

sense 1), Gr. Σύραξ, NL in other senses, fr. Gr. σύραξ a pipe. 1. [cap.] Gr. Myth. An Arcadian nymph pursued by Pan and changed, at her entreaty, into a tuft of reeds, out of which Pan then made his pipes.

2. Music. A Panpipe. 3. Archaeology. Something tubular or cylindrical; specif., Arch., a tunnel-shaped rock-cut tomb of ancient Egypt.

4. The vocal organ of birds. It is a special modification of the lower part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both. It is most highly developed in the Oscines, or singing birds. Commonly the lower cartilaginous tracheal rings are enlarged and fused and crossed by a bony bar (pessulus) from which arise certain membranes, the vibration of which produces the voice. It varies greatly in different groups, and is very important in classification. The syrinx is sometimes called lower larynx. Birds have a true larynx at the top of the trachea, but it does not produce the voice.

Syro- (sīr'ō; sīr'ō). Combining form for Syriac; as in Syro-Arabian, Syro-Chaldean, etc. — Syro-Chal'dæe a'pha-be, the most archaic of the existing scripts, descended from the extraneous, but more curious than the Nestorian.

Syro-phœ-ni'cian (fē-nīsh'ān), a. [Syro- + Phœnician; cf. L. Syrophenicia a Syrophenician, Gr. Συροφονική.] Of or relating to the Roman province of Syrophenicia. — n. A native of Syrophenicia.

syr'phus fly (sīr'fīs). [NL. Syrphus, the generic name; of Gr. σύρφο; σέρφο, a kind of winged insect.] Any of numerous cyclo-rhaphous dipterous flies of Syrphus and allied genera, constituting the family Syrphidae. The species vary greatly in form and coloration, but are generally distinguished by a spurious longitudinal vein near Syrphus Fly the middle of the fore wing. Many mimic (Syrphus pot-bees or wasps and many have the abdomen trans-versely banded with yellow. The adults mostly frequent flowers, flying in sunshine, and feed on honey and pollen. The larvæ of some species live in decaying vegetable matter or in mud or water (see RAT-TAILED LARVA), but many prey on plant lice, and hence are beneficial.



syr-sil'i-a (sī-sīl'i-ā; sīl'i-ā), n. [Gr. συστία.] Gr. Antig. The practice among the Dorians, esp. among the Spartans and Cretans, of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, to cement social and civil bonds, promote discipline and good habits among the young, etc.

sys-tal'tic (sīs-tāl'tīk), a. [L. systalticus drawing together, Gr. συσταλτικός, fr. συστᾶναι to draw together. Cf. SYSTALTIC, SYSTOLE.] Physiol. Capable of, or taking place by, alternate contraction and dilatation; as, the systaltic action of the heart.

sys-tem (sīs'tēm), n. [L. systema, Gr. σύστημα, fr. συν-ιστάναι to place together; σύν with + ιστάναι to place: cf. F. système. See STAND.] 1. An aggregation or assemblage of objects united by some form of regular interaction or interdependence; a natural combination, or organization of part to part, conceived as formed by a process of growth or as due to the nature of the objects connected; an organic whole; as, the solar system; a system of railways.

2. Hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

The great system of the world. Boyle.

3. An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific; a complete exhibition of essential principles or facts, arranged in a rational dependence or connection; a regular union of principles or parts forming one entire thing; as, a system of philosophy, government, or botany.

4. A plan, scheme, or method by which ideas or things may be interrelated; a mode of operation governed by general laws or rules; as, a system of classification.

5. Regular method or order; formal arrangement; orderliness; as, to have system in one's business.

6. In technical uses: a Music. (1) An interval regarded as a compound of two lesser ones; — so used in Byzantine music. (2) A classified series of tones, as a mode or scale. (3) The collection of staves which form a full score (which see).

b Biol. Those organs collectively which especially contribute toward one of the more important and complex vital functions; as, the alimentary or nervous system.

c The body considered as a functional unit. d Zool. In many compound ascidians, a group of zooids arranged about a cloacal cavity serving for them in common, and into which the atrial orifices of all open. e Phys. Chem. An assemblage of substances in, or tending toward, equilibrium. f Gr. & Lat. Pros. A group of two or more periods. Also, a single period greater in extent than a verse.

g The rocks of a period. See GEOLOGY.

SYN. — See ORDER.

sys-tem-atic (sīs'tēm-ăt'īk) a. [Gr. συστηματικός; cf. sys-tem-ati-cal (-ī-kāl) a. F. systématique.] 1. Of, pert. to, or consisting in, system; methodical; formed with regular connection and adaptation or subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole; as, a systematic arrangement of plants; a systematic course of study.

A representation of phenomena, in order to answer the purposes of science, must be systematic. Whewell.

2. Proceeding according to system, or regular method; as, a systematic writer; systematic benevolence.

3. Pertaining to the system of the world; cosmical. These ends may be called cosmical, or systematical. Boyle.

4. Med. Affecting successively the different parts of one system or set of nervous fibers; as, systematic degeneration.

5. Pros. Of or pert. to a system (sense 6f); made up of, or constituting, a system or systems; strophic. Cf. STICHIC.

systematic botany, a. zoology, those branches of botany and zoology respectively which pertain to classification or taxonomy. — s. error. Math. = CONSTANT ERROR (Poincaré). See ERROR, 6. — s. theology, that branch of theology aiming to reduce all revealed truth to a series of statements that together shall form an organized whole.

sys-tem-atic (īks), n. The science of classification; classificatory method; also, classification; taxonomy.

sys-tem-a-tism (sīs'tēm-ăt'īz'm), n. The reduction of facts or principles to a system.

T

T (tē). 1. The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, in value a voiceless consonant usually classed as a dental. Its voiced correlative is d. With the letter h it forms the digraph th, which has two distinct interden-tal sounds, as in thin, then. See Guide to Pron., § 235. T derives its name and form from the Latin, the form of the Latin letter being further derived through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian.

See ALPHABET, Illustr. It is etymologically most nearly related to d, s, th; as in tug, duke; two, dual, L. duo; resin, L. resina, Gr. ῥηνίνη; tenuous, thin. See D, S.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: A the nineteenth or (cf. K, 2a) twentieth in a series; nineteenth (or twentieth) in order or class; also, the numeral nineteen (or twenty). b Time. c [cap.] Terminal (bond); — used on the tape of stock tickers. d [cap.] Surface tension.

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, T stands for 160, and T for 160,000.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form T.: Various proper names, as Theodore, Thomas, Theresa, Titus, etc.; Territory; Testament; in trigwagging, the Trinity term (Law); Tuesday; Turkish; pounds Turkish. b In the form t, or T.: tace (L., be silent) (Music); in betting, taken; tasto (Music); temperature; tempo (Music); tempore (L., in the time of); tenor; tensor (Geom.); thief (the letter being formerly branded on the hand of a convicted thief); in the log book, thunder (Naut.); thurm (G., rook or castle)

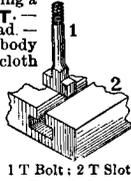
(Chess); time; tome (F., volume); tomus (L., volume); ton or tons; tonneau (F., ton) (Metric System); town; township; transit (Com.); transitive; trillo (Music); tun; tutti (Music).

T (tē), n.; pl. T's, Ts (tēz). 1. The letter T, t, or its sound. 2. Something shaped like the letter T.

to a T, as if measured with a T square; hence, perfectly; precisely; exactly; as, it suits me to a T; it fits me to a T. a. Having a shape or a cross section like the letter T; as, T abutment or T-abutment, T bar or T-bar, T beam, T bob, T bolt, T branch, T bulb, T connection, T crank, T hinge, T iron, T pipe, T plate, T rail, T rest, T slot, etc.

T bandage, Surg. a bandage shaped like the letter T, and used chiefly for application to the groin, or perineum. — T bar or beam, a metal bar or beam having a cross section of the form of the letter T.

T bolt, a bolt having a crosspiece for a head. — T cart, an open, two-seated wagon, with body shaped like a T. — T cloth, plain cotton cloth stamped with a T, made in Great Britain and sold in Asia. — T cross, a tau cross. — T iron. A rod with a short crosspiece at the end, used as a hook. b Iron in T bars, used in structures. — T plate, a T-shaped plate used as a splice and for stiffening a joint where the end of one beam abuts against the side of another. — T



1 T Bolt; 2 T Slot.

sy-mat'ic, a. Trailing. Obs. Syr-ni-um (sīr'nī-um), n. [NL. fr. Gr. σύριον a bird of ill omen.] Zool. A genus of owls without ear tufts, including the European tawny owl and the American barred owl and their allies. In the American usage now replaced by Strix.

Syro-Chal'dæ'ic, a. & n. = ARABIC.

Syro-Mac'e-do'ni-an, a. See SYRO-.

Syro-phœ-ni'cian. See SYRO-PHœNICIAN.

syrop, + SIRUP.

Syr-ro-phœ-ni'cian. Var. of SYRO-PHœNICIAN.

syrt'e (sīrt), n. [L. syrtis a sand bank in the sea. Gr. σῦρτις; cf. F. syrtis.] A quicksand, a bog.

syrt'ic (sīrt'īk), a. R. syrt'is (sīrt'īs), n.; pl. -TES (-tēz). [L. See SYRT.] = SYRT.

syrt'ic (sīrt'īk), n. [L. See SYRT.] = SYRT.

sys-tem-a-tist (sīs'tēm-ăt'īst), n. [Cf. F. systematiste.] 1. One who forms or adheres to a system; a systematizer.

2. Nat. Hist. One especially concerned with classification; a taxonomist.

sys-tem-a-tize (-tīz), v. t.; -TIZED (-tīzd); -TIZING (-tīz'ing). [Cf. F. systématiser. Cf. SYSTEMIZE.] To reduce to system or method; to arrange methodically; to methodize; as, to systematize a collection of plants; to systematize one's work or ideas. — sys-tem-a-ti-za'tion (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'shūn), n. — sys-tem-a-tiz'er (-tī-z'ēr), n.

sys-tem-a-to-lo-gy (-tōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. σύστημα, συστήματος, system + logy.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems.

sys-tem'ic (sīs-tēm'īk), a. 1. Of, relating to, or common to, a system; as, the systemic circulation of the blood.

2. Anat. & Physiol. Of or pertaining to the general system, or the body as a whole; as, systemic death, in distinction from local death (see DEATH, n., 1, 3d cit.); systemic circulation, or systemic arteries, in distinction from the pulmonary circulation or arteries; systemic diseases.

sys-tem-ize (sīs'tēm-īz), v. t.; SYS-TEM-IZED (-īzd); SYS-TEM-IZING (-īz'ing). [Cf. SYSTEMATIZE.] To reduce to system; to systematize. — sys-tem-i-za'tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. — sys-tem-iz'er (-ī-z'ēr), n.

sys-to-le (sīs'tō-lē), n. [NL. fr. Gr. συστολή, fr. συστᾶναι to contract; σύν with + στελλᾶν to set, place.] 1. Gram. Shortening of a syllable naturally or by position long, as for metrical convenience; — opposed to elasis or diastole. "In most cases this shortening is not arbitrary, but represents a pronunciation which was in actual use, esp. among the common people." G. M. Lane, Latin Gram.

2. Physiol. & Biol. The contraction of the heart and arteries by which the blood is forced onward and the circulation kept up; also, the contraction of a rhythmically pulsating contractile vacuole; — correlative to diastole. — sys-to-le (sīs-tō'lē), a.

sys-y-get'ic (sīz'j-ēt'īk), a. Of, pert. to, or constituting, a syzygy; syzygial. — sys-y-get'ic-al-ly, adv.

sys-y-gy (sīz'j-jī), n.; pl. -GIES (-jīz). [L. syzygia a joining together, conjunction, Gr. συζυγία; σύν with + ζυγύναι to join, ζυγόν yoke; cf. F. syzygie. See Yoke, n.] 1. Astron. The point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which the planet is in conjunction or opposition; — com. in pl.

2. Gr. & Lat. Pros. A group of two coupled feet, — applied by some to a dipody, but by others restricted to a combination of different feet, and hence sometimes extended to denote a four-syllabled foot such as the Ionic.

3. Zool. a The immovable union and partial concrecence of two joints of an arm of a crinoid to form a single segment; also, the segment so formed. b The intimately united and apparently fused condition of certain low organisms during conjugation.

4. Alg. A linear equation between fundamental covariates of a quant; also, any linear function of a set of variables.

rail, a kind of rail for railroad tracks, having no flange at the bottom, so that a section resembles the letter T. — T square, a ruler having a crosspiece or head at one end, used in making parallel lines, — so called from its shape. It is laid on a drawing board and guided by the cross-piece, which is pressed against the straight edge of the board.

1. Contraction of rr; — sometimes in obs., colloq., or dial. use joined with the following verb without apostrophe.

tab (tāb), n. [Orig. uncert.] 1. A slight flap, tag, strip, or the like, forming a pendant or appendage to something, as to a garment; specif.: a The flap or tag of a shoe fastened with a string or a buckle. b = TAC, n., 4. c A small loop for pulling or lifting something. d A border of lace or other material, formerly worn on the inner front edge of ladies' bonnets. e A loose pendant part of a child's or woman's garment, as a hanging sleeve; esp., one of a number of pendant squares forming a border. f Archery. A small leather piece to protect the fingers. g = EARTAG.

2. Theat. A narrow drop hung by a single line.

3. Account; reckoning; check; as, to keep tab. Colloq.

tab'ard (tāb'ārd), n. [OF. tabard, tabart; cf. Sp. & Pg. tabardo, It. tabarro, W. tabar, LGr. ταβαρδον, LL. tabardum.] 1. A short outer coat with loose sleeves, or sometimes sleeveless, worn in inclement weather.

In a tabard he [the Plowman] rode upon a mare. Chaucer.

2. A kind of cloak or mantle worn by knights. When worn

ta (tā), definite article. The. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

ta, a. One; — in the ta Obs. ta (tā), pron. It. Dial. Eng.

Ta. Abbr. Chem. [without period, Ta]. Tentulum.

t. a. Abbr. Testantibus actis (L., as the acts show).

taa, + TAKE, TOR.

taa (tā), n. [Cf. Incl. tegia fiber.] A thread or fiber.

taa (tā), n. [Chin. t'ah.] A Chinese or Japanese pagoda.

Taal (tāl), n. [D. taal language.] The dialect of Dutch of the Boers of South Africa, containing Kafir and English words.

Taal'bond' (tāl'bōnd'; -bōnt'), n. [S. African D.; D. taal language + bond confederacy.] The association for promoting the use of and preserving the (Cape) Dutch language.

Ta'a-nath-shi'loh (tā'nā'nā-th-shī'loh), Bib. [of TAUNT, tall.] Taant (tānt; tōnt). Dial. Eng. taar, + TAR.

taar. Obs. pret. of TEAR.

taarte, + TART, n.

taas, + TASS, a heap.

over the armor it was usually blazoned with the bearer's arms. Hence, the distinctive garment of a herald, a sleeveless or short-sleeved cape or cloak blazoned with his lord's arms.



tab'ard-er (tā'ār-dēr), n. One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar on the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, who originally wore a tabard.

Tabasco (tā-bās'kō), n. [Fr. *Tabasco*, river and state of Mexico.] A pungent condiment sauce made of a species of *Capsicum* and bearing the trade-mark *Tabasco*; — called also *Tabasco pepper sauce* and *Tabasco sauce*.

tab'a-sheer', **tab'a-shir'** (tā'ā-shēr; tā'ā-shir'), n. [Per. *tabāshir*: cf. Skr. *tabāshira*.] A concretion Tabard. King Richard III., in the joints of the bamboo, chief-zoned with the Royal Arms. East India as a medicine; — called also *sugar of bamboo*.

tab'by (tā'by), n.; pl. -bies (-īz). [Fr. *tabis* (cf. It. *tabi*, Sp. *tabi*, Pg. *tabi*, LL. *attabi*), fr. Ar. *'attabi*, prop. the name of a quarter of Bagdad where it was made, named from Prince *Attab*, great-grandson of Omeyya. Cf. *TOBINE*.] 1. A thick strong kind of taffeta silk, usually called *watered silk*; also, a watered worsted material, as a moorlen. 2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, in equal proportions, with an equal proportion of water. When dry, this becomes as hard as rock. 3. A yellowish gray domestic cat striped and varied with black; hence, popularly, any domestic cat. 4. An old maid or an ill-natured gossiping woman. *Colloq.*

tab'by, a. 1. Made of, or like, tabby; having a wavy or watered appearance; as, a tabby waistcoat. *Archaic.* 2. Brindled; diversified in color; as, a tabby cat. **tab'by, v. t.**; **tab'byed** (-īd); **tab'by-ing** (-īng). To water by calendering; to calender; as, to tabby silk.

Tab'e-bū'ia (tā'bē-bū'yā), n. [NL, fr. Tupi *tabebuya*; *tacyba* ant + *bebuya* wood.] Bot. A large genus of big-noniaceous tropical American shrubs and trees differing from *Tecoma* chiefly in having digitate, instead of pinnate, leaves. Many species are valuable, yielding a hard timber; the bark of some, as *T. impatiens*, is medicinal.

tab-el'ion (tā-bē'l'yūn), n. [L. *tabellio*, fr. *tabella* a tablet, a writing, document, dim. of *tabula* a board; cf. F. *tabellion*. See *TABLE*.] A scrivener under the Roman Empire with some notarial powers; also, a similar officer in France during the old monarchy, the title being abolished and the functions conferred on the notaries in 1761.

tab-er'na (tā-bēr'nā), n.; pl. -nēs (-nēz). [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Orig., a booth, tent, or other temporary shelter; later, a booth for trade; a shop, esp. a wine shop.

tab-er-na-cle (tā'bēr-nā-k'l; 277), n. [Fr., fr. L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna* hut; See *TAVERN*.] 1. A slightly built or temporary habitation; a transient shelter; a tent. Dwelling in *tabernacles* with Isaac and Jacob. *Heb. xi. 9.* 2. Hence, a place of abode; a habitation; esp., the human body conceived of as the temporary abode of the soul. Shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*. *2 Pet. i. 14.* 3. *Jewish Antiq.* A structure of wooden framework covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. *Ex. xxvi.* 4. Hence, a Jewish temple or place of worship. 5. A place of worship; — orig. used derogatively of the meeting places of dissenters, chiefly Methodists, in England; now, esp., a church with a very large auditorium. 6. Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing is deposited or kept. Specif.: a The ornamental receptacle for the pyx, or for the consecrated elements, whether a part of a building or movable. b A kind of ornamented and often gabled or canopied niche or recess having a bracket or corbel for the image of a saint, or for any sacred painting or sculpture; also, a canopied bier, tomb, altar, or the like. c Hence, a work of art of sacred subject, partially architectural, as a solid frame resting on a bracket, or the like. d A triptych for sacred imagery. e A seat or stall in a choir, with its canopy. 7. *Naut.* A boxlike step, or socket, on deck for a mast that does not pass through to a lower deck, sometimes having the after side open so that the mast can be lowered.

tab-er-na-cle, v. i.; **tab-er-na-cled** (-k'ld); **tab-er-na-ling** (-k'ling). To reside temporarily. *Rare.* He . . . *tabernacled* among us in the flesh. *Dr. J. Scott.*

tabernacle work. *Arch.* A canopy work like that over the head of niches, used over seats, stalls, etc. b Architectural design characterized by canopied niches.

tab-er-nac'u-lar (tā'bēr-nāk'ū-lār), a. 1. Of or pert. to a tabernacle, or sanctuary, esp. the Jewish tabernacle. 2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle, or dissenters' place of worship; hence, derogatively, mean; low; vulgar; common. 3. *Arch.* Of, or characterized by, tabernacle work.

