

- gether, according to Johnson; used in *John* ii.
9. Any thing laid across another, as *bars* in heraldry, stripes in color, and the like.
10. In the *menage*, the highest part of the place in a horse's mouth between the grinders and tusks, so that the part of the mouth which lies under and at the side of the bars, retains the name of the gum. *Encyc.* The upper part of the gums, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied. *Johnson.*
11. In *music*, *bars* are lines drawn perpendicularly across the lines of the staff, including between each two, a certain quantity of time, or number of beats.
12. In *law*, a peremptory exception sufficient to destroy the plaintiff's action. It is divided into a bar to common intention, and bar special; bar temporary and bar perpetual. Bar to common intention is an ordinary or general bar, which disables the declaration of the plaintiff. A special bar is more than ordinary, as a fine, release, or justification. A temporary bar is that which is good for a time, but may afterwards cease. A perpetual bar overthrows the action of the plaintiff forever. *Blackstone. Coel.*
13. A bar of gold or silver, is an ingot, lump or wedge, from the mines, run in a mold, and unwrought. A bar of iron is a long piece, wrought in the forge and hammered from a pig.
14. Among *printers*, the iron with a wooden handle, by which the screw of the press is turned.
15. In the *African trade*, a denomination of price; payment formerly being made to the Africans in iron bars. *Johnson.*
- BAR, v. t.** To fasten with a bar; as, to bar a door, or gate.
2. To hinder; to obstruct, or prevent; as, to bar the entrance of evil.
3. To prevent; to exclude; to hinder; to make impracticable; as, the distance between us bars our intercourse. In this sense, the phrase is often varied, thus: the distance bars me from his aid, or bars him from my aid.
4. To prohibit; to restrain or exclude by express or implied prohibition; as, the statute bars my right; the law bars the use of poisoned weapons.
5. To obstruct, prevent or hinder by any moral obstacle; as, the right is barred by time, or by statute; a release bars the plaintiff's recovery.
6. To except; to exclude by exception; as, I bar to night. *Shak.*
7. To cross with stripes of a different color.
8. To bar a vein, in farriery, is an operation upon the legs of a horse, or other parts, to stop malignant humors. This is done by opening the skin above a vein, disengaging it and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures. *Johnson.*
9. To adorn with trappings; a contraction of *barb*. [See *Barb*.] *Dryden. Haywood.*
- BARB, n.** [L. *barba*; W. *bar*; Corn. *bar*.] Arm. *baro*. This is *beard*, with a different ending. The sense may be, that which shoots out.]
1. Beard, or that which resembles it, or grows in the place of it; as the *barb* of a fish, the smaller claws of the polytus, &c. *Johnson. Coze.*
2. The down, or pubes, covering the surface of some plants; or rather, a tuft or bunch of strong hairs terminating leaves. *Linne. Milne.*
3. Anciently, armor for horses; formerly, *barbe* or *barde*. *Hayward.*
4. A common name of the barbary pigeon, a bird of a black or dun color. *Diet. of Nat. Hist.*
5. A horse from *Barbary*, of which it seems to be a contraction.
6. The points that stand backward in an arrow, fish-hook or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted.
7. In *balany*, a straight process armed with teeth pointing backward like the sting of a bee. This is one sort of pubescence. *Martyn.*
- BARB, v. t.** To shave; to dress the beard. *Obs. Shak.*
2. To furnish with *barbs*, as an arrow, fish hook, spear, or other instrument.
3. To put armor on a horse. *Milton.*
- BARBACAN, n.** [Fr. *barbacane*; Sp. *barbacana*; It. *barbaceane*.] Qu. a projecting work.]
