

BASTARD, *a.* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate.

2. **Spurious**; not genuine; false; supposititious; adulterate. In this sense, it is applied to things which resemble those which are genuine, but are really not genuine; as a *bastard* hope, *bastard* honors.

Shak. Temple.

In military affairs, *bastard* is applied to pieces of artillery which are of an unusual make or proportion, whether longer or shorter, as the double culverin extraordinary, half or quarter culverin extraordinary.

Encyc.

Bastard-Flower-fence, a plant, a species of *Adenanthra*.

Bastard-hemp, a plant, a species of *Dotisica*, false hemp.

Bastard-Rocket, dyers-weed, or wild woad, a species of *Reseda*.

Bastard-Star of Bethlehem, a plant, a species of *Albica*.

Bastard-Scarlet, a red color dyed with bale-madder.

B'ASTARD, *v. t.* To make or determine to be a bastard. *Bacon.*

B'ASTARDISM, *n.* The state of a bastard.

B'ASTARDIZE, *v. t.* To make or prove to be a bastard; to convict of being a bastard; to declare legally, or decide a person to be illegitimate.

The law is so indulgent as not to *bastardize* the child, if born, though not begotten, in lawful wedlock. *Blackstone.*

2. To beget a bastard. *Shak.*

B'ASTARDLY, *adv.* In the manner of a bastard; spuriously. *Donne.*

B'ASTARDS, an appellation given to a faction or troop of bandits, who ravaged Guienne in France in the 14th century; supposed to have been headed by the illegitimate sons of noblemen, who were excluded from the rights of inheritance.

Mezeray.

B'ASTARDY, *n.* A state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock, which condition disables the person from inheriting an estate. *Blackstone.*

BASTARNIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Bastarnæ, ancient inhabitants of the Carpathian mountains. *D'Auville.*

Bastarnic Alps, the Carpathian mountains, between Poland, Hungary and Transylvania; so called from the ancient inhabitants the *Bastarnæ*. *D'Auville.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Arm. *baz*; Fr. *bâton*, for *baston*; Sp. *baston*; It. *bastone*, a stick or club.]

1. To beat with a stick.

2. To drip butter or fat upon meat, as it turns upon the spit, in roasting; to moisten with fat or other liquid. *Swift.*

BASTE, *v. t.* [Sp. *bastar*; It. *imbastire*, to baste; It. *basta*, a long stitch.]

To sew with long stitches; to sew slightly. **BASTED**, *pp.* Beat with a stick; moistened with fat or other matter in roasting; sewed together with long stitches, or slightly.

BASTILE, *n.* [Fr., from *bâtir*, *bastir*, to build.]

An old castle in Paris, built between 1369 and 1383, used as a state prison, and converted to the purpose of confining men for life, who happened to incur the resentment or jealousy of the French monarchs.

It was demolished by the enraged populace in 1789.

BASTINADE, { *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade*; Sp. *bastonada*; It. *bastonata*, from *bastone*, a stick or staff. See *Baste*.]

A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; the blows given with a stick or staff. This name is given to a punishment in use among the Turks, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

BASTINADE, { *v. t.* To beat with a stick. **BASTINADE**, { *v. t.* or cudgel.

BASTING, *pp.* Beating with a stick; moistening with dripping; sewing together with long stitches.

BASTING, *n.* A beating with a stick; a moistening with dripping; a sewing together slightly with long stitches.

BASTION, *n.* *bas'chun*. [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*; It. *bastione*; probably from *bastir*, *bâtir*, to build, to set or found.]

A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, or stones, standing out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part; formerly called a *bulwark*. Bastions are solid or hollow. A *flat bastion* is made in the middle of the curtain, when it is too long to be defended by the bastions in its extremes. A *cut bastion* has its point cut off and instead of it a re-entering angle, or an angle inwards, with two points outward. A *composed bastion* has two sides of the interior polygon unequal, which makes the gorges unequal. A *demibastion* is composed of one face only, with one flank and a demigorge. A *double bastion* is one raised on the plane of another. *Encyc.*

BASTON, *n.* The ace of clubs at quadrille. **BASTON**, or **BATOON**, *n.* [Sp. See *Bate*.]

