

BUD DED, *pp.* Put forth in buds; inoculated.

BUD DILISM, *n.* The doctrines of the Bud-dhists in Asia.

BUD DING, *ppr.* Putting forth buds; inoculating.

BUD DLE, *n.* In *mining*, a large square frame of boards, used in washing tin ore. *Ash. Encyc.*

BUD DLE, *v. i.* Among *miners*, to wash ore. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE, *v. t.* [Fr. and Norm. *bouger*, to stir or wag.] To move off; to stir; to wag. In America, *wag* is much used as equivalent to *budge*; but the use of both words is vulgar. *Shak.*

BUDGE, *n.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *a.* Brisk; jocund. *Bailey.*

BUDGE, *v. t.* Surly; stiff; formal. *Obs. Johnson.*

BUDGE-BACHELORS, a company of men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's fur, who accompany the Lord Mayor of London at his inauguration. *Bailey. Ash.*

BUDGE-BARREL, *n.* A small barrel with only one head; on the other end, a piece of leather is nailed, which is drawn together upon strings like a purse. It is used for carrying powder, with a gun or mortar. *Encyc.*

BUDGENESS, *n.* Sternness; severity. [*Not used.*]

BUDGER, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place. *Shak.*

BUDGE'ET, *n.* [Fr. *bougette*; Arm. *bougeden*; Norm. *bouge*; perhaps from the root of *bag*.]

1. A bag; a little sack, with its contents. Hence, a stock or store; as a budget of inventions. *L'Estrange.*

2. The papers respecting the finances of the British nation.

To open the budget, to lay before a legislative body the papers of the Executive Government. *Price.*

BUDGE'Y, *a.* Consisting of fur. [*Not used.*]

BUD'LET, *n.* [from *bud*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

We have a criterion to distinguish one bud from another, or the parent bud from the numerous *budlets* which are its offspring. *Darwin.*

BUFF, *n.* [contracted from *buffalo*, or *buffskin*.]

1. *Buffskin*; a sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, dressed with oil, like shammy. It is used for making bandoliers, belts, pouches, gloves and other articles. The skins of oxen, elks and other animals, dressed in like manner, are also called *buffs*. *Encyc.*

2. A military coat made of buff-skin or similar leather. *Shak.*

3. The color of buff; a light yellow.

4. A yellow viscid substance formed on the surface of blood drawn in inflammatory diseases. *Parr.*

BUFF, *v. t.* To strike. [See *Buffet*.]

BUFF'ALO, *n.* [It. and Sp. *bufalo*; Fr. *buffle*; *l. l. bubalus*.]

The *Bubalus*, a species of the bovine genus, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern Continent. It is larger and less docile

than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. The name is also applied to wild oxen in general, and particularly to the Bison of North America. [See *Bison*.] *Cyc. Cuvier.*

BUFF'EL, *n.* Buffel's head duck, *anas bucephala*, a bird with a short blue bill, and a head whose apparent size is greatly increased by the fulness of its feathers, found in winter in the rivers of Carolina. *Catesby. Pennant.*

BUFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*; It. *buffetto*; Sp. *bufete*.]

A cupboard, or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china and other like furniture. It was formerly and is still in some parts of the country, an apartment erected on one side of a room; but in more fashionable houses, it has been laid aside, and a side board substituted, which is now considered as the buffet. But as far as my knowledge extends, the name has become, in a great measure, obsolete, except among the common people, by whom it is pronounced *bafet*.

BUFF'ET, *n.* [It. *buffetto*; Sp. Port. *bufeto*, to blow; to puff; Norm. *bufte*, a blow; W. *puflare*, to thump. See *Buffoon* and *Puff*.]

A blow with the fist; a box on the ear or face; a slap. *Milton.*

BUFF'ET, *v. t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat.

They spit in his face and *buffetted* him. *Math. xvi.*

2. To beat in contention; to contend against; as, to buffet the billows. *Osney.*

BUFF'ET, *v. i.* To exercise or play at boxing. *Shak.*

BUFF'ETED, *pp.* Struck; beaten. 1 Cor. iv. 11. 1 Pet. ii. 20.

