

BAXTERIAN, *a.* Pertaining to **Baxter**, a celebrated English divine; as the *Baxterian* scheme.

BAY, *a.* [Fr. *bai* or *baie*; *It. baio*; *Sp. bayo*; *L. badius*. Class *Bd.*]

Red, or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; applied to the color of horses. The shades of this color are called *light bay*, *dark bay*, *dappled bay*, *gilded bay*, *chestnut bay*. In popular language, in England, all bay horses are called *brown*.

Johnson. Encyc.
BAY, *n.* [Fr. *baie*; *Sp. Port. bahia*; *It. baia*; *D. baai*; contracted from the root of *Sax. byge*, an angle, *bygan*, *D. boogen*, to bend, whence *bow*.]

1. An arm of the sea, extending into the land, not of any definite form, but smaller than a gulf, and larger than a creek. The name however is not used with much precision, and is often applied to large tracts of water, around which the land forms a curve, as *Hudson's Bay*. Nor is the name restricted to tracts of water with a narrow entrance, but used for any recess or inlet between capes or head lands, as the *bay of Biscay*.

2. A pond-hedge, or a pond formed by a dam, for the purpose of driving mill-wheels. [*I believe not used in U. S.*]

3. In a *barn*, a place between the floor and the end of the building, or a low inclosed place, for depositing hay.

In *England*, says *Johnson*, if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a *barn of two bays*. These bays are from 14 to 20 feet long, and floors from 10 to 12 feet broad, and usually 20 feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.

4. In *ships of war*, that part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts.

5. Any kind of opening in walls.

Chambers.
BAY, *n.* [Qu. Gr. *βαιος*, a branch of the palm tree. In *Sp. bayra* is a berry, the fruit of the laurel.]

1. The laurel tree. Hence,
2. Bays, in the plural, an honorary garland or crown, bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, anciently made or consisting of branches of the laurel.

The patriot's honors, and the poet's bays.

3. In some parts of the U. States, a tract of land covered with bay trees.

Drayton. S. Carolina.
BAY, *n.* [Goth. *beidan*, to expect; *It. bada*; "tendere a bada", to keep at bay; "star a bada", to stand trifling; *badare*, to stand trifling, to amuse one's self, to take care, to watch, to coveit; *abbadare*, to mind; *Fr. bayer*, to gape or stand gaping. *Qu. abayer*.]

A state of expectation, watching or looking for; as, to keep a man at bay. So a *stag at bay* is when he turns his head against the dogs. Whence *abeyance*, in law, or a state of expectancy.

BAY, *v. i.* [Fr. *abayer*; *It. baiare*, to bark.]

1. To bark, as a dog at his game. *Spenser.*

2. To encompass, or inclose, from *bay*. We now use *embay*.

BAY, *v. t.* To bark at; to follow with barking.

BAY-SALT, is salt which crystallizes or receives its consistence from the heat of the sun or consistence of the air. It forms in pits or basins, and from this circumstance receives its denomination. It appears first in a slight incrustation upon the surface of the water, which may be sea water, or any other water in which salt is dissolved. This crust thickens and hardens, till the crystallization is perfected, which takes place, in eight, ten or fifteen days.

Encyc. Chambers.
BAY-WINDOW, *n.* A window jutting out from the wall, as in shops.

BAY-YARN, *n.* A denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woolen yarn.

Chambers.
BA'YARD, *n.* [*bay* and *ard*, kind.]

1. A bay horse. *Philips.*

2. An unwomanly beholder. *B. Jonson.*

BA'YARDLY, *a.* Blind; stupid. *Taylor.*

BA'YED, *a.* Having bays, as a building.

BA'YONET, *n.* [Fr. *bayonette*; *Sp. bayoneta*; *It. baionetta*; so called, it is said, because the first bayonets were made at Bayonne. *Vieyra's Portuguese Dict.*]

A short pointed instrument of iron or broad dagger, formerly with a handle fitted to the bore of a gun, where it was inserted for use, after the soldier had fired; but now made with an iron handle and ring which go over the muzzle of the piece, so that the soldier fires with his bayonet fixed.

Encyc.
BA'YONET, *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet.

2. To compel or drive by the bayonet. *Burke.*

BAYS, or **BAYZE**. [See *Baize*.]

