

the different plants, and of the distinguishing marks by which each individual species may be known from every other.

*Martyn. Encyc.*

Or, botany is the science of the structure, functions, properties, habits and arrangement of plants, and of the technical characters by which they are distinguished.

*Cyc.*

**BOTARGO**, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the ribs of the mullet, natch used on the coast of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink.

*Johnson. Chambers.*

**BOTCH**, *n.* [It. *bozza*, [botza], a swelling, or rather *pezzo*, a piece; the latter is the Eng. patch.]

1. A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

*Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss.*

*Milton.*

2. A patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; ill-finished work in mending.

3. That which resembles a botch; a part added clumsily; adventitious or ill-applied words.

If those words are not notorious botches, I am deceived.

*Dryden.*

**BOTCH**, *v. t.* To mend or patch with a needle or awl, in a clumsy manner, as a garment; to mend or repair awkwardly, as a system of government.

*Hudibras.*

2. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make use of unsuitable pieces.

For treason botched in rhyme will by thy bone.

*Dryden.*

3. To mark with botches.

Young Hays botched with stains.

*Garth.*

**BOTCHED**, *pp.* Patched clumsily; mended unskillfully; marked with botches.

**BOTCHER**, *n.* A clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes, whether a tailor or cobbler.

*Elyot.*

**BOTCHY**, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

**BOTE**, *n.* [The old orthography of *boot*, but retained in law, in composition. See *Boot*.]

1. In law, compensation; amends; satisfaction; as *manbote*, a compensation for a man slain. Also, payment of any kind.

2. A privilege or allowance of necessities, used in composition as equivalent to the French *estovers*, supplies, necessities; as *house-bote*, a sufficiency of wood to repair a house or for fuel, sometimes called *fire-bote*; so *plow-bote*, *cart-bote*, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; *hay-bote* or *hedge-bote*, wood for hedges or fences, &c. These were privileges enjoyed by tenants under the feudal system.

*Blackstone.*

**BOTELESS**, *a.* In vain. [See *Booteless*.]

**BOTETOT**, *n.* A small thick fish of Mexico, about eight inches long, with a flat belly, and convex back. When taken out of the water it swells, and if kicked, will burst. Its liver is deadly poison.

*Clavigero.*

**BÖTH**, *a.* [Sax. *buth*, *buthen*, or *batwa*, (qu. Goth. *bayoths*); Ir. *beith*; Sw. *båda*; Dan. *baade*; D. and Ger. *beide*; in Ancient African, *ḥḥ* bet, both, two. Burt. 1866.]

Two, considered as distinct from others or by themselves; the one and the other; *Fr. tous les deux*; *Pan et l'autre*; as, here are two books, take them both.

This word is often placed before the nouns with which it is connected.

He understands how to manage both public and private concerns. *Guth. Quintilian*, p. 4

It is often used as a substitute for nouns. And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them to Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant. *Gen. xxi.*

Both often represents two members of a sentence.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both.

*Bolingbroke on Exile.*

Both often pertains to adjectives or attributes, and in this case generally precedes them in construction; as, he endeavored to render common both disadvantageous and infamous. *Mickle's Lusiad.*

**BOTHER**, the vulgar pronunciation of *pothor*. [See *Pothor*.]

**BOTHENIC**, *a.* Pertaining to Bothnia, a province of Sweden, and to a gulf of the Baltic sea, which is so called from the province, which it penetrates. Pinkerton uses *Bothnic*, as a noun for the gulf, and Barlow uses *Bothnian*, in the same manner.

*Pink. Art. Sweden. Columb. 9. 564.*

**BOTO-TOE**, *n.* A bird of the parrot kind, of a fine blue color, found in the Philippine isles. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**BO TRYOID**, *a.* [Gr. *borpe*, a bunch] **BOTRYOIDAL**, *a.* of grapes, and *idos*, form; *Fr. botte*, a bunch or bundle; *Arm. bod, bot*, a grape.]

Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes; as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. *Kirwan. Phillips.*

**BOTRYOLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *borpe*, supra, and *litos*, stone.]

Literally, grape-stone. This mineral occurs in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish or reddish white, and pale rose-red, and form concentric stripes.

