

part of the tiling which projects beyond the principal rafters, in buildings where there is a gable, or kirkinhead. *Encyc.*

BARGEMAN, n. The man who manages a barge.

BARGE-MASTER, n. The proprietor of a barge, conveying goods for hire. *Blackstone.*

BARGER, n. The manager of a barge.

BARILLA, n. [Sp.] A plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which the purest kind of mineral alkali is obtained; used in making glass and soap, and in bleaching linen. The plant is cut and laid in heaps, and burnt, the salts running into a hole in the ground where they form a vitrified lump. *Encyc.*

2. The alkali procured from this plant.

BARITONE, [See Barytone.]

BARLIUM, n. The metallic basis of baryte or baryta, which is an oxyd of *barium*. *Davy.*

BARLK, n. [Dan. *bark*; Sw. *bark*; G. *börke*; probably from stripping, separating.]

1. The rind or exterior covering of a tree, corresponding to the skin of an animal. This is composed of the cuticle or epidermis, the outer bark or cortex, and the inner bark or liber. The rough broken matter on bark is, by the common people of New-England, called *ross*.

2. By way of distinction, Peruvian Bark.

BARLK, v. t. To peel; to strip off bark. Also to cover or inclose with bark.

BARLK, { n. [Fr. *bark*; Fr. *barque*; Russ. *barque*.]

1. A small ship; but appropriately, a ship which carries three masts without a main-top-sail. The English mariners, in the coal trade, apply this name to a broad-sterned ship without a figure-head.

Encyc. Mar. Diet.
Water-barks, in Holland, are small vessels, for conveying fresh water from place to place, the hold of which is filled with water. *Encyc.*

BARLK, v. i. [Sax. *beorcan*, *byrcan*, to bark.]

1. To make the noise of dogs, when they threaten or pursue.

2. To clamor at; to pursue with unreasonable clamor or reproach. It is followed by *at*.

To bark at sleeping fame. *Spenser.*

BARLK-BARED, a. Stripped of the bark. *Mortimer.*

BARLK-BOUND, a. Having the bark too firm or close, as with trees. This disease is cured by sitting the bark. *Encyc.*

BARLKED, pp. Stripped of the bark; peeled; also covered with bark.

BARLKER, n. One who barks, or clamors unreasonably; one who strips trees of their bark.

BARLK-GALLED, a. Having the bark galled, as with thorns. This defect is cured by binding on clay. *Encyc.*

BARLKING, pp. Stripping off bark; making the noise of dogs; clamoring; covering with bark.

BARLKY, a. Consisting of bark; containing bark. *Shak.*

BARLKLY, n. [W. *barlys*; Sax. *berc*. Qu. *L. far*, Gr. *xylos*, Heb. *ץ* bark, corn. In the Saxon chronicle, An. 1124, it is writ-

ten *barlic*. Owen renders it bread-corn, from *bara*, bread.]

A species of valuable grain, used especially for making malt, from which are distilled liquors of extensive use, as *beer*, *ale* and *porter*. It is of the genus *hordeum*, consisting of several species. Those principally cultivated in England, are the common spring barley, the long eared barley, the winter or square barley, by some called *big*, and the sprat or battledore barley. This grain is used in medicine, as possessing emollient, diluent, and expectorant qualities.

Encyc. Miller. Arbutnot.

BARLEY-BRAKE, n. A rural play; a trial of swiftness. *Sidney.*

BARLEY-BROTH, n. A low word for strong beer. *Shak.*

BARLEY-CORN, n. [See *Corn*.] A grain of barley; the third part of an inch in length; hence originated our measures of length. *Johnson.*

BARLEY-MOW, n. A mow of barley, or the place where barley is deposited. *Gay.*

BARLEY-SUGAR, n. Sugar boiled till it is brittle, formerly with a decoction of barley.

BARLEY-WATER, n. A decoction of barley, which is reputed soft and lubricating, and much used in medicine.

