

- son but a trader can be a bankrupt. *Bankruptcy* is applied to merchants and traders; *insolvency*, to other persons.
- BANKRUPT**, *a.* Having committed acts of bankruptcy; unable to pay just debts; insolvent.
- BANKRUPT**, *v. t.* To break one in trade; to make insolvent.
- BANKRUPTCY**, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt, or insolvent; inability to pay all debts.
2. The act of becoming a bankrupt; the act of rendering one's self a bankrupt, as by absconding, or otherwise; failure in trade.
- BANKRUPTED**, *ppr.* Rendered insolvent.
- BANKRUPTING**, *ppr.* Breaking in trade; rendering insolvent.
- BANKRUPT-LAW**, *n.* A law, which, upon a bankrupt's surrendering all his property to commissioners for the benefit of his creditors, discharges him from the payment of his debts, and all liability to arrest or suit for the same, and secures his future acquired property from a liability to the payment of his past debts.
- BANKRUPT-SYSTEM**, *n.* A system of laws and legal proceedings in regard to bankrupts and their property.
- BANK-STOCK**, *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.
- BANNER**, *n.* [*Fr. banniere*; *W. baner*; *It. bandiera*; *Sp. bandera*; *G. fahne and panier*; *D. vaan and raandel*; from *Goth. fana, cloth*; *Sax. fana*; *L. pannus*; *It. fuan, cloth*].
1. A square flag; a military ensign; the principal standard of a prince or state. *Encyc.*
2. A streamer borne at the end of a lance or elsewhere. *Johnson.*
- In botany*, the upper petal of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*
- BANNERED**, *a.* Furnished with or bearing banners. *Milton.*
- Shield the strong fœces, and rake the bannered shore. *Barlowe.*
- BANNERET**, *n.* [*Fr. banner*]. A knight made in the field. Bannerets formerly constituted an order of knights or feudal lords, who led their vassals to battle under their own flags. On the day of battle, the candidates presented their flags to the king or general, who cut off the train or skirt, and made it square. They were then called *knights of the square flag*. They were a middle order between barons and simple knights. *Spelman. Encyc.*
- BANNEROL**. [*See Bandrol*].
- BANNOCK**, *n.* [*Ir. boinneog*]. A cake made of oatmeal or peas-meal, baked on an iron plate over the fire; used in Scotland, and the northern counties of England. *Johnson.*
- BAN-OY**, *n.* A species of hawk, somewhat larger than the English sparrow hawk; the back and wings yellow, and the belly white; a native of the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BANQUET**, *n.* [*Fr. banquet*; *Arm. banquet*, or *banvez*; *It. banchetto*, a little seat, a feast; *Sp. banqueta*, a stool with three legs; *banquete*, a banquet. From these words, it would appear that *banquet* is a sitting and hence a feast, and not, as supposed, from the oriental *فَنَاءٌ* *fana*, to feed or bring up delicately.]

