To happen ill to. [Not in use.] Shak BESME'ARING, ppr. Bedaubing; soiling: BESHUT, v. t. To shut up. [Not used.] BESMIRCH v. t. [be and smirch.] To soil; Chaucer

BESFDE, prep. [be and side, by the side.] 1. At the side of a person or thing; near as, sit down beside me, or beside the stream. 2. Over and above; distinct from.

Beside all this, between us and you, there is

a great gulf fixed. Luke xvi. 3. On one side; out of the regular course or order: not according to, but not contrary. It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.

4. Out of; in a state deviating from; as, to put one beside his patience. Hence,

5. With the reciprocal pronoun, beside one's self is out of the wits or senses; out of the order of reason, or of rational beings. Paul, thou art beside thyself. Acts xxvi.

BESI'DES, prep. Over and above; separate or distinct from.

And there was a famine in the land, besides the first famine, Gen. xxvi.

Note. This word, though radically the same as beside, and a corruption of it, ought not to be confounded with it, for it is never used in the senses explained under beside, except in the second.

BESIDE, adv. Moreover; more than BESIDES, adv. that; over and above;

or in what has been mentioned. Besides, you know not what is the fate of

your friend The men said to Lot, hast thou here any be-

sides? Gen. xix. To all beside, as much an empty shade,

An Eugene living, as a Cesar dead. These sentences may be considered as elliptical.

BESID'ERY, n. A species of pear. Johnson.

BESIE'GE, v. t. [be and siege; Fr. siege, and assieger, to besiege. See Siege.]

I. To lay siege to ; to beleaguer ; to beset, or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender, either by famine or by violent attacks; as, to besiege a castle or city.

2. To beset; to throng round.

BESIE/GED, pp. Surrounded or beset with hostile troops.

BESIE GER, n. One who lays siege, or is employed in a siege.

BESIE GING, ppr. Laying siege; surrounding with armed forces.

BESIE GING, a. Surrounding in a hostile manner; employed in a siege; as a besieg-

ing army. BESIT', v. t. [be and sit.] To suit; to be-

come. [Not used.] Spenser. BESLAVE, v. t. To subjugate; to enslave. [. Vot used.] Bp. Hall.

BESLIME, v. t. To daub with slime : to soil. Not used. B. Jonson.

BESLUB BER, v. t. [be and slubber, slabber. To soil or smear with spittle, or any thing BESPAT TERED, pp. Spattered over 2, running from the mouth or nosc. [Vul soiled with dirt and water; aspersed; running from the mouth or nose. [Vul-

BESME'AR, v. t. [be and smear.] To bedaub ; to overspread with any viscous, glutinous, matter, or with any soft substance that adheres. Hence, to foul; to soil.

BESME'ARED, pp. Bedaubed; overspread with any thing soft, viscous, or adhesive;

BESME'ARER, n. One that besmears.

to foul; to discolor. [Little used.] Shak. My lady is bespoke.

BESMO KE, v. t. [be and smoke.] To foul 2. To forebode; to foretell.

with smoke; to harden or dry in smoke. Little wood

BESMO'KED, pp. Fouled or soiled with smoke : dried in smoke.

BESMUT', v. t. [be and smut.] To blacken with smut; to foul with soot.

BESMUT'TED, pp. Blackened with smut 4. To betoken; to show; to indicate by exor soot

used Corner

BESNOWED, a. or pp. [be and snow. Covered or sprinkled with snow, or with white blossoms. Hanbury.

BESNUFF', v.t. To befoul with snuff. BESNUFF'ED, pp. Foul with snuff. Young.

BE'SOM, n. s as z. [Sax. besm, a brush or broom; besman, twigs. Orosius, 2. 3. Ger. besen : D. bezem : Arm. bezo, birch. The

A broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping. I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of Hosts. Is. xiv.

distinct from; not included in the number, BE'SOM, v. t. To sweep, as with a besom. Rolls back all Greece, and besoms wide the plain Barlow.

BESORT', v. t. [be and sort.] To suit; to Shak. fit; to become.