Tab-er-na-mon-ta-na (tā-bēr-nē-mōn-tā'nā), n. [NL., after J. T. *Tabernaemontanus*, German botanist of the 16th century.] Bot. A large genus of tropical apocynaceous

trees and shrubs having cymose flowers and a fleshy fruit, ornamental in some species. *T. utilis* is the cow tree of Guiana. Several yield medicinal bark and useful fiber. Also [*c.*], a plant of this genus.

ta'bes (tā'bēz), n. [L., a wasting disease.] *a Med.* Progressive emaciation, accompanied with hectic fever, with no well-marked local symptoms. b = *TABES DOBESALIS*. [*ta'bes dor-sa-lis* (dōr-sā'tis) [NL., *tabes* of the back, locomotor ataxia. — *t. mesen-teri-ca* (mēs-ēr-ē-kā) [NL., mesenteric tabes; a disease of the throat of tubercular origin characterized by chronic inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.]

ta-bes'cent (tā-bēs'sēnt), a. [L. *tabescens* wasting, p. pr. of *tabescere*.] Withering, or wasting away. — **ta-bes'cence** (-ēns), n.

ta-bet'ic (tā-bēt'ik; bēt'ik), a. *Med.* Pert. to, of the nature of, or affected with, tabes; tabid. — n. One affected with tabes.

tab'la-turo (tā'blā-tūr), n. [Cf. F. *tablature* ancient mode of musical notation. See *TABLE*.] 1. A surface of a form likened to a tablet; a flat tabular space. *Obs. & R.* 2. *Paint.* A painting on or as if on a tablet; hence, a picture or representation in general.

3. *Music.* a = *TABULATUR*. b An old instrumental notation which indicated by letters and other signs the string, fret, finger hole, organ key, etc., to be touched, instead of the note to be sounded. c Tonic sol-fa notation. 4. *Anat.* Division into plates or tables with intervening spaces; as, the *tablature* of the cranial bones.

tab'le (tā'bl), n. [Fr., fr. L. *tabula* a board, tablet, a painting. Cf. *TABULAR*, *TAFRAIL*.] 1. A relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab of any kind; a plate; slab; panel. 2. Specif.: a A board paved with *flat tables* of marble. *Sandys.* b A smooth, flat surface, or a thin plate of stone or tablet, on which an inscription, drawing, or the like, may be produced. "Painted in a *table plain*." *Spenser.* And the Lord said unto Moses, Hew thee two *tables* of stone like unto the first. *Ex. xxxiv. 1.* b Hence, something inscribed, drawn, painted, or the like, on such a surface, plate, or tablet; specif., a painting or picture of any kind. *Obs. cpl.* A memorandum book. *Obs.* And stand there with your *tables* to glean The golden sentences. *Beau & Fl.*

d A contract or indenture written, or conceived of as written, on a table or tablet; as, *tables* of marriage. *Obs. & R.* 3. *Games.* a The board on the opposite sides of which backgammon and checkers are played. b One of the two divisions of a backgammon board; as, to play into the right-hand *table*. c pl. Backgammon or checkers. *Obs.* 4. An article of furniture, consisting of a smooth flat slab, board, or the like, fixed horizontally on legs, and variously used, as in eating, writing, or working. 5. Hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; fare; entertainment; as, to set a good *table*. 6. The company assembled round a table, as for eating, for discussion, deliberation, etc. 7. A flat plot of ground, as for a garden. *Rare.* 8. A table-land.

9. In technical uses, any of various flat or plane objects; as: a *Organ Building.* The board immediately covering the grooves of the sound board. b *Anat.* One of the two (external and internal) layers of compact bone, separated by cancellous bony tissue (diplōe), of the walls of the cranium. c *Glass Manuf.* A circular plate of crown glass. d *Jewelry.* (1) The upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles; specif., the large flat facet on the top of a brilliant. See *BRILLIANT, Illust.* (2) A table diamond. e *For.* The flat worn upper surface of a tooth. f *Persp.* The perspective plane. See *PERSPECTIVE*, 3. g *Mach.* A flat part in a machine tool, often movable and usually traversed with T slots, to which the work is fixed. h *Arch.* A stringcourse including an offset; esp., a band of stone or the like set where an offset is required, so as to make it decorative. See *WATER TABLE*. i *Palmyry.* The palm of the hand; esp., the arrangement of the lines on the palm.

10. A condensed tabulated statement; a methodical or systematic synopsis; the presentation of many significant items or particulars in one group; a synopsis; scheme; schedule; as, a *table* of contents. Specif., *Print.*, such a schedule having three or more columns within one text width, two columns being recognized as *tabular*, but not technically called a *table*.

11. Any collection and arrangement (generally in parallel columns) in a condensed form, for ready reference, of many particulars or values, as of weights, measures, currency, specific gravities, etc.; also, such a collection or arrangement of a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations; as, *tables* of logarithms, sines, tangents, squares, cubes, etc.; annuity, interest, astronomical, *tables*.

table, or tables, of A-mal'pha (ā-māl'fā) = *AMALPHEAN CODE*. — *Table of Fifty Sounds.* See *KANA*. — *T. of Magnates, T. of Representatives.* *Unitary.* See *LEGISLATURE*. — *T. of mortality.* = *MORTALITY TABLE*. — *T. of Pythagoras* (pī-thā-gōr's), = *PYTHAGOREAN TABLE*. — *Tables of a rider* (rī-dēr, *Eng'n.*,

the upper and lower horizontal members. — *tables of the law*, the stone tablets related in Exodus xxxiv, to have been inscribed by God with the ten commandments and preserved by the Jews in the Ark of the Covenant. — *T. the*, in Scottish history, a body of delegates, named by the nobles and gentry, which carried on, through the winter of 1637-38, negotiations with the English crown and led the opposition to the crown's endeavor to force episcopacy and the Prayer Book on Scotland; — so called from the tables in the Parliament House around which they sat.

ta'ble (tā'bl), v. t.; **ta'bled** (tā'bl'd); **ta'bling** (-bl'ing). 1. To delineate, as on a table; to show in a picture. *Obs.* 2. To supply with food; to feed. *Obs.* 3. *Carp.* To insert, as one timber into another, by alternate scores or projections from the middle; to scarf. 4. To lay or place on a table, as money. 5. To lay (a motion, etc.) on the table. See under *LAY*, v. t. 6. To enter upon the docket; as, to *table charges*. 7. *Naut.* To hem the foot and head of (a sail or sails) to add strength to the part attached to the boltrope. 8. To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. *Obs.*

ta'ble, v. i. 1. To live at another's table; to board. *Archaic.* Driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts. *South.* 2. To play tables. See *TABLE*, n., 3c. *Obs.*

tab'leau (tā'blō; tā'blō; 277), n.; pl. **TABLEAUX** (tā'blō; tā'blō'), sometimes, E., **TABLEAUX** (-lōz). [Fr., fr. L. *tabula* a painting. See *TABLE*.] 1. A striking and vivid representation; a picture; specif., a representation of some scene by the grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless in appropriate postures. 2. *Solitaire.* The arrangement, or layout, of cards. **table board.** 1. = *TABLE*, n., 3a. *Obs.* 2. = *TABLE*, 4. *Dial. Eng.* 3. Board without lodging. *U. S.*

table book. 1. A tablet; notebook. *Obs.* 2. A book containing tables. See *TABLE*, n., 10, 11.

ta'ble-cloth' (tā'bl-kloth'; 205), n. A cloth for covering a table, esp. before the dishes, etc., are set on for meals. **table cover.** A cloth for covering a table, esp. a table not used, or when not in use, for eating. **table cut.** The cutting of a diamond, etc., with a table. See *BRILLIANT*, n., *TABLE DIAMOND*. — **table-cut'**, a. "table d'hôte" (tā'bl'ōt'; pl. *TABLES D'HÔTE* (tā'bl'). [Fr., lit., table of the landlord.] 1. A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary. 2. Now, commonly, a meal, usually of several courses, in a restaurant, hotel, or the like, for which one pays a fixed price irrespective of what one orders; — often used adjectively; as, a *table-d'hôte* meal. Cf. *LA CARTE*.

table diamond. A thin diamond cut with a table, faceted or beveled sides or edges, and a flat under surface. **table-land'**, n. A broad level elevated area; a plateau. **table leaf.** A folding leaf at the side or end of a table. b One of the removable boards in an extension table. **table money.** *Mil. or Nav.* In most countries, an allowance made to officers over and above their pay, for table expenses in official entertaining. In the army and navy of the United States officers usually have to entertain official guests at their own expense.

table-mountain pine. A pine of the eastern United States (*Pinus pungens*) found chiefly in the Allegheny Mountains, and distinguished by the spine-tipped, knobby scales of its cones. **table-spoon'** (tā'bl-spōon'), n. The largest spoon in common use at table, having about four times the capacity of a teaspoon and twice that of a dessert spoon. **table-spoon'ful** (-fōol), n.; pl. -FULS (-fōolz). As much as a table-spoon will hold. See *MEASURE*.

tab'let (tā'blēt), n. [OF. *tablete*, F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*. See *TABLE*.] 1. A small flat surface or slab of any kind; a small tablet; esp., a flat piece of any material on which to write, paint, draw, engrave, or the like. 2. Hence, a relatively thin flat panel or the like inscribed, painted, or engraved; as, a votive *tablet*; also, *Obs.*, a small picture; a miniature. 3. One of a set of leaves or sheets, as of ivory, fastened together and used for writing, as memoranda; also, a set of such leaves; hence, a collection of sheets of writing paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top only. 4. A flatish cake or piece; as, *tablets* of arsenic. 5. *Pharm.* A solid kind of electuary or confection, commonly made of dry ingredients with sugar, and usually formed into little flat squares; — called also *lozenge*, and *troche*, esp. when of a round or rounded form. 6. *Arch.* A horizontal coping stone. 7. a = *TABLE*, n., 9 d (1). b A small receptacle for sacred objects, as relics. *Obs.* c A small flat gold ornament. *Obs.*

ta'ble-ware' (tā'bl-wār'), n. Ware, or articles collectively, for table use. **ta'ble-wise'** (-wīz'), adv. In the manner of a table; — said of the holy table, or altar, placed lengthwise east and west. **table work.** *Print.* Typesetting of tabular matter, or the type matter set in tabular form.

ta'bling (tā'bling), n. 1. *Arch.* = *TABLET*, 6. 2. *Carp.* The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in shipbuilding. 3. *Naut.* A broad beam along the head or foot of a sail, to which the boltrope is secured. 4. Board; support. *Obs.* *Terence in English* (1614). 5. Act of playing at tables. See *TABLE*, n., 3c. *Obs.* 6. Act of one that tables, or arranges in tables.

table base = *WATER TABLE*. **table's cloth'ing** (klōth'ing), n. Table linen. [*table*, *Obs.*] **table dormant.** A fixed side. **table-ful**, n. See *FUL*. **table glass.** = *CROWN GLASS*, 1. **table linen.** *Tablecloths*, *napkins*, etc. **table-man**, n. *Obs.* A A piece used in playing tables. Cf. *TABLE*, n., 3c. b A gamester. **table-mens.** [Cf. *OF tablement*, a table turning scaffold, L. *tabulamentum* boarding, flooring.] *Arch.* Entablature; table. *Obs.* **Table Mountain.** *Astron.* = *MOUNT MENS*.

table music. Music readable from opposite sides of a table. **ta'bler**, n. [OF. *tablier*.] 1. One who boards or has boarders. *Obs.* 2. = *TABLE*, n., 3a. **tab'lers**, n. [OF. *tablier*, prop. the board on which the game was played.] The game of tables. See *TABLE*, n., 3c. *Obs.* **tab'ling den.** b A boarding house. **tab'ling room.** n. [NL., fr. *tabula* a board, n.; pl. *tabulae* (-nā).] *Rom. Antiq.* A room, recess, or alcove be-

keeping. [*BLE*, n., 2 c, 3 c.] **table saw.** A saw like the compass saw, but of wider blade. **table song.** A part song, as one sung in a Liedertafel. **table stone.** = *DOLMEN*. **tab'let, v. t. & i.** To form, or be formed into, a tablet or tablets. See *TABLET*, n., 5. [n., 1.] **table tennis.** = *PING-PONG*. **table turning.** Table turning. Apparently automatic movements of tables, etc., attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

table system. *Railroading.* A block system similar to the staff system, but using tablets. [*tab'lier* (tā'blīyār'), n. [F.] a An apron, or apronlike part of a woman's dress. b = *HOT-TENT* APRON. **tabling house.** *Obs.* A gambling house; — also called *table*. **tab'ling den.** b A boarding house. **tab'ling room.** n.; pl. *tab'ling rooms* (-rōoms). [*Rom. Antiq.*] A room, recess, or alcove be-

Tab'ard, the. The inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled. It took its name from its sign, a tabard. [*Obs.*] **tab'ard-er** (tā'ār-dēr), n. A tabardier. [*Obs.*] **tab'ard-er** (tā'ār-dēr), n. [*Obs.*] 133, 194, n. [Sp.] A typhoid fever occurring in South America. **tab'a-ret** (tā'ār-rēt), n. [Cf. *TABBY*.] A stout upholstery silk with satin stripes. *Obs.* **tab'art.** + *TABARD*. **tab'ar-tière** (tā'ār'tīār'), n. [F.] A snuffbox. **tab'ba-na** (tā'bi-wā), n. *Music.* A kind of bamboo guitar with strings of split cane. *Phil. I.* **tabaxilr**, **tabaxir**. + *TABASHEER*. (-th). *Bib.* **Tab-ba's-oth** (tā'bi-ōth; tā'bi-ō; tā'bi-ō), n. [*Obs.*] **Tab'ber** (tā'ber), *Bib.* **tab'ber** (tā'ber). *Dial. Eng.* var. of *TABOR*. **tab'ber-net**, **tab'ber-net** (tā'ber-nēt), n. [Cf. *TABBY*.] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface, used chiefly in upholstery.

tabby moth. The grease moth. **tabe, n.** *Tables.* *Obs.* **Tab'be-al** (tā'be-āl), *Bib.* **Tab'be-ol** (tā'be-ōl), *Bib.* **Tab'be-ol** (tā'be-ōl), *Bib.* **tab'e-fac-tion** (tā'bē-fāk'shūn), n. [See *TABERY*.] A wasting away. *Rare.* **tab'e-ry** (tā'bē-rī), n. t. & i. [L. *tabere* to waste away + *E. -ry*; cf. L. *tabacare* to melt.] To waste away gradually. *Rare.* **table, tabell'** + *TABLE*. **Tab'e-ll'as** (tā'bē-l'ās), *D. Bib.* **tab-el'la** (tā'bē-l'ā), n. [NL., fr. L. *tabella* tablet.] *Pharm.* A medicated lozenge or tablet. **tab'el-la-ri-ous** (tā'bē-l'ār-ē-ōs; 11), a. Pert. to a tabellary. *Obs.* **tab'el-la-ry** (tā'bē-l'ār-ē), a. [L. *tabellarius* of or belonging to tablets.] *Tabular.* *Rare.* **tab'el-la-ry, n.** *Obs.* A carrier of letters. b An auditor. c A scrivener. **Tab-bell'us** (tā'bē-l'ūs), *Bib.* **tab-el'um** (tā'bē-l'ūm), *Bib.* **tab'er** + *TABARD*. [of *VAR.*] **ta'ber.** *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var.

tab'ber, n. [Cf. *TABOR* & *TRUM*.] **tab'ber, n.** *Tables.* *Obs.* **Tab'ber-rah** (tā'bē-rā; tā'bē-rā), *Bib.* **tab'ber, tab'ber** + *TABARD*. **tab'berder** + *TABARDER*. **tab'ber-er** + *TABORER*. **tab'ber-gase** (tā'bērg-ās), n. See *PIETROGRAPHY*. **tab'ern** + *TABERN*, *TAVERN*. **tab'er-na-l**, *Tabernacle*, *R. Sp.* **tab'er-na-ri-ā** (tā'bēr-nār-ē-ā), n. [*Obs.*] **tab'er-na-ri-ous**, a. [L. *tabernarius*.] Pert. to shops or taverns. *Obs.* **tab'erner** + *TABURNER*. **tab'et** (tā'bēt), n. [*Bib.*] **Tab'et** (tā'bēt), n. *BCGiy* feeling. *Scot.* — *tab'et-ess*, a. **tab'ic** (tā'bik), a. *Tabetic*. **tab'ic** (tā'bik), a. [L. *tabicus*, fr. *tabere* to waste away; cf. F. *tabide*, See *TABERY*.] *Med.* *Tabetic*. — **tab'id-ness**, n. **tab'ic-ness** (tā'bik-nēs), n. [*L. tabiditas*, fr. *tabere* to waste away.] A tabetic condition. **Table A.** *Eng. Stock Company Law.* A certain table of regulations, in the first schedule of the Companies Act of 1862, which in case of a company limited by shares, become its regulations, if not expressly excluded or modified by articles of association. [*Obs.*] **ta'blean vi'vant** (tā'blō-vē-vānt'), n. [*Obs.*] **ta'blean vi'vant** (tā'blō-vē-vānt'), n. [*Obs.*] A tabling house. See *TABLEAU*, n., 1.

