

8. A cylindrical hollow iron used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. Also, a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve.
- BOX, *v. i.* To fight with the fist; to combat with the hand or fist.
- BOX, *v. t.* To inclose in a box; also, to furnish with boxes, as a wheel or block.
2. To strike with the hand or fist, especially the ear or side of the head.
3. To rehearse the several points of the compass in their proper order. *Encyc.*
4. To make a hole or cut in a tree, to procure the sap; as, to box a maple.
5. To sail round. [*Sp. boxar.*]
- BOX-ED, *pp.* Inclosed in a box; struck on the head with the fist or hand; furnished with a box or hollow iron, as a wheel.
- BOX-EN, *a.* Made of box-wood; resembling box. *Dryden.*
- BOXER, *n.* One who fights with his fist.
- BOX-HULL, *v. t.* To veer a ship in a particular manner, when it is impracticable to tack. *Chambers.*
- BOX-ING, *pp.* Inclosing in a box; striking with the fist; furnishing with a box.
- BOX-ING, *n.* The act of fighting with the fist; a combat with the fist.
- BOX-THORN, *n.* [*box and thorn.*] A plant, the *Lycium*, or a species of it. *Fam. of Plants.*
- BOY, *n.* [*Pers. bach, a boy; W. buegen, from bte, little; Arm. buguel, a child, bugalar, boyish; Sw. pojke, a young boy; Dan. poge; Fr. page. See Beagle and Page.*] A boy is a contracted word, and probably the *L. puer* for *puger*, for we see by *puella*, that *r* is not radical. So the *Gr. παῖς* probably is contracted, for the derivative verb, *παίζω*, forms *παῖς*, *παῖς*. The radical letters probably are *Bg* or *Pg*.]
- A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; but in general, applied to males under ten or twelve years of age; a lad. Sometimes it is used in contempt for a young man, indicating immaturity, want of vigor or judgment.
- BOY, *v. t.* To treat as a boy. *Johnson.*
- Rather, to act as a boy; to imitate a boy in action. The passage in *Shakspeare*, in which this word is found, is supposed to allude to the practice of boys acting women's parts, on the stage.
- I shall see some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness. *See Macbeth's Sup. to Johnson.*
- BOY-AR, *n.* A Russian nobleman. [*See Boiar.*]
- BOY-AU, *n. boy'o.* [*Fr. boyau, a gut, and a branch of a tree.*]
- In fortification, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches. *Encyc.*
- BOY-BLIND, *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning. *Obs.*
- BOY-ER, *n.* A Flemish sloop, with a castle at each end. *Encyc.*
- BOY-HOOD, *n.* [*boy and hood.*] The state of a boy, or of immature age. *Swift.*
- BOY-ISH, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish; trifling; resembling a boy in manners or opinions; puerile. *Shak.*
- BOY-ISHLY, *adv.* Childishly; in a trifling manner. *Sherrwood.*
- BOY-ISHNESS, *n.* Childishness; the manners or behavior of a boy.
- BOY-ISM, *n.* Childishness; puerility. *Dryden.*

