

**BATENITES, BATENISTS, or BATE-
NIANS**, *n.* A sect of apostates from Mo-
hammedism, who professed the abominable
practices of the Ismaelians and Kir-
matians. The word signifies *esoteric*, or
persons of inward light. [See *Assassins*.]

BATFUL, *a.* [See *Batten*.] Rich, fertile, as
land. [Not in use.] *Mason*.

BATH, *n.* [Sax. *bath*, *batho*, a bath; *bath-
thian*, to bathe; *W. bath*, or *baz*; *D. G. Sw.*
Dan. bad, a bath; *Ir. bath*, the sea; *Old*
Phrygian bedu, water. *Qu. W. bozi*, to
immerse.]

1. A place for bathing; a convenient vat or
receptacle of water for persons to plunge
or wash their bodies in. Baths are warm
or tepid, hot or cold, more generally cal-
led *warm and cold*. They are also natural
or artificial. Natural baths are those
which consist of spring water, either hot
or cold, which is often impregnated with
iron, and called *chalybeate*, or with sul-
phur, carbonic acid, and other mineral
qualities. These waters are often very
efficacious in scrofulic, bilious, dyspeptic
and other complaints.

2. A place in which heat is applied to a body
immersed in some substance. Thus,

A dry bath is made of hot sand, ashes,
salt, or other matter, for the purpose of
applying heat to a body immersed in them.

A vapor bath is formed by filling an
apartment with hot steam or vapor, in
which the body sweats copiously, as in
Russia; or the term is used for the ap-
plication of hot steam to a diseased part
of the body. *Encyc. Tooke*.

A metallic bath is water impregnated
with iron or other metallic substance, and
applied to a diseased part. *Encyc.*

In chemistry, a wet bath is formed by hot
water in which is placed a vessel contain-
ing the matter which requires a softer
heat than the naked fire.

In medicine, the animal bath is made by
wrapping the part affected in a warm skin
just taken from an animal. *Coxe*.

3. A house for bathing. In some eastern
countries, baths are very magnificent edi-
fices.

4. A Hebrew measure containing the tenth
of a homer, or seven gallons and four
pints, as a measure for liquids; and three
pecks and three pints, as a dry measure.
Calmet.

BATH-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for bath-
ing. *Tooke*.

BÄTHE, *v. t.* [Sax. *bathian*, to wash. See
Bath. Qu. W. bozi, to immerse.]

1. To wash the body, or some part of it,
by immersion, as in a bath; it often differs
from ordinary washing in a longer applica-
tion of water, to the body or to a par-
ticular part, as for the purpose of cleans-
ing or stimulating the skin.

2. To wash or moisten, for the purpose of
making soft and supple, or for cleansing,
as a wound.

3. To moisten or suffuse with a liquid; as,
to bathe in tears or blood.

BÄTHE, *v. i.* To be or lie in a bath; to
be in water, or in other liquid, or to be im-
mersed in a fluid, as in a bath; as, to bathe
in fiery floods. *Shak.*

BATHED, *pp.* Washed as in a bath; moist-
ened with a liquid; bedewed.

BÄTHER, *n.* One who bathes; one who
immerses himself in water, or who ap-
plies a liquid to himself or another.

Tooke.
BÄTHING, *ppr.* Washing by immersion,
or by applying a liquid; moistening; fo-
menting.

BÄTHING, *n.* The act of bathing, or wash-
ing the body in water. *Mason*.

BÄTHING-TUB, *n.* A vessel for bathing,
usually made either of wood or tin. In
the Royal Library at Paris, I saw a bath-
ing-tub of porphyry, of beautiful form and
exquisite workmanship.

BÄTHOS, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*; allied to Eng.
bottom, and perhaps to *W. bozi*, to im-
merse.]

The art of sinking in poetry. *Irishnote*.

BÄTING, *ppr.* [from *bate*.] Abating; ta-
king away; deducting; excepting.

Children have few ideas, *bating* some faint
ideas of hunger and thirst. *Locke*.

BÄTINIST. [See *Batenites*.]

BÄTIST, *n.* A fine linen cloth made in
Flanders and Picardy, of three different
kinds or thicknesses. *Encyc.*

BÄTLET, *n.* [from *bat*.] A small bat, or
square piece of wood with a handle, for
beating linen when taken out of the buck.
Johnson.

BÄTMAN, *n.* A weight used in Smyrna, of
six oke, each of 400 drams; equal to
16 lbs. 6 oz. 15 dr. English.

BÄTMOON' or BÄTON, *n.* [Fr. *bäton* from
bäston. See *Bäste*.]

A staff or club; a marshal's staff; a trun-
cheon; a badge of military honors.

Johnson.
BÄTRACHITE, *n.* [Gr. *βάρραχος*, a frog.]

