

who command the militia, or standing forces of the kingdom. *Encyc.*

BEG, v. t. [In Italian, *piccaro* is a beggar. This word is from some root in Class Bg, which signifies to make towards or to press, to urge, or to cry out. The Ger. *begehren*, to which Skinner refers this word, is a compound of *be* and *gieren* to desire. D. *begeeren*, Sax. *gieranan*, whence *yearn*. With this *beg* has no connection.]

1. To ask earnestly; to beseech; to entreat or supplicate with humility. It implies more urgency than *ask* or *petition*.

Joseph *begged* the body of Jesus. *Math.* xxvii.

2. To ask or supplicate in charity; as, we may yet be reduced to *beg* our bread.

3. To take for granted; to assume without proof; as, to *beg* the question in debate.

BEG, v. i. To ask alms or charity; to practice begging; to live by asking alms. I cannot dig; I am ashamed to *beg*. *Luke* xvi.

BEGSET, v. t. pret. *begot*, *begat*; pp. *begot*, *begotten*. [Sax. *begetan*, of *be* and *getan*, to get. See *Get*.]

1. To procreate, as a father or sire; to generate; and, as, *beget* a son.

2. To produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate; as, luxury *begets* vice.

BEGGETTER, n. One who begets or procreates; a father.

BEG GABLE, a. That may be begged. *Butler*.

BEG GAR, n. [See *Beg*.] One that lives by asking alms, or makes it his business to beg for charity.

2. One who supplicates with humility; a petitioner; but in this sense rarely used, as the word has become a term of contempt. *Johnson*.

3. One who assumes in argument what he does not prove. *Tillotson*.

BEG GAR, v. t. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *Shak.*

2. To deprive or make destitute; to exhaust; as, to *beggar* description.

BEG GARED, pp. Reduced to extreme poverty.

BEG GARING, ppr. Reducing to indigence or a state of beggary.

BEG GARLINESS, n. The state of being beggarly; meanness; extreme poverty. *Burrit*.

BEG GARLY, a. Mean; poor; in the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent. *Shak.*

BEG GARLY, adv. Meanly; indigently; despicably. *Hooker*.

BEG GAR-MAID, n. A maid that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG GAR-MAN, n. A man that is a beggar. *Shak.*

BEG GAR-WOMAN, n. A female beggar. *Shak.*

BEG GARY, n. A state of extreme indigence. *Sidney*.

BEG GED, pp. Entreated; supplicated; asked in charity.

BEG GING, ppr. Asking alms; supplicating; assuming without proof.

BEG GING, n. The act of soliciting alms; the practice of asking alms; as, he lives by *begging*.

BEGHARDS, n. A religious order of St. Francis in Flanders, es-

tablished at Antwerp in 1228, and so named from St. *Beghe*, their patroness. They at first employed themselves in making linen cloth, united in bonds of charity, without any rule; but in 1290, they embraced that of the third order of St. Francis. The name has been transferred to all the other religious of the convent of Antwerp. *Encyc.*

BEGILT, a. Gilded. *B. Jonson*.

BEGIN, v. i. pret. *egan*; pp. *egan*. [Sax. *gynnan*, *aginnan*, *beginnan*, and *onginnan*, to begin, *ogin*, a beginning; Goth. *du-ginnan*; Sw. *begynna*; Dan. *begynde*; D. and Ger. *beginnen*, to begin; D. and Ger. *begin*, a beginning, origin; W. *cyennu*, to begin, *cy*, a prefix, and *cuen*, a head. The radical word is *gin* or *gyn*, to which are prefixed *be*, *on*, and *du* which is *to*. This appears to be the root of the Gr. *γενωμαι*, *γενωα*, L. *genero*, *gigno*, coinciding with Syr. *ܕܝܢ* *Kon*, to begin to be; in Aph. to plant, to confirm, to create; Eth. *ከበረ* *Kon*, to be, to become or to be made; Ar.

ܕܝܢ to be or become, to make, to create, to generate; Heb. Ch. Sam. *בָּרַךְ*, to make ready, to adapt, prepare, establish; Sam. to create. The primary sense is, to throw, thrust, stretch forward, hence to set, or to produce, according to its connection or application.]