Tab'ard, the. The inn at Southwark where the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" assembled. It took its name from its sign, a tabard. [<i>Obs.</i>] tab'ard-er (tā'ār-dēr), n. A tabardier. [<i>Obs.</i>] tab'ard-er (tā'ār-dēr), n. [<i>Obs.</i>] 133, 194, n. [Sp.] A typhoid fever occurring in South America. tab'a-ret (tā'ār-rēt), n. [Cf. <i>TABBY</i> .] A stout upholstery silk with satin stripes. <i>Obs.</i> tab'art. + <i>TABARD</i> . tab'ar-tière (tā'ār'tīār'), n. [F.] A snuffbox. tab'ba-na (tā'bi-wā), n. <i>Music.</i> A kind of bamboo guitar with strings of split cane. <i>Phil. I.</i> tabaxilr , tabaxir . + <i>TABASHEER</i> . (-th). <i>Bib.</i> Tab-ba's-oth (tā'bi-ōth; tā'bi-ō; tā'bi-ō), n. [<i>Obs.</i>] Tab'ber (tā'ber), <i>Bib.</i> tab'ber (tā'ber). <i>Dial. Eng.</i> var. of <i>TABOR</i> . tab'ber-net , tab'ber-net (tā'ber-nēt), n. [Cf. <i>TABBY</i> .] A fabric like poplin, with a watered surface, used chiefly in upholstery.	tabby moth. The grease moth. tabe, n. <i>Tables.</i> <i>Obs.</i> Tab'be-al (tā'be-āl), <i>Bib.</i> Tab'be-ol (tā'be-ōl), <i>Bib.</i> tab'e-fac-tion (tā'bē-fāk'shūn), n. [See <i>TABERY</i> .] A wasting away. <i>Rare.</i> tab'e-ry (tā'bē-rī), n. t. & i. [L. <i>tabere</i> to waste away + <i>E. -ry</i> ; cf. L. <i>tabacare</i> to melt.] To waste away gradually. <i>Rare.</i> table, tabell' + <i>TABLE</i> . Tab'e-ll'as (tā'bē-l'ās), <i>D. Bib.</i> tab-el'la (tā'bē-l'ā), n. [NL., fr. L. <i>tabella</i> tablet.] <i>Pharm.</i> A medicated lozenge or tablet. tab'el-la-ri-ous (tā'bē-l'ār-ē-ōs; 11), a. Pert. to a tabellary. <i>Obs.</i> tab'el-la-ry (tā'bē-l'ār-ē), a. [L. <i>tabellarius</i> of or belonging to tablets.] <i>Tabular.</i> <i>Rare.</i> tab'el-la-ry, n. <i>Obs.</i> A carrier of letters. b An auditor. c A scrivener. Tab-bell'us (tā'bē-l'ūs), <i>Bib.</i> tab-el'um (tā'bē-l'ūm), <i>Bib.</i> tab'er + <i>TABARD</i> . [of <i>VAR.</i>] ta'ber. <i>Obs.</i> or <i>dial. Eng.</i> var.	tab'ber, n. [Cf. <i>TABOR</i> & <i>TRUM</i> .] tab'ber, n. <i>Tables.</i> <i>Obs.</i> Tab'ber-rah (tā'bē-rā; tā'bē-rā), <i>Bib.</i> tab'ber, tab'ber + <i>TABARD</i> . tab'berder + <i>TABARDER</i> . tab'ber-er + <i>TABORER</i> . tab'ber-gase (tā'bērg-ās), n. See <i>PIETROGRAPHY</i> . tab'ern + <i>TABERN</i> , <i>TAVERN</i> . tab'er-na-l , <i>Tabernacle</i> , <i>R. Sp.</i> tab'er-na-ri-ā (tā'bēr-nār-ē-ā), n. [<i>Obs.</i>] tab'er-na-ri-ous , a. [L. <i>tabernarius</i> .] Pert. to shops or taverns. <i>Obs.</i> tab'erner + <i>TABURNER</i> . tab'et (tā'bēt), n. [<i>Bib.</i>] Tab'et (tā'bēt), n. <i>BCGiy</i> feeling. <i>Scot.</i> — <i>tab'et-ess</i> , a. tab'ic (tā'bik), a. <i>Tabetic</i> . tab'ic (tā'bik), a. [L. <i>tabicus</i> , fr. <i>tabere</i> to waste away; cf. F. <i>tabide</i> , See <i>TABERY</i> .] <i>Med.</i> <i>Tabetic</i> . — tab'id-ness , n. tab'ic-ness (tā'bik-nēs), n. [<i>L. tabiditas</i> , fr. <i>tabere</i> to waste away.] A tabetic condition. Table A. <i>Eng. Stock Company Law.</i> A certain table of regulations, in the first schedule of the Companies Act of 1862, which in case of a company limited by shares, become its regulations, if not expressly excluded or modified by articles of association. [<i>Obs.</i>] ta'blean vi'vant (tā'blō-vē-vānt'), n. [<i>Obs.</i>] ta'blean vi'vant (tā'blō-vē-vānt'), n. [<i>Obs.</i>] A tabling house. See <i>TABLEAU</i> , n., 1.	table base = <i>WATER TABLE</i> . table's cloth'ing (klōth'ing), n. Table linen. [<i>table</i> , <i>Obs.</i>] table dormant. A fixed side. table-ful , n. See <i>FUL</i> . table glass. = <i>CROWN GLASS</i> , 1. table linen. <i>Tablecloths</i> , <i>napkins</i> , etc. table-man , n. <i>Obs.</i> A A piece used in playing tables. Cf. <i>TABLE</i> , n., 3c. b A gamester. table-mens. [Cf. <i>OF tablement</i> , a table turning scaffold, L. <i>tabulamentum</i> boarding, flooring.] <i>Arch.</i> Entablature; table. <i>Obs.</i> Table Mountain. <i>Astron.</i> = <i>MOUNT MENS</i> . table music. Music readable from opposite sides of a table. ta'bler , n. [OF. <i>tablier</i> .] 1. One who boards or has boarders. <i>Obs.</i> 2. = <i>TABLE</i> , n., 3a. tab'lers , n. [OF. <i>tablier</i> , prop. the board on which the game was played.] The game of tables. See <i>TABLE</i> , n., 3c. <i>Obs.</i> tab'ling den. b A boarding house. tab'ling room. n. [NL., fr. <i>tabula</i> a board, n.; pl. <i>tabulae</i> (-nā).] <i>Rom. Antiq.</i> A room, recess, or alcove be-
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4. Dressmaking. A waist; also, the style or fit of a waist.
5. Music. The French name for the tenor voice or part; also, for the tenor viol or viola.
tail'or (tā'lor), n. [OF. *tailleur*, fr. *tailleur*, fr. OF. *taillier* to cut, fr. *tailer*, LL. *tailare*, prob. fr. L. *taila* rod, stick, cutting, layer for planting. Cf. DETAIL, ENTAIL, RETAIL, TALLY, n.] 1. One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's or women's outer garments.
2. a The fall herring. **b** A silversides. **c** Also *tailor*. The bluefish *Cheilodactylus* or *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
tail'or, v. t.; -LOR-ING, -LOR-ING. To follow the business of a tailor; also, to deal with a tailor or with tailors.
tail'or, v. t. 1. To make clothes for or fit clothes to. *Rare*.
2. Hunting. To mangle (game) in shooting.

tailor bird. Any of numerous Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the warbler group which stitch leaves together to support and hide their nests. The true tailor birds are of the genus *Sutoria*, formerly included in *Orthotomus*, esp. *S. sutoria*, common in gardens from India to southern China. They are yellowish green above and white below, with a long graduated tail.

tail'or-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of TAILOR. Hence: **n.** 1. The business or occupation of a tailor. **2. Iron & Steel Manuf.** Rounding off of the corners of grooved rolls to prevent flus forming on the bars in rolling. U. S.

tail'or-made, a. Made by a tailor or according to a tailor's fashion; — said specif. of women's garments made with a certain closeness of fit, simplicity of ornament, etc.

tail'piece (tāl'pēs), n. 1. A piece added on at the end; an appendage.
2. Arch. A relatively shorter beam or rafter tailed in a wall and supported by a header. See HEADER, *Illustr.*

3. Print. An ornament at the bottom of a short page at the end of a book.
4. A triangular piece, as of ebony, fixed to the lower end of a violin or the like, to which the strings are fastened.

5. Locks. A piece for transmitting motion from the hub of a lock to the latch bolt.
6. The part of a telescope containing the adjusting device for the eyepiece, etc.

tail print. *Pattern Making.* A core print carried to the top of the mold so that the pattern may be molded in one box. The upper part of the hole made by the print is ordinarily filled in by hand after the pattern is withdrawn.

tail'race (tāl'rās'), n. **a** See 4th RACE, *b*. **Mining.** The channel in which tailings, in water, are carried off.

tail'-rime, or **tail'-rhyme**, **stan'za**. A stanza each of the two parts of which has a short additional line, or tail, the two tails rhyming independently.

tail rod. *Mech.* A continuation of a piston rod, or valve rod, through the back cylinder cover or valve chest, as of a steam engine or an air compressor, etc.

tail rope. *Mining.* A rope fastened to the tail of the car or train in the tail-rope system of hauling, used where the grade is small, in which one rope is fastened to the front of the car or train to haul it when loaded, and another (the tail rope) to the tail of the back empty. **b** The rope beneath either of two counterbalancing cages in a shaft.

tail shaft. **a** The part of a propeller shaft within and supported by the stern tube in a steamship, motor boat, etc. **b** A return shaft for a cable conveyor.

tail spindle. *Mech.* The tailstock spindle in a lathe.
tail'stock (tāl'stōk'), n. *Mech.* The adjustable or sliding headstock of a lathe, containing the dead center (see LATHE, *Illustr.*). In special lathes the tailstock may have several spindles for turret work, or may even have a revolving mandrel as in the fast headstock.

tail'zie (tāl'zī); -YI; cf. CAPERCAILLIE, n. Also **tail'zee**, **tail'ye**. [The *z* is for *z*, equiv. to *y*. See TAIL a limitation.] *Scots Law.* Entail, or a deed of entail.

All heirs by destination may properly enough be called ... heirs of *tailzie*; but they are usually distinguished into heirs of *tailzie* and of provision. *Berskinie's Principles*

tail'zie, v. t.; TAIL'ZIED (-zīd); -YID. *Scots Law.* To entail. **tail'zīn** (tāl'zīn), n. [ME. *tein*, *teyne*; cf. Icel. *teinn* a twig, akin to AS. *tān*, Goth. *tauns*; or cf. L. *taenia* a band, a ribbon.] Thin tin plate; also, tin foil for mirrors.

tain't (tānt), n. [Cf. F. *teint*, n., *teinte*, f. See TAINT, v.] 1. Tincture; hue; color; tinge. *Obs.*
2. A spot or stain; hence, a trace; tinge; as, a *tain't* of morbidity in his nature; esp., a blemish; a stain of disgrace
3. An infectious or corrupting tinge or trace; a source or state of depravation or corruption; infection. He had inherited from his parents a ferocious *tain't*. *Macauley*.

4. Proof; convictive evidence; also, conviction. *Obs. Scot.*
tain't, v. t.; TAIN'T'ED; TAIN'T'ING. [F. *teint*, p. p. of *teindre* to dye, tinge, fr. L. *tingere*, *tingere*. See TINGE; cf. TAINT, n., color, TINT, n.] 1. To color; tinge; also, to imbue with something extraneous; more broadly, to affect. *Obs.*
2. To imbue or impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous; hence, to corrupt; infect; poison. With poisonous war to *tain't* the air. *Shelley*.
 His unkindness may defeat my life,
 But never *tain't* my love. *Shak.*

3. To contaminate morally; to defile; corrupt; stain.
4. To censure, accuse, or disgrace; to shame. *Obs.*
5. To convict; to prove legally. *Obs. Scot.*
6. To apply a tincture or liniment to, as to a wound. *Obs.*
Syn. — Defile, pollute, vitiate, poison. See CONTAMINATE.

tail'less (tāl'les), a. See -LESS. — tail'less-ness, n.
tail'loop (tāl'lop), n. [F. *tailleur*, a cutter. In certain card games, the dealer or banker.]
tail'lie (tāl'li), n. Var. of TAILZIE.
tail'lo'p (tāl'lop), n. [F. *tailleur*.] The abacus of a capital.
tail'loop + TAILOR. [F. *tailleur*.] A tail.
tail'lor-dom (tāl'lor-dōm), n. See -DOM.
tail'lor-ess, n. A female tailor.
tail'lor-herring or **shad**. Fall herring.

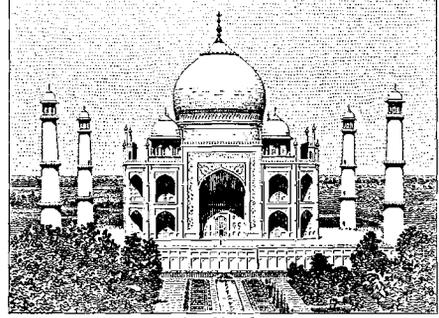
tail'lor-ize, n. See -IZE. *Rare*.
tail'lor-iz-a'tion (tāl'lor-iz-ā'sh-n), n. R. [cf. (c).]
tail'lor's muscle. Sartorius muscle.
tail'lor's spam or **cramp**. *Med.*
tail'lor's arm and **hand**, due to excessive use, as in tailors. [*bird*.]
tail'lor warbler. Common tailor.
tail'pin, n. *Mech.* The tail-



Nest of Tailor Bird (*S. sutoria*), reduced.

tain't (tānt), v. i. 1. To be or become tinged or affected in or as in color; hence, to be affected; esp., to be imbued with something noxious; to be infected or corrupted.
2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction, as meat.
Tai'ping, or **Tae'ping** (tā'pīng), a. [Chin. *tā'pīng*, great peace.] *Chinese Hist.* Pertaining to or designating a dynasty with which one Hung-Siu-Chuen, a half-religious, half-political enthusiast, attempted to supplant the Manchu dynasty by the Tai'ping rebellion, incited by him in 1850 and suppressed by General Gordon about 1864.

Tai Ma-hal' (tāi mā-hāl') [Corruption of Per. *Mumtāz-i-Mahal* lit. the distinguished one of the palace, fr. A.] A marble mausoleum built at Agra, India, by the Mogul



Taj Mahal.

Emperor Shah Jahan, in memory of his favorite wife. In beauty of design and rich decorative detail it is one of the best examples of Saracenic architecture.

take (tāk), v. t.; pret. TOOK (tōok); p. p. TAKEN (tāk'n); p. pr. & vb. n. TAK'ING (tāk'īng). [AS. (*late*) *tacan*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *taka*, Sw. *taga*, Dan. *tage*, akin to Goth. *tēkan* to touch; orig. uncert.] 1. To lay hold of; to grasp; seize; as, to *take* one's hand; to *take* one's hat and gloves.
2. To gain control or possession in any way; specif.: **a** To seize or capture by force; as, to *take* prisoners; to *take* a fort; also, to arrest; as, to *take* a thief. **b** To catch by trapping, snaring, or like means.
Take us the foxes, . . . that spoil the vines. *S. of Sol. ii. 15.*
c To gain by finishing in a certain position in a competition; as, to *take* first or last place or prize. **d** In many games, as chess, whist, poker, etc., to gain, capture, or secure; as, *took takes* pawn; *the ace takes* the trick.
 The object of all whist play is to *take* tricks. *R. F. Foster*.
e To lease; hire; rent; as, to *take* a cottage; also, to get by subscription; to subscribe for; as, to *take* a magazine.
f To secure or get by marriage; marry; as, to *take* a wife.
3. To get and carry away; to bear away; to remove; abstract; as, to *take* eggs from a bird's nest.
4. Specif.: **a** To withdraw or deduct, as two from four. *Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart.*
 And leave eighteen. *Shak.*
b To withdraw; revoke; retract; — commonly with *back*, or formerly *again*; as, to *take back* one's promise. *Let me go: take back thy gift.* *Tennyson*.
c To remove from life; to cause to die; hence, used passively, to die; as, he was *taken* in the pride of life. And he was not; for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*
d To extract; cite; quote; as, a line *taken* from Shelley.
e To bear away as a purchase; to purchase; buy; as, I will *take* a coat. **f** To get and take away wrongfully; to steal; as, he confessed to *taking* the money. **g** To deduce; derive; as, arguments *taken* from wrong premises.
5. To charm or attract; specif.: **a** To allure; delight. *So much your eyes my fancy take.* *Tennyson*.
b To use malign influence over; to cast a spell on; infect. *There he blasts the tree and takes the cattle* And makes milch kine yield blood. *Shak.*
c To gain the favor of, as by bribery; to bribe. *Obs.*
6. To come upon or meet with; to catch; as, to be *taken* in a lie; to *take* one unawares.
7. To attack; assail; as, *taken* with sickness; also, to blast; destroy; — often in imprecations; as, plague *take* him.
8. To make choice of; to choose; select; as, *take* the road to the right; to *take* sides in a controversy. *Saul said, Cast lots between me and Jonathan my son. And Jonathan was taken.* *1 Sam. xiv. 42.*
9. To have recourse to; to use for one's needs or advantage; to avail one's self of; to resort to; as, *take* plenty of time to decide. "A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at a hare." *L'Estrange*.
 There is a tide in the affairs of men,
 Which, *taken* at the flood, leads on to fortune. *Shak.*
10. To resort to habitually; to practice; pursue. *Obs.*
11. To require; demand; need; as, it *takes* time and brains to do good work; a coat *takes* so many yards of cloth.
12. To assume; to adopt or lay hold of for one's self; specif.: **a** To assume as a property or attribute; as, a liquid *takes* the shape of the cavity containing it; butter often *takes* the flavor of substances kept near it. "The distance *takes* a lovelier hue." *Tennyson*. **b** To assume the shape, stamp, impression, or the like of, of. *Now take the mold; now bend thy mind to feel* The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden*.
c To assume as a task, duty, business, or the like; as, to

take charge of a business; to *take* an enterprise and carry it to success. **d** To assume as a right or prerogative; as, I *take* the liberty of saying; he *took* the crown.
13. To surmount; to clear, as a difficulty, obstacle, or the like; as, to *take* a hurdle; the stag *took* the water.
14. To shut or close, as a door. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
15. To give; offer; deliver; surrender. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
16. To receive; accept; admit; — sometimes idiomatically with reference to a particular manner of receiving; as, he *takes* the news ill; some papers *take* ink better than others; he *took* Sarah to wife. Specif.: **a** To receive into one's system by a voluntary act; as, to *take* food, snuff, medicine. **b** To receive involuntarily into one's system; to contract by infection or contagion; as, to *take* a cold, a fever, etc. *As men take* diseases one from another. *Shak.*
c To receive into the mind; to understand; comprehend. *My dear friend, you don't take me.* *Steele*.
d To accept for guidance; to follow; as, *take* my advice; to *take* a hint. *They'll take* suggestion as a cat laps milk. *Shak.*
e To submit to; to undergo; endure; as, to *take* treatment for rheumatism; he will *take* no affront. *When ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take* it patiently. *1 Peter ii. 20.*
f To receive or accept as satisfaction, recompense, pay, or the like; as, he will *take* ten dollars a week. *If it please you take* it for your labor. *Shak.*
g To accept the word or the terms of; to close with; as, to *take* one at his word. *Such offers of our peace* As we with honor and respect may *take.* *Shak.*
h To receive into a special connection, relation, or the like; as, to *take* a person into one's confidence; to *take* one into the family; to *take* one into the firm. *And I will take* you to me for a people. *Ex. vi. 7.*
17. To regard or look upon; to consider; as, to *take* something for granted; to *take* men for spies. *Charity, taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbor.
18. To ascertain; to find out; to determine; as, to *take* the depth of a ford; to *take* one's bearings; to *take* a person's measure.
19. In reflexive uses: **a** To betake. *Obs.* **b** To bethink. *Scot.*
20. To experience; feel; conceive; as, to *take* pride in one's appearance; to *take* a fancy to something, etc.
21. To receive and hold; to contain; comprehend; also, to include; to take in. See TO TAKE IN. *Obs. or R.*
22. To convey; conduct; carry; as, to *take* a child home.
23. To make a picture, photograph, or the like of, as, to *take* a group or a scene. *Colloq.*
24. To give or deliver (a blow to); to strike; hit; as, he *took* me in the face; he *took* me a blow on the head. *Obs. exc. Slang or Dial.*
25. With an object denoting movement or action, to do, make, etc.; — often forming a periphrasis for the verb corresponding to the object word; as, to *take* a resolution, to resolve; to *take* action, to act; to *take* a walk, to walk; to *take* a bath, to bathe; to *take* notes, to note. *1 Cor. ix. 9.*

