

hog whole, which is done by splitting the hog to the back bone, and roasting it on a gridiron; to roast any animal whole.

BARBED, *pp.* [See *Barb.*]

1. Furnished with armor; as *barbed steeds*. *Shak.*

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points; as *barbed arrows*.

3. Shaved or trimmed; having the beard dressed. *Encyc.*

BARBEL, *n.* [*L. barba*; *Fr. barbeau*; *D. barbel*.]

1. A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, of the order of abdominals. The mouth is toothless; the gill has three rays; the body is smooth and white. This fish is about three feet long, and weighs 18 pounds. It is a very coarse fish, living in deep still rivers and rooting like swine in the soft banks. Its dorsal fin is armed with a strong spine, sharply serrated, from which circumstance it probably received its name. *Encyc.*

2. A knot of superfluous flesh, growing in the channels of a horse's mouth; written also *barble*, or *barb*. *Encyc. Farrier's Dict.*

BARBER, *n.* [*Persian, barbr*. See *Barb*.] One whose occupation is to shave men, or to shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARBER, *v. t.* To shave and dress hair. *Shak.*

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, *n.* One who joins the practice of surgery with that of a barber; a practice now unusual. A low practitioner of surgery. *Wiseman.*

BARBERESS, *n.* A female barber. [*Not used.*]

BARBER-MÖNGER, *n.* A man who frequents the barber's shop, or prides himself in being dressed by a barber; a fop. *Shak.*

BARBERRY, *n.* [*L. berberis*; *Ir. barborg*; *D. berberis*; *Sp. berbero*. In *Eth. abarbar*, is the nettle, *urtica major*; in *Anh.*, a species of thistle. *Lud. Eth.* 233; *Anh.* 39.] It is probable therefore that this plant is so named from its spines or *barbs*. Its other name, *argyranthos*, indicates a like origin.]

1. A plant of the genus *berberis*, common in hedges; called in England, pipperidge-bush. The berries are used in housewifery, and are deemed efficacious in fluxes and fevers. The bark dyes a fine yellow, especially the bark of the root. This plant is pernicious to wheat, the ears of which will not fill, if within the effluvia of the plant; and the influence of this has been known to extend three or four hundred yards. *Miller. Encyc.*

BARBET, *n.* A name given by some French writers to a peculiar species of those worms which feed on the pueron or aphid. [See *Aphis*.] *Encyc.*

2. The *Buco*, a genus of birds found in the warm climates of both continents.

3. A dog, so called from his long hair.

BAR, *n.* [*W. bardh*, or *barz*; *Ir. bard*; *Fr. barde*; a poet; *Ir. bardas*, a satire or lampoon; *W. bardthas*, philosophy; *bard-gan*, a song.]

1. A poet and a singer among the ancient Celts: one whose occupation was to compose and sing verses, in honor of the heroic achievements of princes and brave men. The bards used an instrument of music like a lyre or guitar, and not only praised

the brave, but reproached the cowardly.

Diad. Sic. Am. Marcel. Lucan. Festus.

2. In modern usage, a poet. *Pope. Dryden.*

BARD, *n.* The trappings of a horse.

BARDED, *a.* In heraldry, caparisoned. *Encyc.*

BARDESANISTS, *n.* A sect of heretics, who sprang from Bardesanes, of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, in the 2d century, who taught that the actions of men depend on fate, to which God himself is subject. His followers went farther, and denied the incarnation of Christ and the resurrection. *Encyc.*

BARDIC, *a.* Pertaining to bards, or to their poetry. *Owen.*

BARDISH, *a.* Pertaining to bards; written by a bard.

BARDISM, *n.* The science of bards; the learning and maxims of bards. *Owen.*

BARE, *v. t.* [*Sax. bar*, or *barz*; *Sv. D. bar*; *G. bar*. This word is from opening; separating; stripping. In *Ch. Syr. Sam.* 183 signifies to open, or explain; *Ar. to dig*; also *bar* is to separate, to purify. *Ch. Syr.* 182 to lay waste; *Ar. id.*]

1. Naked; without covering; as, the arm is bare; the trees are bare.

2. With the head uncovered, from respect. *Clarendon.*

3. Plain; simple; unadorned; without the polish of refined manners. *Spenser.*

4. Laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed. *Milton.*

5. Poor; destitute; indigent; empty; unfurnished. *Hooker. Dryden.*

I have made Esau bare. *Jer. xli.*

6. Alone; unaccompanied. *Shak. South.*

7. Thread-bare; much worn. *Shak.*

8. Wanting clothes; or ill supplied with garments. *Johnson.*

Under bare poles, at sea, signifies having no sail set. *Mar. Dict.*

It is often followed by of; as, the country is bare of money. *Locke.*

BARE, *v. t.* [*Sax. abarian*. See *Bare*, *ad.*] To strip off the covering; to make naked; as, to bare the breast. *Bacon. Pope.*

BARE, the old preterit of *bear*, now *bore*.

