

3. Sharp, as words; reproachful; sarcastic.  
 4. Sharp to the feeling; piercing; painful; that makes to smart; as a *bitter* cold day, or a *bitter* blast.

5. Painful to the mind; calamitous; poignant; as a *bitter* fate.  
 6. Adhcted; distressed.

The Egyptians made their lives *bitter*. Ex. i.  
 7. Hurtful; very sinful.

It is an evil and *bitter* thing. Jer. ii.

8. Mournful; distressing; expressive of misery; as a *bitter* complaint or lamentation. Job xxiii. Jer. vi. xxxi.

**BITTER**, n. A substance that is bitter. [See *Bitters*.]

**BITTER**, n. [See *Bits*.] In marine language, a turn of the cable which is round the bits.

*Bitler-end*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bits, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

Mar. Dict.  
**BITTER-GOURD**, n. [*bitter* and *gourd*.]

A plant, a species of *Cucumis*, called *Colocynthis*, *Colocynthis*, *Coloquintha*. The fruit is of the gourd kind, having a shell inclosing a bitter pulp, which is a very drastic purgative. It is brought from the Levant, and is the bitter apple of the shops.

**BITTERISH**, a. Somewhat bitter; bitter in a moderate degree. Goldsmith.

**BITTERISHNESS**, n. The quality of being moderately bitter. Encyc.

**BITTERLY**, adv. With a bitter taste.

2. In a severe manner; in a manner expressing poignant grief; as, to *bitterly* weep.

3. In a manner severely reproachful; sharply; severely; angrily; as, to censure *bitterly*.

**BITTORN**, n. [D. *butoor*; Fr. *butor*; Corn. *klabitter*.]

A fowl of the gallin order, the *Ardea stellaris*, a native of Europe. This fowl has long legs and neck, and stalks among reeds and sedge, feeding upon fish. It makes a singular noise, called by Dryden *bumping*, and by Goldsmith *booning*.

Encyc.  
**BITTORN**, n. [from *bitter*.] In salt works, the brine remaining after the salt is concerted. This being laded off, and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt, the sulphate of magnesia, and of Glauber's salt, the sulphate of soda. Johnson. Encyc.

**BITTERNESS**, n. [from *bitter*.] A bitter taste; or rather a quality in things which excites a *biting* disagreeable sensation in the tongue.

2. In a figurative sense, extreme enmity, grudge, hatred; or rather an excessive degree of implacableness of passions and emotions; as the *bitterness* of anger. Eph. iv.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

4. Keenness of reproach; piquancy; biting sarcasm.

5. Keen sorrow; painful affliction; vexation; deep distress of mind.

Hannah was in *bitterness* of soul. 1 Sam. i. Job vii.

In the *gall* of *bitterness*, in a state of extreme impety or enmity to God. Acts viii.

*Root of bitterness*, a dangerous error, or

schism, tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii.

**BITTERS**, n. A liquor in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped; generally a spirituous liquor, the *bitter* cause of *intemperance*, of *disease*, and of *premature death*.

**BITTER-SALT**, n. Epsom salt.

**BITTER-SPAL**, n. Rhombespar, a mineral that crystallizes in rhomboids. It is the crystallized variety of magnesium limestone. Ure.

**BITTER-SWEET**, n. [*bitter* and *sweet*.] A species of *Solanum*, a slender climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. Encyc.

**BITTERVETCH**, n. [*bitter* and *vetch*.] A species of *Ervum*, or lentil, cultivated for fodder. Encyc.

2. A genus of plants, known by the generic name *Orobanch*, remarkable for their beautiful papilionaceous flowers. The tubercles of one species are in great esteem among the Highlanders of Scotland, who chew them, when dry, to give a better relish to their liquors.

**BITTER-WORT**, n. [*bitter* and *wort*.] The plant called gentian, *Gentiana*, which has a remarkably bitter taste.

**BITTOUR** or **BITTOR**, n. The *bittern*. Dryden.

**BITS**, n. *phi*. [from the same root as *bit*.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber fixed perpendicularly in the fore part of a ship, on which to fasten the cables, when she rides at anchor. There are also *top-sail sheet bits*, *paul-bits*, *carriek-bits*, &c.

Mar. Dict.  
**BITT**, v. t. To put round the bits; as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to slacken it out gradually, which is called *veering away*. Mar. Dict.

