

- BODGE**, *v. i.* [See *Boggle*.] To boggle; to stop. [Not used.] *Shak.*
- BODGE**, *n.* A botch. [Not used.] *Whitlock.*
- BODICE**, *n.* Stays; a waistcoat, quilted with whalebone; worn by women. *Johnson.*
- BODIED**, *a.* [from *body*.] Having a body. *Shak.*
- BODILESS**, *a.* [See *Body*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal. *Darvies.*
- BODILY**, *a.* Having or containing a body or material form; corporeal; as *bodily dimensions*. *South.*
2. Relating or pertaining to the body, in distinction from the mind; as *bodily defects*; *bodily pain*. *Locke.*
3. Real; actual; as *bodily art*. *Shak.*
- BODILY**, *adv.* Corporeally; united with a body or matter.
- It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*. *Watts.*
- BODING**, *ppr.* [from *bode*.] Foreshowing; presaging.
- BODING**, *n.* An omen. *Bp. Ward.*
- BODKIN**, *n.* [Ir. *bod*, a limb, that is, a point, a shoot, with the termination *kin*, used as a diminutive; Gr. *δακτυλ*, a thorn.]
1. An instrument of steel, bone, ivory or the like, with a small blade, and a sharp point, for making holes by piercing. A like instrument with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribon through a loop, &c. An instrument to dress the hair. *Johnson.*
2. A dagger. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*
- BODLEYAN**, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who founded a celebrated library in the 16th century.
- BODY**, *n.* [Sax. *body*, stature, trunk, spine, *body*; *that which is set or fixed*.]
1. The frame of an animal; the material substance of an animal, in distinction from the living principle of beasts, and the soul of man.
- Be not anxious for your *body*. *Matthew. Luke.*
2. Matter, as opposed to spirit. *Hooker.*
3. A person; a human being; sometimes alone; more generally, with *some* or *no*; as, *somebody*; *nobody*.
4. Reality, as opposed to representation.
- A shadow of things to come, but the *body* is of Christ. *Col. ii.*
5. A collective mass; a number of individuals or particulars united; as the *body* of mankind. Christians united or the Church is called the *body*, of which each Christian is a member, and Christ the head. *1 Cor. xii. 12. 27.*
6. The main army, in distinction from the wings, van or rear. Also, any number of forces under one commander. *Clarendon.*
7. A corporation; a number of men, united by a common tie, by one form of government, or by occupation; as the legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; *body corporate*; *body politic*.
8. The main part; the bulk; as the *body* of a tree; the *body* of a coach, of a ship, &c.
9. Any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; as a metallic *body*; a floating *body*; a moving *body*; a light *body*; a heavy *body*.
10. A pandect; a general collection; a code; a

- system; as a *body* of laws; a *body* of divinity.
11. Strength; as wine of a good *body*.
12. Among painters, colors bear a *body*, when they are capable of being ground so fine, and of being mixed so entirely with oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Encyc.*
13. The unrenewed part of man, or sensual affections.
- But I keep under my *body*. *1 Cor. ix.*
14. The extent; the limits.
- Cause to come here on such a day, twelve free and lawful men—from the *body* of your county. *Form of a venire facias.*
- BODY**, *v. t.* To produce in some form.
- Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things. *Shak.*
- BODY-CLOTHES**, *n. plu.* [body and cloth.] Clothing or covering for the body, as for a horse. *Addison.*
- BODY-GUARD**, *n.* The guard that protects or defends the person; the life guard. Hence, security. *Porteus.*
- BOG**, *n.* [Ir. *bog*, soft; *bogach*, a marsh; *bogha*, a bow; *boghaim*, to bend; Sax. *bugen*; D. *boegen*, to bend. *Soft* is flexible, yielding to pressure, bending. See *Boie*.]
1. A quagmire covered with grass or other plants. It is defined by *marsh*, and *marass*, but differs from a marsh, as a part from the whole. Wet grounds are *bogs*, which are the softest and too soft to bear a man; *marshes* or *fens*, which are less soft, but very wet; and *swamps*, which are soft spongy land, upon the surface, but sustain man and beast, and are often mowed.
2. A little elevated spot or clump of earth, in marshes and swamps, fitted with roots and grass. [This is a common use of the word in *New-England*.]
- BOG**, *v. t.* To whom or plunge, as in mud and mire. *Johnson.*
- BOG-BEAN**, *n.* [bog and bean; called *buck-bean*.]
- Manyunthes, a plant, the marsh-trefoil, which grows in moist and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*
- BOG-BERRY**, *n.* [bog and berry.] Vaccinium; a name of the cranberry growing in low lands and marshy places. *Fam. of Plants.*
- BOGGLE**, *v. i.* [Qu. *W. bugiel*, a terrifying-ing.]
1. To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to play fast and loose.
- We *boggle* at every unusual appearance. *Graveille.*
2. To dissemble.
- BOGGLE**, *v. t.* To embarrass with difficulties; a popular or vulgar use of the word in the United States.
- BOGGLED**, *ppr.* Perplexed and impeded by sudden difficulties; embarrassed.
- BOGGLER**, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man. *Shak.*
- BOGGLING**, *ppr.* Starting or stopping at difficulties; hesitating.
- BOGGLISH**, *a.* Doubtful. [Not used.] *Taylor.*
- BOGGY**, *a.* [from *bog*.] Containing bogs; full of bogs.
- BOG HOUSE**, *n.* [bog and house.] A house of office.

