

BAND'LET, *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*.]

BAND'ELET, *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*.]  
Any little band or flat molding, as that which  
crowns the Doric architrave. *Encyc.*

BAN DOG, *n.* A large species of dog.  
*Shak. Spencer.*

BANDOLEERS, *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*; It. *bandoliera*; Fr. *bandouliere*; band and D. *leer*,  
leather.]

A large leather belt, thrown over the right  
shoulder, and hanging under the left arm;  
worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining  
their fire arms, and their musket charges,  
which being put into little wooden cases,  
and coated with leather, were hung, to the  
number of twelve, to each bandoleer.  
*Encyc.*

BAN'DON, *n.* Disposal; license. [Not in  
use.] *Chaucer.*

BAN'DORE, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria*; Gr. *παν-  
δορεα*.]

A musical stringed instrument, like a lute.  
*Encyc.*

BAND'ROL, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*; It. *bande-  
ruola*; Sp. *banderolas*; literally, a little  
banner. See *Banner*.]

1. A little flag or streamer, in form of a gui-  
don, used to be hung on the masts of ves-  
sels. *Encyc.*

2. The little fringed silk flag that hangs on a  
trumpet. *Johnson.*

BAND'STRING, *n.* A string appendant to  
a ball. *Taylor.*

BAND'Y, *n.* [Fr. *bander*, to tie, *bind*, *bend*,  
*bandy*; It. *pando*.]

A club for striking a ball at play. *Johnson.*

BAND'Y, *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball  
in play.

2. To exchange; to give and receive recip-  
rocally; as, to *bandy* looks. *Shak.*

3. To agitate; to toss about, as from man to  
man.

Let not known truth be *bandied* in disputa-  
tion. *Watts.*

BAND'Y, *v. i.* To contend, as at some  
game, in which each strives to drive the  
ball his own way. *Shak.*

BAND'YING, *ppr.* Beating, impelling or  
tossing from one to another; agitating in  
controversy without ceremony.

BAND'Y-LEG, *n.* [*bandy* and *leg*. See  
*Bend*.]

A crooked leg; a leg bending inward or  
outward. *Encyc.*

BAND'Y-LEGGED, *a.* Having crooked  
legs.

BANE, *n.* [Qu. the affinities. In Sax. *bana*, is  
a murderer; in Gr. *φάρμακον*, is to kill; in  
L. *venenum* is poison; Fr. *venin*; Ar. *benym*  
or *vinym*.]

Poison of a deadly quality; hence, any fatal  
cause of mischief, injury or destruction;  
as, vice is the *bane* of society.

BANE, *v. t.* To poison. *Shak.*

BANE BERRY, *n.* A name of the herb  
christopher, actaea, or aconitum racemo-  
sum.

BANEFUL, *a.* Poisonous; pernicious;  
destructive.

BANEFULLY, *adv.* Perniciously; destruc-  
tively.

BANEFULNESS, *n.* Poisonousness; destruc-  
tiveness.

BANE WORT, *n.* [See *Wort*.] A plant,  
called also deadly nightshade. *Johnson.*

BANG, *v. t.* [Dan. *banker*, to beat; G. *bangel*,  
a club, and the clapper of a bell; D. *ben-  
gel*, a bell; Ir. *beanaim*, to beat.]

1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to  
thump; to cudgel. [A low word.]

2. To beat or handle roughly; to treat with  
violence. *Shak.*

BANG, *n.* A blow with a club; a heavy blow.  
*Shak.*

BAN'GLE, *v. t.* To waste by little and little;  
to squander carelessly. *Johnson.*

BAN'IAN, *n.* A man's undress or morning  
gown, as worn by the Banians in the  
E. Indies. *Johnson.*

2. A Gentoo servant, employed as an agent  
in commerce. *Herbert.*

3. A tree in India. *Milton.*

*Ban'ian* days, in seamen's language, are  
three days in a week, in which the sailors  
have no flesh meat served out to them.

This use of the term seems to be borrowed  
from the Banians in Asia, who, believing  
in a metempsychosis, will eat no flesh, nor  
even kill noxious animals.

BAN'ISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *bannir*, *bannissant*;  
whence *bannissement*, banishment; Ar. *embanna*,  
to publish; *forbana* and *forbaniza*, to banish;  
It. *bandire*; D. *bannen*; G. *verbannen*,  
*aussbannen*. See *Ban*.]

1. To condemn to exile, or compel to leave  
one's country, by authority of the prince  
or government, either for life or for a limited  
time. It is common for Russians to be  
banished to Siberia.

2. To drive away; to compel to depart; as,  
to *banish* sorrow.

3. To quit one's country voluntarily, and  
with a view to reside abroad; as, he *ban-  
ished* himself.

BAN'ISHED, *pp.* Compelled to leave one's  
country; driven away.

