

BURN, *n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.

2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking; as, they have a good *burn*.

BURN'ABLE, *a.* That may be burnt. [*Little used.*]

BURN-COW or **BURST-COW**, *n.* A genus of insects, with filiform feelers, of several species; very obnoxious to cattle.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BURN'ED, **BURNT**, *pp.* Consumed with fire; scorched or dried with fire or heat; baked or hardened in the fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to any thing.

BURN'ET, *n.* A plant, *Poterium* or garden burnet.

BURN'ET-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* A plant, *Pimpinella*.

BURN'ING, *ppr.* Consuming with fire; flaming; scorching; hardening by fire; calcining; charring; raging as fire; glowing.

BURN'ING, *n.* Combustion; the act of expelling volatile matter and reducing to ashes, or to a cask; a fire; inflammation; the heat or raging of passion. In surgery, actual cautery; cauterization.

BURN'ING, *a.* Powerful; vehement; as a burning shame; a burning scent. *Shak.*

2. Much heated; very hot; scorching.

The burning plains of India. *S. S. Smith.*
BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* [*burn and glass.*] A convex glass which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a small space, called a *focus*, producing an intense heat. The name is given also to a concave mirror which condenses the sun's rays. *Encyc.*

BURNING-THORNY-PLANT. A species of Euphorbia or spurge. *Fam. of Plants.*
BURN'ISH, *v. t.* [*Fr. brunir*; *D. brüneren*; *It. brunire*; *Sp. brunir*.] This word undoubtedly is of secondary formation, from the color of flame. *See Burn.*

To polish by friction; to make smooth, bright and glossy; as, to *burnish* steel.

Dryden.

BURN'ISH, *v. i.* To grow bright or glossy. *Steele.*

BURN'ISH, *n.* Gloss; brightness; luster. *Christ. Observ.*

BURN'ISHED, *pp.* Polished; made glossy.
BURN'ISHER, *n.* The person who polishes, or makes glossy.

2. An instrument used in polishing, of different kinds. It may be a piece of round polished steel, a dog's or wolf's tooth, a piece of copper, agate or pebble, &c. It is used for giving a gloss or smoothness to metals, to the edges of books, &c.

BURN'ISHING, *ppr.* Polishing; making smooth and glossy.

BURN'OOSE, *n.* [*Sp. albornoz*; Port. *albornos*; Pers. *بروان*; Syr. *ܒܪܘܢܐ* *biruna*.]

An upper cloak or garment. *Parkhurst.*

BURN'T, *pp.* of *burn*. Consumed; scorched; heated; subjected to the action of fire.

BURN'T-OFFERING, *n.* [*burnt and offer.*] Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin; a sacrifice; call-

ed also *burnt-sacrifice*. The offerings of the Jews were a clean animal, as an ox, a calf, a goat, or sheep; or some species of vegetable substance, as bread and ears of wheat or barley. *Brown.*

BUR'R, *n.* The lobe or lap of the ear.

Dict.

2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head. *Encyc.*

3. The sweetbread.

BURR-PUMP, or *blige-pump*. A pump, having a staff of 6, 7 or 8 feet long with a bar of wood to which the leather is nailed, which serves instead of a box. This staff is worked by men who pull it up and down, with a rope fastened to the middle of it. *Encyc.*

BURR-PIPE, *n.* An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powders in. *Johnson.*

BUR'-REED, *n.* A plant, the *Sparganium*. *Muhlenberg.*

BUR'REL, *n.* A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious, soft pulp. *Philips.*

BURREL-FLY, *n.* The ox-fly, gad-fly, or breeze. *Johnson.*

BURREL-SHOT, *n.* [*Fr. bourrelier*, to torment, and *shot*.]

Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged among enemies.

BUR'ROCK, *n.* A small wier or dam where wheels are laid in a river, for catching fish. *Philips.*

BUR'ROW, *n.* A different orthography of *burgh*, *borough*, which see.