BESORT', n. Company : attendance : train. Shak.

BESOT', v.t. [be and sot.] To make sottish to infatuate; to stupify; to make dull or senseless. Milton. Shak 2. To make to dote.

BESOT'TED, pp. Made sottish or stupid. Besotted on, infatuated with foolish affec-Dryden.

BESOT'TEDNESS, n. Stupidity; arrant Milton. felly: infatuation.

BESOTTING, ppr. Infatuating; making sottish or foolish.

BESOUGHT', besaut'. pp. of beseech. Entreated; implored; sought by entreaty BESPAN'GLE, v. t. [be and spangle.] adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle

with something brilliant; as, the heavens bespangled with stars. BESPAN GLED, pp. Adorned with span-

gles or something shining. BESPAN GLING, ppr. Adorning with span-

gles or glittering objects. BESPAT TER, v. t. [be and spatter.] To soil by spattering; to sprinkle with water, or

with dirt and water. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

BESPAT TERING, ppr. Spattering with

water; soiling with dirt and water; as- 4. The best. This phrase is elliptical, and persing.

BESPAWL', v. t. [be and spawl.] To soil or make foul with spittle. Milton. BESPE AK, v. t. pret. bespoke; pp. bespoke, bespoken. [be and speak.

1. To speak for beforehand; to order or en. 5. At best, in the best manner: in the utmost

gage against a future time; as, to bespeak a seat in a public coach. Shak.

They started fears, and bespoke dangers, to scare the allies. 3. To speak to; to address. This sense is

mostly poetical. He thus the queen bespoke. Dryden.

ternal marks or appearances; as, his man-BESNOW, v. t. [be and snow. Sax. besnived, participle.] To scatter like snow. [Little BESPE AKER, n. One who bespeaks.

BESPE AKING, ppr. Speaking for or ordering beforehand; foreboding; addressing; showing; indicating. BESPE AKING, n. A previous speaking

or discourse, by way of apology, or to engage favor BESPECK'LE, v. t. [be and speckle.] mark with speckles or spots. Milton

BESPICE, v. t. [be and spice.] To season with spices.

beson was a little bundle of twigs used brown; a brush of twigs of two broom; a brush of twigs for sweeping.

BESPURT, \( v. t \) throw out in a stream or stream or stream or stream or stream or stream or stream. BESPIT, v. t. pret. bespit; pp. bespit, bespitten. [be and spit.] To daub or soil with

spittle Johnson. BESPO KE, pret. and pp. of bespeak. BESPOT', v. t. [be and spot.] To mark with

Martimer BESPOT TED, pp. Marked with spots.

BESPOTTING, ppr. Marking with spots.
BESPREAD, v. t. bespred. pret. and pp.
bespread. [be and spread.] To spread over; to cover over; as, to bespread with flowers. BESPRINK LE, v. t. [be and sprinkle.] To sprinkle over; to scatter over; as, to besprinkle with dust.

BESPRINK LED, pp. Sprinkled over. BESPRINK LER, n. One that sprinkles

BESOT TEDLY, adv. In a foolish man-BESPRINK LING, ppr. Sprinkling over.

Milton. BEST, a. superlative. [Sax. best, contracted from betest, from bet, more, or better; betre is also used; betan, to amend, or restore, correct, heal; bote, reparation, compensation; Eng. boot, to boot; Goth. botyan, to profit, aid, assist; Eng. but; G. bass, good, besser, better, beste, best; D. beter, best; Dan. beste ; Sw. bast. This word has no connection in origin with good. See Bet-

Literally, most advanced. Hence, 1. Most good; having good qualities in the highest degree; applied indifferently to physical or moral subjects; as, the best man; the best road; the best cloth; the attributes, is often used without its noun, when the noun is obvious; as, men are all sinners; the best of them fail in the performance of duty.

Most advanced; most accurate; as the best scholar.

3. Most correct or complete; as the best view of a landscape, or of a subject.

may be variously interpreted; as, the utmost power; the strongest endeavor; the most, the highest perfection; as, let a man do his best; let him do a thing to the best of his power.