BARBONE, *n.* [See *Bone*.] A very lean person.

BARBONED, *a.* Lean, so that the bones appear, or rather, so that the bones show their forms. *Shak.*

BARED, *pp.* Made bare; made naked.

BARFACED, *a.* [See *Face*.]

1. With the face uncovered; not masked. *Shak.*

2. Undisguised; unreserved; without concealment; hence shameless; impudent; audacious; as a *barfaced* falsehood.

BARFACEDLY, *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; openly; impudently.

BARFACEDNESS, *n.* Effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BARFOOT, *a.* [See *Foot*.]

With the feet bare; without shoes and stockings. 2 Sam. xv. Isaiah xx.

BARFOOT, *a.* or *adv.* With the feet bare; as, to dance *barfoot*. *Shak.*

BARFOOTED, *a.* Having the feet bare.

BARIGNAWN, *a.* [See *Gnaw*.] Eaten bare. *Shak.*

BARHEADED, *a.* [See *Head*.] Having the head uncovered, either from respect or other cause. *Bacon. Dryden.*

BAR/LEGGED, *a.* Having the legs bare. *Burton.*

BAR/ELY, *adv.* Nakedly; poorly; indigently; without decoration; merely; only; without any thing more; as a prince *bar/ely* in title. *Barret. Hooker.*

BAR/NECKED, *a.* Having the neck uncovered; exposed. *Shak.*

BAR/NESS, *n.* Nakedness; leanness; poverty; indigence; defect of clothes, or the usual covering. *Shak. South.*

BAR/PEICKED, *a.* Picked to the bone. *Shak.*

BAR/REBIBED, *a.* Lean. *Shak.*

BARGAIN, *n.* [*Fr. barguigner*, to haggle, to hum and haw; *Arm. barguignour*, a haggler; *It. barguare*, to cavil, contend, bargain; *Ir. briughcan*, debate. It seems to accord with *It. brigas*, *Sp. brega*, *Fr. brigue*.]

An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property; or a contract by which one party binds himself to transfer the right to some property, for a consideration, and the other party binds himself to receive the property and pay the consideration.

2. Stipulation; interested dealing.

3. Purchase or the thing purchased. *Locke.*

4. In popular language, final event; upshot. We must make the best of a bad bargain.

To sell bargains, is a vulgar phrase.

To strike a bargain, is to ratify an agreement.

originally by striking, or shaking hands.

The Latin *ferre fides*, may represent a like ceremony, unless it refers to the practice of killing a victim, at the solemn ratification of oaths.

Bargain and sale, in law, a species of conveyance, by which the bargainer contracts to convey the lands to the bargainee, and becomes by such contract a trustee for and seised to the use of the bargainee. The statute then completes the purchase; that is, the bargain vests the use, and the statute vests the possession. *Blackstone.*

BARGAIN, *v. i.* To make a contract or conclusive agreement, for the transfer of property; often with *for* before the thing purchased; as, to bargain *for* a house. A bargain with *B* for his farm.

BARGAIN, *v. t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; as, *a bargained* away his farm. *a popular use of the word.*

BARGAINEF, *n.* The party in a contract who receives or agrees to receive the property sold. *Blackstone.*

BARGAINER, *n.* The party in a contract who stipulates to sell and convey property to another. *Blackstone.*

BARGE, *n.* [*D. bargie*; *It. and Sp. barca*; *Ir. barc*. *Barge*, and *barc* or *barque*, a ship, are radically one word.]

1. A pleasure boat; a vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies and cushions, equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers; used by officers and magistrates. *Encyc.*

2. A flat-bottomed vessel of burthen, for loading and unloading ships. *Mar. Dict.*

BARGE-COUPLES, *n.* In architecture, a beam mortised into another, to strengthen the building. *Encyc.*

BARGE-COURSE, *n.* In bricklaying, a