BUFF'ETER, *n.* One who buffets; a boxer. *Johnson.*

BUFF'ETING, *ppr.* Striking with the hand; boxing; contending against.

BUFF'ETING, *n.* A striking with the hand.

2. Contention; attack; opposition.

He seems to have been a plant of slow growth, but formed for duration, and fitted to endure the buffings of the ruleless storm. *Wart.*

BUFF'IN, *n.* A sort of coarse stuff; as, *buffin* gowns. *Massinger.*

BUFF'LE, *n.* [Fr.] The buffalo.

BUFF'LE, *v. i.* To puzzle; to be at a loss. *Swift.*

This is probably the same word as *buffle*

BUFF'LE-HEAD, *n.* [buffle and head.] One who has a large head.

BUFF'LE-HEADED, *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFF'ON, *n.* The Numidian crane, an African fowl. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUFFOON, *n.* [Fr. *buffon*; It. *buffo*; Sp. *bufon*, a buffoon, comical; It. *buffare* and *buffare*, to trifle, joke, play the fool; Sp. *bufar*, to mock or ridicule; *bufar*, to blow, or puff with anger, to snort; Port. id.] These verbs indicate the origin of buffoonery. The root of *buffet*, *puff*, signifies to drive, to push, to strike. [See *Puff*.]

1. A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, antic gestures and postures, jokes and other vulgar pleasures. A droll; a mimic. *Johnson. Encyc. Garth.*

2. He that uses indecent raillery.

BUFFOON', *v. t.* To make ridiculous. *Glanville.*

BUFFOON'ERY, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures. *Johnson.*

Dryden has placed the accent improperly on the first syllable.

BUFFOON'ING, *n.* Buffoonery. *Dryden. Guthrie's Quint.*

BUFFOON'ISH, *a.* Like a buffoon; consisting in low jests or gestures.

BUFFOON'ISM, *n.* The practices of a buffoon.

BUFFOON'-LIKE, *a.* Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood.*

BUFFOON'LY, *a.* Consisting of low vulgar tricks. [*Little used.*]

BU'FONITE, *n.* [L. *bufo*, a toad.] Toadstone, or fossil-teeth of the anuracians or sea-wolf, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues and worn in rings. It was named from an opinion that it was found in the head of a toad. *Encyc.*

BUG, *n.* [Qu. *W. bug*, *bucan*, small.] In common language, the name of a vast multitude of insects, which infest houses and plants. In zoology, this word is applied to the insects arranged under the genus *Cixius*, of which several hundred species are described. Bugs belong to the order of hemiptera. They are furnished with a rostrum or beak, with antennae longer than the thorax, and the wings are folded together crosswise. The back is flat, the throat margined, and the feet are formed for running. Some species have no wings. The house-bug, or bed-bug, is a troublesome and disgusting insect. *Encyc.*

BUG, or **BUG-BEAR**, *n.* [W. *bug*, a hobgoblin or scarecrow; *bugadu*, to terrify; Russ. *buka*, a sprite or goblin. In Pers. *بگ* is fear.]

A frightful object; a walking specter; any thing imaginary that is considered as frightful. *Locke. Pope.*

BUG-BEAR, *v. t.* To alarm or frighten with idle phantoms. *Archb. p. King.*

BUG'EE, *n.* A species of monkey found in India, of a beaver color. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUG'ELUGY, *n.* A large species of lizard, four feet long. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

BUG'GER, *n.* [Fr. *bougere*; Sp. *bugjarron*; D. *buggeren*, verb.]

One guilty of the crime against nature. A vile wretch; a term of reproach.

BUG'GERY, *n.* The unnatural and detestable crime of carnal intercourse of man or woman with a beast; or of human beings unnaturally with each other. *Sodomy. Encyc.*

BUG'GINESS, *n.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUG'GY, *a.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs. *Johnson.*

BUG'LE, *n.* [W. *bugail*, a shepherd's horn; *l. l. herd*. See *Bucolic*.]

The shepherd's horn, or from the same root as the Fr. *buegle*, to blow, from its sound.] A hunting horn. *Spenser. Shak.*

2. A military instrument of music.

BUG'LE, *n.* A shining head of black glass. *Shak.*