

BOLSTERING, *n.* A prop or support.

Taylor.

BOLT, *n.* [Dan. *bolt*; Russ. *bolt*; *D. bout*; G. *bolzen*; Sax. *bolta*, catapult, that which is driven, from the root of Gr. *βολος*, *L. pello*.]

1. An arrow; a dart; a pointed shaft.

Dryden.

2. A strong cylindrical pin, of iron or other metal, used to fasten a door, a plank, a chain, &c. In ships, bolts are used in the sides and decks, and have different names, as rag-bolts, eye-bolts, ring-bolts, chain-bolts, &c. In gunnery, there are prise-bolts, transon-bolts, traverse-bolts, and bracket-bolts.

3. A thunder-bolt; a stream of lightning, so named from its darting like a bolt.

4. The quantity of twenty-eight ells of canvas.

Encyc.

BOLT, *v. t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt, or iron pin, whether a door, a plank, fetters or any thing else.

2. To fasten; to shackle; to restrain. *Shak.*

3. To bolt out; to utter or throw out precipitately.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments.

Milton.

In this sense it is often followed by *out*.

4. [Norm. *bulter*, a bolting sieve. *Qt. Fr. bluter*.] To sift or separate bran from flour. In America this term is applied only to the operation performed in mills.

5. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge, used of coveys.

6. To examine by sifting; to open or separate the parts of a subject, to find the truth; generally followed by *out*. "Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things." [Unlegend.] *L'Estrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. [Unusual.] *Shak.*

8. To discuss or argue; as at Gray's in which cases are privately discussed by students and barristers.

Encyc.

BOLT, *v. i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; commonly followed by *out*; as, to bolt out of the house, or out of a den.

Dryden.

BOLT-AUGER, *n.* [bolt and *auger*.] A large borer, used in ship-building.

Ash.

BOLT-BOAT, *n.* [bolt and *boat*.] A strough boat that will endure a rough sea.

Ash.

BOLTED, *pp.* Made fast with a bolt; shot forth; sifted; examined.

BOLTER, *n.* An instrument or machine for separating bran from flour or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

2. A kind of net.

Johnson.

BOLT-HEAD, *n.* [bolt and *head*.] A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, called also a matrass or receiver.

Johnson.

BOLTING, *pp.* Fastening with a bolt, or bolts; blurring out; shooting forth suddenly; separating bran from flour; sifting; examining; discussing; dislodging.

BOLTING, *n.* The act of fastening with a bolt or bolts; a sifting; discussion.

BOLTING-CLOTH, *n.* [bolt and *cloth*.] A linen or hair cloth of which bolters are made for sifting meal.

Encyc.

BOLTING-HOUSE, *n.* [bolt and *house*.] The house or place where meal is bolted.

Johnson.

BOLTING-HUTCH, *n.* A tub for bolted flour.

BOLTING-MILL, *n.* [bolt and *mill*.] A machine or engine for sifting meal.

Encyc.

BOLTING-TUB, *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

BOLT-ROPE, *n.* [bolt and *rope*.] A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*.

Mar. Dict.

BOLT-SPRIT, *n.* [From the universal popular pronunciation of this word, this may have been the original word; but I doubt it. See *Bowesprit*.]

BO-LUS, *n.* [L. *bolus*; Gr. *βολος*, a mass.]

A soft mass of any thing medicinal to be swallowed at once, like a pill. It may be of any ingredients, made a little thicker than honey.

Encyc.

BOM, *n.* A large serpent found in America, of a harmless nature, and remarkable for uttering a sound like *bom*.

Dict. of Nat. Hist.

BOMB, *n.* [L. *bombus*; Gr. *βομβος*.] A great noise.

2. A large shell of cast iron, round and hollow, with a vent to receive a fusee, which is made of wood. This being filled with gunpowder and the fusee driven into the vent, the fusee is set on fire and the bomb is thrown from a mortar, in such a direction as to fall into a fort, city or enemy's camp, when it bursts with great violence and often with terrible effect. The inventor of bombs is not known; they came into common use about the year 1634.

Encyc.