Syn. — TAKE, RECEIVE, ACCEPT. TAKE, the general word, may or may not imply a tender or offer of that which is taken; to RECEIVE is to take something which is offered or presented; to ACCEPT is to receive with assent or approval, or in the spirit or under the terms of the offer; as, to *take* a letter from a pile; to *receive* a letter from a friend; to *accept* an invitation, a position; "This is a moral that runs at large; *take* it" (*Holmes*); "Freely ye have received, freely give" (*Math. x. 8*); "Broome then offered his service a second time, which was probably accepted" (*Johnson*). See ADOPT, ACCEPTANCE.
 to be taken ill or sick, to fall ill; to become sick. — to *take* aback, to check, or, esp., to confound or astonish, suddenly; as, he was greatly *taken* aback by the news. See ABACK, adv. 3. — to *take* a bite, to eat; to dine or sup. *Colloq. or Dial.* — to *take* about, to take care of; to care for. *Dial. or Colloq.* — to *take* account of, or to *take* into account, to take into consideration; to notice. "Of their doings, God *takes* no account." *Milton*. — to *take* acquaintance of or with, to make the acquaintance of. *Obs.* — to *take* a dare, to be dared to do a thing and not attempt it. — to *take* advantage, to profit by; also, to overreach, esp. by a betrayal of a confidence, or unfairly. — to *take* a fall out of, to defeat; to get the better of. *Colloq., U. S.* — to *take* air, to be divulged; to be made public. *Rare.* — to *take* a joke, to endure a joke at one's expense; as, to *take* a joke well or ill. — to *take* smis, orig., to mistake; now, to impute a wrong motive or bad meaning to; to take offense at; as, you must not *take* these questions amiss. — to *take* a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely. *Ex. xx. 7.* — to *take* a reef, to reduce sail by reefing; hence, to proceed more cautiously; to curtail expenses or activities. — to *take* arms, to commence war or hostilities. — to *take* away, **a** To remove; to cause deprivation of; as, to *take* away the right to vote. **b** To deprive of sensation, as by paralysis. *Scot.* — to *take* a back, a See TAKE, 4. **b** To take aback. *Dial.* — to *take* to bed, as by reason of illness; to go to bed. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* — to *take* bogart, or to *take* the bogart, to take fright. *Dial. Eng.* — to *take* breath, to stop, as from labor, in order to breathe or rest; to recruit or refresh one's self. — to *take* charge, *Naut.*, to come up into the wind in spite of the helmsman. — to *take* check, to stop short; also, to take offense. *Obs. Dryden.* — to *take* company, to court. *Dial. Eng.* — to *take* down, to bring down. Specif.: **a** To lower the spirit or vanity of; to abase or humble; as, to *take* down pride, or the proud. **b** To swallow; as, to *take* down a potion. **c** To pull down; to pull to pieces; as, to *take* down a scaffold. **d** To record; to write down; as, to *take* down a man's words. **e** To bring lower; to lower; as, to *take* down wages. *Dial. Eng.* **f** To reduce in flesh; to emaciate; as, he is sorely *taken* down with that disease. *Dial. Eng.* **g** To launch (a

tail'less (tāl'les), a. See -LESS. — tail'less-ness, n.
tail'loop (tāl'lop), n. [F. *tailleur*, a cutter. In certain card games, the dealer or banker.]
tail'lie (tāl'li), n. Var. of TAILZIE.
tail'lo'p (tāl'lop), n. [F. *tailleur*.] The abacus of a capital.
tail'loop + TAILOR. [F. *tailleur*.] A tail.
tail'lor-dom (tāl'lor-dōm), n. See -DOM.
tail'lor-ess, n. A female tailor.
tail'lor-herring or **shad**. Fall herring.
tail'lor-ize, n. See -IZE. *Rare*.
tail'lor-iz-a'tion (tāl'lor-iz-ā'sh-n), n. R. [cf. (c).]
tail'lor's muscle. Sartorius muscle.
tail'lor's spam or **cramp**. *Med.*
tail'lor's arm and **hand**, due to excessive use, as in tailors. [*bird*.]
tail'lor warbler. Common tailor.
tail'pin, n. *Mech.* The tail-

tain' + THEM.
tain (*dial.* tān). *Obs.* or *dial.* Eng. var. of *taken*, p. p. of TAKE.
tain'chel, + TINCHEL.
tain't, n. [Cf. F. *teint*, p. p. Cf. TAINT tincture.] A small scurlet arched. *Obs.*
tain't, n. & v. Aphetic form of ATTAIN, a touch in tiling. *Obs.*
tain't, a. [F. *teint*, p. p. See TAINT to stain.] **b** & *tinged*; red. **b** Tainted.
tain'tless, a. See -LESS. — tain'tless-ly, adv.
tain'tor, tain'tour, n. [Cf. AT-TAIN'T, p. 1.] A witness against one accused of crime. *Obs.*
tain'tor, n. [Cf. TAINT to stain.] A dyer. *Obs.*
tain'ture (tānt'chūr), n. [F. *teinture* a dye, a tinge. See TAINT to stain; cf. TINCTURE.] *Obs.* 1. A staining; a tincture.
2. Taint; defilement; stain.
tain't worm, n. A destructive parasitic worm.
Tai'ping, n. One of the Chinese engaged in the Tai'ping rebellions. See TAIPING, a.
ta'i'po (tā'fē-pō), n. [Maori *taupo*; *tae* to arrive + *po* night.] The Devil; — often used as a proper name for a dog, and as an epithet for a vicious horse, etc. *Australia*.
tair, + TAYIR, THEIR.
tair (tā'ir), n. Var. of TAHR.
ta'ira (tā'ir-ā), n. Var. of TAYRA.
taird + TIRD.
tair'ger (tā'ir-jēr), n. *Scot.* var. of TARGE, TARGER. *Scot.* (TARG). *Scot.* of TARN.
ta'irt, + TART. [of TAKE, n.]
tais, + TASS, cup, takes, form. *Obs.* p. pl. of TOE.
taish (tāish), n. [Gael. & Ir. taish corpses, saints' relics. O.]

taibhe ghost. [Ghost of a dying person. *Scot.*] [of TEASE.]
taise (tā'z), *Obs.* or *Scot.*
taish (tā'ish), n. Tassel.
taish (tā'ish), n. & v. Disorder; tangle; puzzle. *Scot.*
taist, + TASTE.
taiste, var. of TYSTE.
tais'trel (tā'is'trēl), **tais'tril**, n. A rascal; also, a ill-favored person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
taite, var. of TATE. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
ta'it (tā'it), n. An Australian municipal of the genus *Tarvisia*.
ta'it, a. [Cf. Icel. *taitr* glad, cheerful.] Lively; sportive. — n. Cheerfulness; sport. — v. To sport. *All Obs.* [TEACH.]
ta'it, + TART, pret. & p. of TAI-TAAM' (tā'it-tām'). Var. of TAYSAM.
ta'it-ver, ta'it'vēr, v. i. To roam; also, to babble. *Scot.*

talco (tālk), n. [F. talc; cf. Sp. & It. talco, LL. talcus; all fr. Ar. talq.] Min. A soft mineral of a soapy feel, occurring in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses, usually whitish, greenish, or grayish in color. In composition it is an acid magnesium metasilicate, H₂MgSiO₅. Sp. gr., 2.8-2.9. H., 1. (for foliated talc). Soapstone and French chalk are varieties of talc. Other kinds are used in making soap, paper, lubricants, toilet powder, etc.

talco, v. L. TALCATED, TALCED (tālk't); TALCK'ING, TALC'ING (tālk'ing). To rub or treat with talc, as a photographic plate. talco'se (tālk'ōs; tālk'ōs'), a. [Cf. F. talqueux.] Min. talco'ous (tālk'ōs; see -ous) [Participle to talc; composed of, containing, or resembling, talc.

talē (tāl), n. [AS. talu speech, narrative; akin to D. taal speech, language, G. Zahl number, OHG. zala, Icel. tal, tala, number, speech, Sw. tal, Dan. tal number, tale speech, Goth. taljan to instruct. Cf. TELL, v. t., TALK, v. i.] 1. Speech; discourse; talk; conversation. Obs. 2. Speech of a people or country; language; tongue. Obs. 3. That which is told; an oral relation or recital; hence, any rehearsal of any event; a narration; account; story. "The tale of Troy divine." Milton. "In such manner rime is Dante's tale." Chaucer.

We spend our years as a tale that is told. Ps. xc. 9. 4. Specific, a libelous report or piece of evil gossip. 5. Law. A count or declaration. Obs. or Archaic. 6. A number; a numerical quantity. Obs. 7. A reckoning by numbers; a count, as distinguished from measure or weight; a numbering; enumeration. In packing, they keep a just tale of the number. Carew. 8. A number of things taken in the aggregate; a sum. 9. A list or series. Obs. 10. Account; thought; care; regard; heed. Obs. Syn. — Anecdote, fable, incident, memoir, relation, account, legend, narrative. See STORY.

a tale of naught, a thing of no account. Obs. — to be, or to jump, in one t., to agree; to be in accord. Obs. talē'bear'er (bār'ēr), n. One who officiously or maliciously spreads gossip, scandal, etc. — talē'bear'ing, a. & n. talē'gal'lus (tāl'gāl'ūs), n. [NL.] Zool. The genus of Australian mound birds which includes the common brush turkey. In some classifications it is the type of a subfamily, Talē'gal'lif'inae (-gāl'if'nā).

tal'ent (tāl'ēt), n. [ME. talent sum of money, desire, OF. talent, in F. a talent (sense 1), ability, fr. L. talentum a talent (sense 1), Gr. τάλαντον a balance, thing weighed, definite weight, talent; akin to τάλαντα to bear, τάλαντα, L. tolerare, tollere, to lift up; cf. AS. talente, fr. L., for sense 1. Sense 5 prob. originated in the parable of the talents (Matt. xxv. 14-30); sense 3 is prob. from the inclination of the balance. See THOLE, v. t., TOLERATE.] 1. An ancient weight and money unit. The Babylonian talent for ordinary merchandise equaled 3,600 shekels (60 minas of 60 shekels each); for silver and gold, 3,000 shekels (60 minas of 50 shekels). In Syria and Palestine the talent of 3,000 shekels was the usual one. In Greece the talent was commonly reckoned as 60 minas or 3,000 drachmas, but not in early times; the talent of Homer was a smaller weight. Estimated money values of the talent: Hebrew, gold, \$32,610 (about £6,707); Hebrew, silver, \$2,176 (about £447); Attic, silver, \$1,416 (about £217). See SHEKEL, 1; DRACHMA. As a weight, the Attic talent was about 57.7 lbs. av. (26.17 kg.).

2. Hence, riches; money; wealth; property in general; also, Rare, an abundance or plenty. Obs. 3. Inclination; desire; wish; longing. Obs. Chaucer. 4. Disposition; character; also, a characteristic feature, attribute, custom, or the like. Obs. 5. Preëminent and special aptitude; faculty for effective performance along certain lines; superior intelligence and ability, as for business or artistic pursuits; aptitude; faculty; — often distinguished from genius.

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, a satirist, a writer of odes. Dryden. 6. Hence, collectively, persons of ability or skill; as, he engaged the best talent to sing. 7. Collectively, habitual betters, or takers of odds, on horses, as distinguished from the lookmakers, or layers of odds; as, the race dismayed the talent. Racing slang.

Syn. — Ability, faculty, gift, endowment. See GENIUS. as one's talent, as one's service or disposal. Obs. tal'ent-ed, a. 1. Disposed; inclined; addicted. Obs. 2. Having talent or talents; possessing special aptitude; mentally gifted. Aps. Abbot (1562-1633).

tal'es (tāl'ēs), n. [From the first word in the phrase tales de circumstantibus, such of the bystanders, in the Latin writ for summoning them, pl. of L. talis such (persons).] Law. a pl. Persons added to a jury, commonly from those in or about the courthouse, to make up any deficiency in the available number of jurors regularly summoned, being like, or such as, the latter. b Syntactically sing. The writ for summoning them.

tal'es'man (tāl'ēs'mān), n. [pl. -mān (-mēn)]. Law. A person summoned as one of the tales added to a jury. tal'e'tell'er (tāl'ēt'ēr), n. One who tells tales or stories; esp., a talebearer; telltale. — tal'e'tell'ing, a. & n. Tal'is'nun (tāl'is'nūn), n. [NL.; orig. unknown.] Bot. A genus of chiefly American portulacaceous herbs having ephemeral variously clustered flowers with two sepals and ten stamens. Several are cultivated for their handsome flowers, resembling portulacas in color and form.

tal'i'ped (tāl'i'pēd), n. [L. talipes, a foot; cf. Zool. affected tal'i'pe'li'e (-pēd'i'k) with talipes; clubfooted. — tal'i'pēd, n. A clubfooted person. tal'i'pēs (tāl'i'pēs), n. [NL.; L. talis an ankle + pes, a foot.]

tal'is'man (tāl'is'mān), n. [Cf. F. talismanique.] Of tal'is'man'ic (-i-kāl) pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical. tal'k (tōk), v. t.; TALKED (tōkt); TALK'ING. [ME. talken, prob. fr. ME. talen to talk, AS. talian to reckon, fr. talu tale. See TALE, n.] 1. To deliver in speech; to speak; utter; as, to talk treason; to talk nonsense or wisdom, etc. 2. To make a subject of conversation; to discourse about; discuss; as, to talk business, politics, religion, etc. 3. To use, as a foreign tongue, for conversing or communicating; to speak freely; as, to talk French. 4. To affect in a specified way by talking. "They would talk themselves mad." Shak. 5. To consume or spend in talking; — followed by away; as, to talk away an evening.

to be talked out, to have said all one can say. — to talk down, to overcome or outdo in talk. — to t. Greek, to use words not understood by the hearer. Cf. GREEK, n. 6. — to t. over. a To change the mind or opinion of by talking; to convince; as, to talk over an opponent. b To review in conversation; to discuss; as, to talk over plans. — to t. round or around. — to TALK OVER a. — to t. shop, to dwell upon business topics in social conversation; also, to use business phraseology. Colloq. — to t. turkey, to talk in a frank way. Colloq. — to t. up, to discuss, esp. favorably; to praise.

talk, v. i. [See TALK, v. t.] 1. To utter words; to speak; as, a parrot learns to talk; a talking machine; esp., to express ideas by means of spoken words; to speak, as in familiar discourse between two or more persons; to converse. 2. Hence, to communicate by any means; to express ideas, as by speech; as, to talk by signs; to talk of politics. 3. To chatter; to speak idly or incessantly; to prate. 4. To confer; reason; consult.

Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. Jer. xii. 1. 5. To make sounds likened to speech; as, the kettle talks on the stove; the wind talks in the leaves. Colloq. Syn. — TALK, SPEAK, CONVERSE. SPEAK is, in general, the broader term, and may refer to articulate sounds, however broken or disconnected, whereas TALK implies connected colloquy or discourse; as, he could not speak above a whisper; he did not care to talk. But SPEAK is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech, talk of that which is more or less empty or frivolous; as, "A fool may talk, but a wise man speaks" (B. Jonson); "a good old man, sir; he will be talking" (Shak.); "Yet there happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speaking. . . . No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered" (B. Jonson). CONVERSE implies an interchange

of ideas. 2. Adjustment; tally. Scot. & Dial. Eng. [See also Table 1.] tal'is'coo-na oīl (tāl'is'kō-nā), tal'is'coo'na (tāl'is'kō-nā); as Lat. tal'is'coo'na; [Bengali tāler]. fr. Skr. tāli palm. The book palm (Corypha taliera). tal'i'e's'tim (tāl'i'e's'tim), n. A Syriac bird, whose Welsh legends assign to the 6th century and to whom are attributed the poems known as the "Book of Taliesin." Cf. OSSIAN. tal'i'e's'tim (tāl'i'e's'tim), n. Var. of TALIESIN. tal'ion (tāl'ion), n. [OF. talion a piece cut off.] A ship of a tree. tal'ion (tāl'ion), n. [F. fr. L. talio, cf. Oīr. talie pay. Cf. RETALIATE.] Retaliation; esp., retaliation according to the Mosaic Law, "eye for eye, tooth for tooth." etc. Lev. xxiv. 17-21; cf. Matt. v. 38, 39. Rare. — tal'i-

pedis, a foot; cf. L. talipedare to be weak in the feet, prop., to walk on the ankles.] Surg. The deformity called clubfoot. See TUMOR, 1. Several varieties are distinguished; as, talipes varus, in which the foot is drawn up and bent inward; t. valgus, in which the foot is bent outward; t. equinus, in which the sole faces backward and the patient walks upon the balls of the toes; and t. calcaneus (called also talus), in which the sole faces forward and the patient walks upon the heel.

tal'i'pāt (tāl'i'pāt), n., or tal'ipot palm. [Sinhalese tālī-pāt palm leaf, fr. Skr. tāla palm + patra leaf.] A handsome fan-leaved palm (Corypha umbraculifera), of Ceylon and the Malabar coast. It has a trunk 60-100 feet high, bearing a crown of gigantic fan-shaped leaves, which are used as umbrellas and as fans in ceremonial occasions, and, when cut into strips, as a substitute for writing paper.