**BITUME**, n. Bitumen, so written for the sake of the rhyme. May.

**BITUMEN**, { [L.; Fr. *bitume*; Sp. *betun*;  
**BITUMEN**, { n. It. *bitumc*.]

This name is used to denote various inflammable substances, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in the earth. There are several varieties, most of which evidently pass into each other, proceeding from Naphtha, the most fluid, to Petroleum, a viscid fluid, Maltha, more or less cohesive, elastic bitumen or mineral canthouche, and Asphalt, which is sometimes too hard to be scratched by the nail. Nicholson. Cleveland.

**BITUMINATE**, v. t. To impregnate with bitumen.

**BITUMINATED**, a. Impregnated with bitumen.

**BITUMINIFEROUS**, a. [*bitumen* and *fero*, to produce.] Producing bitumen. Kirwan.

**BITUMINIZE**, v. t. To form into, or impregnate with bitumen. Lit. Mag.

**BITUMINOUS**, a. Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen. Milton.

*Bituminous Limestone* is of a lamellar structure, susceptible of polish, of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emitting an unpleasant smell. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen, that it may be cut like soap. Ure.

**BIVALVE**, n. [L. *bis*, twice, and *valve*, l. *valva*.]

An animal having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open and shut. Also a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts. Encyc.

**BIVALVE**, } Having two shells or  
**BIVALVULAR**, } a valves which open and  
**BIVALVOUS**, } shut, as the oyster and  
 the seed cases of certain plants. Martyn. Coxe.

**BIVAULTED**, a. [L. *bis*, twice, and *vault*.] Having two vaults or arches. Barlow.

**BIVENTRAL**, a. [L. *bis* and *venter*, belly.] Having two bellies; as a *biventral* muscle. Baile.

**BIVIOUS**, a. [L. *bivius*; *bis* and *via*, way.] Having two ways, or leading two ways. Brown.

**BIVOUAC**, n. [Fr. This word is probably composed of *be* and the Teutonic root of *wake*, *wach*; Sax. *wacian*, to wake, to watch; L. *vigilo*; G. *wache*, a guard; *racchen*, to watch.]

The guard or watch of a whole army, as in cases of great danger of surprise or attack.

**BIVOUAC**, v. t. To watch or be on guard, as a whole army. [This word anglicised would be *beatch*.]

**BIX WORT**, n. A plant.

**BIZANTINE**. [See *Byzantine*.]

**BLAB**, v. t. [W. *llavaru*, to speak; D. *labbery*, prattle; Fr. *clabrier*, a babbler; *labbratin*, to speak; Chaucer, *labbe*, a blabber.]

1. To utter or tell in a thoughtless manner; to publish secrets or trifles without discretion. It implies, says Johnson, rather thoughtlessness than treachery, but may be used in either sense. Dryden.

2. To tell, or utter, in a good sense. Shak.

**BLAB**, v. t. To tattle; to tell tales. Shak.

**BLAB**, n. A babbler; a tattler; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

**BLABBER**, n. A tattler; a tell-tale.

**BLABBERING**, *ppr*. Telling indiscreetly what ought to be concealed; tattling.

**BLACK**, a. [Sax. *blac*, and *blac*, black, pale, wan, livid; *blacian*, *blacian*, to become pale, to turn white, to become black, to blacken; *blac*, ink; Sw. *blak*, pale, wan, livid; *bleek*, ink; *bleka*, to insolate, to expose to the sun, or to bleach; also to lighten, to flash; D. *bleek*, pale; *bleeken*, to bleach; G. *bleich*, pale, wan, bleak; *bleichen*, to bleach; Dan. *blak*, ink; *bleeg*, pale, wan, bleak, sallow; *bleeger*, to bleach. It is remarkable that *black*, *bleak* and *bleach* are all radically one word. The primary sense seems to be, pale, wan or sallow, from which has proceeded the present variety of significations.]

1. Of the color of night; destitute of light; dark.

2. Darkened by clouds; as the heavens *black* with clouds.

3. Sullen; having a cloudy look or countenance. Shak.

4. atrociously wicked; horrible; as a *black* deed or crime. Dryden.

5. Distastful; mournful; calamitous. Shak.

*Black and blue*, the dark color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue.

**BLACK**, n. That which is destitute of light