*Cyc.*

Botryolite is a variety of siliceous borate of lime. It is found near the Passaic falls in New-Jersey. *Cleveland.*

**BOTS**, *n.* generally used in the plural. [Qu.]

*Pers. pol.* teredo, a worm that eats wood.]

A species of small worms found in the intestines of horses. They are the *larvæ* of a species of *Æstrus* or gad-fly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore-legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. This word is also applied to the *larvæ* of other species of *Æstrus*, found under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.

*Cyc.*

**BOTTLE**, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*; *Arm. bottailh*; Ir. *boid*, *buiden*; W. *bath*, a boss, a bottle, the nave of a wheel; *bot*, a round body; *botas*, from *bat*, a boot, a buskin; *botum*, a button; and from *both*, the W. has also *bothell*, a bottle, a round vessel, a wheel or blister; Sp. *botella*, a bottle, and *botilla*, a small wine bag, from *gota*, a leather bag for wine, a butt or cask, a boot; It. *bottiglia*, a bottle; *botte*, a butt, a cask, and boots;

Russ. *butlika*, a bottle. In G. *beutel*, a bag, in pure, seems to be the Sp. *botilla*. In Fr. *botte* is a boot, a bunch or bundle, *botte de foin*, a bottle of hay. It would seem that

*bottle* is primarily a bag, and from the sense of swelling, bulging, or collecting into a bunch; if so, the word was originally applied to the bags of skins used as bottles in Asia. Yet the primary sense is not

easily ascertained. The Arabic has *ḥḥ* a duck, Sp. *pato*, and urceus coriaceus in quo liquoribus circumfrunt viatores. *Cast.*

1. A hollow vessel of glass, wood, leather or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors. The oriental nations use skins or leather for the conveyance of liquors; and of this kind are the bottles mentioned in scripture. "Put new wine into new bottles." In Europe and America, glass is used for liquors of all kinds; and farmers use small cags or hollow vessels of wood. The small kinds of glass bottles are called vials or phials.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; but from the size of bottles used for wine, porter and cyder, a bottle is nearly a quart; as a bottle of wine or of porter.

3. A quantity of hay in a bundle; a bundle of hay.

**BOTTLE**, *v. t.* To put into bottles; as, to bottle wine or porter. This includes the stopping of the bottles with corks.

**BOTTLE-ALE**, *n.* Bottled ale. *Shak.*

**BOTTLE-COMPANION**, *a.* A friend or **BOTTLE-FRIEND**, *a.* companion in drinking.

**BOTTLED**, *pp.* Put into bottles; inclosed in bottles.

2. Having a protuberant belly. *Shak.*

**BOTTLE-FLOWER**, *n.* A plant, the cyanus, or blue bottle, a species of *Centaurea*. *Fam. of Plants.*

**BOTTLE-SCREW**, *n.* A screw to draw corks out of bottles.

**BOTTLING**, *pp.* Putting into bottles.

**BOTTLING**, *n.* The act of putting into bottles and corking.

**BOTTOM**, *n.* [Sax. *botn*; Sw. *botn*; D. *bodem*; G. *boden*. It seems to be allied to Gr. *βῶτος*, and to the Russ. *pad*, a valley, *padayta*, to fall. The sense is from throwing down, setting, laying or beating down; a dialect perhaps of basis. *Class. Bd.*]

1. The lowest part of any thing; as the bottom of a well, vat or ship; the bottom of a hill.

2. The ground under any body of water; as the bottom of the sea, of a river or lake.

3. The foundation or ground work of any thing, as of an edifice, or of any system or moral subject; the base, or that which supports any superstructure.

4. A low ground; a dale; a valley; applied in the U. States to the flat lands adjoining rivers, &c. It is so used in some parts of England. *Mitford.*

5. The deepest part; that which is most remote from the view; as, let us examine this subject to the bottom.

6. Bound; limit.

There is no bottom in my voluptuousness.

7. The utmost extent or depth of cavity, or of intellect, whether deep or shallow.

I do see the bottom of justice Shallow.

8. The foundation, considered as the cause.