition it signifies defense, protection; as *evenburh*, (*queen-burh*) a woman ready to assist; *Cuthburh*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BURIAL, *n.* *ber'ial*. [See *Bury*.] The act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water; as, to *bury* seed in the earth.

3. The church service for funerals. *Johnson.*

BURIAL-PLACE, *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard.

BURIER, *n.* *ber'ier*. One who buries a deceased person. *Shak.*

BURIN, *n.* [Fr. *burin*; Port. *boril*; *It. bulino*.]

A graver; an instrument for engraving. *Johnson.*

BURL, *v. t.* [See *Burly*.] To dress cloth as fillers do. *Johnson.*

2. To pick knots and loose threads off from cloth. *Jish.*

BURLACE, *n.* [A contraction of *burlais*.] A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BURLER, *n.* A dresser of cloth.

BURLESQUE, *a.* [Fr. *lt. burlesco*, from *burle*, to jest or scoff; *burlesco*, a wag, a jester. The termination *esque* answers to *Eng. ish*.]

Jocular; tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a trifling subject is treated with gravity.

BURLESQUE, *n.* Ludicrous representation; a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, which tends to excite laughter or ridicule.

2. A composition in which a trifling subject or low incident is treated with great gravity, as a subject of great dignity or importance; or a composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous or ridiculous; as in Virgil's *Travestie*, the *Lutrin* of Boileau, Butler's *Hudibras* and Trumbull's *McFingal*.

BURLESQUE, *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; *BURLESK*, *n.* To make ludicrous by representation; as by treating a low or trifling subject with great gravity.

BURLESQUER, *n.* One who burlesques; *BURLESKER*, *n.* or turns to ridicule.

BURLETTA, *n.* [Italian. See *Burlesque*, *Burly*.]

A comic opera; a musical entertainment.

BURLINESS, *n.* [See *Burly*.] Bulk; bluster. *Johnson.*

BURLY, *a.* [The sense probably is *swelled*. Hence it accords with Russ. *burlyu*, to be

noisy, to swell as sound. Qu. *W. broliano*. See *Burlesque*.]

Great in size; bulky; tumid; falsely great; boisterous. *Dryden. Cowley.*

This word is obsolete or nearly so in America; but *burly-burly* is common in vulgar use, for noise, confusion, uproar.

BURN, *v. t. pret.* and *pp.* *burned* or *burnt*. [Sax. *bernan*, *burnan* or *byrnan*, to burn; *bryne*, a burning, fire, ardor; Sw. *brinna*, *bränna*; G. *brennen*; D. *branden*; Dan. *brander*, from *brand*; L. *pruna*, and perhaps, *furnus*, *forax*, a furnace. The primary sense is, to rage, to act with violent excitement.]

1. To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; frequently with *up*; as, to *burn up* wood.

2. To expel the volatile parts and reduce to charcoal by fire; as, to *burn* wood into coal. Hence, in popular language, to *burn* a *kiln* of wood, is to char the wood.

3. To cleanse of soot by burning; to inflame; as, to *burn* a chimney; an extensive use of the word.

4. To harden in the fire; to bake or harden by heat; as, to *burn* bricks or a brickkiln.

5. To scorch; to affect by heat; as, to *burn* the clothes or the legs by the fire; to *burn* meat or bread in cookery.

6. To injure by fire; to affect the flesh by heat.

7. To dry up or dissipate; with *up*; as, to *burn up* tears. *Dryden.*

8. To dry excessively; to cause to wither by heat; as, the sun *burns* the grass or plants.

9. To heat or inflame; to affect with excessive stimulus; as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach.

10. To affect with heat in cookery, so as to give the food a disagreeable taste. Hence the phrase *burnt*.

11. To calcine with heat or fire; to expel the volatile matter from substances, so that they are easily pulverized; as, to *burn* oyster shells, or lime-stone.

12. To affect with excess of heat; as, the fever *burns* a patient.

13. To subject to the action of fire; to heat or dry; as, to *burn* colors. *Encyc.*

To *burn up*, to consume entirely by fire.

To *burn out*, to burn till the fuel is all consumed.

BURN, *v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; as, the mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

O prince! O wherefore *burn* your eyes? *Rome.*

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire; as, to *burn* with anger or love. *Thomson.*

4. To act with destructive violence, as fire. Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Psalms lxxxix.*

5. To be in commotion; to rage with destructive violence.

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*. *Pope.*

6. To be heated; to be in a glow; as, the face *burns*.

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat, pain or acidity; as, the heart *burns*.

8. To feel excess of heat; as, the flesh *burns* by a fire; a patient *burns* with a fever.

To *burn out*, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.