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to talk against time, to talk merely to use up time, as for delaying parliamentary action. — to t. back, to speak in answer, esp. when not expected to do so. — to t. big, to talk loudly or arrogantly. Colloq. — to t. from the point, to disagree. — to t. like a book, to talk in an affected or pedantic way. — to t. like a Dutch uncle, to talk with great severity and directness. — to t. of, to discuss, as something that may be done. — to t. round or around (a subject). a To exhaust (the subject). Obs. Colloq. b To talk about (a subject) without touching its essential features. — to t. to, to advise or exhort, or to reprove gently; as, I will talk to my son respecting his conduct. Colloq. — to t. up, to speak plainly or directly. Colloq.

talk' (tōk), n. 1. Act of talking; speech; esp., familiar converse; mutual discourse; conversation; as, small talk. In various talk the instructive hours they passed. Pope. 2. Report; rumor; as, to hear talk of war. 3. Empty verbiage.

As to the right or wrong that's talk. Shelley. 4. Subject of discourse; a theme for conversation, gossip, or the like; as, the talk of the town. 5. A conference or council; a meeting for discussion or negotiation; a palaver. 6. A dialect, tongue, or style of speech. Colloq. Syn. — Conversation, colloquy, discourse, chat, dialogue, conference, communication.

talk'a-tive (tōk'ā-tiv), a. Given to talking; loquacious. Syn. — TALKATIVE, LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE, FLUENT, GLIB. One is TALKATIVE who is given to talk; LOQUACIOUS suggests an incessant flow of words; GARRULOUS implies prosy, tedious, or rambling loquacity, esp. about trivial things; TALKATIVE implies a tendency to speak sooner in France than a silent boy" (Sidney Smith); "Good-humored and talkative, he preferred any company rather than none" (Thackeray); "to become loquacious, or, as it is familiarly called, chatty" (Scott); "Your French friend . . . stuns you with his loquacity" (Smollett); "a fond garrulous old man, who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of the past" (Zolotoppe); garrulous Peppy's (Lowell). "The one is full of talk; the other is garrulous" (id.). "The medieval romances are garrulous" (M. Arnold). FLUENT implies readiness of speech, VOLUBLE, ease and smoothness; both words often suggest excessive facility; as, "It was his gift to be fluent on anything or nothing" (Stevenson); "The fluency which was a besetting sin of Whittier's poetry, when released from the fetters of rime and meter, ran into wordiness" (H. A. Beers); "a brilliant,

Tan-an (tā'nō-ān), *a.* Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians occupying pueblos in the Rio Grande and tributary valleys, their largest pueblo being Isleta, New Mexico. See **PUEBLO**, 2.

Tan-yu (tā'n'zī), *n.* [ME. *tansaye*, *F. tanaise*, LL. *tana-ceta*; cf. LL. *tanacetum*, *tanacelum*; perh. fr. L. *tenax* tenacious, sparing, as needing little soil.] 1. Any astringent plant of the genus *Tanacetum*. The common tansy (*T. vulgare*) has a strong aromatic odor, and a very bitter taste. It is sometimes used in medicine as a bitter tonic. 2. A dish made of eggs, sugar, rose water, cream, and the juice of herbs, baked with butter in a shallow dish. *Obs.* 3. A village feast on Shrove Tuesday. *Dial. Eng.*

Tansy mustard. A kind of cress (*Sophia canescens*) with tansylike leaves.

Tan-tal'ic (tān-tāl'ik), *a.* Chem. Of or pert. to tantalum; derived from, or containing, tantalum; specif., designating any of a series of acids derived from the pentoxide and known chiefly in their salts, the tantalates.

Tan-tal'ite (tān-tāl'it), *n.* Min. A heavy iron-black mineral of submetallic luster, essentially tantalate of iron, Fe(TaO₃)₂, but containing manganese and also niobium, and thus grading into columbite. H. 6. Sp. gr., up to 7.3.

Tan-tal'ize (-līz), *v. t.*; **TAN-TAL-IZED** (-līz); **TAN-TAL-IZ-ING** (-līz'ing). [From **TANTALUS**.] To tease or torment by presenting some good to the view and exciting desire, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to torment.

Syn. — Tease, vex, irritate, provoke. See **HARASS**.

Tan-tal'iz-ation (-līz'ā-shūn); **TAN-TAL-IZ-ER** (tān'tāl'īz-ēr), *n.*

Tan-tal'um (-lūm), *n.* [NL.; — in reference to the difficulties met in isolating it. See **TANTALUS**.] Chem. A metallic element of the vanadium family, found (combined) in tantalite, columbite, and other rare minerals. Symbol, *Ta*; at. wt., 181.5. Tantalum is a hard, tough, white metal highly resistant to acids. Sp. gr. (wrought), 16.8. Melting point, about 2300° C. (5070° F.). Chief valence, 5.

Tan-tal'us (-lūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Tantalos*.] Gr. Myth. A wealthy king, son of Zeus and father of Pelops and Niobe. For an atrocious sin (sometimes stated to be the serving up his son Pelops as a meal to the gods, sometimes the revealing of divine counsels), Tantalus was punished in the lower world by being placed in the midst of a lake whose waters reached to his chin, but receded whenever he attempted to allay his thirst, while over his head hung branches laden with choice fruit which likewise receded whenever he stretched out his hand to grasp them.

Tan-tal'us cup (-lūs'kūp), *n.* Chief valence, 5. A scientific toy consisting of **TAN-TAL-US'S CUP** (-lūs'kūp), a cup with a puppet in its bowl. Water may be poured into the bowl as high as the puppet's chin and then it will recede, being let out at the bottom through a siphon in the puppet's body.

Tan-ta-mount' (-mōunt'), *a.* [F. *tant* so much (L. *tantus*) + *E. amount*.] Equivalent in value, signification, or effect. A usage nearly tantamount to constitutional right. *Hallam Syn.* — See **IDENTICAL**.

Tan-tar'a (tān-tār'ā), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *F. tarantulara*.] The blare of a trumpet or horn.

Tan-tiv'ing (tān-tiv'ing), *a.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.] Swift; speedy; rapid. — *adv.* Swiftly; speedily; — a fox-hunting term; as, to ride *tan-tiv'ing*.

Tan-tiv'ing, n.; *pl.* -tiv'ings (-iz). 1. *Hunting.* A cry or call to signal full speed or full chase. 2. A rapid rushing movement; an impetuous rush. 3. An English royalist or tory of the latter half of the 17th century. *Colloq. Obs.*

Tan-tō (tān'tō), *adv.* [It. *Music*.] So much; as, "Allegro non tanto" (brisk, but not so very brisk).

Tan-tra (tān'trā); **TĀN-TRĀ**, *n.* [Skr.] *Hinduism.* A ceremonial treatise related to Puranic and magic literature; esp. *cap.*, one of the sacred works of the worshippers of Śakti. — **TAN-TRIC** (-trik), *n.*

Tan-trism (-triz'm), *n.* The system of doctrines and rites taught in the tantras. — **TAN-TRIST** (-triz't), *n.*

Tan-trum (tān'trūm), *n.* [Cf. dial. *antrum*, *antrims*.] A burst of ill humor; a fit of ill temper or caprice. *Colloq.*

Tan-tum Ergo (tān'tūm ērgō), [L., lit., so great, therefore. *Rom. Cath. Liturgy.* The last two stanzas of the hymn beginning "Pange lingua, gloriosus corporis mysterium," sung when the Eucharist is borne in procession and a benediction; — from words beginning these stanzas. Also, a musical setting of them.

Tan-vat. A vat in which hides steep in liquor with tan.

Tan-yard' (tān'yārd'), *n.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on; a tannery.

Tan-yism (tān'yiz'm), *n.* [Chin. *tan*, road, reason (logos) + *-ism*.] A religion of China. Its most famous apostle was Lao-tse, 6th century B. C., who taught that contem-

plation and reason, avoidance of force, and disregard of mere ceremonies, are the means of regeneration. — **Tao-ist** (tāu'ist), *n.* — **Tao-istic** (tāu'ist'ik), *a.* — **Tao'ist** (tāu'ist), *n.* [Chin. *tāu'ist* circuit + *'ist*, a title of respect.] In China, an official at the head of the civil and military affairs of a circuit, which consists of two or more fu, or territorial departments; — called also, by foreigners, *intendant of circuit*. Foreign consuls and commissioners of customs associated with taotais as superintendents of trade at the treaty ports are ranked with the taotai.

Tap (tāp), *v. t.*; **TAPPED** (tāpt) or **TAPT**; **TAPPING**. [ME. *tappen*; cf. *F. tapper*, also *G. dial. tapp*, *tapps*, a blow, *tappe* a paw, fist, *G. tappen* to grope; all prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To strike with a slight or gentle blow; to rap lightly; as, to *tap* one with the hand or a cane. 2. To give a light blow or blows with; as, to *tap* a pencil. 3. To make by tapping, or striking repeatedly with light blows; as, a woodpecker *tapped* a hole in the tree. 4. To put a tap on; as, the shoe was *tapped*.

Tap, v. i. To strike a gentle blow; to rap.

Tap, n. [Cf. *F. tape*. See **TAP** to strike.] 1. A gentle or light blow; a light rap. 2. A patch or a new sole or a lift of the heel put on the bottom of a shoe; esp., a sole put on over the original sole. 3. *pl. Mil. & Nav.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for extinguishing all lights in soldiers' or sailors' quarters and going to bed and preserving silence. 4. *pl. n.* [ME. *tappe*, AS. *teppa*, akin to *D. tap*, *G. zapfen*, OHG. *zapfo*, Dan. *tap*, Sw. *tapp*, Icel. *tappi*. Cf. **TAMPION**, **TIP**.] 1. A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. 2. Specif.: a. A cock, faucet, or small valve, esp. for turning on the water over a sink, bathtub, or the like. *Chiefly British.* b. = **CORPORATION TAP**. 3. A plug or spile to stop a hole, as in a cask; a spigot. 4. Liquor drawn through a tap; hence, a certain kind or quality of liquor; as, liquor of the same *tap*; also, a place where liquor is drawn for drinking; taproom; bar. *Colloq.* 5. *Mech.* A tool for forming an internal screw, as in a nut, consisting of a hardened steel male screw grooved longitudinally so as to have cutting edges. In tapping a hole, three taps as a rule are successively used, the final one giving the finishing cut. These are called *tap*, *plug tap*, and *bottoming tap*, in the United States, and *tap*, *second tap*, and *plug tap*, in England, respectively. Cf. **2d HOE**, 3 a.

6. The quantity of molten metal run out from a furnace or cupola at any one time. 7. A cut from the interior of a log. 8. *Mech.* A nut. *Local, U. S.* 9. *Leather Manuf.* A vat, or leach. 10. *on tap.* A ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*. b. Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a barrel *on tap*.

Tap, v. t. 1. To pierce so as to let out, or draw off, a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, a tumor, etc. 2. To let out or cause to flow by piercing, or by drawing a plug from, the containing vessel; as, to *tap* a liquor. 3. Hence, to draw from (anything) in any analogous way; as, to *tap* telegraph wires; to *tap* a treasury. 4. *Mech.* To form a female screw in (anything) by means of a tap; as, to *tap* a nut. See **BOLE**, *Illust.* 5. To connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply, as at a house, by a corporation tap. 6. To tap the admiral, *Naut.*, to tap, and steal liquor from, a cask; — from the yarn that a cask of liquor in which Nelson's body was sent to England was so tapped. *Stang.*

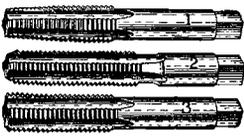
Tap, v. i. To be, or act as, a tapster.

Tap-a-co-lo (tāp'ā-kō'lō), **Tap-a-co'lo** (-kō'lo), *n.* [Sp. (in Chile) *tapaculo*.] A peculiar small, plainly colored, clamatorial, terrestrial bird (*Pteroptochus albicollis*) of Chile and Argentina, having short rounded wings and short tail carried erect; also, a bird of an allied species.

Tap-a-de-ro (tāp'ā-dē-rō), *n.* Also *tapidero*. [Sp. *tapadera* *tap-a-de-rō* (tāp'ā-dē-rō)] lid, cover.] One of the leather hoods which cover the stirrups of a Mexican saddle.

Tap bolt. *Metal Working.* A headed bolt for screwing into a hole, used without a nut. See **BOLE**, *Illust.*

Tappe (tāp), *n.* [ME. *tape*, *tappe*, AS. *tæppe* a fillet. Cf. **TAPSTRY**, **TIPPET**.] 1. A narrow fillet or band of cotton or linen; a narrow woven fabric for strings and the like. 2. Hence, any similar narrow strip or band; as: a. A tape-line; a tape measure. b. The paper strip of a printing telegraph, ticker, etc. c. *Sports.* A piece of string, thread, or



Taps. 5. 1 Taper; 2 Plug or Second; 3 Bottoming or Plug.

worsted, stretched across the finishing line and broken by the first man to finish; hence, a finishing line. d = ELBO-TRIC TAPE. e = RED TAPE. f A flexible band to guide and press sheets in a printing machine, etc.

3. Short for **TAPROOM**.

4. Intoxicating liquor. *Slang. Now Rare.*

Tap (tāp), *v. t.*; **TAPED** (tāp); **TAPING** (tāp'ing). 1. To furnish with tape; to fasten, tie, bind, or the like, with tape; specif., to cover with electric tape. 2. To use sparingly. *Scott.*

tape grass. An aquatic monocotyledonous plant (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with long ribbonlike leaves. In the southern United States, where it is a favorite food of the canvas-back duck, it is called *wild celery*.

tape/line (tāp'lin'), *n.* A graduated tape, now often of steel, marked with linear dimensions, as inches, feet, etc., and often enclosed in a case. It is used for measuring.

tap'er (tāp'ēr), *n.* [AS. *tapur*, *tapor*, *taper*; cf. Ir. *tapar*, W. *tampur*.] 1. A small wax candle; hence, any small light. 2. A tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; as, the *tap'er* of a spire. 3. *Pattern Making*. = **DRAFT**, n., 21 a. 4. *Founding.* A kind of trowel used by molders. 5. A taper wire such as is used to splice electric cables.

tap'er, a. [Supposed to be from *taper*, n., in allusion to its form.] Regularly narrowed toward a point; conical; pyramidal; as, *tap'er* fingers.

tap'er file. See **FILE**, tool, 1. **tap**. See 4th **TAP**, 5.

tap'er, v. t. **TAPERED** (tāp'ēr); **TAPER-ING**. To become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a sugar loaf *tapers*; hence, to grow gradually less; to diminish. To *tap'er*, a. To become taper; to taper. b To stop gradually; to cease little by little. *Colloq.*

tap'er, v. t. To make or cause to taper.

tap'es-try (tāp's-trī), *n.*; *pl.* -tries (-trīz). [F. *tapiserie*, fr. *tapisser* to carpet, to hang or cover with tapestry, fr. *tapis* a carpet, carpeting, OF. *tapis*, fr. Gr. *τῆπις*, dim. of *τάπηξ* a carpet, rug; cf. L. *tapeia*, fr. Gr. Cf. 1st **TAPIS**, **TIPPET**.] A fabric, usually of worsted, worked on a warp of linen or other thread by hand, the designs being usually pictorial. It is used for wall hangings, etc. Also, a machine-made imitation of it. Cf. **GOBELEIN**.

tap'es-try, v. t. **TAPES-TRIED** (-trīd); **TAPES-TRY-ING**. To furnish or adorn with or as if with tapestry.

tapestry beetle. A small black dermestoid beetle (*Attagenus piceus*) whose larva feeds on tapestry, carpets, silk, fur, flour, and various other goods.

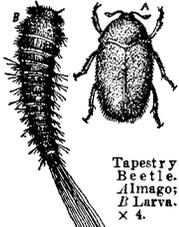
tapestry carpet. A carpet, as tapestry Brussels or tapestry velvet, in which the designs are printed in colors before the fabric is woven; esp., a kind of carpet the threads of which are printed before even the warps formed, often used for tapestry as hangings.

ta-pe'tum (tāp'e'tūm), *n.* [NL., fr. L. *tapeia* a carpet, a tapestry.] 1. Bot. A layer of nutritive tissue commonly investing the arches-pore in a developing sporangium. Its cell or cells disorganize as the spores mature. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* Any of certain membranous layers or areas, esp. of the chorioid and retina; also, the layer of nerve fibers derived from the corpus callosum which roofs in part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

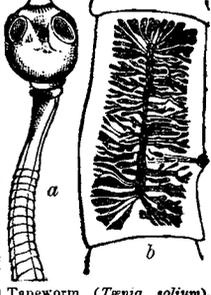
ta-pe'tum lu'ci-dum (lū'si-dūm), a layer in the chorioid of the eye of many mammals with red color and light and causes the eye to appear luminous. In the ruminants it contains wavy connective-tissue fibers, and is called the **ta-pe'tum lu'bro'sum** (lū-brō'sūm). In Carnivora it contains plate-like cells and is called **ta-pe'tum cel-lu'lo'sum** (sē'l-lō'sūm).

ta-pe'tum al'bum (ā'l-būm), the pigmented layer of the retina.

tap'e-worm' (tāp'e-wūrm'), *n.* Any of numerous cestode worms belonging to *Tenia* and many allied genera, parasitic when adult in the intestine of man and various animals. The body is long, flat, and composed of numerous segments, Much enlarged.



Tapestry Beetle. Almagro; B Larva. x 4.



Tapeworm (*Tenia solium*). A Head; B Mature Proglottid.

to found the Roman race. + **TAWN**.

Tan-pick, a tanning liquor.

Tan-pit. A tan vat.

Tan-quam. [L. *tanquam* as much as.] One learned enough to associate with the fellows. *Obs. Eng. Univ. Slang.*

Tan-quin-lin (tān'kīn'lin), *n.* [Chin. A salt of tannic acid. A. & N. *Ecol. Hist.* = **TAN-CHIN-LIN**.] [TANGHIN.]

Tan-que (tān'kē), *n.* Var. of **TAN-QUIN-LIN**.

Tan-que-ry. *Fant.* A (pō'itān'kē-ri). In A. Van der Meer's drama "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," a woman of loose life who marries with sincere love and a longing for respectable life, but cannot rise above the degrading effects of her past.

Tan-roc (tān'rōk), *n.* Var. of **TAN-REK**.

Tansaye. + **TANSSY**. [Eng. *Sand*.] Var. of **TAN-CERT**.

Tan-spud. A spud used in stripping bark for tan from trees.

an stove. *Hort.* A bark stove. *any oil.* See **oil**, Table 1.

Tansy ragwort. The common ragwort *Senecio jacobina*.