- A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink. *Esther v. Job xl. Amos vi.*
- BANQUET**, *v. t.* To treat with a feast, or rich entertainment. *Shak.*
- BANQUET**, *v. i.* To feast; to regale one's self with good eating and drinking. *Shak.*
- BANQUETED**, *pp.* Feasted; richly entertained at the table.
- BANQUETER**, *n.* A feaster; one who lives deliciously.
2. One who makes feasts, or rich entertainments.
- BANQUETING**, *ppr.* Feasting; entertaining with rich fare.
2. Partaking of rich fare.
- BANQUETING**, *n.* A feast; luxurious living; rich entertainment. *1 Pet. iv.*
- BANQUETING-HOUSE**, *n.* A house
- BANQUET-HOUSE**, *n.* where entertainments are made. *Cant. xxiv.*
- BANQUETING-ROOM**, *n.* A saloon, or spacious hall for public entertainments. *Encyc.*
- BANQUETTE** or **BANQUET**, *n.* *banquet*. [*Fr.* In fortification, a little raised way or foot bank, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way. *Encyc.*
- BAN-SHÉE** or **BEN'SHI**, *n.* An Irish fairy. *Todd.*
- BAN-STICKLE**, *n.* A small fish, called also stickle-back. This fish falls under the genus *Gasterosteus*.
- BAN-TER**, *v. t.* [*Gr. φησας*, whence φησαςω, to mock, or deride.]
- To play upon in words and in good humor; to rally; to joke, or jest with. *Banter* hardly amounts to ridicule, much less to derision. It consists in being pleasant and witty with the actions of another, and raising a humorous laugh at his expense, often attended with some degree of sarcasm.
- BAN-TER**, *n.* A joking or jesting; railery; wit or humor; pleasantry.
- BAN-TERED**, *pp.* Rallied; laughed at in good humor.
- BAN-TERER**, *n.* One who banters, or laughs at with pleasantry.
- BAN-TERING**, *ppr.* Joking; laughing at with good humor.
- BANT-LING**, *n.* [*G. bankart. Qu.*]
- A young child; an infant.
- BAPTISM**, *n.* [*Gr. βαπτισμα*, from βαπτίζω, to baptize; *Sp. bautizar*; *It. battezzare*; *Port. bautizar, or baptizar*. These seem to be from the Greek, by contraction. But the *Arm. badeza, badein*, may be from *bath, bad, water*].
1. The application of water to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ. This is usually performed by sprinkling or immersion.
2. The sufferings of Christ. *Matt. xx. 22. 24.*
3. So much of the gospel as was preached by John, the Baptist. *Acts xviii.*
- BAPTISMAL**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; as a *baptismal* vow.
- BAPTIST**, *n.* One who administers baptism. This appellation is appropriately given to John, the forerunner of Christ.

2. As a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who denies the doctrine of infant baptism, and maintains that baptism ought to be administered only to adults by immersing the body in water.
- BAPTISTERY**, *n.* [*L. baptisterium*]. A place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. Primatively, baptisteries were in buildings separate from the church; but in the sixth century, they were taken into the church-porch, and afterwards into the church itself. *Encyc.*
- BAPTISTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to baptism. *Bramhall.*
- BAPTISTICAL**, *a. tism.*
- BAPTIZE**, *v. t.* [*See Baptism*]. To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen. By some denominations of christians, baptism is performed by plunging, or immersing the whole body in water, and this is done to none but adults. More generally the ceremony is performed by sprinkling water on the face of a person, whether an infant or an adult, and in the case of an infant, by giving him a name, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, which is called *Christening*.
- BAPTIZED**, *pp.* Having received baptism; christened.
- BAPTIZER**, *n.* One who christens, or administers baptism.
- BAPTIZING**, *ppr.* Administering baptism to; christening.
- BAR**, *n.* [*W. barra*; *Ir. barra*; *Fr. barre*; *Sp. barra*; *Port. id*; *It. barra, sbarra*; *Arm. barren, sparl*; *Heb. בַּרְיָ*; *Ch. בַּרְיָ*. If these words are the Eng. *bar*, the sense is a shoot, that which shoots, passes or is driven.]
1. A piece of wood, iron or other solid matter, long in proportion to its diameter, used for various purposes, but especially for a hindrance or obstruction; as the *bars* of a fence or gate; the *bar* of a door or hatchway. *Numb. iii. 36. Ex. xxvi. 26.*
2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders or defends; an obstruction; a fortification. *Amos i.*
- Must I new bars to my own joy create. *Dryden.*
3. The shore of the sea, which restrains its waters. *Job xxxviii.*
4. The railing that incloses the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice. Hence the phrase, *at the bar of the court*, signifies in open court. Hence also licensed lawyers are called *barriers*; and hence the whole body of lawyers licensed in a court, are customarily called the *bar*. *A trial at bar*, in England, is a trial in the courts of Westminster, opposed to a trial at *Nisi Prius*, in the circuits.
5. *Figuratively*, any tribunal; as the *bar* of public opinion. Thus the final trial of men is called the *bar* of God.
6. The inclosed place of a tavern, inn or coffee house, where the landlord or his servant delivers out liquors, and waits upon customers. *Addison.*
7. A bank of sand, gravel or earth, forming a shoal at the mouth of a river or harbor, obstructing entrance, or rendering it difficult.
8. A rock in the sea, according to Brown; or any thing by which structure is held to-