BAZAR, *n.* [Pers. بازار *bazar*; *Russ. bazar*, a market.]

Among the Turks and Persians, an exchange, market-place, or place where goods are exposed to sale. Some bazars are open, others are covered with lofty ceilings or domes, pierced to give light. The bazar at Tauris will contain 30,000 men.

Encyc.
BAZ'AT, *n.* A long, fine spun cotton from BAZA, } Jerusalem, whence it is called *Jerusalem cotton*.

BDEL'LIUM, *n.* *dell'yum*. [L.; Gr. *βδελλυμ*; *Syr. Ch. Heb.* בְּדֵלִיּוּם. Bochart and Parkhurst translate it, pearl. Gen. ii. But it is doubtful whether the bdelium of the scriptures is that now used.]

A gummy resinous juice, produced by a tree in the East Indies, of which we have no satisfactory account. It is brought from the E. Indies and from Arabia, in pieces of different sizes and figures, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally, clear and not unlike to glue. To the taste, it is slightly bitterish and pungent; its odor is agreeable. In the mouth, it becomes soft and sticks to the teeth; on a red hot iron, it readily catches flame and burns with a crackling noise. It is used as a perfume and a medicine, being a weak deobstruent.

Encyc.
BE, *v. i.* *substantive*; *ppr. being*; *pp. been*. [Sax. *beon*, to be. *G. bin*, *bist*; *D. ben*.

Indic. pres. tense. *Qu. Pers.* بودن
bodan, to be, and *W. bôd*, *byzu*, *bydiane*.

The sense is to stand, remain or be fixed; hence to continue. This verb is defective, and its defects are supplied by verbs from other roots, *am, is, was, were*, which have no radical connection with *be*. The case is the same with the substantive verb in most languages.]

1. To be fixed; to exist; to have a real state or existence, for a longer or shorter time. Let this mind be in you, which was in Christ Jesus. Phil. ii.

To be, contents his natural desire. *Pope.*

2. To be made to be; to become. And they twain shall be one flesh. *Math. xix. Jer. xxxii.*

3. To remain. Let the garment be as it was made.

4. To be present in a place. Where was I at the time? When will you be at my house?

5. To have a particular manner of being or happening; as, how is this affair? how was it? what were the circumstances?

This verb is used as an auxiliary in forming the tenses of other verbs, and particularly in giving to them the passive form; as, he has been disturbed. It forms, with the infinitive, a particular future tense, which often expresses duty, necessity or purpose; as, government is to be supported; we are to pay our just debts.

Let be is to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Let be, said he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BE, a prefix, as in *because, before, beset, bedeck*, is the same word as *by*; *Sax. be, big*; *Goth. bi*. It is common to the English, Saxon, Gothic, German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish languages. It occurs probably in the Russian, but is written *po*, as it is in *posseido* and a few other words in the Latin. It denotes nearness, closeness, about, on, at, from some root signifying to pass or to press. [See *By*.]

That this word is the Shemitic *ב*, used as a prefix, is certain, not only from its general applications, which may be seen by comparing the uses of the word, in the Heb. for instance, with those in the Saxon; but from its use in particular phrases, particularly in its use before the name of the Supreme being in swearing. Hence we find that *ב* is not from *הב* nor from *בין*, as Parkhurst supposes, but is a contraction of *big*, which is used in the Saxon, *big-spell*, a proverb, a by-word; *bigstand*, to stand by.

BEACH, *n.* [Qu. *Russ. bok*, coast.]

The shore of the sea, or of a lake, which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. It may be sometimes used for the shore of large rivers.

BE'ACHED, *a.* Exposed to the waves; washed by the tide and waves. *Shak.*

BE'ACHY, *a.* Having a beach or beaches. *Shak.*

BE'ACON, *n. belkn*. [W. *prigon*, a beacon, cone, or turret, from *prig*, a point. See *Pike*. *Sax. beacen*, *becen*, a signal; *D. baak*, *baaken*; *Ger. bake*.]

1. A signal erected on a long pole, upon an eminence, consisting of a pitch barrel, or some combustible matter, to be fired at night, or to cause a smoke by day, to notify the approach of an enemy.

2. A light-house; a house erected on a point