

2. The issuing of intellectual light; dawn; prophetic intimation; first indication.
Such were the *beamings* of an original and gifted mind. *T. Davies.*
- BEAMLESS, *a.* Emitting no rays of light.
- BEAMY, *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant; shining.
2. Resembling a beam in size and weight; massy. *Dryden.*
3. Having horns, or antlers. *Dryden.*
- BEAN, *n.* [Sax. *bean*; Dan. *bønne*; Sw. *böna*; Gr. *βίανος*; D. *boon*; Ger. *bohne*; Ch. 𐤁𐤍, *apim*, a vetch. Qu. *Arm. favon*; Corn. *id.*; W. *faen*.]
- A name given to several kinds of pulse, or leguminous seeds, and the plants producing them. They belong to several genera, particularly *Vicia*, *Phaseolus* and *Dolichos*. The varieties most usually cultivated are, the horse bean, the maza-gan, the kidney bean, the cranberry bean, the lima bean, the frost bean, &c. The stalk is erect or climbing, and the fruit generally roundish, oval or flat, and of various colors.
- Malacca-beans.* Anacardium, the fruit of a tree growing in Malabar, and other parts of the Indies. This fruit is of a shining black color, of the shape of a heart flattened, about an inch long, terminating at one end in an obtuse point, and at the other, adhering to a wrinkled stalk. It contains within two shells, a kernel of a sweetish taste; and betwixt the shells is lodged a thick acid juice. *Encyc.*
- BE'AN-CAPER, *n.* A plant, a species of zygophyllum, a native of warm climates. *Encyc.*
- BE'AN-COD, *n.* A small fishing vessel or pilot boat, used in the rivers of Portugal. It is sharp forward, having its stem bent above into a great curve, and plated with iron. *Encyc.*
- BE'AN-FED, *a.* Fed with beans. *Shak.*
- BE'AN-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers, produced from a maggot called *mida*. *Encyc.*
- BE'AN-GOOSE, *n.* A species of *Anas*; a migratory bird, which arrives in England in autumn, and retires to the north in summer. It is so named, from the likeness of the nail of the bill to a horse-bean. *Encyc.*
- Bean-tree of America*, a name given to the *Erythrina*.
- Kidney-Bean-tree*, a name given to the *Glycine*.
- Binding-bean-tree*, a name given to the *Mimosa*.
- Bean-trefol*, the *Cytisus*. *Fum. of Plants.*
- BEAR, *p. t.* pret. bore; pp. born, borne. [Sax. *bearan*, *beoran*, *beoran*, *byran*, *gebearan*, *gebearan*, *gebyran*, *abearan*, *abearan*, to bear, carry, bring, sustain, produce, bring forth; *gebyrian*, *gebyrgan*, to pertain to, to belong to, to happen, to become, or be suitable; answering to the Latin *fero*, *porto*, *pario* and *oporteo*. Hence, probably, Sax. *bearn*, *beorn*, a son, coinciding with *born*. Goth. *bairan*, to bear, or carry; *gabairan*, to bear; G. *fukhen*, to carry, and *gebaren*, to carry forth; D. *beuren*, to lift; *voeren*, to carry or bear; *baeren*, to bring forth; Sw. *bära*, to carry; *bära fram*, to bring forth;