BAN'ISHER, *n.* One who compels another  
to quit his country.

BAN'ISHING, *ppr.* Compelling to quit one's  
country; driving away.

BAN'ISHMENT, *n.* The act of a prince or  
government, compelling a citizen to leave  
his country, either for a limited time or  
forever, as for some crime.

2. A voluntary forsaking of one's country  
upon oath, called *abjuration*. [This *prac-  
tice* has now ceased in G. Britain.]

3. The state of being banished; exile.

4. The act of driving away or dispelling;  
as the *banishment* of care from the mind.

BANK, *n.* [Sax. *banc*; D. and G. *bank*; Sw.  
*bank*; Dan. *banke*; It. *banco*; Sp. Port.  
*banca*, *banco*; Fr. *banc*, *banque*; W. *banc*;  
Ar. *banq*; Ar. *بنك* bank; a *bench*.  
*Bank* and *bench* are radically the same  
word. The sense is, that which is set,  
laid out extended. Applied to a mass of  
earth, it is a collection, that which is  
thrown or laid together.]

1. A mound, pile or ridge of earth, raised  
above the surrounding plain, either as a  
defense or for other purposes. 2 Sam. xx.  
15.

2. Any steep acclivity, whether rising from  
a river, a lake, or the sea, or forming the  
side of a ravine, or the steep side of a hil-  
lock on a plain. When we speak of the  
earth in general adjoining a lake or the  
sea, we use the word *shore*; but a particu-  
lar steep acclivity on the side of a lake,  
river or the sea, is called a *bank*.

3. A bench, or a bench of rowers, in a gal-  
ley; so called from their seat.

Placed on their *banks*, the lusty Trojans  
swept. *Waller.*

4. By *analogy*, a collection or stock of money,  
deposited, by a number of persons, for a  
particular use; that is, an aggregate of  
particulars, or a fund; as, to establish a  
*bank*, that is a joint fund.

5. The place where a collection of money is  
deposited; a common repository of the  
money of individuals or of companies;  
also a house used for a bank.

6. A company of persons concerned in a  
bank, whether a private association, or an  
incorporated company; the stockholders  
of a bank, or their representatives, the di-  
rectors, acting in their corporate capacity.

7. An elevation, or rising ground, in the sea;  
called also *flats*, shoals, shelves or shall-  
ows. These may rise to the surface of  
the water or near to it; but the word *bank*  
signifies also elevated ground at the bot-  
tom of the sea, when many fathoms be-  
low the surface, as the *banks* of New-  
foundland.

BANK, *v. t.* To raise a mound or dyke; to  
inclose, defend or fortify with a bank; as,  
to *bank* a house.

2. To pass by the banks of.  
As I have *bank'd* their towns. *Shak.*

[Not in use.]

3. To lay up or deposit money in a bank.  
[Little used.] *Johnson.*

BANK'ABLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as  
bills; or discountable, as notes. [Of re-  
cent origin.]

BANK-BILL, *n.* A promissory note, is-  
sued by a banking company, signed by their President and coun-  
tersigned by the Cashier, payable to the  
bearer in gold or silver at the bank, on de-  
mand. If payable to order, the note is  
called a *post-note*.

BANK'ED, *pp.* Raised in a ridge or mound  
of earth; inclosed, or fortified with a bank.

BANK'ER, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one  
who trafficks in money, receives and remits  
money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

2. A vessel employed in the codfishery on  
the banks of Newfoundland. *Mar. Diet.*

BANK'ING, *ppr.* Raising a mound or bank;  
inclosing with a bank. When we speak  
of restraining water, we usually call it  
*banking*, when we speak of defending the  
land, we call it *imbanking*. *Encyc.*

BANK'ING, *n.* The business or employ-  
ment of a banker; the business of estab-  
lishing a common fund for lending money;  
discounting notes, issuing bills, receiving  
deposits, collecting the money on notes de-  
posited, negotiating bills of exchange, &c.

BANK'RUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; Sp.  
*bancarrota*, *bankruptcy*, *bank* and *Sp. roto*,  
Port. *roto*, It. *rotto*, broken; Eng. *rot*,  
defeat. This may signify *bench*-broken, or  
*bank*-broken; most probably the latter,  
referring to the fund or stock. The last  
syllable is the Latin *ruptus* contracted;  
Norm. *roupt*, *rous*, broken.]

1. A trader who secretes himself, or does  
certain other acts tending to defraud his  
creditors. *Blackstone.*

2. In a less technical sense, a trader who fails  
or becomes unable to pay his just debts;  
an insolvent trader. In strictness, no per-