3. The stroke upon a bell.

BOMB, *v. t.* To attack with bombs; to bombard. [Not used.] *Prior.*

BOMB, *v. i.* To sound. *B. Jonson.*

BOMBARD, *n.* [bomb and *ard*, kind. Fr. *bombarde*; Sp. *lt. bombardia*.]

1. A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; some of them carrying a ball of three hundred pounds weight. It is called also *basilisk*, and by the Dutch, *donderbus*, thunder-gun. But the thing and the name are no longer in use.

Encyc.

2. An attack with bombs; bombardment.

Barlow.

3. A barrel; a drinking vessel. *Obs.*

Johnson.

BOMBARD, *v. t.* To attack with bombs thrown from mortars.

BOMBARDED, *pp.* Attacked with bombs.

BOMBARDIER, *n.* One whose business is to attend the loading and firing of mortars.

2. Curabius, a genus of insects of the beetle kind.

Encyc.

BOMBARDING, *pp.* Attacking with shells or bombs.

BOMBARDMENT, *n.* An attack with bombs; the act of throwing bombs into a town, fort or ship.

Addison.

BOMBARDO, *n.* A musical instrument of the wind kind, much like the bassoon, and used as a base to the hautboy.

Encyc.

BOMBASIN, *n.* *s. as z.* A name given to two sorts of stuffs, one of silk, the other crossed of cotton.

Encyc.

BOM-BAST, *n.* Originally a stuff of soft loose texture, used to swell garments.

Hence, high sounding words; an inflated style; fustian; a serious attempt, by strained description, to raise a low or familiar subject beyond its rank, which, instead of being sublime, never fails to be ridiculous.

Encyc.

BOM-BAST, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

Swift.

BOMBAS TIC, *a.* Swelled; high sounding; bombast.

Shafesbury.

BOM-BASTRY, *n.* Swelling words without much meaning; fustian.

Swift.

BOMB-CHEST, *n.* [bomb and *chest*.] A chest filled with bombs or only with gun powder, placed under ground, to make destruction by its disposal.

BOM-BIAT, *n.* A salt formed by the boric acid and any base saturated.

Lavoisier.

BOM-BIC, *a.* [L. *bombyx*, a silk worm.] Pertaining to the silk worm; as *bombic acid*.

BOMBILATION, *n.* [L. *bombilo*.] Sound; report; noise. [Little used.] *Brown.*

BOMB-KETCH, *n.* A small ship or vessel.

BOMB-VESTSEL, *n.* sel, constructed for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea, and built remarkably strong, in order to sustain the shocks produced by the discharge of the mortars. They generally are rigged as ketches.

Mar. Dict.

BOMBYCINOUS, *a.* [L. *bombycinus*, from *bombyx*, a silk worm.]

1. Silken; made of silk.

2. Being of the color of the silk worm; transparent, with a yellow tint. *Darwin.*

BO-NA-FIDE, [L.] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

BONA-ROBA, *n.* [It. a fine gown.] A showy wanton.

Shak.

BONA-IR, *a.* [It. *bonario*, from L. *bonus*.] Complaisant; yielding. [Not used.]

BONA-SUS, *n.* [L.] A species of Bos, or wild ox, with a long mane; a native of Asia and Africa. It is of the size of a bull.

Encyc.

BON CHRETIEN, *n.* [Fr. good christian.] A species of peat.

BOND, *n.* [Sax. *bind*. See *Band* and *Bind*.]

1. Any thing that binds, as a cord, a chain, a rope; a band.

2. Ligation; that which holds together.

3. Union; connection; a binding.

Let walls be so constructed as to make a good bond. *Mortimer.*

4. In the plural, chains; imprisonment; captivity.

He hath done nothing worthy of death or of bonds. *Acts.*

5. Cause of union; cement which unites; link of connection; as the bonds of affection.

Charity is the bond of perfectness. *Col. 3.*

6. An obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow, or promise, by law or other means.

7. In law, an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to pay a certain sum, on or before a future day appointed.

This is a single bond. But usually a condition is added, that if the obligor shall do a certain act, or pay a certain sum of money, on or before a time specified, the obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall