

BUNDLE, *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up*; as, to *bundle up* clothes. *Locke. Swift.*

BUNG, *n.* [*Fr. bung*; *G. spend*; *D. spends*; *W. bieng*, a bung hole.]

1. The stopple of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. *Mortimer.*

2. The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask. **BUNG**, *v. t.* To stop the orifice in the bilge of a cask with a bung; to close up.

BUNG-HOLE, *n.* [*bung* and *hole*.] The hole or orifice in the bilge of a cask.

BUNGLE, *v. t.* *bung-gl.* To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner; as, to *bungle* in making shoes. *Dryden.*

BUNGLE, *v. t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; with *up*.

BUNGLE, *n.* A botch; inaccuracy; gross blunder; clumsy performance. *Ray.*

BUNGLER, *n.* A clumsy awkward workman; one who performs without skill. *Peacock.*

BUNG-LING, *ppr.* Performing awkwardly. **BUNG-LING**, *a.* Clumsy; awkwardly done. *Dryden.*

BUNG-LINGLY, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly. *Bentley.*

BUNK, *n.* [*Dan. byuke*, a meal tub; *Sw. miolk-bunk*, a milk pan.]

A case or cabin of boards for a bed; a word used in some parts of America.

BUNN or **BUN**, *n.* [*Scot. bun, bunn*; *Ir. bunna*; *G. bovens*, a hill, and a cake offered to deities. It signifies a mass or collection.]

A small cake, or a kind of sweet bread. *Gay.*

BUN-SING, *n.* An animal found at the Cape of Good Hope, resembling the ferret, but twice as large. When pursued, it emits an intolerable stench. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUNT, *n.* The middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT, *v. t.* To swell out; as, the sail *bunts*.

2. In popular language, to push with the horns; to butt. [See *Point*.]

BUNTER, *n.* A cant word for a woman who picks upragins in the streets; hence, a low vulgar woman. *Johnson.*

BUNTING, *n.* A bird of the genus *Cathartus*. The name is applied to different species, as the English bunting and the rice bunting.

BUNT-ING or **BUN-TINE**, *n.* [*Ger. bunt*, *D. bunt*, streaked, or of different colors.]

A thin woolen stuff, of which the colors or flags and signals of ships are made. *Mar. Dict.*

BUNT-LINES, *n.* Ropes fastened to cringles on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

BUOY, [*Fr. bouée*, a buoy; *D. boei*, a buoy, a lodge or hut, a fetter, or shackle, a handcuff; *boeien*, to fetter, to buoy; *Ger. boy*; *Dan. boy*; *Russ. boy*; *Sp. boya*, a buoy; probably from the root of *Sax. byan*, to dwell, that is, to set, be fixed, or stationary; *Dan. boe, boende*.]

A close empty cask, or a block of wood or cork, fastened by a rope to an anchor, and floating on the water, to show where the anchor is situated. Buoys are of various kinds, as *can-buoys*, in the form of a cone; *men-buoys*, which are large in the middle, and tapering nearly to a point at each

end; *cable-buoys*, empty casks, employed to buoy up the cable, in rocky anchorage. Buoys are used also as marks, to point out the situation of rocks, shoals, or a channel.

To stream the buoy, is to let it fall by the ship's side into the water, before letting go the anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

BOUY ROPE, *n.* [*buoy* and *rope*.] The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

BOUY, *v. t.* To keep afloat in a fluid; to bear up, or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air; with *up*. *Woodward.*

2. To support, or sustain; to keep from sinking into ruin or despondency. *King Charles.*

3. To fix buoys, as a direction to mariners. **BOUY**, *v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness. *Poppe.*

BOUYANCY, *n.* The quality of floating on the surface of water, or in the atmosphere; specific lightness.

BOUYANT, *a.* Floating; light; that will not sink; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid. *Thomson.*

2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body. [*Unusual*.] *Dryden.*

BUPRES'TES, *n.* A species of cuticulars, of a nauseous scent, and biting severely. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUR, } *Sax. bur*, signifies a chamber or a room; } cottage.

