

**BAR-RIER**, [*Fr. barrière*; *It. barriera*; *Sp. barrera*, a barrier; *Sp. barrear*, to bar or barricade. See *Bar*.]

1. In *fortification*, a kind of fence made in a passage or retrenchment, composed of great stakes, with transoms or overthwart rafters, to stop an enemy. *Encyc.*

2. A wall for defense.

3. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. *Sieff.*

4. Any obstruction; any thing which confines, or which hinders approach, or attack; as constitutional *barriers*. *Hopkinson.*

5. A bar to mark the limits of a place; any limit, or boundary; a line of separation. *Pope.*

**BARRING**, *ppr.* Making fast with a bar; obstructing; excluding; preventing; prohibiting; crossing with stripes.

**BAR-RISTER**, *n.* [from *bar*.] A counselor, learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to plead at the bar, and to take upon him the defense of clients; answering to the advocate or licentiate of other countries. Anciently, barristers were called, in England, apprentices of the law. Outer barristers are pleaders without the bar, to distinguish them from inner barristers, benchers or readers, who have been sometime admitted to plead within the bar, as the king's counsel are. *Johnson. Encyc.*

**BAR-RÖW**, *n.* [Sax. *berewe*; *W. berew*; *Ger. bahre*; *D. berri*; from the root of *bear*, to carry. See *Bar*.]

1. A light small carriage. A *hand-barrow* is a frame covered in the middle with boards, and borne by and between two men.

A *wheel-barrow*, is a frame with a box, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single man.

2. A wicker case, in salt works, where the salt is put to drain. *Encyc.*

**BAR-RÖW**, *n.* [Sax. *berga*, or *beorh*, a hog; *D. bary*, a barrow hog.]

1. In *England*, a hog; and according to *Ash*, obsolete. *Barrow-grease* is hog's lard.

2. In *America*, a male hog castrated; a word in common use.

**BAR-RÖW**, *n.* [Sax. *beara*, or *bearece*, a grove.]

In the names of places, *barrow* is used to signify a wood or grove.

**BAR-RÖW**, *n.* [Sax. *beorg*, a hill or hillock; *byrgen*, a tomb; *G. and D. bergen*, to conceal, to save.]

A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead. Such barrows are found in England, in the North of the European continent, and in America. They sometimes were formed of stones, and in England called *cairns*. The barrow answers to the *tumulus* of the Latins. [See *Tomb*.]

**BAR-SE**, *n.* An English name for the common perch. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**BAR-SHOT**, *n.* [See *Bar* and *Shoot*.]

Double headed shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end; used for destroying the masts and rigging in naval combat. *Mar. Dict.*

**BARTER**, *v. i.* [*Sp. baratar*; *It. barattare*, to exchange. The primary sense is probably to turn or change, and this gives the

sense of deceiving, barratry, as well as of bartering. *L. vario, verbo.* Class Br.]

To traffick or trade, by exchanging one commodity for another, in distinction from a sale and purchase, in which money is paid for the commodities transferred.

**BARTER**, *v. t.* To give one thing for another in commerce. It is sometimes followed by *away*; as, to *barter away* goods or honor.

**BARTER**, *n.* The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes, perhaps, the thing given in exchange.

**BARTERED**, *pp.* Given in exchange.

**BARTERER**, *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of commodities.

**BARTERING**, *ppr.* Trafficking or trading by an exchange of commodities.

**BARTERY**, *n.* Exchange of commodities in trade. [Not used.] *Candeen.*

**BARTON**, *n.* [Sax. *bere-ton*, barley-town.] The domain lands of a manor; the manor itself; and sometimes the out-houses. *Johnson. Blount.*

**BAR-TRAM**, *n.* [*L. pyrethrum*; *Gr. πύρεθρον*, fire.]

A plant; pellitory. *Bailey. Johnson.*

**BARYSTRON-TIANITE**, *n.* [*Gr. βαρύς*, heavy, and *strontian*.]

A mineral, called also *stromite*, from *Stromness*, in Orkney. It has been found in masses of a grayish white color internally, but externally of a yellowish white. *Travill. Cleaveland. Phillips.*

