

THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God, the principles of Christian faith, and the rules of practice. It consists of two parts, called the Old and New Testaments.

The Bible should be the standard of language as well as of faith. *Anon.*

BIBLER, *n.* [See *Bib.*] A tippler; a great drinker.

BIBLICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings; as *biblical criticism*.

BIBLIOGRAPHER, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *γραφω*, to write.]

One who composes or compiles the history of books; one skilled in literary history; a transcriber. *Bailey. Johnson. Ash.*

BIBLIOGRAPHIC, *a.* Pertaining to books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, *n.* A history or description of books; the perusal of books, and manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, and other information tending to illustrate the history of literature. *Kett.*

BIBLIOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *λίθος*, a stone; called also *phytobiblia* and *lithobiblia*.]

Bookstone; a species of shistous stones, mostly calcareous, which present, between their lamens, the figures of leaves, or sometimes simple dendrites.

BIBLIOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, a book, and *μαντις*, divination.]

A kind of divination, performed by means of the bible; consisting in selecting passages of scripture at hazard, and drawing from them indications concerning things future.

BIBLIOMANIA, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, book, and *μανια*, madness.]

Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOMANIAC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BIBLIOPOLIST, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλος*, book, and *πωλεω*, to sell.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHECAL, *a.* [L. *bibliotheca*, a library; *βιβλος*, and *θεκα*, *θηκη*, a repository.]

Belonging to a library.

BIBLIOTHECARY, *n.* A librarian. *Hall.*

BIBLIOTHEKE, *n.* A library. *Bale.*

BIBLIST, *n.* [from *bible*.] With the Romanists, one who makes the scriptures the sole rule of faith. *Encyc.*

2. One who is conversant with the bible. *Ash.*

BIBRAC/TEATE, *a.* Doubly bracteate. *Eaton.*

BIBULOUS, *a.* [L. *bibulus*, from *bibo*, to drink.]

Spongy; that has the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture. *Thomson.*

BICAP/SULAR, *a.* [L. *bis*, double, and *capsula*, a little chest, from *capsa*, a chest. See *Capsular*.]

In botany, having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower; as a *bicapsular* pericarp. *Martyn.*

BICARBONATE, *n.* Supercarbonate; a carbonate containing two primes of carbonic acid. *Ure.*

BICAU/DA, *n.* A fish of the sword-fish kind,

about five feet in length; its back and sides of a brown color, and its belly white.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.
BICE or **BISE**, *n.* Among painters, a blue color prepared from the *lapis armenus*, Armenian stone. *Encyc.*

Bice is small reduced to a fine powder by levigation. *Cyc.*

BICIPITAL, *a.* [L. *biceps*, of *bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

BICIPITOUS, *a.* [and *caput*, head.] Having two heads. Applied to the muscles, it signifies having two heads or origins; and any such muscle is denominated *biceps*.

BICKER, *v. i.* [W. *biera*, to fight, to bicker; Scot. *bicker*, to fight by throwing stones, to move quickly, to skirmish; allied perhaps to *i. picchare*, to beat; *picchiar*, to fight; *picchiere*, a soldier armed with a pike; *picchio*, a blow or stroke, a wood-pecker, *beccare*, to peck. This verb is from the root of *beak*, *peck*, *pique*, and primarily signifies to beat, to strike, to thrust at, or to make at by repeated thrusts or blows.]

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on; that is, to make repeated attacks. [But in this sense I believe rarely used.]

2. To quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to contend in petulant altercation. [This is the usual signification.]

3. To move quickly; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; as the *bickering* flame; the *bickering* stream. *Milton. Thomson.*

BICKERER, *n.* One who bickers, or engages in a petty quarrel.

BICKERING, *ppr.* Quarreling; contending; quivering.

BICKERMENT, *n.* Contention. [Vol used.] *Spenser.*

BICKERN, *n.* [of W. *pig*, a beak, or *beak* and *iron*.]

An iron ending in a beak or point.

BICORN, *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, a horn, *bicornis*.]