BUR, *n.* [*Sax. burre*, burdock; *W. bar*, a bushy head or bunch; *Ir. barr*, a bunch or knob; *Fr. bourre*, bush.]

1. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut, and burdock.

2. A broad ring of iron behind the place for the hand on a spear, used in tilting. *Encyc.*

BUR BOT, *n.* [*from L. barbatus*, so named from its beard.]

A fish of the genus *Gadus*, shaped like an eel, but shorter, with a flat head, and on the nose it has two small beards, and another on the chin. It is disgusting in appearance, but delicate food. It is called also *el-pout*. *Encyc.*

BURDELAIS, *n.* A sort of grape. *Johnson.*

BURDEN, *n.* *burd*; written also *burthen*. [*Sax. byrden, byrthen*; *Sw. börd*; *Dan. byrde*; *G. burde*; *Ir. beart* or *beirt*; *Gr. burros*; *Fr. fardeau*; *Arm. furd*; from

bur; *L. fero*, or *porto*; *Pers.* *بردن*]

burdan, to carry. [See *Bear*.]

1. That which is borne or carried; a load. Hence,

2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome or oppressive. *Milton.*

3. A birth. *Shak.*

4. [*Fr. bourdon*, a drone.] The verse repeated in a song, or the return of the theme at the end of each verse; the chorus; so called from the application of this word to the drone or base, and the pipe or string which plays it, in an instrument.

A chord which is to be divided, to perform the intervals of music, when open and undivided, is also called the *burden*. *Encyc.*

5. In common language, that which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells.

6. A fixed quantity of certain commodities; as a *burden* of good steel, 120 pounds.

7. The contents of a ship; the quantity or number of tons, a vessel will carry; as a ship of a hundred tons *burden*.

8. A chub. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

BURDEN, *v. t.* *burd*. To load; to lay on a heavy load; to incur with weight. Hence,

2. To oppress with any thing grievous; as, to *burden* a nation with taxes.

3. To surcharge; as, to *burden* the memory.

BURDENED, *pp.* Loaded with weight; incumbered; oppressed.

BURDENER, *n.* One who loads; an oppressor.

BURDENOUS, *a.* Grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive. *Sidney.*

2. Cumbersome; useless. *Milton.*

BURDENSOME, *a.* Heavy; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive. *Dryden.*

BURDENSOMENESS, *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

BUR DOCK, *n.* [*bur* and *dock*.] A genus of plants, called *chretium*. They are troublesome weeds.

The lesser burdock is a species of *xanthium*.

BUREAU, *n.* *buro*. [*Fr. bureau*, an office, a table, a court, a chest of drawers; *Sp. buro*, a court of justice; *Arm. burell*; *Fr. bure*, a cloth. The primary sense is a cloth covering a table, like *exchequer*. *Lumier.*]

1. A chest of drawers, for keeping papers or clothes.

2. An ambassador's or secretary's office.

In Spanish, this word *buro* is a court of justice for the trial of persons belonging to the king's household.

BURG, *n.* [This is the same word as *borough*, the only difference being in the pronunciation of the final letter.]

A borough; originally a fortified town, but now a city or town, which sends members to parliament, whether incorporated or not. [See *Borough*.]

BURG AGE, *n.* [*from burg*.] In English law, tenure in burgage, or burgage tenure, is tenure in socage, applied to cities or towns, or whole houses, or lands which were formerly the site of houses, in an ancient borough, are held of some lord in common socage by a certain established rent; a remnant of Saxon liberty. *Blackstone.*

BURG AMOT, *n.* A species of pear. [See *Bergamot*.]

2. A kind of perfume. [See *Bergamot*.]

BURG ANET, *n.* [*Fr. bourgaiguet*, from *BURGONET*, *n.* *burg*, in the sense of covering or guarding.]

A kind of helmet, the Spanish murrion. *Spenser. Shak.*

BURGEON, *n.* [*Fr. bourgeois*, pronounced *boor-hua*, from *bourg*, *burg*.] A Burgess.

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