**BARY-TA**, *n.* [*Gr. βαρύς*, heavy; *βαρυς*, weight.]

Ponderous earth; so called from its great weight, it being the heaviest of the earths. Spec. grav. about 4. Recent discoveries have shown that *baryte* is an oxyd, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium*. It is generally found in combination with the sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming the sulphate and carbonate of baryte, the former of which is called *heavy spar*. *Cleaveland. Thomson.*

**BARYTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to baryte; formed of baryte, or containing it. *Kirwan.*

**BARYTO-CAL-CITE**, *n.* [*baryte* and *calc.* See *Calc.*]

A mixture of carbonate of lime with sulphate of baryte, of a dark or light gray color, of various forms. *Kirwan.*

**BARY-TONE**, *a.* [*Gr. βαρύς*, heavy, and *φωνή*, tone.]

Pertaining to or noting a grave deep sound, or male voice. *Walker. Arbutnot.*

**BARY-TONE**, *n.* In music, a male voice, the compass of which partakes of the common base and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one, nor rise as high as the other.

2. In *Greek Grammar*, a verb which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave accent being understood.

**BASAL**, *a.* Pertaining to the base; constituting the base. *Say.*

**BASALT**, *n. basalt'* [Pliny informs us that the Egyptians found in Ethiopia, a species of marble, called *basaltis*, of an iron color and hardness, whence it received its name. Nat. Hist. Lib. 36. Ca. 7. But according to Da Costa, that stone was not the same which now bears the name of *basalt*. Hist. of Fossils. p. 263. If named from its color,

it may be allied to the *Fr. basané*, tawny. Luvier refers it to the Ethiopic *basal*, iron, a word I cannot find.]

A dark, grayish black mineral or stone, sometimes bluish or brownish black, and when withered, the surface is grayish or reddish brown. It is amorphous, columnar, tabular or globular. The columnar form is straight or curved, perpendicular or inclined, sometimes nearly horizontal; the diameter of the columns from three inches to three feet, sometimes with transverse semi-spherical joints, in which the convex part of one is inserted in the concavity of another. The forms of the columns generally are pentagonal, hexagonal, or octagonal. It is sometimes found also in rounded masses, either spherical, or compressed and lenticular. These rounded masses are sometimes composed of concentric layers, with a nucleus, and sometimes of prisms radiating from a center. It is heavy and hard. The pillars of the Giant's causey in Ireland, composed of this stone and exposed to the roughest sea for ages, have their angles as perfect as those at a distance from the waves. The English miners call it *cockle*; the German, *short*, or *shert*. It is called by Kirwan, *Figurate Trap*, from its prismatic forms. *Kirwan. Jameson. Cleaveland.*

**BASALTIC**, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

**BASALTIFORM**, *a.* In the form of basalt; columnar.

**BASALTINE**, *n.* Basaltic Hornblend; a variety of common hornblend, so called from its being often found in Basalt. It is also found in lavas and volcanic scorie. It is generally in distinct crystals, and its color is a pure black, or slightly tinged with green. It is more foliated than the other varieties, and has been mistaken for mica. *Kirwan. Cleaveland.*

2. A column of basalt. *Kirwan.*

**BAS-ANITE**, *n. basan'* [*Gr. βασανος*, the trier. Plin. Lib. 36. Ca. 22. See *Basalt*.]

Lydian stone, or black jasper; a variety of siliceous or flinty slate. Its color is a grayish or bluish black, interspersed with veins of quartz. It is employed to test the purity of gold. *Kirwan. Ure. Cleaveland.*

**BAS-E**, *a.* [*Fr. bas*, low; *W. bas*; *It. basso*; *Sp. bajo*, low; *W. basu*, to fall, or lower. See *Base*.]

1. Low in place. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. Mean; vile; worthless; that is, low in value or estimation; used of things.

3. Of low station; of mean account; without rank, dignity or estimation among men; used of persons.

The *base* shall behave proudly against the honorable. Is. iii.

4. Of mean spirit; disingenuous; illiberal; low; without dignity of sentiment; as a base and abject multitude.

5. Of little comparative value; applied to metals, and perhaps to all metals, except gold and silver.

6. Deep; grave; applied to sounds; as the base sounds of a viol.

7. Of illegitimate birth; born out of wedlock. *Shak.*

8. Not held by honorable tenure. A *base* estate is an estate held by services not honorable, not *in capite*, or by villenage.