

BLOODY-FLUX, *n.* [*blood* and *flux*.] The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

BLOODY-HAND, *n.* [*blood* and *hand*.] A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass in the forest against venison. *Jsh.*

BLOODY-HUNTING, *a.* Hunting for blood. *Shak.*

BLOODY-MINDED, *a.* [*blood* and *mind*.] Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood. *Dryden.*

BLOODY-RED, *a.* Having the color of blood.

BLOODY-SCYPTERED, *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. *Shak.*

BLOODY-SWEAT, *n.* [*blood* and *sweat*.] A sweat, accompanied by a discharge of blood; also a disease, called sweating sickness, which formerly prevailed in England and other countries.

BLOOM, *n.* [*Goth. bloma*; *D. bloem*; *G. blume*; *Sw. blomme*; *Dan. blomster*; *W. bladen*, *blaved*, from the root of *blow*; *Sax. blowan*, contracted from *blodan*, or *blathan*.] *Blossom* is a dialectical form of the word, from the same root. See *Blossom*.]

1. Blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

While opening blossoms diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The opening of flowers in general; flowers open, or in a state of blossoming; as, the trees are clothed with bloom.

3. The state of youth, resembling that of blossoms; a state of opening manhood, life, beauty, and vigor; a state of health and growth, promising higher perfection; as the bloom of youth.

4. The blue color upon plums and grapes newly gathered. *Johnson.*

BLOOM, *v. i.* To produce or yield blossoms; to flower.

2. To be in a state of healthful, growing youth and vigor; to show the beauty of youth; as *blossoming* grapes.

BLOOM, *v. t.* To put forth as blossoms. Charitable affection *blomed* them. *Hooker.*

[*Not in use.*]

BLOOM, *n.* [*Sax. bloma*, a mass or lump; *W. plwm*; *Arm. plom*, *plowm*, or *blowm*; *Fr. plomb*; *Sp. plomo*; *It. piombo*; *L. plumbum*, lead, properly a lump.]

A mass of iron that has passed the blomaly, or undergone the first hammering.

BLOOMING, *ppr.* Opening in blossoms; flowering; thriving in the health, beauty, and vigor of youth; showing the beauties of youth.

His *blossoming* laurels graced the muse's seat. *Trambull.*

BLOOMINGLY, *adv.* In a blossoming manner.

BLOOMY, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing with the vigor of youth; as a *bloomy* spray; *bloomy* beauties.

BLOKE, *n.* [This is a different orthography of *blare*, which see.]

The act of blowing; a blast. [*Not used.*] *Chapman.*

BLOSSOM, *n.* [*Sax. biosm*, *blasma*, *blasm*, *blostna*, and *blomn*; *Dan. biosm*; *blasm*.]

blastmian, to blossom; *D. bloesem*, a blossom; *G. blüthe*, a blossom; allied perhaps to *G. blasse*, *Dan. blot*, naked; *G. blasse*, *Dan. blatter*, to uncover; *W. bladen*, a flower, *bladesau*, to blossom, from *blawd*, meal, bloom; *Gr. βλαστης*, a bud, probably from the same root; *Syr. ܒܠܬܐ* to germinate, to flourish, to put forth leaves.]

1. The flower or corol of a plant; a general term, applicable to every species of tree or plant, but more generally used than flower or bloom, when we have reference to the fruit which is to succeed. Thus we use *flowers*, when we speak of shrubs cultivated for ornament; and *bloom*, in a more general sense, as flowers in general, or in reference to the beauty of flowers.

2. This word is used to denote the color of a horse, that has his hair white, but intermixed with sorrel and bay hairs; otherwise, *peach-color*. *Encyc.*

BLOSSOM, *v. i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

2. To flourish and prosper. The desert shall blossom as the rose. *Is. xxxv.*

BLOSSOMING, *ppr.* Putting forth flowers; blowing.

BLOSSOMING, *n.* The blowing or flowering of plants.

BLOT, *v. l.* [*Goth. blauthjan*; *Sw. plotta*; *Dan. plet*, a spot, stain, blot; *pletter*, to blot or stain; *L. litura*, [whence *litura*, *oblitero*], without the prefix; and *D. kladden*, with a different one.]