2. The state of a boy. *Harlow.*
- BOYS-PLAY, *n.* Childish amusement; anything trifling.
- BOYU'NA, *n.* A large serpent of America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell. Also, a harmless reptile. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*
- BP. An abbreviation of Bishop.
- BRABANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, of which Brussels is the capital.
- State Papers, V. ii.*
- BRABBLE, *n.* [*D. brabbelen, to stammer.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle. *Obs.*
- BRABBLE, *v. i.* To clamor; to contend noisily. *Obs.*
- BRABBLER, *n.* A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow; a wrangler. *Obs.*
- BRABBLING, *pp.* Clamoring; wrangling. *Obs.*
- BRACE, *n.* [*Fr. bras; Sp. brazo; Port. braco; Arm. brach, or brak; Ir. brack and bragh; W. braic; Corn. brack, or brak; L. brachium; Gr. βραχyon, the arm.*] This word furnishes clear and decisive evidence of the change of a palatal letter into a sibilant. The change comes through the Spanish or other Celtic dialect, *brach, brazo*, the *Sp.* *z* being originally a palatal or guttural; thence to the *Fr. bras*, and *Eng. brace*. In like manner, *Durazzo* is formed from *Dyrachium*. The Greek verbs furnish a multitude of similar changes. This word furnishes also a proof that *b* is a prefix, for in Irish *brac* is written *both* *raigh*. The sense of arm, is that which breaks forth, a shoot. From *bras*, the French have *embrasser*, to embrace, and in *Sp. brazos* is braces, and *bracera* is to brace, and to swing the arms. Brace, in naval affairs, is in *D. bras; Dan. bras, and braser*, to brace. *Qu.* is this the same word as the *Fr. bras*, an arm.]
1. In architecture, a piece of timber framed in with level joints, to keep the building from swerving either way. It extends like an arm from the post or main timber.
2. That which holds any thing tight; a cinchment or bandage. The braces of a drum are not bands.
3. A pair; a couple; as a brace of ducks. It is used of persons only in contempt, or in the style of drollery.
4. In music, a double curve at the beginning of a staff.
5. A thick strap, which supports a carriage on wheels.
6. A crooked line in printing, connecting two or more words or lines; thus, *bold, &* or *more words or lines; thus, bold, &* It is used to connect triplets in poetry.
7. In marine language, a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, to square or traverse the yard. The name is given also to pieces of iron which are used as supports; such as of the poop lanterns, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
8. Brace, or brasse, is a foreign measure answering to our fathom.
9. Harness; warlike preparation; as we say, *girded for battle.* *Shak.*
10. Tension; tightness. *Holder.*
11. Braces, *plu.* suspenders, the straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.
12. The braces of a drum, are the cords on

the sides of it, for tightening the heads and snares.

BRACE, *v. t.* To draw tight; to tighten; to bind or tie close; to make tight and firm.

2. To make tense; to strain up; as, to brace a drum.

3. To furnish with braces; as, to brace a building.

4. To strengthen; to increase tension; as, to brace the nerves.

5. In marine language, to bring the yards to either side.

To brace about is to turn the yards round for the contrary tack.

To brace sharp is to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.

To brace to is to check or ease off the lee braces, and round-in the weather ones, to assist in tacking. *Mar. Dict.*

BRACED, *pp.* Furnished with braces; drawn close and tight; made tense.

BRACELET, *n.* [*Fr. bracelet, and bracelet; It. bracciale, braccialeto; Sp. brazalete. See Brace.*]

1. An ornament for the wrist, worn by ladies. This ornament seems anciently to have been worn by men as well as women.

2. A piece of defensive armor for the arm. *Johnson.*

BRACER, *n.* That which braces, binds or makes firm; a band or bandage; also, armor for the arm. *Chaucer.*

2. An astringent medicine, which gives tension or tone to any part of the body.

BRACH, *n.* [*Fr. brague; D. brak; It. bracco.*]

a setting dog; *Sp. braco*, pointing or setting as a pointer.] A bitch of the hound kind. *Shak.*

BRACHIAL, *a.* [*L. brachium, from the Celtic brach, brac, the arm.*] Belonging to the arm; as the brachial artery. *Hooper.*

BRACHIATE, *a.* [*See Brachial.*]

In botany, having branches in pairs, decussated, all nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next. *Martyn.*

BRACHMAN, *n.* An ancient philosopher of India. The brachmans are a branch of the ancient gymnosophists, and remarkable for the severity of their lives and manners. *Encyc.*

BRACHYGRAPHER, *n.* [*See the next word.*] A writer in short hand. *Gayton.*

BRACHYGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς, short, and γραφω, a writing.*]

The art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography. *B. Jonson.*

BRACHYLOGY, *n.* [*Gr. βραχυς, short, and λογος, expression.*]

In rhetoric, the expressing of any thing in the most concise manner. *Encyc.*

BRACK, *n.* [*G. bruch; Dan. brak; Norm. brak; from brak, which see.*]

An opening caused by the parting of any solid body; a breach; a broken part.

BRACKEN, *n.* Fern. [*See Brake.*]

BRACKET, *n.* [*Fr. braque, to bend. Qu.*]

Oriental *قوس*, *Ar. Ch. Heb. Syr. Sam. and Eth.*, to bend the knee; hence it signifies the knee.]

1. Among workers in timber, an angular wooden stay, in form of the knee bent, to support shelves, scaffolds and the like.

2. The cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank. *Encyc.*

3. In printing, hooks; thus, [].