

2. A species of citron, at first casually produced by an Italian, who grafted a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear tree. The fruit has a fine taste and smell, and its essential oil is in high esteem as a perfume. This oil is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit. Hence,
3. An essence or perfume from the citron thus produced.
4. A species of snuff perfumed with bergamot.
5. A coarse tapestry, manufactured with flecks of wool, silk, cotton, hemp and ox or goat's hair, said to have been invented at Bergamo in Italy. *Encyc.*
- BERG ANDER, *n.* [*berg*, a cliff, and *Dan.* and *G. ente*, *Sax. ened*, a duck.]
- A burrow duck; a duck that breeds in holes under cliffs. *Thomson.*
- BERGERET, *n.* [*Fr. berger*, a shepherd.]
- A song. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BERG MANITE, *n.* [from *Bergman*, the mineralogist.]
- A mineral classed with scapolite, in the family of feldspar. It occurs massive, with gray and red quartz in Norway. Its colors are greenish and grayish white. *Cyc.*
- BERG MASTER, *n.* [*Sax. berg*, a hill or castle, and *master*.]
- The bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners. *Johnson.*
- BERG MOTE, *n.* [*Sax. berg*, a hill, and *mote*, a meeting.]
- A court held on a hill in Derbyshire, in England, for deciding controversies between the miners. *Blount. Johnson.*
- BERHYME, *v. t.* [*be* and *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme or verse; *used* in contempt. *Shak.*
- BERLIN, *n.* A vehicle of the chariot kind, supposed to have this name from Berlin, the chief city of Prussia, where it was first made, or from the Italian *berlina*, a sort of stage or pilory, and a coach. *Encyc.*
- BERLUCCIO, *n.* A small bird, somewhat like the yellow hammer, but less and more slender. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BERVIE, *n.* In fortification, a space of ground of three, four or five feet in width, between the rampart and the moat or foss, designed to receive the ruins of the rampart, and prevent the earth from filling the foss. Sometimes, it is palisaded, and in Holland, it is generally planted with quick-set hedge. *Encyc.*
- BERNACLE. (See *Burnacle*.)
- BERNARDINE, *n.* A pertaining to St. Bernard, and the monks of the order.
- BERNARDINS, *n.* An order of monks, founded by Robert, abbot of Moleme, and reformed by St. Bernard. The order originated about the beginning of the 12th century. They wear a white robe, with a black scapulary; and when they officiate, they are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves, and a hood of the same color. *Encyc.*
- BEROB, *v. t.* [*be* and *rob*.] To rob. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*
- BEROE, *n.* A marine animal of an oval or spherical form, nearly an inch in diameter, and divided into longitudinal ribs, like a melon. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BERRIFD, *n.* Furnished with berries.
- BERRY, *n.* [*Sax. beria*, a grape or cluster of grapes; *bergn*, a grape stone, a berry.]

1. A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing naked seeds. Or in more technical language, a succulent pulpy pericarp, or seed vessel, without valves, containing several seeds, which are naked, that is, which have no covering but the pulp and rind. It is commonly round or oval. This botanical definition includes the orange and other like fruits. But in popular language, *berry* extends only to the smaller fruits, as strawberry, gooseberry, &c., containing seeds or granules.
2. A mound. [*for barrow*.] *W. Broune.*
- BERRY, *v. t.* To bear or produce berries.
- BERRY-BEARING, *a.* Producing berries.
- BERT, *Sax. boorht*, *berht*; *Eng. bright*.
- This word enters into the name of many Saxon princes and noblemen; as Egbert, Sigbert. The *Bertha* of the northern nations was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, an equivalent word. Of the same sort were *Phadrus*, *Epiphanius*, *Photius*, *Lampadius*, *Fulgentius*, *Illustris*, *Canden*. [*See Bright*.]
- BERTH, *n.* [from the root of *bear*.]
1. A station in which a ship rides at anchor, comprehending the space in which she ranges. In more familiar usage, the word signifies any situation or place, where a vessel lies or can lie, whether at anchor or at a wharf.
2. A room or apartment in a ship, where a number of officers or men mess and reside.
3. The box or place for sleeping at the sides of a cabin; the place for a hammock, or a repository for chests, &c.
- To berth, in seamen's language, is to allot to each man a place for his hammock.
- BERTRAM, *n.* [*L. pyrethrum*, said to be from *rap*, fire, from its acrid quality.]
- Bastard peltitory, a plant.
- BERYL, *n.* [*L. beryllus*; *Gr. βερύλλος*; *Ch. Syr. Eth.* a gem, beryl, and in *Syr.* crystal, and a *pearl*; the latter word being a different orthography of *beryl*; probably from the root of the *Fr. brillier*, to shine, *Eng. brilliant*, *Eth. ብርሃ* bareah, to shine.]
- A mineral, considered by Cleaveland as a subspecies of Emerald. Its prevailing color is green of various shades, but always pale. Its crystals are usually longer and larger than those of the precious emerald, and its structure more distinctly foliated. It is harder than the apatite, with which it has been confounded; harder and less heavy than the pyrite. The best beryls are found in Brazil, in Siberia and Ceylon, and in Dauria, on the frontiers of China. They are found in many parts of the United States. *Silliman. Cleaveland.*
- BERYL-CRYSTAL, *n.* A species of imperfect crystal, of a very pure, clear, and equal texture. It is always of the figure of a long and slender column, irregularly hexagonal, and tapering at the top. Its color is a pale brown, of a fine transparency.
- BERYLLINE, *a.* Like a beryl; of a light or bluish green.
- BESANT, *v. t.* [*be* and *gaint*.] To make a saint. [*Not in use.*]
- BESAYLE, *n.* [*Norm. ayle*; *Fr. aieul*, a grandfather.] A great grandfather.