Tant. *n.* [F. fr. L. *tantus*, so much.] A certain quantity. *Obs.* Tant, *n.* = **TANT**, arachnid. *Obs.*

Tan'ta (tān'tā), *n.* [D. *tante*.] A aunt. *S. Afr. Dutch.* [LIN.]

Tan-ta-blin. *to-blin.* + **TANTAND-ED** (tān'tān'd-ēd), *n.* A kind of tart; a dumpling or dainty. *Dial. Eng.*

Tan'ta-me-lin (tān'tā-mē-lin), *n.* **TAN-TA-ME-LIN** (tān'tā-mē-lin), *n.* A work of so great difficulty was

a fig; a fig; — from the Latin interrogation *est tantis* is it worth while? **TAN-TI** (tān'tī), *n.* [Skr., weaver.] One of a Hindu caste of weavers of Assam and Bengal. **TAN-TUM** (tān'tūm), *n.* [L. *tantum* so much + *-ity*; cf. **QUANTITY**.] Character or state of being so much. *Rare.*

Tan-tiv'y (tān'tiv'y), *v. t.* To go away in haste. *Colloq.*

Tan-tle (tān'tl), *v. t.* To dawdle; idle. *Dial. Eng.*

Tant' mieu' (tān'myū'), [F.] So much the better.

Tan'to-ny (tān'tō-nī); **TĀN-'**, *n.* [From *Saint Anthony*.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* a. *S. Anthony*; — in various phrases; as, *Tan-tonny cross*, pouch, pig. See **TAN-TONY**, *FIG.* and **AN**.

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Tan'tro-logy (tān'trō-lōjī), *n.* [Hind. *tantra* + *-logy*.] Lit., so much is wanting, or lacking; far from it. [tant' solt' pen' (tān'swā'pū').] [F.] Ever so little.

Tan'tum (tān'tūm); **TĀN-'**, *n.* [From *Saint Anthony*.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* a. *S. Anthony*; — in various phrases; as, *Tan-tonny cross*, pouch, pig. See **TAN-TONY**, *FIG.* and **AN**.

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Tan'trik

diff (cf. OF. nom. tardis, fr. (assumed) LL. tardivus, fr. L. tardus slow.) 1. Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; not swift. "The tardy flight of time." Sandys. 2. Not being in season; late; also, dilatory; — opposed to prompt; as, to be tardy in one's payments.

The tardy plants in our cold orchards placed. Waller. 3. Unprepared; off guard; also, remis. Obs. Stang. Syn. Dilatory, tedious, reluctant. See SLOW. To take (one) tardy. See under TAKE, v. t.

tare (târ), n. [Cf. dial. tarefitch the wild vetch, and D. tarve wheat.] 1. In the Bible, a weed of grainfields, supposed to be the darnel. 2. Any of several vetches, esp. Vicia sativa and V. hirsuta, the latter also called tare vetch.

tare, n. [F. tare; cf. Fr., Sp., Pg., & It. tara; all fr. Ar. tarhab thrown away, removed, fr. tarah to reject, remove.] 1. Com. A deduction from the weight of goods and a container or vehicle, made in allowance for the weight of the cask, bag, or whatever contains the commodity and is weighed with it. Tare is actual or real when determined by actual weight of the container; average when estimated by the weight of a number of packages out of a large number of similar ones; customary when a uniform rate is established by custom; estimated tare, when fixed upon for any particular package by judging from the weight of other similar packages; supertare, when specially allowed in excess of the usual amount.

2. Chem. An empty vessel similar to one being used as a container, used to counterpoise any change in weight of the container due to temperature, moisture, etc.

tare and tret. A Allowances for weight of boxes or packages containing goods and for waste respectively. Obs. b Arith. A rule for computing such allowances.

tare, v. t.; TARED (târd); TAR'ING (târ'ing). To ascertain or mark the tare of; to weigh so as to determine the tare. tare, v. i. Wool Trade To yield top over noll (in a specified proportion or degree); as, this wool tares well.

Tar'en-tine (târ'ên-tîn; see -INE), a. [L. Tarentinus, fr. Tarentum; cf. Gr. Τάρων.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum, now Taranto, Italy. — n. An inhabitant of Tarentum.

target (târ'), n. [F. Cf. TARGET.] 1. A shield or target. See TARGET, n. 1. Archaic. Cursor Mundi.

2. Hence, defense; protection. Obs.

target (târ); Scol. târj; v. t.; TARGED (târdj); TARG'ING (târ'ing). [Cf. TARRÉ.] Scot. 1. To beat.

2. To cross-question; to harass with questions; also, to censure; to reprimand sharply.

3. To keep in order or under strict discipline. Scott.

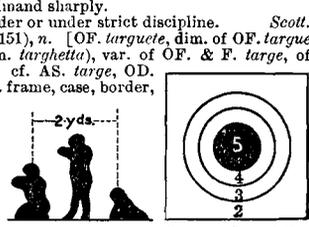
tar'get (târ'gêt; 151), n. [OF. targuete, dim. of OF. targue (cf. It. targu, dim. targhetta), var. of OF. & F. targue, of Teutonic origin; cf. AS. targ, OD. targie, G. zarge a frame, case, border, OHG. zarga, Icel. targa shield.]

1. A kind of small shield or buckler, esp. one of circular form.

2. A butt or mark to shoot at, as for practice, or to test the accuracy of a firearm or the force of a projectile. Hence: a A butt or mark fired at it to complete a score; as, he made a good target. b Mil. Anything that is fired at; as, the enemy's cavalry was the battery's target. c Fig., anything that is made the object of remarks, ridicule, criticisms, etc.; a butt; as, he was the unwitting target for their jeers.

3. Surv. The vane, or sliding sight, on a leveling staff.

4. Railroads. A day signal attached to a switch stand, indicating by its position (shape target), by its color (color target), by its color (color target), etc., whether the switch is open or closed. A position target is usually a single disk of metal (cf. SEMAPHORE); a shape target or a color target usually consists of two plates of different



1 High Target (4) with Switch Stand; 2-6 Other forms of Target.

southern United States, with pinkish white, racemose flowers, and bristly-hairy twigs.

tar'get-er (târ'gêt-er), n. One armed with a target or shield.

tar'get-lamp or lantern. Railroads. A lamp or lantern for use at a switch target.

target rod. See LEVELING ROD.

Tar'heel, n. A native of the North Carolina pine harrens; — a nickname. U. S.

tar'hood, n. Sailors collectively. Rare. Slang.

tar'ice (târ'is), n. sing. & pl. See TAR'ICE, n.

tar'ice, n. or Tar'ice (târ'is), n. A kind of gaiter used in the Sandwich Islands.

tar'icite, n. [OF. tardice; cf. Fr. & It. tardita.] A kind of transport vessel. See TARE, 2.

tar'ic vetch. See TARE, 2.

tar'ic flower. An ericaceous under herb (Bejaria racemosa) of the

shapes or colors set at right angles. The two features of shape and color are often combined. A blind target is a flat disk of metal, usually turned edgewise (the blind position) to indicate safety.

5. A thin cut; a slice; specif., of lamb, a piece consisting of the neck and breast joints. Eng.

6. A tassel or pendant; also, a shred; tatter. Obs. Scot.

Tar'gum (târ'gûm; Heb. târ-gûm), n.; pl. E. -gums (-gûnz), Heb. TAROMIM (târ'gûm-mîm). [Aramaic tar'gûm interpretation, fr. targem to interpret. Cf. TRUCHMAN; DRAGOMAN.] A translation or paraphrase of some portion of the Old Testament in the Aramaic of Judea (formerly often erroneously called Chaldee). Formerly called also Chaldee paraphrase. See VERSION. Among the important Tar'gums now extant are: For the Pentateuch, the Tar'gum of Onkelos or Babylonian Tar'gum on the Pentateuch; the Tar'gum of Jonathan (pseudo-Jonathan, or Jerusalem Tar'gum), a complete Tar'gum on the Pentateuch; the Tar'gum of Jonathan ben Uzziel, also called the Babylonian Tar'gum on the Prophets; for the Hagiographa, Tar'gums for Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Megilloth, and Chronicles. No Tar'gums have been found for Ezra, Nehemiah, or Daniel. — Tar'gum'ic (târ'gûm'ik), a.

Tar'gum'ist (târ'gûm'ist), n. The writer of a Tar'gum; one versed in the Tar'gums. — Tar'gum'ist'ic (-is'tik), a.

tar'iff (târ'if), n. [F. tarif; cf. Sp. & Pg. tarifa, It. tariffa; all fr. Ar. târif information, explanation, definition, fr. 'arafa, to know, to inform, explain.] 1. A schedule, system, or scheme of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported, esp. one on imports, as in the United States and Great Britain, which have no export duties. A tariff may be imposed solely for, and with reference to, the production of revenue (called a revenue tariff, or tariff for revenue), or for the artificial fostering of home industries (a protective tariff), or as a means of coercing foreign governments, as in case of retaliatory tariffs intended to compel the grant of reciprocity privileges. Cf. PROTECTION, 4; FREE TRADE. In United States history, the most important tariffs are: a The high protective tariff of 1828, called by its opponents the Tariff of Abominations, which led to the nullification movement. b The tariff of 1833, known as the Compromise Tariff, introduced as a compromise measure by Henry Clay, which provided for a graduated reduction of the duties year by year until 1842, when they should stand at 20 per cent as a horizontal rate. c The Walker Tariff of 1846, framed by Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, which modified the protective duties and grouped articles into various schedules at different rates, all the articles in each paying at the same rate. d The McKinley Act of 1890, which raised duties to a high point. e The Dingley Act of 1897 (repealing the Wilson Act of 1894, which had lowered duties in many cases to rates higher than under the McKinley Act). f The Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909, which showed some, but on the whole inconsiderable, reductions from the Dingley Act. g The Underwood Tariff of 1913, in which there are substantial reductions in a large number of duties.

2. The duty, or rate of duty, imposed in a tariff (sense 1); as, the tariff on wool; a tariff of two cents a pound.

3. Any schedule or system of rates, charges, etc.; as, a tariff of fees, or of railroad fares.

tar'iff, v. t.; TAR'IFFED (-ift); TAR'IFF-ING. 1. To make a list of duties on, as goods.

2. Numismatics. To list or schedule the tariff value of.

3. To effect or affect with a certain result by a tariff.

Tar'iv'i (târ-iv'i), n. [NL, fr. Galibi.] Bot. A genus of tropical American simaroubae shrubs or trees having old-pinnate leaves and small dioecious racemose flowers. See 2d MAJO.

tar'la-tan (târ'lâ-tân), n. A kind of thin, stiff, transparent muslin, used for dresses, caps, etc.

tar'n (târ'n), n. [ME. tærne, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. tjörn.] A small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (târ'nish), v. t.; TAR'NISHED (-nîst); TAR'NISH-ING. [F. ternir, fr. ternir dull, dim, of uncert. orig.; perh. of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. terni hidden, OS. derri, AS. derne, durme.] To diminish, dull, or destroy, the luster of; to sully; to soil or dull, esp. by or as by a change due to the action of the air, dust, dirt, etc.; as, to tarnish a metal; to tarnish one's reputation.

Syn. — Sully, stain, smirch, dim.

tar'nish, v. i. To lose luster; to become dull.

tar'nish, n. 1. Quality or state of being tarnished; stain; soil; blenish.

2. Min. Altered luster or surface color of a mineral due either to slight alteration or to a thin film of deposition.

tar'o (târ'o), n. [Tahitian and Maori.] a An araceous plant (Caladium coccolosa) cultivated throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstock, and in temperate regions (under the name caladium or elephant's ear) as a garden ornament. b The rootstock of this plant, a food staple in the Pacific islands. It is variously cooked, and in Hawaii is made into a fermented paste (poi).

tar'as, tar'ras. Vars. of TERRACE, TRASS.

tar'rayn. + TARTARINE, a silk.

tar're. + TARRER, an auger.

tar'ri. + TERRIER, an auger.

tar'ot (târ'ôt), n. [F. fr. It. tarocco.] A playing card, first used in Italy in the 14th century, having a grilled or checkered back. A pack had 78 cards, 22 being trumps (specif. tarots). Also, chiefly in pl., a game with such cards.

tar'pan (târ'pân), n. [Russ.] A dun-colored, small, swift, and hardy wild horse of the steppes of Central Asia.

tar'pan'lin (târ-pân'lin), n. [tar + pulling a covering, pull to cover. See PALL a covering.] 1. Canvas covered with tar, paint, or other waterproof composition, esp. when in a large sheet and used for covering the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, etc.; — often used attributively.

2. A hat or coat made of, or covered with, tarpaulin.

3. A sailor; a tar. Collog. Now Rare.

Tar'pe'ia (târ-pé'ya), n. [L.] In Roman legend, a maiden who betrayed the citadel to the Sabines for the promise of "what they wore on their arms," meaning their gold bracelets. They threw their shields on her and killed her.

Tar'pe'ian (yân), a. [L. Tarpeius, prop., pertaining to Tarpeia.] Pertaining to or designating a rock or peak of the Capitoline hill, Rome, from which condemned criminals were hurled. See SEVEN HILLS, TARPEIA; cf. BARATHRUM.

tar'pon (târ'pôn), n. A marine isopodous fish (Tarpon atlanticus) common on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and among the West Indies.

Its body is elongate and compressed, with very large scales, brilliantly silvery on the sides and belly. It reaches a length of about six feet and is a noted game fish. Its flesh is poor.

Tar'quin (târ'kwin), n. In Roman legend, one of a family to which belonged the fifth king (Lucius Tarquinius Priscus) and the seventh king (Lucius Tarquinius Superbus). In consequence of the misdeed of Sextus, son of the latter, the family was expelled from Rome. Cf. LUCRICK, 2.

Tar'quin'ish, a. Like Tarquin, the last king of ancient Rome; proud; haughty; overbearing.

tar'ra-gon (târ-râ-gôn), n. [Sp. taragona, Ar. tarhûn; perh. fr. Gr. δράκων a dragon; cf. L. dracunculus tarragon. Cf. DRAGON.] A European asteraceous plant (Artemisia dracunculoides) allied to wormwood; also, its aromatic herbage, used to season salads, flavor vinegars, pickles, etc.

tar'rock (târ'rik), n. [Greenlandic tatarok.] Brit. a A kittiwake gull before the first molt. b A tern.

tar'ry (târ'ri), a. [From Tar, n.] Of, covered with, or like, tar. — tar'ry fingers, thieving fingers. Chiefly Scot.

tar'ry (târ'ri), v. t.; TAR'RIED (-id); TAR'RY-ING. [ME. tarien to irritate, delay, hinder, AS. tergan, tergan, to provoke, irritate; akin to D. tergen, G. zergen; cf. Russ. dergat to pull, pluck. The word was perh. influenced by ME. targon to delay, OF. targier.] 1. To irritate; vex; also, to make weary; to fatigue. Obs.

2. To cause to tarry or stay; also, to defer. Obs.

3. To wait or stop for; as, to tarry a reply.

tar'ry, v. i. 1. To abide at or in a place; to stay; lodge; specif., to stay or rest in expectation; to wait.

Tarry all night, and wash your feet. Gen. xix. 2.

Tarry ye here for us, until we come again. Ex. xxiv. 14.

2. To put off going or coming; to delay; loiter.

Syn. — Abide, continue, lodge; wait, loiter.

tar'ry, n. Obs. or R. 1. Stay; stop; delay.

2. Sloth; laziness.

tar'sal (târ'sâl), a. Anat. & Zool. a Of or pert. to the tarsus. b Designating, or pertaining to, plates of dense connective tissue which serve to stiffen the eyelids of man and many animals. — n. A tarsal bone or cartilage.

tarsal cartilage, the tarsal plate of an eyelid. — t. gland, the Meibomian glands. — t. ligament, one of the short fibrous bands attached to the bone of the orbit and the ends of the tarsal plates of the eye. — t. test, a test of a curative disease of the edges of the eyelids; a kind of bleareye.

tar'si-er (târ-sî-er), n. [F. tarsier.] A peculiar nocturnal arboreal lemurine mammal (Tarsius spectrum) of the East Indies, about the size of a small squirrel. It has soft grayish brown fur, slender legs, a tufted tail, and very large goggle eyes. The fingers and toes have adhesive disks, and the proximal tarsal bones are very long.

tar'so (târ'sô), n. Combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the tarsus; as, tarsometatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sal (-mêt'â-târ'sâl), a. Anat. & Zool. a Of or pert. to the tarsus and metatarsus; as, tarsometatarsal articulations. b Of or pert. to the tarsometatarsus.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sus (-sûs), n. [NL.] The large bone of the Shank, or so-called tarsus, of a bird; also, the segment of the limb it supports. It consists of the fused metatarsal bones, united with the end of the distal tarsal elements.

tar'so-met'a-tar'sus (-sûs), n. [NL.] One of the bones or cartilages of the tarsus, esp. one of those articulating with the metatarsals.

tar'sal'gia (târ-sâl'jâ), n. [NL. + gâ, a pain.] Med. Pain in the tarsus, usually with flattening of the arch of the foot.

tarse (târ's), n. [OF.] A silken stuff, supposedly from Tarsary. Obs. [Palconus = TERCEL.]

tarse (târ's), n. [F. tarse.] A helmet rendering its wearer invisible. It is the Tarnkappe (see SHROUDED) of the old legends.

tar'sh (-ish), a. One that tarshes.

tar'sh-er (-er), n. One that tarshes.

tar'sh-ing (-ing), n. One that tarshes.

Good, foot; out, oil; chair; go, sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMD.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Tau-urt' (tâ'urt'), or Tho'u-er'is (thô'u-er'is), n. [Egypt. Tau-urt, in Gr. form Θωυρ'ις. Egypt. Relig. A goddess having the body and head of a hippopotamus, the hind quarters of a lion, and the tail of a crocodile. She was the wife of Set, and presided over the births of kings and gods, and was important in the underworld.]

Taurus (tô'rus), n.; gen. TAURI (-ri). [L., akin to Gr. τaurus, and E. steer. See STEER a young ox. 1. Astron. a zodiacal constellation, containing the Pleiades and Hyades; the Bull;—represented pictorially by a bull's fore quarters. b The second sign of the zodiac. See SIGN, n., 8. 2. Zool. Syn. of Bos.]

Taurus Pon'tia-tor'ski (pôn'yâ-tô'ski), or Pon'tia-tor'ski (tô'p'i-tô). [After Stanislas Ponia-towski, king of Poland.] Astron. A constellation, not generally recognized by astronomers, comprising stars belonging to Ophiuchus, near Aquila.

taut (tôt), a. [ME. toht tough, tight, firm, perh. orig. p. p. of ME. tozen. See row, v. t.] 1. Tough; firm; tight. Obs. 2. Chiefly Naut. Tight; tensely stretched; not slack. This churl, with belly stiff and taut. Chaucer 3. Snug; tidy; in neat and proper condition. Syn. — See TIGHT.

taut hand, Naut., a sailor's term for an officer who is severe in discipline. — t. helm, Naut., a weather helm.

