

sets. But the two words are, in ordinary use, confounded.

BOUND-BAILIFF, *n.* An officer appointed by a sheriff to execute process; so denominated from the *bond* given for the faithful discharge of his trust. *Blackstone.*

BOUND-ED, *pp.* Limited; confined; restrained.

BOUND-ED, *pp.* of *bind*. [See *Bind*, and *pp. Bound*.]

BOUND-ER, *n.* One that limits; a boundary. *Herbert.*

BOUND-ING, *pp.* Limiting; confining; restraining; leaping; springing; rebounding; advancing with leaps.

BOUND-ING-STONE, { *n.* A stone to play
BOUND-STONE, { with. *Dryden.*

BOUND-LESS, *a.* Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; as *boundless space*; *boundless power*.

BOUND-LESSNESS, *n.* The quality of being without limits. *South.*

BOUNTEOUS, *a.* [See *Bounty*.] Liberal in charity; disposed to give freely; generous; munificent; beneficent; free in bestowing gifts; as *bounteous nature*. It is used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*. *Johnson.*

BOUNTEOUSLY, *adv.* Liberally; generously; largely; freely.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *n.* Liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

BOUNTIFUL, *a.* [*bounty* and *full*.] Free to give; liberal in bestowing gifts and favors; munificent; generous.

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

It is followed by *of* before the thing given, and to before the person receiving.

BOUNTIFULLY, *adv.* Liberally; largely; in a bountiful manner.

BOUNTIFULNESS, *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

BOUNTIFULNESS, { *n.* Goodness. *Obs.*

BOUNTY, *n.* [Fr. *bonté*, goodness, excellence, favor; *It. bontà*; *L. bonitas*, from *bonus*, good.]

1. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence. The word includes the gift or favor and the kindness of disposition with which it is bestowed; or a favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition. This distinguishes it from a mere gift. It is also observed by Johnson, that it differs from *charity*, as a present from an *alm*, in not being bestowed upon persons absolutely necessitous. This is often the case; but *bounty* includes *charity*, as the genus comprehends the species; *charity* however does not necessarily include *bounty*, for *charity* or an *alm* may be given with reluctance.

The word may be used also for a free gift, 2 Cor. ix. 5; or a disposition to give, without the gift; goodness in general. *Spenser.*

2. A premium offered or given, to induce men to enlist into the public service; or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures or commerce.

BOUQUET, *n.* *book'y*. [Fr. a plume, a

nosegay; *Arm. boged*; *It. boschetto*. See *Bush*.]

A nosegay; a bunch of flowers.

BOURD, *n.* A jest. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

BOURD-ER, *n.* A jester. *Obs.*

BOURGEOIS, *n.* *bourjois*. [It appears to be a French word, but I know not the reason of its application to types.]

A small kind of printing types, in size between long primer and brevier. The type on which the main body of this work is printed.

BOURGEON, *v. i.* *bur'jun*. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; *Arm. bourgeon*, a button, or a bud.]

To sprout; to put forth buds; to shoot forth as a branch. *Goldsmith.*

BOURN, rather **BÖRNE**, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit; *bornier*, to bound. In the sense of a stream, *Sax. burn*; *Sw. brun*; *D. bron*; *G. brunnen*; *Dan. brønd*.]

1. A bound; a limit.

That undiscovered country, from whose *borne* No traveller returns. *Shak.*

2. A brook; a torrent; a rivulet. [In this sense obsolete; but retained in many names of towns, seated on the banks of streams. In Scotland, it is still used in the sense of a brook; but they write it *burn*.]

BOURNONITE, *n.* Antimonial sulphuret of lead. *Ure.*

BOOZE, { *v. i.* *booz*. [Arm. *beuzi*, to over-
flow, to drown; *W. bozi*; *Old D. buysen*. In Russ. *busa* is a drink brewed from millet. *Tooke*.]

To drink freely; to tope; to guzzle. [*A vulgar word*.] *Spenser.*

BOOZY, *a.* *booz'y*. Drunken; intoxicated. [*Vulgar*.] *Dryden.*

BOUL, *n.* [Fr. *boul*, end, or *It. bolta*, a stroke.]

