

this sense, we observe the radical sense of *dilatation*, as well as that of *light*.

3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse, descending nearly to the nose.

4. Light; expanded light; as the *blaze* of day.

5. Noise; agitation; tumult.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To flame; as, the fire *blazes*.

2. To send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

The third fair morn now *blazed* upon the main.

*Pope.*

3. To be conspicuous.

BLAZE, *v. t.* To make public far and wide. To blaze those virtues which the good would hide.

*Pope.*

2. To blazon. [Not used. See *Blazon*.]

*Peacham.*

3. To set a white mark on a tree, by paring off a part of the bark.

*Todd.*

BLAZED, *pp.* Published far and wide.

BLAZER, *n.* One who publishes and spreads reports.

BLAZING, *ppr.* Flaming; publishing far and wide.

BLAZING, *a.* Emitting flame, or light; as a *blazing* star.

BLAZING-STAR, *n.* A comet; a star that is accompanied with a coma or train of light.

BLAZON, *v. t.* *bla'zon*. [Fr. *blasonner*; It. *blasnare*; Sp. *blasonar*; to blazon; *blason*, heraldry. It is a derivative of *blaze*.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns, armorial.

*Addison.*

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form.

*Garth.*

3. To display; to set to show; to celebrate by words or writing.

*Shak.*

4. To blaze about; to make public far and wide.

5. To display; to exhibit conspicuously.

There pride sits *blazon'd* on th' unmeaning brow.

*Trumbull.*

BLAZON, *n.* The art of drawing, describing or explaining coats of arms; perhaps a coat of arms, as used by the French.

*Peacham.*

2. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

BLAZONED, *pp.* Explained, decyphered in the manner of heralds; published abroad; displayed pompously.

BLAZONER, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; an evil speaker, or propagator of scandal.

BLAZONING, *ppr.* Explaining, describing as heralds; showing; publishing; blazing abroad; displaying.

BLAZONRY, *n.* The art of describing coats of arms, in proper terms.

BLEA, *n.* The part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark. [I believe not used.]

*Chambers.*

BLEACH, *v. t.* [Sax. *blæcan*; D. *bleeken*; G. *bleichen*; Sw. *bleka*; Dan. *bleeger*; to whiten or bleach; D. *bluyken*, to appear, to show; Dan. *blik*, a white plate of iron, or tin plate; *bleeg*, pale, wan, Eng. *bleak*.]

Sw. *blek*, id.; *bleka*, to shine. Ar. بَلَّ

balaka, to open or be opened, to shine; عَجَلْ, balaja, id. It is not improbable that

*blank* and *blanch* are this same word, with a nasal sound casually uttered and afterwards written before the final consonant.]

To whiten; to make white or whiter; to take out color; applied to many things, but particularly to cloth and thread.

Bleaching is variously performed, but in general by steeping the cloth in lye, or a solution of pot or pearl ashes, and then exposing it to the solar rays.

Bleaching is now generally performed, on the large scale, by means of chlorine or the oxy muriatic acid, which has the property of whitening vegetable substances.

*Cyc.*

BLEACH, *r. i.* To grow white in any manner.

*Shak.*

BLEACHED, *pp.* Whiten; made white.

BLEACHER, *n.* One who whitens, or whose occupation is to whiten cloth.

BLEACHERY, *n.* A place for bleaching; as a *wash bleachery*.

*Tooke.*

BLEACHING, *ppr.* Whiten; making white; becoming white.

BLEACHING, *n.* The act or art of whitening, especially cloth.

BLEAK, *a.* [Sax. *blac*, *blac*, black, and pale, or wan; niger, pallidus, fuscus, pullus. It appears that originally this word did not denote perfect whiteness, but a wan or brown color. This is from the same root as *black* and *bleach*. See *Bleach*.]

1. Pale. [But not often used in this sense, in America, as far as my observations extend.]

*Gouver.*

2. Open; vacant; exposed to a free current of air; as a *bleak* hill or shore. This is the true sense of the word; hence cold and cheerless. A *bleak* wind is not so named merely from its coldness, but from its blowing without interruption, on a wide waste; at least this is the sense in America. So in Addison. "Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects."