A plant whose anthers have the appearance of two horns. *Milne.*

BICORN, *a.* Having two horns.

BICORNOUS, *a.* Having two horns. *Brownie.*

BID, *v. t.* pret. *bide*, or *bade*; *pp.* *bid*, *bidden*.

[Sax. *biddan*; Goth. *biddjan*, to ask, request or pray; Sax. *beddan*, to command; *bead*, one who persuades or exhorts; Sw. *bida*, to ask or entreat; D. *bieden*, to offer, to bid; *gebieden*, to command; G. *bieten*, to offer; *gebieten*, *entbieten*, to command; Dan. *bede*, to pray, or desire; *byde*, to command, to bid, to offer, to invite; L. *peto*, to drive at, to attack, to ask, to desire, to beseech, anciently *betor*; Ir. *impidhim*, to beseech; Sp. Port. *pedir*, to ask or beg; Sans. *badi*, *padi*, *petir*, *botti*, a commander.]

Ch. $\beta\alpha$, to pray or beseech; Eth. $\beta\alpha$, $\beta\alpha$, $\beta\alpha$, $\beta\alpha$, to pray or beseech. The primary sense is, to press forward, to drive, to urge; hence, L. *impetus*. Applied to the voice, it denotes utterance, a driving of sounds, which is applied to asking, prayer, and command. Class Bd.]

1. To ask; to request; to invite.

To go ye into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage. Math. xxii.

This sense is antiquated, but we have the same word from the Latin, in *invite*, [in and bid.]

2. To command; to order or direct.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come to thee on the water. Mat. xiv.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price at an auction.

4. To proclaim; to make known by a public voice. *Obs.*

Our bans thrice bid. *Shak.*

5. To pronounce or declare; as, to bid a welcome.

6. To denounce, or threaten; as, to bid defiance.

7. To wish or pray.

Neither bid him good speed. 2 John 10.

To bid heads, is to pray with beads, as the Catholics; to distinguish each bead by a prayer. *Johnson.*

Also, to charge parishioners to say a number of paternosters. *Encyc.*

To bid fair, is to open or offer a good prospect; to appear fair.

BID or **BID'DEN**, *pp.* of *bid*. Invited; offered; commanded.

BID, *n.* An offer of a price; a word much used at auctions.

BID'ALE, *n.* [bid and ale.] In England, an invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, and there to contribute in charity; an ancient and still a local custom. *Encyc.*

BIDDER, *n.* One who offers a price.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Burke.*

BIDDING, *ppr.* Inviting; offering; commanding.

BID'DING, *n.* Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying. *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. i.* [Sax. *bidan*. See *Abide*.] To dwell; to inhabit. *Milton.*

2. To remain; to continue or be permanent, in a place or state. [Nearly antiquated.] *Shak.*

BIDE, *v. t.* To endure; to suffer. [See *Abide*.] *Shak.*

BIDENS, *n.* A plant, bur marigold. *Muhlenberg.*

BIDENT'AL, *a.* [L. *bidens*, of *bis*, twice, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BIDET', *n.* [Fr.] A small horse, formerly allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage. *B. Jonson. Encyc.*

BID'DING, *ppr.* Dwelling; continuing; remaining. [See *Abiding*.]

BID'DING, *n.* Residence; habitation. *Roue.*

BID'ON, *n.* A measure of liquids, of about five quarts, wine measure, used by sea-men. *Encyc.*

BIEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *biennus*, of *bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

1. Continuing for two years; or happening, or taking place once in two years; as a *biennial* election.

2. In botany, continuing for two years and then perishing; as plants, whose root and leaves are formed the first year, and which produce fruit the second. *Martyn.*

BIEN'NIALI, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

BIER, *n.* [Sax. *bar*; D. *baar*; Ger. *bahre*; Dan. *baare*; Ir. *fier*; from the same root as *bear*; L. *feretrum*, from *fero*. See *Beer*.]

A carriage or frame of wood for conveying dead human bodies to the grave.