A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action carried on at successive intervals; essay; attempt. *Sidney.* *Dryden.*

BOUL, *n.* [*It. beula*, or *bevala*, a drinking, from *bere*, or *bevere*, to drink; *L. bibo*; *Fr. boire*; *Sp. beber*.]

We use this word tautologically in the phrase, a drinking-boul; or the word is the same as the preceding.

BOULADE, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, *Sp. botar*, *It. buttare*, to thrust; *Eng. put*; allied to *bud*.]

Properly, a start; hence, a whim. [*Not English*.] *Swift.*

BOULEFFU, *n.* [Fr. from *bouter*, to throw, and *feu*, fire; or according to Thomson, from *boute*, a match. *Qu.* from the root of *Eng. bate* or *better*.]

An incendiary; a make-bate. [*Not English*.] *Bacon.*

BOULISALE, *n.* [*Qu. sale* of *booty*, or from *boute*, a match. *Thomson*.]

A cheap sale; or according to others, a sale by a lighted match, during the burning of which a man may bid. [*Not used*.] *Hayward.*

BOVATE, *n.* [In Law *L. bovata*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.]

An ox-gate, or as much land as an ox can plow in a year; Cowell says 28 acres.

BOVEY-COAL, *n.* Brown lignite, an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties, bituminous wood. Its structure is a little slaty; its cross fracture, even or conchoidal, with a resinous luster.

somewhat shining. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor, which is generally disagreeable. *Cleveland.*

BOVINE, *a.* [Low *L. bovinus*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox; *W. bu*, *buc*, *bucy*, and the verb, *bucian*, to bellow.]

Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the genus *Bos*.

This animal is the strongest and fiercest of the bovine genus. *Barrow's Trav.*

The ox-born souls mean nothing more than the eight living souls, who issued from their allegorical mother, the bovine ark. *Faber.*

BOW, *v. t.* [*Sax. bugan*, *bygan*; *W. buan*, and *bacu*, to bend; to grapple; *G. biegen*, *beugen*; *D. boogen*, *buigen*; *Sw. böja*; *Dan. böjer*, to bend.]

1. To bend; to inflect; as, to *bow* vines.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or civility; as, to *bow* the head.

3. To bend or incline towards, in condensation.

Bow down thine ear to the poor. *Eccles.*

4. To depress; to crush; to subdue.

His heavy hand hath *bowed* you to the grave.

He *bows* the nations to his will.

BOW, *v. i.* To bend; to curve; to be inflected; to bend, in token of reverence, respect or civility; often with *down*.

This is the idol to which the world *bows*.

2. To stoop; to fall upon the knees.

The people *bowed* upon their knees. *Judges.*

3. To sink under pressure.

They stoop: they *bow* down together. *Isaiah.*

BOW, *n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission.

BOW, *n.* [See *bow*, to bend.] An instrument of war, and hunting, made of wood, or other elastic matter, with a string fastened to each end. The bow being bent by drawing the string, and suddenly returning to its natural state by its elastic force, throws an arrow to a great distance, and with force sufficient to kill an animal. It is of two kinds, the *long-bow*, and the *cross-bow*, arbalest or arbalest. The use of the bow is called *archery*.

2. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve; the rainbow; the doubling of a string in a knot; the part of a yoke which embraces the neck; &c.

3. A small machine, formed with a stick and hairs, which being drawn over the strings of an instrument of music, causes it to sound.

4. A beam of wood or brass, with three long screws that direct a lathe of wood or steel to any arch; used in forming drafts of ships, and projections of the sphere, or wherever it is necessary to draw large arches. *Harris.*

5. An instrument for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of ninety degrees graduated, a shaft or staff, a side-vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane; *now disused*. *Encyc.*

6. An instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill; with turners, for turning wood; with hatters, for breaking fur and wool.

7. *Bowes* of a saddle, are the two pieces of wood laid archedwise to receive the upper