

spring or origin; the first moving cause; as, a foreign prince is at the *bottom* of the confederacy.

9. A ship or vessel. Goods imported in foreign bottoms pay a higher duty, than those imported in our own. Hence, a state of hazard, chance or risk; but in this sense it is used chiefly or solely in the singular. We say, venture not too much in *one bottom*; that is, do not hazard too much at a single risk.

10. A ball of thread. [W. *botem*, a button; *Germ. id.* See *Bottle*.]

11. The *bottom* of a lane or alley, is the lowest end. This phrase supposes a declivity; but it is often used for the most remote part, when there is very little declivity.

12. The *bottom* of beer, or other liquor, is the grounds or dregs.

13. In the language of jockeys, stamina, native strength; as a horse of good *bottom*.

BOTTOM, *v. t.* To found or build upon; to fix upon as a support; followed by *on*; as, sound reasoning is *bottomed* on just premises.

2. To furnish with a seat or bottom; as, to *bottom* a chair.

3. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread. *Shak.*

BOTTOM, *v. i.* To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Find on what foundation a proposition *bottoms*. *Locke.*

BOTTOMED, *pp.* Furnished with a bottom; having a bottom.

This word is often used in composition, as a *flat-bottomed boat*, in which case the compound becomes an adjective.

BOTTOMING, *pp.* Founding; building upon; furnishing with a bottom.

BOTTOMLESS, *a.* Without a bottom; applied to water, caverns &c., it signifies fathomless, whose bottom cannot be found by sounding; as a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

BOTTOMRY, *n.* [from *bottom*.] The act of borrowing money, and pledging the keel or *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage; the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. *Blackstone.*

BOTTOMY, *n.* [from the same root as *bud*, *button*.]

In *heraldry*, a cross bottomy terminates at each end in three buds, knots or buttons, resembling in some measure the three-leaved grass. *Encyc.*

BOUCHET, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

BOUD, *n.* An insect that breeds in malt or other grain; called also a weevil. *Diet.*

BOUGE, *v. i.* *hoj.* [Fr. *bouge*, a lodge, the bulge of a cask; from the root of *bow*, which see.] To swell out. [*Little used*.]

BOUGE, *n.* Provisions. [Not in use.]

BOUGH, *n.* *bou.* [Sax. *bog*, *boh* or *bogh*, the shoulder, a branch, an arm, the body of a tree, a stake, a tail, an arch, or bow; Sw. *bog*; Dan. *bog*; from the same root as *bow*, to bend, to throw; Sax. *bugan*.]

The branch of a tree; applied to a branch of size, not to a small shoot.

BOUGHT, *baet*, *pret.* and *pp.* of buy. [See *Buy*.]

BOUGHT, *n.* *baet.* [D. *bagel*, a bend, a coil; from *boegen* to bend. See *Eight*.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot; a flexure, or bend. *Milton.*

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.

BOUGHT Y, *a.* *hawty*. Bouding. *Sherwood.*

BOUGIE, *n.* *boogee*. [Fr. a wax-candle; Sp. *bugia*.]

In *Surgery*, a long slender instrument, that is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to remove obstructions. It is usually made of slips of waxed linen, coiled into a slightly conical form by rolling them on any hard smooth surface. It is also made of catgut, elastic gum and metal; but those of waxed linen are generally preferred. *Hooper.*

BOUILLON, *n.* [Fr. from *bouillir*, to boil. See *Boil*.] Broth; soup.

BOULDER-WALL, *n.* [rather *boulder-wall*. See *Boulder*.]

A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in a strong mortar, used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is a plenty of flints. *Builder's Dict.*

BOULET, *n.* [from the root of *ball*, or *baul*; Fr. *boule*.]

In the *manège*, a horse is so called, when the fetlock or pastern joint bends forward, and out of its natural position. *Encyc.*

BOULT, *an incorrect orthography.* [See *Bolt*.]

BOULTIN, *n.* [from the root of *bolt*; Sp. *balto*, a protuberance.]

In *architecture*, a molding, the convexity of which is just one fourth of a circle, being a member just below the plinth in the Tuscan and Doric capital. *Encyc.*

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [D. *bonzen*, to bounce; *bona*, a bounce; allied probably to *bound*; Arm. *boudicza*; Fr. *bondir*.]

1. To leap or spring; to fly or rush out suddenly.

2. To bounce the maffil. *Swift.*

3. To spring or leap against any thing, so as to rebound; to beat or thump by a spring.

Against his bosom *bounced* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

4. To beat hard, or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Another *bounced* as hard as he could knock. *Swift.*

5. To boast or bully; used in familiar speech. *Johnson.*

BOUNCE, *n.* A heavy blow, thrust or thump with a large solid body.

The *honey* burst open the door. *Dryden.*

2. A loud heavy sound, as by an explosion. *Shak.*

3. A boast; a threat; in low language. *Gay.*

4. A fish; a species of squalus or shark. *Johnson.*

Encyc.

BOUNCER, *n.* A boaster; a bully; in familiar language. *Johnson.*

BOUNCING, *pp.* Leaping; bounding with violence, as a heavy body; springing out; thumping with a loud noise; boasting; moving with force, as a heavy bounding body.

BOUNCING, *a.* Stout; strong; large and heavy; a customary sense in the *U States*; as a *bouncing* lass.

BOUNCINGLY, *adv.* Boastingly.

BOUND, *n.* [Norm. *bonne*, *bonne*, a bound; bond, limited; *bundes*, limits; from *bind*, *band*, that which binds; or from French *bondir*, to spring, and denoting the utmost extent.]

1. A limit; the line which comprehends the whole of any given object or space. It differs from *boundary*. See the latter. *Bound* is applied to kingdoms, states, cities, towns, tracts of land, and to territorial jurisdiction.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained; the limit of indulgence or desire; as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

3. A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound; [Fr. *bondir*, to spring.]

4. In *dancing*, a spring from one foot to the other.

BOUND, *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point of extension, whether of natural or moral objects, as of land, or empire, or of passion, desire, indulgence. Hence, to restrain or confine; as, to *bound* our wishes. To *bound in* is hardly legitimate.

2. To make to bound. *Shaks.*

BOUND, *v. i.* [Fr. *bondir*; Arm. *boudicza*.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Before his lord the ready spaniel *bounds*. *Pope.*

2. To rebound—but the sense is the same.

BOUND, *pret.* and *pp.* of *bind*. As a participle, made fast by a band, or by chains or fetters; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained.

2. As a participle or perhaps more properly an *adj.*, destined; tending; going, or intending to go; with *to* or *for*; as, a ship is *bound* to Cadiz, or for Cadiz.

The application of this word, in this use, is taken from the orders given for the government of the voyage, implying obligation, or from tending, stretching. So *destined* implies *being bound*.

Bound is used in composition, as in *ice-bound*, *wind-bound*, when a ship is confined or prevented from sailing by ice or by contrary winds.

BOUNDARY, *n.* A limit; a bound. *Johnson.*

This word is thus used as synonymous with *bound*. But the real sense is, a visible mark designating a limit. *Bound* is the limit itself or furthest point of extension, and may be an imaginary line; but *boundary* is the thing which ascertains the limit; *terminus*, not *finis*. Thus by a statute of Connecticut, it is enacted that the inhabitants of every town shall procure its *bounds* to be set out by such marks and *boundaries* as may be a plain direction for the future; which marks and *boundaries* shall be a great heap of stones or a ditch of six feet long, &c. This distinction is observed also in the statute of Massachu-