BLEAK, *n.* A small river fish, five or six inches long, so named from its whiteness. It belongs to the genus *Cyprinus*, and is known to the Londoners by the name of *white bait*. It is called also by contraction *blay*.

*Encyc.*

BLEAKNESS, *n.* Openness of situation; exposure to the wind; hence coldness.

*Addison.*

BLEAKY, *a.* Bleak; open; unsheltered; cold; chill.

*Dryden.*

BLEAR, *a.* [D. *blaar*; Dan. *blære*, a blister, a bladder or bubble.]

Sore, with a watery rheum; applied only to the eyes; as the *blear-eyed* owl.

*L'Estrange.*

BLEAR, *v. t.* To make sore; to affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery humor; to make dim or partially obscure the sight.

*Raleigh.*

BLEAREDNESS, *n.* The state of being bleared, or diemed with rheum.

*Wiseman.*

BLEAR-EYED, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted.

*Butler.*

BLEAT, *v. t.* [Sax. *blatan*; L. *blatero*; D. *blaten*; Sw. *bladra*, *pludra*; Dan. *pludre*. It coincides in elements with L. *plaudo*.]

To make the noise of a sheep; to cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEATING, *ppr.* or *a.* Crying as a sheep.

BLEATING, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

BLEB, *n.* [This word belongs to the root of *blab*, *blubber*.]

A little tumor, vesicle or blister.

Arsenic wounds with *al blebs*. *Kerwan.*

BLEED, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bleed*.

BLEED, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *bled*. [Sax. *bledan*; D. *bloden*; G. *bluten*; to bleed; allied perhaps to Gr. βλάω.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood, by whatever means; as, the arm *bleeds*.

2. To die a violent death, or by slaughter. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to day.

*Pope.*

3. To issue forth, or drop as blood, from an incision; to lose sap, gum or juice; as, a tree or a vine *bleeds*.

For me the balm shall bleed.

*Pope.*

The heart *bleeds*, is a phrase used to denote extreme pain from sympathy or pity.

BLEED, *v. t.* To let blood; to take blood from, by opening a vein.

BLEEDING, *ppr.* Losing blood; letting blood; losing sap or juice.

BLEEDING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

BLEIT, *l* *a.* [Ger. *blide*; D. *bloede*.] Bash-

BLATT, *l* *a.* [Id.; used in Scotland and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*

BLEMISH, *v. t.* [In Fr. *blemir*, is to grow pale, and *bleme*, from the ancient *blesme*, is pale, wan; Arm. *blen*; Norman, *blasme*, blained; *blemish*, and *blesmings*, broken; blemishment, blemishment, infringement, prejudice; *blesme*, pale, wan; from *blesser*, to injure, or its root, from which was formed the noun *blesme*, pale, wan, or *black* and *blue*, as we should now say; and the *s* being dropped, *blamer* and *blemir*, were formed. See *Elanc*.]

1. To mark with any deformity; to injure or impair any thing which is well formed, or excellent; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind.

*Sidney.*

2. To tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.

*Dryden.*

BLEMISH, *n.* Any mark of deformity; any scar or defect that diminishes beauty, or renders imperfect that which is well formed.

2. Reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; taint; turpitude; deformity.

*Hooker.*

BLEMISHED, *ppr.* Injured or marred by any mark of deformity; tarnished; soiled.

BLEMISHING, *ppr.* Marking with deformity; tarnishing.

BLEMISHLESS, *a.* Without blemish; spotless.

BLEMISHMENT, *n.* Disgrace. [Little used.]

*Morton.*

BLEND, *v. t.* [This evidently is the *blanch* of Baron [see *Blanch*], and perhaps the modern *finch*.]

To shrink; to start back; to give way.

*Shak.*

BLEND, *v. t.* To hinder or obstruct, says *Johnson*. But the etymology explains the passage he cites in a different man-