- If the abatement happened on the death of one's grandfather or grandmother, a writ of *ayle* lieth; if on the death of the great grandfather, then a writ of *besayle*; but if it amounts one degree higher, to the *tresayle*, or grandfather's grandfather, &c., the writ is called a writ of *coisnage*, or *de consanguineo*. *Blackstone.*
- BESCATTER, *v. t.* [*be* and *scatter*.] To scatter over. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- BESCORN, *v. t.* [*be* and *scorn*.] To treat with scorn; to mock at. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESCRATCH, *v. t.* [*be* and *scratch*.] To scratch; to tear with the nails. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESCRAWL, *v. t.* [*be* and *scrawl*.] To scrawl; to scribble over. *Milton.*
- BESCREEN, *v. t.* [*be* and *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal. *Shak.*
- BESCREENED, *pp.* Covered; sheltered; concealed.
- BESCRIBBLE, *v. t.* To scribble over. *Milton.*
- BESCUMBER, *v. t.* [from *cumber*.] To encumber. [*Not legitimate nor used.*] *B. Jonson.*
- BESÉE, *v. i.* [*be* and *see*.] To look; to mind. [*Not in use.*] *Wickliffe.*
- BESÉE CH, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* besought. [*Sax. be* and *scan*, to seek, enquire, follow; *D. verzoeken*; *Ger. ersuchen*; from *seek*, *sequor*, to follow, with *be*, by, near, about; that is, to follow close, to press. *See Seek and Essay.* The Saxon has *gesecan*.]
- To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to ask or pray with urgency; followed by a *person*; as, *I Paul beseech you by the meekness of Christ*, 2 Cor. x.; or by a *thing*; as, *I beseech your patience*.
- BESEECHER, *n.* One who beseeches.
- BESEECHING, *pp.* Entreating.
- BESEEK, *v. t.* To beseech. [*Not used.*] *Chaucer.*
- BESSEEM, *v. t.* [*be* and *seem*.] To become; to be fit for, or worthy of, to be decent for.
- What form of speech or behavior *besecmeth* us, in our prayers to God? *Hooker.*
- BESSEEMING, *pp.* or *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.
- BESSEEMING, *n.* Comeliness. *Barret.*
- BESSEMLY, *a.* Becoming; fit; suitable.
- BESSEEN, *a.* Adapted; adjusted. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*
- BESÉT, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* beset. [*Sax. besettan*, to place, of *be* and *settan*, to set; *D. besetzen*; *Ger. besetzen*. *See Set.*]
1. To surround; to inclose; to hem in; to besiege; as, we are *beset* with enemies; a city is *beset* with troops. Hence,
2. To press on all sides, so as to perplex; to entangle, so as to render escape difficult or impossible. *Milton.*
- Adam sore *beset* replied. *Shak.*
3. To waylay. *Spenser.*
4. To fall upon.
- BESÉTTER, *pp.* Surrounding; besieging; waylaying.
- BESÉTTING, *a.* Habitually attending, or pressing; as a *besetting* sin.
- BESHINE, *v. t.* To shine upon. [*Not used.*]
- BESHREW, *v. t.* [*be* and *shrew*.] To wish a curse to; to execrate. *Dryden.*