

applied to the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America.

Encyc.

BUCA'O, *n.* A species of owl, in the Philippine isles, of a beautiful plumage, and size of a peacock, but remarkable for a hideous nocturnal scream.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BUC'CAL, *a.* [*L. bucca*, the cheek; *W. boc*].

Pertaining to the cheek. The buccal glands are the small glands of the mouth, under the cheek, which secrete saliva. *Hooper.*

BUCCELLATION, *n.* [*L. buccella*, bucca, a mouth].

The act of breaking into large pieces.

BUC'CENTINE, *n.* Fossil remains or petrifications of the shells called buccinum.

Jameson.

BUCENT'AUR, *n.* The state barge of Venice.

BUCEPHAL'US, *n.* An animal of the gazelle tribe, of the size of a hind.

BUCEROS, *n.* The hornbill or Indian raven; a genus of birds, common in the East Indies.

BUCHOLZITE, *n.* A newly discovered mineral, whose colors are white and black, appearing in spots. *Cleveland.*

BUCK, *n.* [*G. bauche*, *beuche*; *Sp. bugada*]. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.

Encyc. Johnson.

2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye. *Shak.*

BUCK, *v. t.* [*G. beuchen*; *Dan. bager*; *Sw. byka*; *Arm. bugad*; *Norm. buer*. This verb is retained in the *L. imbuo*, for *imbuco* or *imbuco*, to steep, tinge, imbue.]

To soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching; to wash or steep in lye or suds.

Encyc. Shak.

BUCK, *n.* [*Sax. buc*, *buca*; *D. bok*; *Ger. Sw. buck*; *Sp. boque*; *W. buic*; *It. becco*. This Italian word signifies a bill or beak, the mouth, the helm of a ship, the pipe of a still and a buck. We see it is the same word as *beak*, from thrusting; *Dan. buk*, whence *bukker*, to ram or thrust piles. *Ir. boc* or *poic*; *Corn. byk*; *Fr. bouc*; *Arm. bouch*; *Kalmuc. bugui*, a stag. *Qu. Eth. ቢክክ* *balah*, the male of sheep or goats.]

The male of the fallow deer, of the goat, the sheep, the rabbit and hare. It is applied only to the smaller quadrupeds.

BUCK, *v. i.* To copulate as bucks and does.

Mortimer.

BUCK-BASKET, *n.* [*buck* and *basket*]. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash. *Shak.*

BUCK-BEAN, *n.* This is properly *bog-bean*, which see.

BUCK'ED, *pp.* Soaked in lye. *Ash.*

BUCKET, *n.* [*Sax. buc*; *Fr. baquet*; *Ir. buicead*; *Sw. buc*; *Dan. bak*].

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well; it is nearly in the form of a pail.

2. A vessel or pail used at sea to draw water up at the side of a ship, for washing the decks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*

3. A vessel made of leather, nearly in the form of a pail, but narrower and deeper,

used to convey water by hand for extinguishing fires.

BUCK'ING, *ppr.* Soaking in lye, in the process of bleaching; washing.

BUCK'ING, *n.* The act or process of soaking cloth in lye for bleaching; also, the lye or liquor; a washing. *Encyc. Ash.*

BUCK'ING-STOOL, *n.* A washing block.

BUCK'LE, *n.* [*Fr. boucle*, a buckle, a ring, a knocker; *boucler*, to curl, to ring, to buckle; *Ir. bucla*; *Arm. boucl*. In *Sp. bucle* is hair curled. In *W. bucu*, *bucllet*, and *bagle* signify, to bend, hook or grapple. *Sax. bugan*, to bow.]

1. An instrument made of some kind of metal, for fastening together certain parts of dress, as the straps of shoes, kneebands &c., or other straps and bands, as in a harness. The forms are various, but it consists of a ring or rim with a chape and tongue.

2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair. *Spectator.*

3. In coats of arms, a token of the surety, faith and service of the bearer. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LE, *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle, or buckles.

2. To prepare for action; a metaphor, taken from buckling on armor. *Spenser.*

3. To join in battle. *Hayward.*

4. To confine or limit.

A span buckles in his sum of age. *Shak.*

BUCK'LE, *v. i.* To bend; to bow; as, to buckle under life. *Shak.*

To buckle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor; to engage with zeal. *Locke.*

To buckle in, to close in; to embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle; a popular use in America.