1. A fortification or outer defense to a city or castle, consisting of an elevation of earth about three feet high, along the foot of the rampart. *Encyc. Johnson. Sp. Diet.*
2. A fortress at the end of a bridge, or at the outlet of a city, having a double wall with towers. *Encyc.*
3. An opening in the wall of a fortress through which guns are leveled and fired upon an enemy. *Johnson. Encyc.*
- The French use the word also for an aperture in a wall to let in or drain off water, and the Spaniards, for a low wall round a church yard. *Fr. and Sp. Diet.*
- BARBA DOES-CHERRY, n.** The Malpighia, a tree growing in the W. Indies, fifteen feet high and producing a pleasant tart fruit. *Johnson.*
- BARBA DOES TAR, n.** A mineral fluid, of the nature of the thicker fluid bitumens, of a nauseous bitterish taste, a very strong disagreeable smell, viscid, of a brown, black or reddish color; it easily melts, and burns with much smoke, but is not soluble in ardent spirits. It contains a portion of acid of amber. It trickles down the sides of mountains in some parts of America, and sometimes is found on the surface of the waters. It is recommended in coughs and disorders of the breast and lungs. *Encyc. Nicholson.*
- BARBARIAN, n.** [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *βάρβαρος*; Ir. *barba*, or *barb*; Russ. *barvar*; Ch. *בַּרְבָּר*.] See Class Br. No. 3 and 7. The sense is, foreign, wild, fierce.]
1. A man in his rude, savage state; an uncivilized person. *Deham.*
2. A cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity. *Philips.*
3. A foreigner. The Greeks and Romans denominated most foreign nations *barbarians*; and many of these were less civilized than themselves, or unacquainted with their language, laws and manners. But
- with them the word was less reproachful than with us.
- BARBARIAN, a.** Belonging to savages; rude; uncivilized. *Pope.*
2. Cruel; inhuman.
- BARBATIC, a.** [L. *barbaricus*. See *Barbarian*.] The Romans applied this word to designate things foreign; *Barbaricum aurum*, gold from Asia, *Verg. Aen.* 2. 504; *Barbarica vestes*, embroidered garments from foreign nations. English writers use the word in a like sense.]
- Foreign; imported from foreign nations. *Milton. Pope.*
- BARBARISM, n.** [L. *barbarismus*. See *Barbarian*.]
1. An offense against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language. *Dryden.*
2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Shak. Dryden.*
3. Rudeness of manners; savagism; incivility; ferociousness; a savage state of society. *Spenser. Davies.*
4. Brutality; cruelty; barbarity. [In this sense little used, being superseded by barbarity.]
- BARBARIETY, n.** [See *Barbarian*.] The manners of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; ferociousness; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
2. Barbarism; impurity of speech. *Dryden. Swift.*
- [The use of the word in this sense, is now superseded by barbarism.]
- BARBARIZE, v. t.** To make barbarous. Hideous changes have barbarized France. *Burke.*
- BARBAROUS, a.** Uncivilized; savage; unlettered; untutored; ignorant; unacquainted with arts; stranger to civility of manners.
- Thou art a Roman; be not barbarous. *Shak.*
2. Cruel; ferocious; inhuman; as barbarous usage. *Clarendon.*
- BARBAROUSLY, adv.** In the manner of a barbarian; ignorantly; without knowledge or arts; contrary to the rules of speech. *Dryden.*
2. In a savage, cruel, ferocious or inhuman manner.
- BARBAROUSNESS, n.** Rudeness or incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brevewood.*
3. Cruelty; inhumanity; barbarity. *Hall.*
- BARBARY, n.** A barbary horse; a barb. *Beaum.*
- BARBASTEL, n.** A bat with hairy lips.
- BARBATE, { a. [L. *barbatus*, from *barba*.]**
- BARBATED, { See *Barb*.]**
- In *balany*, bearded; also gaping or ringent.
- Barbatus flos*, a gaping or ringent flower; synonymous with the ringent flower of *Linne*, and the *labiate* of *Tournefort*. *Milne. Lee.*
- BARBE, n.** In the military art, to fire in *barbe*, is to fire the cannon over the parapet, instead of firing through the embrasures. *Encyc.*
- BARBECE, n.** In the *West Indies*, a hog roasted whole. It is, with us, used for an ox or perhaps any other animal dressed in like manner.
- BARBECE, v. t.** To dress and roast a