- BOG-LAND**, *a.* [bog and land.] Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. *Dryden.*
- BOGLE** or **BOG GLE**, *n.* [W. *lugg*, a bug-bear or goblin.] A bugbear.
- BOG-ORE**, *n.* An ore of iron found in bogs or swampy land.
- BOG-RUSH**, *n.* [bog and rush.] A rush that grows in bogs, the *Sclenus*. *Pennant.*
2. A bird, a species of warbler, of the size of a wren, of a testaceous brown color, seen among the bog-rushes of Schonen in Sweden. *Pennant.*
- BOG-SPAVIN**, *n.* [bog and spavin.] In horses, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough, containing a gelatinous matter. *Encyc.*
- BOG-TROTTER**, *n.* [bog and trot.] One who lives in a boggy country. *Johnson.*
- BOG-WHORT**, *n.* [bog and whort.] The bilberry or whortleberry growing in low lands. *Fam. of Plants.*
- BOIEA**, *n.* [Grosier informs us that this is named from a mountain in China, called *Pou-y* or *Foo-y*. Vol. i. 467.]
- A species of coarse or low priced tea from China; a species of black tea.
- BOIAR** or **BOYAR**, *n.* In the *Russian Empire*, a nobleman; a lord; a person of quality; a soldier. This word answers nearly to Baron in Great Britain, and other countries in the west of Europe. *Tooke. Elton.*
- BOIARIN**, *n.* In *Russia*, a gentleman; a person of distinction; the master of a family. *Tooke. Russ. Diet.*
- BOIGUACU**, *n.* The largest of the serpent kind, said to be forty feet long. *Bailey.*
- BOIL**, *v. i.* [Fr. *bouillir*; L. *bullio*; It. *bolire*; Sp. *bullir*, to boil; L. *bullia*, a bubble; Russ. *bul*, the noise of boiling water; It. *bolta*, a bubble or blister; Eth. $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$ Amh. $\beta\alpha$ to boil; W. *batav*, to spring. Qu. Sax. *weallan*, to well, to boil.]
1. To swell, heave, or be agitated by the action of heat; to bubble; to rise in bubbles; as, the water *boils*. In a chemical sense, to pass from a liquid to an aeriform state or vapor, with a bubbling motion.
2. To be agitated by any other cause than heat; as, the *boiling* waves which roll and foam.
3. To be hot or fervid; to swell by native heat, vigor or irritation; as the *boiling* blood of youth; his blood *boils* with anger.
4. To be in boiling water; to suffer boiling heat in water or other liquid, for cookery or other purpose.
5. To bubble; to effervesce; as a mixture of acid and alkali.
- To *boil away*, to evaporate by boiling.
- To *boil over*, is to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.
- BOIL**, *v. t.* To dress or cook in boiling water; to seethe; to extract the juice or quality of any thing by boiling.
2. To prepare for some use in boiling liquor; as, to *boil* silk, thread or cloth. To form by boiling and evaporation. This word is applied to a variety of processes for different purposes; as, to *boil* salt, or su-