To buckle with, to encounter with embrace; to join in close combat. *Dryden.*

BUCK'LER, *n.* [*W. buccled*; *Fr. boudier*; *Ir. buicleir*].

A kind of shield, or piece of defensive armor, anciently used in war. It was composed of wood, or wickers woven together, covered with skin or leather, fortified with plates of brass or other metal, and worn on the left arm. On the middle was an umbo, boss or prominence, very useful in causing stones and darts to glance off. The buckler often was four feet long, and covered the whole body. *Encyc.*

BUCK'LER, *v. t.* To support; to defend. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

BUCK'LER-THORN, *n.* Christ's thorn.

Johnson.

BUCK-MAST, *n.* [*buck*, that is, *beach*, and *mast*].

The mast or fruit of the beach tree. *Johnson.*

BUCK'RAM, *n.* [*Fr. bougran*; *It. buche-rane*; *qu.* from *It. bucare*, to make holes.]

A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to cover clothes and other merchandises. *Encyc.*

BUCK'RAM, *a.* Stiff; precise. *Fulke.*

BUCK'RAMS, *n.* The same as wild garlic. *Johnson.*

BUCK'S'HORN, *n.* [*buck* and *horn*.] A plant, a species of *Plantago*, or plantain, called *coronopus*.

The worted buckshorn is a species of *Cochlearia*, or scurvy grass. *Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK'SKIN, *n.* The skin of a buck. An adjective, made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck. *Ash.*

BUCK-STALL, *n.* [*buck* and *stall*]. A toil or net to take deer. *Encyc.*

BUCK-THORN, *n.* [*buck* and *thorn*]. A genus of plants, called *Rhamnus*, of many species. The common purging buck-thorn grows to the height of 12 or 14 feet, and bears a black berry, which, when green, is used to dye yellow, and when ripe, green. The bark also dyes yellow. The sea buck-thorn is a genus of plants, called *Hippophae*. *Encyc. Fam. of Plants.*

BUCK-WHEAT, *n.* [*D. buck-weit*; *Ger. buche-weizen*].

A plant and a species of grain; called also brank. It belongs to the genus *polypogonum*, or knot-grass. It is cultivated as food for beasts, and the flour is much used in America for breakfast cakes.

BU'COL'IC, *a.* [*Gr. βοσκικός*, a herdsmann; *βοσκαμαι*, pastoral; *L. bucolus*, an ox; *buculicus*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral; *W. and Corn. bugail* or *bygel*; *Ir. buachail*, a shepherd. See *Bovine*].

Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a shepherd's life and occupation. *Johnson.*

BU'COL'IC, *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, and the life, manners and occupation of shepherds; as the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil. *Dryden. Encyc.*

2. A writer of pastorals. *Warton.*

BUD, *n.* [*D. bot*; *Fr. bouton*; *It. bottone*, a bud or button; *Ir. abaidh*, a bud; *Sp. boton*; *Arm. bouton*, literally a push; *Sp. bolar*, to push or thrust, to vow; *Gr. φηρω*, φωω, to plant or beget, contracted from φηρω; *Ch.*

نبت; *Ar. نبت* *nabata*; allied to *pout*, *Fr. boudier*. See class *Idl*, No. 34.]

A gem; the shoot of a plant; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower. It is called by botanists the *hybernacle*, the winter lodge or receptacle of the leaves or flowers of plants, and is an epitome of a flower, or of a shoot, which is to be unfolded the succeeding summer. It is covered with scales, which are intended to defend the inclosed rudiments from cold and other external injuries.

Buds are of three kinds; that containing the flower; that containing the leaves; and that containing both flower and leaves. *Milne. Martyn.*

BUD, *v. i.* To put forth or produce buds or gems. *Job xiv. 9.*

2. To put forth shoots; to grow as a bud into a flower or shoot. *Dryden.*

3. To begin to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. *Dryden.*

4. To be in bloom, or growing like a young plant. *Shak.*

BUD, *v. t.* To inoculate a plant; to insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, upon any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.