A fossil or stone in color resembling a frog.

BÄTRACHOMYOMACHY, *n.* [Gr. *βάρραχος*, a frog, *μῦς*, a mouse, and *μάχη*, a bat-
tle.]

The battle between the frogs and mice; a
burlesque poem ascribed to Homer.

BÄTRACIAN, *a.* [Gr. *βάρραχος*, a frog.]
Pertaining to frogs; an epithet designa-
ting an order of animals, including frogs,
toads and similar animals. *Barnes*.

BÄTRACIAN, *n.* An animal of the order
above mentioned.

BÄTABLE, *a.* Capable of cultivation.
[Not in use.] *Burton*.

BÄT'TAILANT, *n.* [See *Battle*.] A com-
batant. [Not used.] *Shelton*.

BÄT'TAILOUS, *a.* [See *Battle*.] Warlike;
having the form or appearance of an ar-
my arrayed for battle; marshaled, as for
an attack. *Millon. Fairfax*.

BÄTTALIA, *n.* [Sp. *batalla*; It. *battaglia*,
battle. See *Battle*.]

1. The order of battle; troops arrayed in
their proper brigades, regiments, battal-
ions, &c., as for action.

2. The main body of an army in array, dis-
tinguished from the wings. *Johnson*.

BÄTTALION, *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See *Battle*.]

A body of infantry, consisting of from 500
to 800 men; so called from being origi-
nally a body of men arrayed for battle.
A battalion is generally a body of troops
next below a regiment. Sometimes a bat-
talion composes a regiment; more gene-
rally a regiment consists of two or more
battalions. *Johnson. Encyc.*

Shakspeare uses the word for an army.

BÄTTALIONED, *a.* Formed into battal-
ions. *Barlow*.

BÄTTLE, *n.* [See *Battle*.]

In law, *wager of battle*, a species of trial for
the decision of causes between parties.
This species of trial is of high antiquity,
among the rude military people of Eu-
rope. It was introduced into England, by
William, the Norman Conqueror, and used
in three cases only; in the court martial,
or court of chivalry or honor; in appeals
of felony; and in issues joined upon a
writ of right. The contest was had before
the judges, on a piece of ground inclosed,
and the combatants were bound to fight
till the stars appeared, unless the death
of one party or victory sooner decided the
contest. It is no longer in use.

Blackstone.
BÄTTEL, *v. i.* To grow fat. [Not in use.]

[See *batten*.]

2. To stand indebted in the college books at
Oxford, for provisions and drink, from the
buttery. Hence a *bättele* answers to
a sizer at Cambridge.

BÄTTEL, *n.* An account of the expenses
of a student at Oxford.

BÄTTEL, *a.* [See *Batten*.] Fertile; fruit-
ful. [Not used.] *Hooker*.

BÄTTLETER, *n.* A student at Oxford.

BÄTTLEMENT, *n.* [Fr.] A beating; strik-
ing; impulse. [Not in use.]

Darwin. Zoon.
BÄT'TEN, *v. t.* *bat'n*. [Russ. *botiagu*. *Qu.*

Ar. *بَدَن* *badana*, to be fat; or *بَدَن* *badana*, to fatten. See *Fat*.]

1. To fatten; to make fat; to make plump
by plenteous feeding. *Millon*.

2. To fertilize or enrich land. *Philips*.

BÄTTEN, *v. i.* To grow or become fat; to
live in luxury, or to grow fat in ease and
luxury. *Dryden*.

The pampered monarch *bättening* in ease.
Garth.

BÄTTEN, *n.* A piece of board or scant-
ling, of a few inches in breadth, used in
making doors and windows. It is not as
broad as a panel. *Encyc.*

BÄTTEN, *v. t.* To form with battens.

BÄTTEN, *v. t.* [Fr. *bätter*; Sp. *bätir*; It.
bättere; L. *batuo*, to beat. See *Beat*.]

1. To beat with successive blows; to beat
with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or
demolish; as, to *bätter* a wall.

2. To wear or impair with beating; as a *bät-
tered* pavement; a *bättered* jade.

Dryden. Pope.

3. To attack with a battering ram.

4. To attack with heavy artillery, for the
purpose of making a breach in a wall or
rampart.

BÄTTER, *v. i.* To swell, bulge or stand
out, as a timber or side of a wall from its
foundation. *Mozon*.

BÄTTER, *n.* [from *beat* or *bätter*.]
A mixture of several ingredients, as flour,
eggs, salt, &c., beaten together with some
liquor, used in cookery. *King*.

BÄTTERED, *pp.* Beaten; bruised, broken,
impaired by beating or wearing.

BÄTTERER, *n.* One who bätters or beats.

BÄTTERING, *ppr.* Beating; dashing a-
gainst; bruising or demolishing by beating.