

remain in full force. If the condition is not performed, the bond becomes forfeited, and the obligor and his heirs are liable to the payment of the whole sum.

#### Blackstone.

**BOND, a.** [for bound.] In a state of servitude, or slavery; captive.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles; whether we be bond or free. 1 Cor. xii.

**BOND, v. t.** To give bond for, as for duties or customs at a custom house; to secure payment of, by giving a bond.

On their reshipment and exportation, official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

#### War in disguise.

In the U. States, it is applied to the goods on which the customs arise, and to the duties secured by bond.

**BONDAGE, n.** Slavery or involuntary servitude; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion. In ancient English law, villenage.

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

He must resolve not to be brought under the bondage of observing oaths. South.

3. In scripture, spiritual subjection to sin and corrupt passions, or to the yoke of the ceremonial law; servile fear. Heb. ii. Gal. ii. Rom. viii.

**BONDED, pp.** Secured by bond, as duties. Bonded goods are those for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom house.

**BOND-MAID, n.** [bond and maid.] A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.

**BOND-MAN, n.** [bond and man.] A man slave, or one bound to service without wages. In old English law, a villain, or tenant in villenage.

**BOND-SERVANT, n.** [bond and servant.] A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, or whose person and liberty are restrained.

**BOND-SERVICE, n.** [bond and service.] The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

**BOND-SLAVE, n.** [bond and slave.] A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master.

**BONDSMAN, n.** [bond and man.] A slave. Obs. Derham.

2. A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security, for another.

**BONDS-WOMAN, n.** [bond and woman.]

**BOND-WOMAN, n.** [bond and woman.] A woman slave.

#### B. Jonson.

**BOND-UC, n.** A species of Guilandina, or nickar tree, the yellow nickar, a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, bearing a pod containing two hard seeds of the size of a child's marble.

#### Encyc.

**BONE, n.** [Sax. *ban*; Sw. *ben*; D. *been*, bone or leg; Ger. *bein*, a leg; Dan. *been*, leg or bone. The sense probably is, that which is set or fixed.]

1. A firm hard substance, of a dull white color, composing some part of the frame of an animal body. The bones of an animal support all the softer parts, as the flesh and vessels. They vary in texture in different bones, and in different parts of the same bone. The long bones are compact in their middle portion, with

a central cavity occupied by a network of plates and fibers, and cellular or spongy at the extremities. The flat bones are compact externally, and cellular internally. The bones in a fetus are soft and cartilaginous, but they gradually harden with age. The ends of the long bones are larger than the middle, which renders the articulations more firm, and in the fetus are distinct portions, called epiphyses. Bones are supplied with blood vessels, and in the fetus, or in a diseased state, are very vascular. They are probably also furnished with nerves and absorbents, though less easily detected in a sound state. They are covered with a thin, strong membrane, called the periosteum, which, together with the bones, has very little sensibility in a sound state, but when inflamed, is extremely sensible. Their cells and cavities are occupied by a fatty substance, called the medulla or marrow. They consist of earthy matter, rather more than half, gelatin, one sixteenth, and cartilage, about one third of the whole. The earthy matter gives them their solidity, and consists of phosphate of lime, with a small portion of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia.

#### Cyc. Wistar. Thomson.

2. A piece of bone, with fragments of meat adhering to it.

To be upon the bones, is to attack. [Little used, and vulgar.]

To make no bones, is to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog who greedily swallows meat that has no bones.

#### Johnson.

Bones, a sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving lace; also dice.

#### Johnson.

**BONE, v. t.** To take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery.

2. To put whole bone into staves.

#### Ash.

**BONE-ACE, n.** [bone and ace.] A game at cards, in which he who has the highest card turned up to him, wins the bone, that is, one half the stake.

#### Encyc.

**BONE-ACHE, n.** Pain in the bones. Shak.

**BONED, pp.** Deprived of bones, as in cookery.

**BONED, a.** Having bones; used in composition: as high-boned; strong-boned.

**BONELACE, n.** [bone and lace.] A lace made of linen thread, so called because made with bobbins of bone, or for its stiffness. Obs.

**BONELESS, a.** Without bones; wanting bones; as boneless gums. Shak.

**BONE-SET, v. t.** [bone and set.] To set a dislocated bone; to unite broken bones.

#### Wise.

**BONE-SET, n.** A plant, the thoroughwort, a species of *Eupatorium*.

**BONE-SETTER, n.** [bone and set.] One whose occupation is to set, and restore broken and dislocated bones.

**BONE-SETTING, n.** That branch of surgery which consists in replacing broken bones, and luxated bones; the practice of setting bones.

**BONE-SPAVIN, n.** [bone and spavin.] A bony excrescence, or hard swelling, on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg; usually cured by blistering and firing, or caustic blisters. Encyc.

**BONETTA, n.** A sea fish. Qu. *bonito*.

#### Herbert.

**BON-FIRE, n.** [Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

**BON-GRACE, n.** [Fr. *bonne*, and *grace*.] A covering for the forehead. [Not used.]

#### Beaumont.

**BONIFY, v. t.** To convert into good. [Not used.]

#### Cudworth.

**BONITO, n.** [Sp.] A fish of the tunny kind, growing to the length of three feet, and found on the American coast, and in the tropical climates. It has a greenish back, and a white silvery belly.

#### Hackworth. Pennant. Dict. Nat. Hist.

**BON-MOT, n.** [Fr. *bon*, good, and *mot*, a word.]

A jest; a witty repartee. This word is not anglicized, and may be pronounced *bono*.

**BON-NET, n.** [Fr. *bonnet*; Sp. *bonete*; Ir. *boinead*; Arm. *boned*.]

1. A covering for the head, in common use before the introduction of hats. The word, as now used, signifies a cover for the head, worn by females, close at the sides, and projecting over the forehead.

2. In fortification, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet, with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet distant. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way.

#### Encyc.

*Bonnet à prêtre*, or priest's bonnet, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles and two inwards.

#### Johnson.

3. In sea language, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail, in small vessels, and in moderate winds.

#### Mar. Dict.

**BON-NET-PEPPER, n.** A species of Capsicum, or guinea pepper.

#### Fam. of Plants.

**BON-NIBEL, n.** [Fr. *bonne*, and *belle*.] A handsome girl.

#### Spenser.

**BON-NILASS, n.** [bonny and lass.] A beautiful girl.

#### Spenser.

**BON-NILY, adv.** [See Bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

**BON-NINESS, n.** Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness. [Little used.]

**BON-NY, a.** [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good; L. *bonus*. See Bon.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Till bonny Susan sped across the plain.

#### Gay.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Blithe and bonny.

#### Shak.

3. In familiar language, plump, as plump and beautiful persons are most inclined to mirth.

[This word is much used in Scotland.]

**BON-NY, n.** Among miners, a bed of ore, differing from a squat in being round, whereas a squat is flat; or a distinct bed of ore, that communicates with no vein.

#### Bailey. Encyc.

**BON-NY-CLABBER, n.** [Qu. *bonny*, or Ir. *buine*, milk, and *clabber*; Ar. *لب*] beatings; G. *lab*, D. *leb*, rennet.]

A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk. Johnson.