French barley and pearl barley are used for making decoctions. These are made by separating the grain from its coat. The pearl barley is reduced to the size of a small shot.

BARM, n. [Sax. *beorn*. Qu. *L. fermentum*, from *ferveo*; or *beer-rahm*, beer cream; or *W. berwi*, to boil.]

Yeast; the scum rising upon beer, or other malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread to make it swell, causing it to be softer, lighter, and more delicate. It may be used in liquors to make them ferment or work. *Johnson. Encyc.*

BARMY, a. Containing barm, or yeast. *Bacon. Shak.*

BARN, n. [Sax. *berenn*, from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, or *ern*, a close place or repository.]

A covered building for securing grain, hay, flax, and other productions of the earth. In the northern states of America, the farmers generally use barns for stabling their horses and cattle; so that among them, a barn is both a cornhouse or grange, and a stable.

BARNAACLE, n. [Port. *bernaco*, the Solan goose; Fr. *barnaque* or *barnaque*; L. *perna*, a shell-fish.]

1. A shell which is often found on the bottoms of ships, rocks and timber, below the surface of the sea.

2. A species of goose, found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter. The forehead and cheeks are white, but the upper part of the body and neck is black. Formerly, a strange notion prevailed, that these birds grew out of wood, or rather out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. Hence the name. It is written also *Bernalce*. *Pennant.*

3. In the plural, an instrument consisting of

two branches joined at one end with a hinge, to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him, for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing. *Encyc.*

BAROLITE, n. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *litos*, a stone.]

Carbonate of baryte. Its color is usually a light yellowish gray; sometimes whitish, or with a tinge of green. It is strongly translucent. It usually occurs in small masses, which have a fibrous structure; sometimes in distinct crystals.

This mineral is called also *Witherite*, from Dr. Withering, the discoverer. *Cleveland. Kirwan. Ur.*

BAROMETER, n. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting of a glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with quicksilver, well defecated and purged of air, and inverted in a basin of quicksilver. A column of quicksilver is then supported in the tube, of equal weight with the incumbent atmosphere.

This instrument was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. Its uses are to indicate changes of weather, and to determine the altitude of mountains, by the falling and rising of the mercury. For this purpose, the tube is fixed to a graduated scale, so that the smallest variation in the column is visible. *Encyc. Johnson.*

BAROMETRICAL, a. Pertaining or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer; as *barometrical experiments*.

BAROMETRICALLY, adv. By means of a barometer. *Pinkerton.*

BARON, n. [Fr. *baron*; Sp. *baron* or *baron*; It. *barone*; Sans. *barera*, *bharata*, a husband. This word, in the middle ages, was written *bar, ber, var, baro, paro, vira, virro, baron*. It is the *vir* of the Latins; Sax. *wer*; Ir. *fir*, fear; W. *gwr*, for *gwr*, *gwr*. See *Spelman's Glossary*, and *Hirt. Pansu. De Bell. Aler. 42: Hicks' Sax. Grammar*, 113, 146. The Sax. *wer*, L. *vir*, is doubtless the Semic *ויר*, a man, so named from strength.]

1. In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; a lord; a peer: one who holds the rank of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a knight or baronet. Originally, the barons, being the feudatories of princes, were the proprietors of land held by honorable service. Hence, in ancient records, the word *barons* comprehends all the nobility. All such in England had, in early times, a right to sit in parliament. As a *baron* was the proprietor of a manor, and each manor had its *court-baron*; hence the *barons* claimed, and to this day enjoy, the right of judging in the last resort; a right pertaining to the house of lords, or peers, as the representatives of the ancient *barons*, *land-holders*, *manor-holders*.

Anciently, *barons* were greater, or such as held their lands of the king in *capite*; or lesser, such as held their lands of the greater barons by military service in *capite*.

The title of *baron* is no longer attached to the possession of a manor, but given by the king's letters patent, or writ of sum-