1. To spot with ink; to stain or bespatter with ink; as, to *blot* a paper.

2. To obliterate writing or letters with ink, so as to render the characters invisible, or not distinguishable; generally with *out*; as, to *blot out* a word or a sentence.

3. To efface; to erase; to cause to be unseen, or forgotten; to destroy; as, to *blot out* a crime, or the remembrance of any thing.

4. To stain with infancy; to tarnish; to disgrace; to disfigure.

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane. *Cowley.*

6. In scripture, to blot one out of the book of life, is to reject him from the number of those who are to be saved. To blot out a name, a person or a nation, is to destroy the person or nation; to exterminate or consume. To blot out sins, is to forgive them. Sins are compared to debts, which are recorded in God's book of remembrance, and when paid, are crossed or cancelled.

BLOT, *n.* A spot or stain on paper, usually applied to ink.

2. An obliteration of something written or printed.

3. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish. *Dryden.*

4. Censure; scorn; reproach. *Shak.*

He that rebuketh the wicked getteth a blot. *Prov. ix.*

5. In backgammon, when a single man lies open to be taken up. *Johnson.*

BLOTCH, *n.* [*Sax. blactha*, a scab or leprous affection.]

A pustule upon the skin; an eruption, usually of a large kind.

BLOTCH, *v. t.* To blacken. *Hamm.*

BLOTTE, *v. t.* [The allusions of this word are not clearly ascertained. In *Sax. blatan* is to sacrifice; in *Goth.* to serve or worship; in *Arm. blada* is to soften; *W. plyc*, soft; *plycane*, to soften; *Dan. bløder*, *Sw. blöta*, to soften.]

To dry and smoke; as, to *blate* herrings.

BLOTTE, *ppr.* Smoked and dried.

BLOTTE, *ppr.* Stained; spotted; erased.

BLOTTER, *n.* In counting houses, a waste book.

BLOTTING, *ppr.* Spotting with ink; obliterating; staining.

BLOW, *n.* [This probably is a contracted word, and the primary sense must be, to strike, thrust, push, or throw, that is, to drive. I have not found it in the cognate dialects. If *g* or other palatal letter is lost, it corresponds in elements with the *L. plaga*, *Gr. πλῆγμα*, *L. figo*, *Eng. flig*. But *blow*, a stroke, is written like the verb to blow, the Latin *flō*, and *blow*, to blossom. The letter *l* is probably a dental, and the original was *blad* or *blath*, in which case, the word has the elements of *loud*, *laudo*, *claudio*, *lad*, &c.]

1. The act of striking; more generally the stroke; a violent application of the hand, fist, or an instrument to an object.

2. The fatal stroke; a stroke that kills; hence, death.

3. An act of hostility; as, the nation which strikes the first blow. Hence, to come to blows, is to engage in combat, whether by individuals, armies, fleets or nations; and when by nations, it is war.

4. A sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil. In like manner, *plaga* in Latin gives rise to the *Eng. plague*.

5. A single act; a sudden event; as, to gain or lose a province at a blow, or by one blow. At a stroke is used in like manner.

6. An ovum or egg deposited by a fly, on flesh or other substance, called a fly-blow.

BLOW, *v. i.* pret. *blew*, *pp. blown*. [*Sax. blawen*, *blawen*, to blow as wind; *blowan*, to blossom or blow, as a flower; *D. bloeyen*, to blossom; *G. blähen*, to swell or inflate; *L. flō*, to blow. This word probably is from the same root as *bloom*, *blossom*, *blow*, a flower; *W. bladen*. See *Blossom*.]

1. To make a current of air; to move as air; as, the wind blows. Often used with *it*; as, it blows a gale.

2. To pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick.

Here is Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and blowing. *Shak.*

3. To breathe; as, to blow hot and cold. *L'Estrange.*

4. To sound with being blown, as a horn or trumpet. *Milton.*

5. To flower; to blossom; to bloom; as plants.

How blows the citron grove. *Milton.*

To blow over, to pass away without effect; to cease or be dissipated; as, the storm or the clouds are blown over.

To blow up, to rise in the air; also, to be broken and scattered by the explosion of gunpowder.

BLOW, *v. t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; as, to blow the fire; also, to fan.