BUR'ROW, *n.* [*Sax. byrgen*, a sepulcher, *byrran*, to bury, or *beorgan*, to keep.]

A hollow place in the earth or in a warren, where small animals lodge, and sometimes deposit their provisions. Some animals excavate the earth, by scratching, and form these lodges.

BUR'ROW, *v. t.* To lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. In a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place. The word seems to include the idea of excavating a hole for a lodge, as well as lodging in it; but the verb is not often used transitively, as to *burrow* the earth.

BUR'ROWING, *ppr.* Lodging in a burrow.
BURS'AR, *n.* [*See Bursar.*] A treasurer, or cash-keeper, as the *bursar* of a college, or of a monastery; a purser.

2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a bursar or fund appropriated for that purpose, as the exhibitioners sent to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BURS'AR-SHIP, *n.* The office of a bursar. *Hales.*

BURS'ARY, *n.* The treasury of a college, or monastery.

In Scotland, an exhibition. *Encyc.*

BURSE, *n.* *burs*. [*Fr. bourse*, a purse, the vesicle of the gall, the hull or skin of seeds, an exchange; *D. beurs*, a purse, an exchange, *serotum*; *Ger. borse*, a purse, an exchange; *D. bors*, the same; *It. borsa*; *Sp. and Port. bolsa*, a purse or bag, *r. being changed into l.*]

1. A public edifice in certain cities, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade and money, and to negotiate

bills of exchange. This is the name used in many cities in Europe, but in England and America, such building is called an exchange. The *New Bourse* in Paris is one of the most elegant buildings in the city.

2. In *France*, a fund or foundation for the maintenance of poor scholars in their studies. In the middle ages, it signified a little college, or a hall in a university. *Encyc.*

BURST, *v. i.* *pret.* and *pp.* *burst*. The old participle *burstan* is nearly obsolete. [*Sax. byrstan, burstan*; *D. barsten*; *G. bersten*; *Dan. briste*; *Sw. brista*, to burst. The word *brister* seems to belong to *burst*, denoting a shoot.]

1. To fly or break open with force, or with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption. The peculiar force of this word is, in expressing a sudden rupture, with violence, or expansion, or both. Hence it is generally used to signify the sudden rupture of a thing by internal force, and a liberation from confinement; as, to *burst* from a prison; the heart *bursts* with grief. *Milton.*

2. To break away; to spring from; as, to *burst* from the arms. *Pope.*

3. To come or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to rush upon unexpectedly; as, a sound *bursts* upon our ears.

4. To issue suddenly, or to come from a hidden or retired place into more open view; as, a river *bursts* from a valley; a spring *bursts* from the earth.

5. To break forth into action suddenly; as, to *burst* into tears.

6. To break or rush in with violence; as, to *burst* into a house or a room.

It is often followed by an intensive particle; as, *out, forth, away, from, or asunder*.

BURST, *v. t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly; as, to *burst* a chain or a door; to *burst* a cannon.

BURST, *n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; more appropriately, a sudden explosion or shooting forth; as a *burst* of thunder; a *burst* of applause; a *burst* of passion.

2. A rupture, a hernia, or the unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen. **BURST**, or **BURSTEN**, *pp.* or *a.* Affected with a rupture or hernia.

BURST', *pp.* Opened or rent asunder by violence.

BURST'ENNESS, *n.* The state of having a rupture; the hernia.

BURST'ER, *n.* One that bursts.

BURST'ING, *ppr.* Rending or parting by violence; exploding.

BURST'-WORT, *n.* The *Herniaria*, a plant said to be good against hernia or ruptures.

BURT, *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind. *Johnson.*

BURTHEN. [*See Burden.*]

BURTON, *n.* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds, and for various other purposes; called also *top-burton-tackle*. *Mar. Dict.*

BURY, *n.* *berry*. This word is a different orthography of *burg*, *burgh*, *borough*. It signifies a house, habitation or castle, and is retained in many names of places, as in