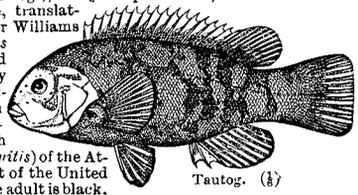
taut'en (tô't'en), v. t. & i. To make, or become, taut.

taut'o- (tô'tô-). Combining form from Greek ταυρό for ox, the same.

taut'o-chron (tô'tô-krôn), n. [tauto- + Gr. χρόνος time; cf. F. tauchroné.] Math. The curve down which the time of descent under gravity from every point to the lowest point is the same. It is a cycloid under a horizontal base, gravity being constant and resistance zero.

taut'o-chronous (tô'tô-krôn-ô's), a. Math. In the same time; having the properties of a tautochrone. — taut'o-chronism (-niz'm), n.

tautog' (tô'tôg'), n. [The pl. of taut, the American Indian name, translated by Roger Williams s h e e p ' s heads, and written by him t a u - t a u o g . An edible la-broid fish (Tautoga onitis) of the Atlantic coast of the United States. The adult is black, with greenish gray blotches. Called also blackfish.]



Tautog' (♂)

taut'o-log'ical (tô'tô-lôg'ik-âl), a. Using tautology; repetitious; as, a tautological expression. — taut'o-log'ical-ly, adv.

taut'o-lo-gist (tô'tô-lôg'ist), n. One who uses tautology.

taut'o-lo-gize (-jiz), v. i.; -GIZED (-jizd); -GIZING (-jiz'ing). To repeat the sense in other words.

taut'o-lo-gy (-ji), n.; pl. -GIES (-jiz). [L. tautologia, Gr. ταυτολογία; cf. F. tautologie.] Rhet. A repetition of the meaning in other words; needless repetition, as in "audible to the ear." "funeral obsequies."

Syn. — See REDUNDANCY.

tautomer-ism (tô'tô-er'iz'm), n. [tauto- + Gr μέρος part.] Chem. The condition, quality, or relation of isomeric substances which are capable, theoretically at least, of changing into each other. See ISOMERIC. — taut'o-mer'ic (tô'tô-mér'ik), a.

taut'o-ny (tô'tô-nim), n. [tauto- + Gr δύναμις, δύναμις, name.] Bot. & Zool. A binomial name in which the generic and specific names are alike, as *Tinca tinca*, the name of the European tench. — taut'o-ny'm'ic (-nim'ik), a. — taut'o-ny'm'y (-tô'tô-nim'i), n.

tavern (tâ'vēr'n), n. [ME. taverne, F. taverne, fr. L. taberna a hut, booth, tavern. Cf. TABERNACLE.] A house where wine or other liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; also, a house where travelers or other transient guests are accommodated with rooms and meals; an inn or hotel. Orig. designating a place open for the sale of liquors, tavern is often used, esp. in rural districts of the United States, practically as synonymous with hotel. Tavern . . . A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. Johnson

tavern'er (-ēr-nēr), n. [F. tavernier, L. tabernarius.] One who keeps or frequents a tavern. Archæol.

taw (tô), n. [Perh. because the point or line for beginning was orig. marked with a T, the Greek name, τὰν, of the

letter being used by schoolboys.] Colloq. & Dial. 1. A line or mark which schoolboys at marbles shoot. 2. A marble to be used as a shooter; also, a game at marbles. To bring, or come, to taw, to bring, or come, to the scratch. Colloq. & Dial.

taw (tô), v. t.; TAWED (tôd); TAW'ING. [ME. tawen (also tawen), AS. tawian to prepare; cf. D. tawen, Goth. tawa order, tawjan to do, E. tool. Cf. TEW to pound, root, to the coarse part of flax.] 1. To prepare or dress, as hemp by beating; to tew; hence, to beat; to scourge. Obs. or Scot. 2. To dress and prepare, as skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, etc., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other agents, to soften and bleach them. 3. To make hard or tough; to toughen. Obs. 4. To harass; to torment. Obs.

ta'wa (tâ'wa; colloq. tou'w), n. [Maori.] A handsome evergreen lauraceous tree (*Beilschmedtia tawa*) of New Zealand, with slender branches and graceful willowlike foliage. The white, straight-grained wood is used for buckets, casks, butter kegs, etc.

taw'dry (tô'dri), a.; TAW'DRI-ER (-dri-ēr); TAW'DRI-EST. [From Saint Audrey, or Etheldreda (a Latinized form), implying therefore, originally, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were sold, held on the saint's day, the 17th of October. The AS. form of the name is *Ethelþryð*; Audrey is perh. fr. an intermediate OF. form.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy; as, a tawdry dress; tawdry colors; tawdry verse. "Tawdry courtiers." Spectator.

Syn. — See GAUDY.

taw'dry, n.; pl. -DRIES (-dri:z). A piece of cheap finery or jewelry; sometimes, specif., a necklace or neck ribbon. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Drayton.

taw'ny (tô'ni), a.; -NI-ER (-ni-ēr); -NI-EST. [OF. tawé, tawé, F. tawé, p. p. of tanner to tan. See TAN, v. t. & n.; cf. TENNÉ.] 1. Of a dull yellowish brown color, like things held on the saint's day, the 17th of October. The AS. form of the name is *Ethelþryð*; Audrey is perh. fr. an intermediate OF. form.] Showy, without taste or elegance; cheap and gaudy; as, a tawdry dress; tawdry colors; tawdry verse. "Tawdry courtiers." Spectator.

Syn. — See DUSKY.

tawny bunting. = SNOWFLAKE, 2. Local, Eng. — t. eagle. A brownish eagle (*Aquila rapax*) with varied plumage and rufous feathers on the back, found in Africa and parts of Asia, and rarely in Europe. b A smaller allied species (*A. vulturina*) of the Indian Peninsula. — t. owl, a common owl (*Syrnium*, or *Strix, uloo*) of Europe and northern Africa, allied to the barred owl of America. It has no ear tufts, and the upper parts are reddish brown with blackish vermiculations. The under parts are buffy, streaked and barred with brown. — t. thrush, the veery.

tax (tâks), n. [ME. taxe, F. taxe, fr. *taxer* to tax, L. *taxare* to touch sharply, to feel, handle, to censure, value, estimate, fr. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch. See TANGENT; cf. TASK, TASTE.] 1. A charge, esp. a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; specif., a charge or burden, usually pecuniary, laid upon persons or property for public purposes; a forced contribution of wealth to meet the public needs of a government. For various forms of taxes, see DIRECT TAX; INCOME TAX; PROGRESSIVE TAX; DEATH DUTY; INHERITANCE TAX; SINGLE TAX; IMPÔT UNIQUE; CUSTOM, n., 5; EXCISE, 2; OCTROI, 2, a, etc.

2. A sum imposed or levied upon the members of a society to defray its expenses.

3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; as, a heavy tax on time, health, and strength.

4. Charge; reproach; censure. Obs. Clarendon.

5. A lesson to be learned; a task. Obs. Johnson.

Syn. — Impost, tribute, contribution, duty, toll, rate, assessment, demand, exaction, custom.

tax, v. t.; TAXED (tâkst); TAX'ING. [ME. taxen, F. *taxer*. See TAX, n. 1.] To place a value upon; to estimate the worth of. Obs. Wycliffe.

2. To assess with, or subject to the payment of, a tax or taxes; esp., to exact money from for the support of government; also, to lay any burden or demand upon; to task; as, to tax one's memory or strength.

3. Law. To assess, fix, or determine judicially, the amount of; as, to tax the costs of an action in court.

4. To charge; accuse; also, to censure;—often followed by *with*, rarely by *of*; as, to tax a man with a crime.

5. To charge as a price. *Slang* or *Dial.*, U. S.

tax'ing, v. t. To tax. Obs.

tax'ing, n. 1. Tawny color, or a tawny thing.

2. A bullfinch. *Dial. Eng.*

tax'ing, v. t. To shoot a marble, or to the mark for shooting. *Colloq.*

tax'ing, v. t. To chew; suck.

tax'a-ble (tâk'sâ-b'l), a. [Cf. OF. *taxabile*.] 1. Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. 2. Law. That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit; as, *taxable costs*.

—tax'a-ble'ty, n. —tax'a-ble-ness, n. —tax'a-bly, adv.

tax'a-ble, n. One that is liable to a tax.

Tax'a-ce-æ (tâk'sâ-sê-æ), n. pl. [NL. See TAXUS.] Bot. A family of coniferous trees and shrubs, the yew family, distinguished from the Pinacæ by dioecious flowers, commonly fleshy fruit, and an embryo with but two cotyledons. It embraces the genera *Taxus*, *Taxodium*, *Podocarpus*, *Cephalotaxus*, *Dacrydium*, and about 70 widely distributed species. — tax'a-ceous (-shês), a.

tax'a-tion (tâk'sâ-shiôn), n. [ME. *taxacion*, F. *taxation*, L. *taxatio* a valuing, estimation, fr. L. *taxare*. See TAX.] 1. Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes, as on the subjects of a state, by government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue by the imposition of compulsory contributions; also, a system of so raising revenue.

The term *taxation* covers every conceivable exaction which it is possible for a government to make, whether under the name of a tax, or under such names as rates, assessments, duties, imposts, excise, licenses, fees, tolls, etc. (Hylton v. U. S., 8 Dall. 171; 3 T. Rep. 11; Wheat, 419). Quick & Garrison.

2. Tax; sum imposed as a charge. Daniel.

3. Charge; accusation; scandal. Obs. Shak.

4. Law. Act of taxing or assessing, as a bill of costs.

tax'a-tion-al (-âl), a. Of or pertaining to taxation.

tax bond. A government bond made receivable in payment of taxes.

tax certificate. Law. The certificate issued to the purchaser of land at a tax sale certifying to the sale and the payment of the consideration therefor, and entitling the purchaser upon certain conditions and at a certain time thereafter to a deed or instrument of conveyance (called a *tax deed*) of the land, to be executed by the proper officer.

tax'er (tâk'sēr), n. [Cf. OF. *taxeur*.] 1. One who taxes. 2. One of two officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread and to see that the true gait of weights and measures is observed. *Cambr. Univ., Eng.*

tax'gather'er (tâk'sgâth-ēr-ēr), n. One who collects taxes or revenues. — tax'gather'ing, n.

tax'i-arch (tâk'si-ârk), n. [Gr. *τάξις*, *ταξιάρχης*; *τάξις* a division of an army (fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange, array); *ἀρχή* to rule.] Gr. *Antiq.* A military or naval officer commanding a certain division of varying size.

tax'i-cab' (tâk'si-kâb'), n. A cab fitted with a taximeter.

tax'i-der'mic (-dêr'mik), tax'i-der'mal (-dêr'mâl), a. Of or pert. to taxidermy.

tax'i-der'mist (tâk'si-dêr'mist), n. One skilled in, or one who practices, taxidermy.

tax'i-der'my (-mî), n. [Gr. *τάξις* an arranging, arrangement (fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange) + *δέρμα* a skin, fr. *δέρω* to skin. See TACTICS; TEAR, v. t.] The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals, esp. vertebrates, in lifelike form.

tax'im-e-ter (tâk-sim'ê-têr), n. Also *taximeter*, *taximeter*. [F. *taximètre*, *taxamètre*, or G. *taximeter*. See TAX; -METER.] 1. An instrument for use in a hired vehicle, as a motor cab, for automatically showing the fare due. 2. A taximeter cab; a taxicab.

tax'ine (tâk'sin; -sîn), a. Pert. to the yew; taxaceous.

tax'is (tâk'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *τάξις* a division or arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] 1. Surg. Manual reduction of a displaced part, as of a hernial tumor. 2. In technical uses, as in architecture, biology, grammar, etc., arrangement; order; ordonnance.

—tax'is (-tâk'sis), tax'y' (-tâk'sis). [Gr. *τάξις* arrangement, fr. *τάσσειν* to arrange.] Suffixes denoting an *arranging*, *arrangement*, *order*, as in *chemolaxis*, *homolaxis*, *phyllolary*.

tax'ite (tâk'sit), n. [From Gr. *τάξις* arrangement.] *Petrog.* A volcanic rock so crystallized as to appear clastic, and called specif. *ataxite* when of banded structure, and *ataxite* when it resembles a breccia. — tax'it'ic (-tâk'sit'ik), a.

tax list. The official schedule or list setting out the facts as to the taxable property or persons, or both, of a place.

Tax'o-di-um (tâk-sô'di-ûm), n. [NL. Cf. TAXUS; -OID.] Bot. A small genus of pinaceous trees having drooping branches, spirally arranged linear leaves, and globose cones with thick woody scales. *T. distichum* is the common bald cypress of the eastern United States. Also [L.], a tree of this genus.

tax'o-nom'ic (tâk'sô-nôm'ik), a. Pertaining to taxonomy; classificatory. — tax'o-nom'ic-al-ly (-i-kâl-i), adv.

tax'ing, v. t. To tax. Obs.

tax'ing, n. 1. Tawny color, or a tawny thing.

2. A bullfinch. *Dial. Eng.*

tax'ing, v. t. To shoot a marble, or to the mark for shooting. *Colloq.*

tax'ing, v. t. To chew; suck.

tax-on-o-mist (tāk-sōn'ō-mīst), *n.* One versed in taxonomy; a systematist.
tax-on-o-my (-mī), *n.* [Gr. *τάξις* an arrangement, order + *νόμος* a law.] Classification; esp., classification of animals and plants according to their natural relationships; also, the laws and principles of such classification.
taxpayer (tāk's/pā'ēr), *n.* One who pays a tax.
tax sale. A sale of property, usually at auction, for non-payment of taxes assessed against it.
tax title. The title acquired by one at a tax sale.
Taxus (tāk's/ās), *n.* [L., *taxus*; cf. Gr. *ταξός*.] *Bot.* A small genus of coniferous trees, of the *rafo*s. They belong to the family Taxaceae. They have stiff somewhat petioled linear leaves, spirally arranged, and a drupe-like fruit consisting of a fleshy disk inclosing the hard seed. See *YEW*.
Taylor's series (tā'lō'r/z). *Math.* The series which is the expansion of a function by Taylor's theorem.
Taylor's theorem. *Math.* A fundamental theorem (enounced by Brook Taylor, 1715) giving the rule for calculating by a power series the value of a function in the neighborhood of some point (representing an argument value or system of values) through the values of the function and its derivatives (supposed uniform and continuous) at the point. Its form is $f(x) = f(a) + \sum_{r=1}^{r=n-1} \frac{(x-a)^r}{r!} f^{(r)}(a) + R_n$;

commonly the remainder R_n is infinitesimal and n infinite.
Taylor-White process. *Metal.* A process (invented about 1899 by Frederick W. Taylor and Maunsel B. White) for giving toughness to self-hardening steels. The steel is heated almost to fusion, cooled to a temperature of from 700° to 850° C. in molten lead, further cooled in oil, reheated to between 370° and 670° C., and cooled in air.
tayra (tā'ra), *n.* [Galibi.] A long-tailed musteline mammal (*Galera barbata*) of South and Central America, allied to the grison. It resembles the North American fisher in size, but has short fur and is black with a grayish head.
tazza (tāt'sā), *n.* [It.] An ornamental cup or vase, or other receptacle, with a large flat shallow bowl, resting on a pedestal or pillar and often having handles.



Tazza.

T connection. *Elec.* The connection of two coils diagrammatically as a letter T, chiefly used as a connection for phasing transformers. When the three free ends are connected to a source of three-phase current, two-phase current may be derived from the secondary circuits. The reverse arrangement may be used to transform from two-phase to three-phase. — **T-con-nect'ed**, *n.*
tea (tē; the older tā (cf. GREAT) remained the accepted pron. until about 1750), *n.* [Chin. dial. cf. Chin. *ch'ā*: cf. F. *thé*. Cf. CHA.] 1. A theaceous shrub (*Thea sinensis*) cultivated from antiquity in China (where it is believed to be indigenous) and also grown in Japan, India, etc. It has lanceolate leaves and rather large fragrant white flowers. See *THEA*. 2. The prepared dried leaves of this plant, used exclusively in the preparation of a beverage. Its use was introduced into Europe late in the 16th or early in the 17th century. *Teas* are classed as *green* or *black*, according to color, flavor, and mode of preparation. The leaves for green tea are heated, or roasted slightly, in shallow pans over a wood fire, almost as soon as gathered, after which they are rolled with the hands upon a table, to decrease the moisture and to twist them, again roasted, and quickly dried. Those for black tea are spread out in the open air for some time, and then tossed with the hands until flaccid, roasted for a few minutes, and rolled; after exposure to the air for a few hours in a soft and moist state, they are finally dried slowly over a charcoal fire. The operation of roasting and rolling is sometimes repeated several times, until the leaves have become of the proper color. The following lists show the principal commercial varieties of tea. — *Green teas*: Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial Hyson, Gunpowder or Pearl, Twankay, *Black teas*: Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Congo or Congo, Oolong, *Others*: Fouchong, Bohea. No knowledge of tea appears to have reached Europe till after the establishment of intercourse between Portugal and China in 1517.
 2. An aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water, and taken hot or cold, with or without lemon or cream and sugar. It has stimulant and tonic properties, due to the alkaloid caffeine, and from the presence of tannin is also strongly astringent.
 3. Any of numerous other plants more or less remotely resembling tea in appearance or properties; also, an infusion