1. To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence.

As he spoke by the mouth of his holy prophets, who have been since the world *egan*. *Luke* i.

Judgment must *begin* at the house of God. 1 Pet. 4.

From Nimrod first the savage race *egan*. *Pope*.

And tears *egan* to flow. *Dryden*.

2. To do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step; as, *begin* my nurse.

Begin every day to repent. *Taylor*.

When I *begin*, I will also make an end. 1 Sam. iii.

BEGIN, v. t. To do the first act of any thing; to enter on; to commence.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope*.

And this they *begin* to do. *Gen.* xi.

2. To trace upon any thing, as the first ground; to lay the foundation.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke*.

To *begin with*, to enter upon first; to use or employ first; as, to *begin with* the Latin Grammar; to *begin business* with a small capital.

BEGINNER, n. The person who begins; he that gives an original; the agent who is the cause; an author.

2. One who first enters upon any art, science or business; one who is in his rudiments; a young practitioner; often implying want of experience.

BEGINNING, ppr. First entering upon; commencing; giving rise or original; taking rise or origin.

BEGINNING, n. The first cause; origin. I am the beginning and the ending. *Rev. i.*

2. That which is first; the first state; commencement; entrance into being.

In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. *Gen.* i.

3. The rudiments, first ground or materials. Mighty things from small beginnings grow. *Dryden*.

BEGINNINGLESS, a. That hath no beginning. [*A bad word and not used.*]

BEGIRD, v. t. *begurd'*. pret. *begirt*, *begirded*; pp. *begirt*. [*be* and *gird*; Sax. *begyrdan*.]

1. To bind with a band or girdle.

2. To surround; to inclose; to encompass. *Begird* the Almighty throne. *Milton*.

3. To besiege. *Clarendon*.

To *begird*, used by B. Jonson, is a corrupt orthography.

BEGIRD, v. t. *pp.* Bound with a girdle; surrounded; inclosed; besieged.

BEGIRDING, ppr. Binding with a girdle; surrounding; besieging.

BEG LERBE, n. [See *Beg*.] The governor of a province in the Turkish empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier. Each has three ensigns or staves, trimmed with a horse tail, to distinguish him from a bashaw, who has two, and a beg, who has one. His province is called *beglerbeglik*. *Encyc.*

BEGNAW, v. t. *benaw'*. [Sax. *begnagan*; *be* and *gnaw*.]

To bite or gnaw; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble. *Shak.*

BEGONE. Go away; depart. These two words have been improperly united. *Be* retains the sense of a verb, and *gone*, that of a participle.

BEGORED, a. [*be* and *gore*.] Besmeared with gore. *Spenser*.

BEGOT, BEGOTTEN, pp. of *get*. Procreated; generated.

BEGRAVE, v. t. To deposit in the grave; to bury. [*Not used.*]

2. To engrave. [*Not used.*]

BEGREASE, v. t. s. as z. [*be* and *grease*.] To soil or daub with grease, or other oily matter.

BEGRIME, v. t. [*be* and *grime*.] To soil with dirt deep-impressed, so that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered. *Shak.*

BEGRI-MUGED, pp. Deeply soiled.

BEGRUDE, v. t. *begrudf'*. [See *Grudge*.] To grudge; to envy the possession of.

BEGUILE, v. t. *begl'e*. [*be* and *guile*.] To delude; to deceive; to impose on by artifice or craft.

The serpent *beguiled* me and I did eat. *Gen.* iii.

2. To elude by craft.

When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage. *Shak.*

3. To elude any thing disagreeable by amusement, or other means; to pass pleasantly; to amuse; as, to *beguile* the tedious day with sleep. *Shak.*

BEGULED, pp. Deluded; imposed on; misled by craft; eluded by stratagem; passed pleasantly.

BEGUTLER, n. He or that which beguiles or deceives.

BEGUTLING, ppr. Deluding; deceiving by craft; eluding by artifice; amusing.

BEGUILTY, v. t. To render guilty. [*A barbarous word.*]

BEGUIN, n. The Beguins are a congrega-