

blaauwbes, blue-berry; the Ger. *heidelbeere*, heath-berry.]

The name of a shrub and its fruit; a species of *Vaccinium* or whortle-berry. The name with us is given to the taller shrub and its fruit which is of a bluish color.

BILBO, *n.* [from *Bilboa*, in Spain.]

A rapier; a sword; so named, it is said, from Bilboa in Spain, where the best are made.

Ash. Johnson.

BILBOES, *n. plu.* On board of ships, long bars or bolts of iron with shackles sliding on them, and a lock at the end, used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders. Hence the punishment of offenders in this manner is called by the same name.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

BILD, *v. t.* pret. *bilded*, *bilt*; *pp. id.* [G. *bilden*; Dan. *bilder*; Sw. *bilda*.]

To construct; to erect; to set up and finish; as, to *build* a house or ship; to *build* a wall. [This is the true orthography; the common spelling is incorrect. See *Build*.]

BILDSTEIN, *n.* [G. *bild*, shape, and *stein*, stone.]

Agalmatolite, or figure-stone. A massive mineral, with sometimes a slaty structure; of a color gray, brown, flesh red, sometimes spotted, or with blue veins. It fuses into a transparent glass. Bronzinit calls it steatite pagodite, from its coming from China in grotesque figures.

Ure.

This mineral resembles steatite in its physical characters, but differs from it essentially in its composition. It is soft, easily cut with a knife, and reducible to a fine unctuous powder.

Cleveland.

BILE, *n.* [L. *bilis*; Fr. *bile*.] A yellow bitter liquor, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the *port biliaris* and gall bladder, and thence discharged by the common duct into the duodenum.

Encyc.

BILE, *n.* An inflamed tumor. [See *Bile*, the correct orthography.]

BYLEDUCT, *n.* [*bile* and L. *ductus*, a conduit.] A vessel or canal to convey bile.

Darwin.

BILESTONE, *n.* [*bile* and *stone*.] A concretions of viscid bile.

Darwin.

BILGE, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*, and *belly*, a protuberance.]

1. The protuberant part of a cask, which is usually in the middle.

2. The breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction, on which she would rest, if aground. Hence, when this part of a ship is fractured, she is said to be *bilged*.

Encyc. Mr. Diet.

BILGE, *v. i.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge. The term is used also when a ship has some of her timbers struck off by a rock or an anchor, and springs a leak.

Encyc. Mr. Diet.

BILGE-ED, *pp. or a.* Having a fracture in the bilge. This participle is often used, as if the verb were transitive; and perhaps it is sometimes so used.

BILGE-PUMP, *n.* A burr-pump; a pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.

BILGE-WATER, *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

BILJARY, *a.* [from L. *bilis*.] Belonging

to the bile; conveying the bile; as a *biljary* duct.

BILINGS-GATE, *n.* [from a place of this name in London frequented by low people who use foul language.]

Foul language; ribaldry.

Pope.

BILIN GUOUS, *a.* [L. *bis*, and *lingua*, tongue.]

Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

BILIOUS, *a.* [L. *biliosus*, from *bilis*, the bile.]

Pertaining to bile; consisting of partaking of bile; caused by a redundancy, or bad state of the bile; as a *bilious* fever.

BILITERAL, *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *literal*, letter.]

Consisting of two letters; as a *biliteral* root in language.

Sir W. Jones.

BILK, *v. t.* [Goth. *bilaikan*, to mock or deride. This Gothic word appears to be compounded, *bi* and *laikan*, to leap or exult.]

To frustrate or disappoint; to deceive or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement; as, to *bilk* a creditor.

Dryden.

BILKED, *pp.* Disappointed; deceived; defrauded.

BILKING, *pp.* Frustrating; defrauding.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bile*, a beak, that is, a shoot.]

1. The beak of a fowl.

2. An instrument used by plumbers, basket-makers and gardeners, made in the form of a crescent, and fitted with a handle. When short, it is called a *hand-bill*; when long, a *hedge-bill*. It is used for pruning trees, &c.

BILL, *n.* [Sax. *bil*; G. *beil*, an ax or hatchet; D. *byl*; Dan. *bile*; W. *buyell*; Pers.

Jaz, *bil*, a mattock, or pick-ax, and a shovel.]

A pick-ax, or mattock; a battle-ax; an ax or hatchet with a crooked point.

BILL, *n.* [Norm. *bill*, a label or note; Fr. *billet*, *bil*; Arm. *bilke*; Sp. *billete*; It. *biglietto*, *bulletta*, *bollettino*. The primary sense probably is a roll or folded paper, Sp. *boleto*, a *billet*, a ticket, and a paper of tobacco, coinciding with *bola*, a ball; or it is from cutting off, and signifies a piece.]

1. In *law*, a declaration in writing, expressing some wrong the complainant has suffered from the defendant, or a fault committed by some person against a law. It contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in civil and criminal cases.

In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the court of session, is called a *bill*.

Encyc.

2. In *law* and in *commerce*, in England, an obligation or security given for money under the hand, and sometimes the seal of the debtor, without a condition or forfeiture for non-payment. In the latter circumstance, it differs from a bond. In the United States, this species of security is usually called a note, a note of hand, or a promissory note.

3. A form or draft of a law, presented to a legislature, but not enacted. In some ca-

ses, *statutes* are called *bills*; but usually they are qualified by some description, as a *bill of attainder*.

4. A paper written or printed, and posted in some public place, advertising the proposed sale of goods, or particular things; an advertisement posted.

5. An account of goods sold or delivered, services rendered or work done, with the price or value annexed to each article.

6. Any written paper, containing a statement of particulars; as a *bill of charges* or expenditures; a physician's *bill of prescriptions*; a *bill of fare* or provisions, &c.

7. A *bill of exchange* is an order drawn on a person, in a distant place, requesting or directing him to pay money to some person assigned by the drawer, or to his order, in consideration of the same sum received by the drawer. Bills of exchange are either *foreign or inland*; *foreign*, when drawn by a person in one country upon one residing in another; *inland*, when both the drawer and drawee reside in the same country. The person who draws the bill is called the *drawer*; the person on whom the request or demand is made, is called the *drawee*; and the person to whom the money is directed to be paid, is called the *payee*.

8. A *bill of entry* is a written account of goods entered at the custom house, whether imported or intended for exportation.

9. A *bill of lading* is a written account of goods shipped by any person, on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel, who acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and promises to deliver them safe at the place directed, dangers of the sea excepted. It is usual for the master to sign two, three or four copies of the bill; one of which he keeps in possession, one is kept by the shipper, and one is sent to the consignee of the goods.

10. A *bill of parcels* is an account given by the seller to the buyer, of the several articles purchased, with the price of each.

11. A *bill of sale* is when a person borrows money and delivers goods to the lender as security, and at the same time, gives him a bill, empowering him to sell the goods, if the money is not repaid at the appointed time with interest.

Encyc.

In the United States, a *bill of sale* is a writing given by the seller of personal property, to the purchaser, answering to a deed of real estate, but without seal.

12. A *bill of mortality* is an account of the number of deaths in a place, in a given time. In these bills it is not unusual to insert registers of births and christenings, as in London.

13. *Bank-bill*. [See *Bank*.]

14. A *bill of rights* is a summary of rights and privileges, claimed by a people. Such was the declaration presented by the lords and commons of England to the prince and princess of Orange in 1688. In America, a *bill of declaration of rights* is prefixed to most of the constitutions of the several states.

15. A *bill of divorce*, in the Jewish law, was a writing given by the husband to the wife,