- barn*, a son; Dan. *bær*, to carry, bear, produce; L. *fero*, *pario*, *porto*; Gr. *φέρω*, *φορέω*; Sp. Port. *parir*, to bring forth; *parir*, to carry; It. *portare*, to carry; *l. bearath*, *beirum*, to bear or bring forth, to tell or relate, whence Fr. *parler*; Russ. *beru*, to take, to carry; Sans. *bharati*, to bear. This verb I suppose to be radically the same as the Shemitic *בָּרָא* to produce; L. *pario*. The primary sense is to throw out, to bring forth, or in general, to thrust or drive along. It includes the proper significations, both of L. *fero* and *pario*; Shemitic *בָּרָא* and *בָּרַךְ*. Hence, probably, Gr. *ἄφορος*, *ἄφορος*, and a great family of words; See Class Br. No. 15, 22, 33, 35.]
1. To support; to sustain; as, to bear a weight or burden.
2. To carry; to convey; to support and remove from place to place; as, "they bear him upon the shoulder;" "the eagle beareth them on her wings." *Isaiah. Deuteronomy.*
3. To wear; to bear as a mark of authority or distinction; as, to bear a sword, a badge, a name; to bear arms in a coat.
4. To keep afloat; as, the water bears a ship.
5. To support or sustain without sinking or yielding; to endure; as, a man can bear severe pain or calamity; or to sustain with proportionate strength, and without injury; as, a man may bear stronger food or drink.
6. To entertain; to carry in the mind; as, to bear a great love for a friend; to bear inveterate hatred to gaming.
7. To suffer; to undergo; as, to bear punishment.
8. To suffer without resentment, or interference to prevent; to have patience; as, to bear neglect or indignities.
9. To admit or be capable of; that is, to suffer or sustain without violence, injury, or change; as, to give words the most favorable interpretation they will bear.
10. To bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants, or the young of animals; as, to bear apples; to bear children.
11. To give birth to, or be the native place of. Here dwelt the man divine whom *Sans-borne*. *Dryden.*
12. To possess and use as power; to exercise; as, to bear away.
13. To gain or win. Some think to bear it by speaking a great word. *Bacon.* [Not now used. The phrase now used is, to bear away.]
14. To carry on, or maintain; to have; as, to bear a part in conversation.
15. To show or exhibit; to relate; as, to bear testimony or witness. This seems to imply utterance, like the Latin *fero*, to relate or utter.
16. To sustain the effect, or to be answerable for; as, to bear the blame.
17. To sustain, as expense; to supply the means of paying; as, to bear the charges, that is, to pay the expenses.
18. To be the object of. Let me but bear your love, and I'll bear your cares. [Unusual.] *Shak.*
19. To behave; to act in any character; as, "hath he borne himself penitent?" [Not usual.] *Shak.*

20. To remove, or to endure the effects of; and hence to give satisfaction for. He shall bear their iniquities. Is. liii. Heb. ix.
- To bear the infirmities of the weak, to bear one another's burdens, is to be charitable towards their faults, to sympathize with them, and to aid them in distress. *Brown.*
- To bear off, is to restrain; to keep from approach; and in seamanship, to remove to a distance; to keep clear from rubbing against any thing; as, to bear off a blow; to bear off a bout; also, to carry away; us, to bear off stolen goods.
- To bear down, is to impel or urge; to overthrow or crush by force; as, to bear down an enemy.
- To bear down upon, to press to overtake; to make all sail to come up with.
- To bear hard, is to press or urge. Cesar doth bear me hard. *Shak.*
- To bear on, is to press against; also to carry forward, to press, incite or animate. Confidence hath borne thee on. *Milton.*
- To bear through, is to conduct or manage; as, "to bear through the consulship." *B. Jonson.* Also, to maintain or support to the end; as, religion will bear us through the evils of life.
- To bear out, is to maintain and support to the end; to defend to the last. Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing. *South.*
- To bear up, to support; to keep from falling. Religious hope bears up the mind under sufferings. *Addison.*
- To bear up, to keep afloat.
- To bear a body. A color is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixed so entirely with the oil, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same color. *Johnson.*
- To bear date, is to have the mark of time when written or executed; as, a letter or bond bears date, Jan. 6, 1811.
- To bear a price, is to have a certain price. In common mercantile language, it often signifies or implies, to bear a good or high price.
- To bear in hand, to amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Bacon. South. Shak.*
- I believe this phrase is obsolete, or never used in America.
- To bear a hand, in seamanship, is to make haste, be quick.
- BEAR, *v. i.* To suffer, as with pain. But man is born to bear. *Pope.*
- This is unusual in prose; and though admissible, is rendered intransitive, merely by the omission of pain, or other word expressive of evil.
2. To be patient; to endure. I cannot, cannot bear. *Dryden.*
- This also seems to be elliptical.
3. To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful, in opposition to barrenness. This age to blossom, and the next to bear. *Dryden.*
- Here fruit must be understood.
4. To take effect; to succeed; as, to bring matters to bear. *Guardian.*
5. To act in any character. Instruct me how I may bear like a true friar [Unusual.] *Shak.*
6. To be situated as to the point of compass.