In architecture, a round molding in the base of a column; called also a *torc*, [torus.]

Encyc.

BAT, *n.* [Sax. *bat*; Ir. *bat*, *bata*; Russ. *bat*; allied to *bat*.]

1. A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood with one end thicker or broader than the other.

2. **Bat** or *bate*, a small copper coin of Germany, with a small mixture of silver, worth four cruzers. Also a coin of Switzerland, worth five livres. *Encyc.*

3. A term given by miners to shale or bituminous shale. *Kirwan.*

BAT, *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one. *Mason.*

BAT, *n.* [Rab. and Tal. *בַּת*, *בַּת*, or *בַּת* *Buxtorf*. I have not found this word in any European language, except in English.]

A race of quadrupeds, technically called *Fespertilio*, of the order *primates*, in Linne's system. The fore feet have the toes connected by a membrane, expanded into a kind of wings, by means of which the animals fly. The species are numerous. Of these, the vampire or Ternate bat inhabits Africa and the Oriental Isles. These animals fly in flocks from isle to isle, obscuring the sun by their numbers. Their wings when extended measure five or six feet. They live on fruits; but are said sometimes to draw blood from persons when asleep. The bats of the northern

latitudes are small; they are viviparous and suckle their young. Their skin resembles that of a mouse. They enter houses in pleasant summer evenings, feed upon moths, flies, flesh, and oily substances, and are torpid during the winter.

Encyc.

BAT-FOWLER, *n.* One who practices, or is pleased with bat-fowling. *Barrington.*

BAT-FOWLING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by holding a torch or other light, and beating the bush or perch where they roost. The birds flying to the light are caught with nets or otherwise.

Covel. Encyc.

BAT/TABLE, *a.* [See *Bate* and *Debate*.] Disputable. The land between England and Scotland, which, when the kingdoms were distinct, was a subject of contention, was called *batable* ground. *Covel. Encyc.*

BATA/TAS, *n.* A species of tick or mite, found on the potatoes of Surinam. Also the Peruvian name of the *sweet potato*.

Encyc.

BATA/VIAN, *a.* [from *Batavi*, the people who inhabited the isle.]

Pertaining to the isle of Betaw in Holland, between the Rhine and the Waal. But more generally, the word denotes what appertains to Holland in general.

BATA/VIAN, *n.* A native of Betaw, or of the Low Countries.

BATCH, *n.* [D. *bakzel*; G. *gebäck*; from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking of bread.

2. Any quantity of a thing made at once, or so united as to have like qualities.

B. Jonson.

BATE, *n.* [Sax. *bate*, contention. It is probably from the root of *beat*. See *Debate*.]

Strife; contention; retained in *make-bate*.

BATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *battre*, to beat, to batter; but perhaps from *abatte*, to beat down. The literal sense is, to beat, strike, thrust; to force down. See *Beat*.]

To lessen by retrenching, deducting or reducing; as, to *bate* the wages of the laborer; to *bate* good cheer. *Locke. Dryden.*

[We now use *abate*.]

BATE, *v. i.* To grow or become less; to remit or retrench a part; with *of*.

Abate thy speed and I will bate of mine. *Dryden.*

Spenser uses *bate* in the sense of sinking, driving in, penetrating; a sense regularly deducible from that of *beat*, to thrust.

Yet there the steel staid not, but only *bate*.
Deep in the flesh, and open'd wide a red flood gate.

BATE-BREEDING, *a.* Breeding strife. [Not used.] *Shak.*

BATE/FUL, *a.* Contentious; given to strife; exciting contention. *Sidney.*

BATE/LESS, *a.* Not to be abated. *Shak.*

BATE/MENT, *n.* Abatement; deduction; diminution.

[*Bate*, with its derivatives, is, I believe, little used, or wholly obsolete in the U. States.]

BATEAU, *n.* *batto*. [Fr. from *L. batillum*.]

A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.