Tea Plant (*Thea sinensis*) Flowering Branch, and Fruit. (3)

prepared from their leaves and used medicinally or as a beverage; — commonly with qualifying adjective or attributive, as Abyssinian tea, Labrador tea, sage tea, etc.
 4. A light collation, usually late in the afternoon, at which tea is commonly served; hence, the evening meal, when dinner is in the middle of the day; also, an occasion, as a reception, at which tea is served.
tea of heaven, the dried leaves of a Japanese shrub (*Hydrangea thunbergii*).
tea ball. A perforated metal ball filled with tea leaves, submerged in boiling water to make tea.
teach'er/ry (tēch'ēr/y), *n.*; *pl.* -rīes (-rīz). The checkerberry *a. teach* (tēch), *v. t.*; *pret.* & *p. p.* TAUGHT (tōt); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEACHING. [ME. *techen*, *pret. taughte*, *lutte*, AS. *tēccan*, *pret. tēhte*, *tāhte*, *p. p. getēht*, *getāht*, to show, teach, akin to *tācn* token. See *TOKEN*.] 1. To show; guide; direct. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.
 2. To make to know how; to show how; hence, to school, train, or accustom to some action; as, to teach one to read. They have taught their tongue to speak lies. *Jer. ix. 3.*
 3. To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of, or to conduct through a course of studies; to give instruction to; as, to teach a child or a class.
 4. To impart the knowledge of; to instruct in the rules, principles, practice, or the like, of; to give lessons in; as, to teach Greek, music, morality, dancing.
 5. To make aware by information, instruction, experience, or the like; to instruct; tell; to cause to know; as, nature teaches a man when to eat; teach us the folly of worry.
Syn. — Instruct, inform; inculcate; tell, guide, counsel.
teach (tēch), *v. t.* To give instruction; to act as preceptor.
teach'a-ble (-ā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being taught; — said of a subject of instruction or of the learner; esp., apt or willing to learn; docile. — **teach'a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'i-tī), **teach'a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **teach'a-bly**, *adv.*
teache (tēch), *n.* [Cf. Amer. Sp. *tacha*, *tacho*.] *Sugar Manuf.* Any, esp. the last, of the series of boilers or evaporating pans.
teacher (tēch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who teaches, or instructs; esp., one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.
 2. One who instructs in religion; a preacher; sometimes, one who preaches without regular ordination.
tea chest. A small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet lead or tin, in which tea is imported from the countries of its growth, as China.
teach'ing, *n.* [AS. *tēcing*, *tēcing*.] The act or business of instructing; also, that which is taught; instruction. *Syn.* — See *INSTRUCTION*.
Teaching of the Twelve. — *DIDACHE*. See *AGOPYRPHA*.
teacup (tē'kūp), *n.* A cup for tea; also, a teacupful.
teacup'ful (-fūl), *n.*; *pl.* -FULS (-fūlz). As much as a teacup can hold; enough to fill a teacup. It is sometimes, for special purposes, estimated as about four fluid ounces.
teak (tēk), *n.* [Malayalam & Tamil *tēkku*.] A tall East Indian verbenaceous timber tree (*Tectona grandis*) having large entire leaves which yield a red dye; also, its hard, strong, durable yellowish brown wood, used for shipbuilding, etc. It is exported from it in use medicinally and also in various forms.
teak of New South Wales, the Australian teak *Endiandra glauca*.
teak'et/le (tē'kēt/le), *n.* A kettle, usually with a handle and spout, for boiling water for tea, coffee, etc.
teal (tē), *n.* [ME. *tele*; cf. D. *teling*, *taling*.] A any of certain small short-necked river ducks of the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, esp., in Europe, the green-winged teal *N. crecca* (see *GREENWING*). The garganey and the American green-winged teal are other well-known species. The blue-winged teal (*Q. discors*) and cinnamon teal (*Q. cyanoptera*) of America (the latter confined in North America to the West, and distinguished by the deep chestnut head and under parts of the male), are allies of the garganey, and have a light blue area on the fore part of the wing. B. Any of certain other small wild ducks, as *Aythya novae-zealandiae* of New Zealand and *Stictonetta nevosa* of Australia.
team (tēm), *n.* [ME. *tem*, *team*, AS. *tēam*, offspring, progeny, family, a line of animals harnessed together (in this sense also the kindred AS. *getīme*); akin to D. *tōom* a

measure. *Chine*.
T rank. See *T. a*.
T. D. A clay pipe; — so called from the initials, prob. of the maker, stamped on many of them. *Colling. L. S.* [TIE; TO; TE; THE; DRAW; THE; THY; TIE; THER; PRON. THER; CHEM. [without period.] TELLURIUM. [GNEICER.] T. E. *Abbr.* Topographical En-tail. n. r. t. To partake of, or entertain with, tea (the beverage or the meal). *Collon*.
tea blight. = MOCOTTO BLIGHT.
tea bread. Sweetened bread or buns to be eaten with tea.
tea broom. Tea tree. [with tea. tea c. s. k. A kind of cake served tea c. s. k. l. Teachable. *Ref. Sp.* teach'er-ess, *n.* A female teacher. *Rare*.
teach'er-ess, *a.* See *LESS*.
teach'er-ship, *n.* See *SHIP*.
teachers' institute. See *INSTRUMENT*, *n.* 3. c.
teach'less, *a.* Not teachable. *R.*
teach'ment, *n.* Instruction; teaching. *Obs.*
teach'ing (*dialect*, tēch'ī). *Obs.* or

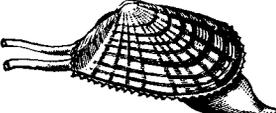
bridle, LG. *tōom* progeny, team, bridle, G. *zaum* a bridle, *zeugen* to beget, Icel. *taumr* a rein, bridle, Dan. *lønne*, Sw. *töm*, and also to E. *to* to drag, *tug* to draw. See *RUO*; cf. *TEAM* to bear.] 1. Progeny; issue; race. *Obs.*
 2. A group or brood of young animals, esp. of ducks. *Dryden*.
 3. A number of animals moving together.
 4. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to the same vehicle, as to a coach, wagon, sled, or to the same plow or other implement. Hence, often, the animals with their harness and attached vehicle; also, in popular use and in statutes, esp. those exempting from sale on execution, a single animal (as well as two or more) used for labor and service, often with harness and vehicle (if any).
A team of dolphins. *Spenser*.
 5. Erroneously, a wagon, carriage, or other vehicle, as in *horse and team*.
 6. A number of persons associated together in any work; esp., a number of persons selected to contend on one side in a match, as in cricket, football, rowing, a debate, etc.
 7. *O. Eng. Law.* A vouching to warranty; also, a right or franchise of holding a court into which foreigners, or persons out of the jurisdiction, may be vouching as warrantors, as where a purchaser vouches his seller as warrantor to prove that the goods were not stolen.
team (tēm), *v. t.*; **TEAMED** (tēmd); **TEAM'ING**. To engage in the occupation of driving a team, as in conveying or hauling lumber, goods, etc.; to be a teamster.
team, *v. t.* 1. To make a team of; to yoke or join in a team; as, to team horses.
 2. To convey or haul with a team; as, to team lumber.
 3. To let out (work under a contract) to a subcontractor to be done by his teams, or gangs, of laborers. *Can't*.
team'ing, *n.* 1. The act or occupation of driving a team, or of hauling or carrying with a team.
 2. Work done by a number of workmen each doing a clearly defined portion; sometimes, *Manuf. Cont.* work given to a contractor employing men so working; also, the system of giving work to such a contractor to be so done.
tea mite. Any of several mites which infest and injure the tea plant, as the yellow tea mite (*Acarus tyansucens*) and the five-legged tea mite (*Typhlodromus carinatus*).
team'work (tēm'wūrk'), *n.* 1. Work done with a team, as distinguished from that done by personal labor.
 2. Work done by a number of associates, usually each doing a clearly defined portion, but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole; as, the *team-work* of a football eleven or a gun crew.
 Is the *teamwork* system employed, or does one workman make the whole ciger?
tea party (tē'pā'ty), *n.* A social gathering at which tea is served.
tea'pot (tē'pōt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.
tea'poy (tē'pōi; tē'pōi'), *n.* [Hind. *tīpāi*; Hind. *tīn* three + *Per. pāe* foot.] Orig., an ornamental stand with three legs; hence, esp., such a stand for a tea service.
tear (tēr), *n.* [ME. *ter*, *tere*, *tear*, AS. *tēar*, *tēaher*, *tēher*; skin to G. *zähre*, OHG. *zahar*, OFries. & Icel. *tār*, Sw. *tär*, Dan. *taare*, Goth. *taar*, Oid. *dēr*, W. *drag*, OW. *dacr*, L. *lacrima*, *lacruma*, for Oid. *dacruma*, Gr. *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυον*. Cf. *LACHRYMOS*.] 1. *Physiol.* A drop of the limpid saline fluid secreted, normally in small amount, by the lacrimal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids; to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. Ordinarily the secretion passes through the lacrimal duct into the nose, but when profuse it overflows the lids.
 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid transparent tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.
 3. An expression of grief; a lament. *Rare*. "Some melodious tear." *Milton*.
 4. *Glass Manuf.* A partially vitrified bit of clay in glass.
tear of St. Lawrence, the Persian shower of meteors, seen every year in or about the eve of St. Lawrence, August 9th. — *t.* of wine, drops which form and roll down a glass above the surface of strong wine. The phenomenon is due to the evaporation of alcohol from the surface layer, which, becoming more watery, increases in surface tension and creeps up the sides until its weight causes it to break.
tear (tār), *v. t.*; *pret.* TORE (tōr; 201), *Obs.* TARE (tār); *p. p.* TORN (tōrn; 201); *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* TEARING. [ME. *teran*, AS. *teran*; akin to OS. *farterian* to destroy, D. *leren* to consume, G. *zerren* to pull, to tear, *zerhen* to consume, Icel. *tera*, Goth. *gataivan* to destroy, Lith. *dirti* to flay, Russ. *dral* to pull, to tear, Gr. *dēpein* to flay, Skr. *dar* to burst. Cf. *EPIDERMIS*.] 1. To separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend; to make a rent or rents in; as, to tear cloth; also, to lacerate; as, to tear the skin. *Shak*.
 2. Hence, fig., to divide by violent measures; to disrupt; to rend; as, a nation torn by factions; a mind torn by doubts; also, to wound sharply; as, a heart torn with grief.
 3. To make, effect, or the like, by or as by tearing; as, to tear a hole in cloth; to tear a way through a wall.
 4. To remove by force; to drag violently; to wrench; as, a child torn from his home; to tear out one's eyes.

choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary result of the greatest good. Cf. *TYLERISM*. — **Taylor's** (tā'lō'r/z) (tā), *n.* **taym**, + **TIME**.
tay'saam (tā'sām'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tai-sā'm*.] A Chinese rice cake of medium grade obtained in Canton province.
taythe, + **TITHE**.
ta-zel (tā'zēl'), + **TEASEL**.
ta-zel'ka (tā-zēl'kā), *n.* Also *tazera*. [Ar. *tā'ziya* mourning for the dead. *Abbr.* *Tierec*.] = **TABUT**.
taz'zle, + **TRASEL**. [T. a. Tb. *Abbr.* *Trasel*.] Curdled milk. *Dial.*
teyl, + **TAIL**.
taylor, + **TAILOR**.
taylors, + **TAILORS**.
Taylorism (tā'lō'r/z'm), *n.* *Theol.* The doctrinal system of Nathaniel William Taylor (1781-1858), professor of theology in New Haven, Conn., 1822-34, whose distinctive tenets were that man has the power of contrary choice, that virtue is the

choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary result of the greatest good. Cf. *TYLERISM*. — **Taylor's** (tā'lō'r/z) (tā), *n.* **taym**, + **TIME**.
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choice of the highest good of the universe, and that sin is not a propagated essential property of the human soul, nor the necessary result of the greatest good. Cf. *TYLERISM*. — **Taylor's** (tā'lō'r/z) (tā), *n.* **taym**, + **TIME**.
tay'saam (tā'sām'), *n.* [Chin. (Cantonese) *tai-sā'm*.] A Chinese rice cake of medium grade obtained in Canton province.
taythe, + **TITHE**.
ta-zel (tā'zēl'), + **TEASEL**.
ta-zel'ka (tā-zēl'kā), *n.* Also *tazera*. [Ar. *tā'ziya* mourning for the dead. *Abbr.* *Tierec*.] = **TABUT**.
taz'zle, + **TRASEL**. [T. a. Tb. *Abbr.* *Trasel*.] Curdled milk. *Dial.*
teyl, + **TAIL**.
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Telljma (tē-ljōmā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τελλίμα a kind of shellfish.] Zool. A genus of marine bivalve mollusks having the siphons long and separate, and the foot and labial palpi very large. The shell is thin, delicate, and often handsomely colored. The genus is the type of a family, Tellinifera (tē-ljō-fē-rā), and of an extensive suborder, Tellinifera (tē-ljō-fē-rā), a. — telljma/cean (shōn), a. & n. — telljma/ceous (shōn), a. — telljma/noid (tē-ljō-nōid), a.



Tellina (T. donacina).

telljma/ing (tē-ljō-mā-īng), p. a. Operating with effect; effective; as, a telling speech. — telljma-ly, adv. Syn. — See PERTINENT.

telljma/le (tē-ljō-mā-lē), n. 1. One who officiously gives information of the private concerns of others; one who tells what should be withheld; a talebearer; informer. 2. A thing that serves to disclose something or give information; a hint or indication.

3. Music. A movable piece of ivory, lead, or other material, connected with the bellows of an organ, that gives notice, by its position, of the available wind supply. 4. Naut. A mechanical attachment to the steering wheel, which shows the position of the helm, or rudder. b A compass in the cabin where the captain can see it. 5. A tattler (bird).

6. A device to indicate or record something, esp. to keep a check on employees, as factory hands, drivers, check takers, etc.; esp., a clock to register the time of arrival and departure of work people or of a watchman on his rounds.

7. Railroad. Any device serving as a warning; as: a A row of long strips hung from a bar over the tracks to warn freight brakemen of their approach to a low overhead bridge. b A low fender or the like placed near a hole in the permanent way to warn trackwalkers and others of it. 8. Plumbing. A small overflow pipe indicating by dripping when a tank or cistern is full.

9. Rackets, Squash, etc. A strip, usually of wood or metal, on the front wall of the court to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground, over which the ball must be hit.

telljma/le. a. 1. Officiously telling what one should hold secret or in confidence; informing; talebearing. 2. Disclosing or indicating something of a private nature; betraying. "A telltale blush." Poe. 3. Designating any of various devices for giving warning, keeping a watch or record, etc.; as, a telltale pipe, clock.

telljma/rate (tē-ljō-mā-rāt), n. [See TELLURIUM.] Chem. A salt of telluric acid.

telljma/ret/ed (tē-ljō-mā-rēt-ēd), a. Chem. Combined or impregnated with tellurium; tellurized; as, tellurized hydrogen (hydrogen telluride, H₂Te). Obsolete.

telljma/hy/drlic (tē-ljō-mā-hī-drīk), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, or designating, a weak acid, hydrogen telluride, H₂Te.

telljma/rī-an (tē-ljō-mā-rī-ān), a. [L. tellus, -uris, the earth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the earth.

telljma/rī-an, n. 1. A dweller on the earth. De Quincy. 2. Also tellurion. An apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis, the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination, etc.

telljma/rī-ōn (tē-ljō-mā-rī-ōn), a. [L. tellus, -uris, the earth.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; proceeding from the earth. Amid these hot, telluric flames. Carlyle. 2. Chem. Of, pert. to, or containing, tellurium; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence than in the tellurous compounds.

telljma/rī-ōn, n. 1. A salt of telluric acid. 2. Min. Native tellurium dioxide, TeO₂, occurring sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals.

telljma/rī-ōn, n. [NL., fr. L. tellus, -uris, the earth.] Chem. A rare element analogous to sulphur and selenium, occasionally native as a crystalline substance of tin-white metallic luster (sp. gr. 6.27), but usually combined with metals, as with gold and silver in sylvanite. It may be obtained by precipitation as a dark amorphous powder. Symbol, Te; at. wt., 127.5.

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who received and nourished the sown seed. Her special feast was the Fordicidia, April 15, although she was worshipped at other times along with Ceres. See CERES.

tel'o-blast (tē-lō-blast), n. [Gr. τέλος end + -blast.] Embryol. One of the large cells which produce lines of smaller cells at the growing end of many embryos, as those of many annelids. — tel'o-blast'ic (-blast'īk), a.

tel'o-dy-nam'ic (tē-lō-dī-nām'īk; -dī-nām'īk), a. [tele- + dynamic.] Relating to the transmission of power to a distance, specif. by a system of ropes or cables and pulleys.

tel'o-lec'thal (tē-lō-lēk'thāl), a. [Gr. τέλος end + λέκθος yolk.] Embryol. Designating a type of egg in which the food yolk is mainly at one pole. Cf. CENTROLECTHAL.

Te-lo-pe'a (tē-lō-pē-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τελοπέος seen from afar.] Bot. A genus of Australian prostrate shrubs notable for their beautiful scarlet tetramerous flowers, which have a common involucre at the base of the clusters, and are followed by capsules with winged seeds. T. speciosissima is the native tulip. See WABATAH, Illust.

tel'o-phase (tē-lō-fāz), n. [Gr. τέλος end + phase.] Biol. The final stage of mitosis, in which the entire cell divides and the new nuclei are formed.

te-lo'tro-cha (tē-lō-trō-khā), n.; pl. -chae (-kē) [NL.; Gr. τέλος complete + τροχός wheel.] Zool. The larva of certain annelids having a preoral and a posterior cirlet of cilia. — te-lo'tro-chal (-kāl), a. — te-lo'tro-chous (-kōs), a.

tel'o-type (tē-lō-tīp), n. [tele- + type.] A printing telegraph; also, an automatically printed telegram.

tel'phor (tē-lfēr), n. Also tel'fer. [Used instead of telephone, to avoid confusion with telephone; fr. Gr. τήλε far, far off + φέρω to bear.] A light car suspended from, and running on, aerial cables, esp. one automatically propelled by electricity. See TELEPHAGE.

tel'phor-age (-āj), n. Also tel'fer-age. [telpher + -age.] Any system of automatic electric transportation; esp., an automatic electric system in which the cars are hung from, and run on, wire cables suspended in the air; hence, any similar system operated by other than electric power.

tel'son (tē-lsōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τέλαρον a boundary, limit.] Zool. The terminal segment or appendage at the end of the abdomen of Crustacea and some other arthropods. In lobsters it forms the middle lobe of the tail.

Tel'u-gu (tē-lū-gō), n. 1. A Dravidian language of east central India, spoken by over twenty million people. The language is euphonic, every word ending in a vowel, and employs an alphabet essentially the same as the Kanarese, the characters consisting of graceful curves suitable for palm-leaf writing. See DRVIDO-MUNDA. Telugu, as a vernacular, is more widely spread than Tamil. It occupies practically the whole of the east of the peninsula till it meets Tamil on the south. Census of India, 1911.

2. A Dravidian of Telugu speech.

Tel'u-gu, a. Of or pert. to the Telugus or Telugu.

tem'er-ar'ious (tēm-ēr-ā-rī-ōs; -ī-s), a. [L. temerarius. See TEMERITY.] Unreasonably venturesome; rash; headstrong; audacious; reckless; heedless. — tem'er-ar'ious-ly, adv. — tem'er-ar'ious-ness, n.

tem'er-ity (tēm-ēr-ī-tī), n. [L. temeritas, fr. temere by chance, rashly, prop. orig. in the dark, and akin to Skr. tamas darkness = cf. temerité.] Unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness.

Syn. — Heedlessness, venturesomeness. See RASHNESS.

tem'no-spon'dy-lous (tēm-nō-spōn'dī-lōs), a. [Gr. τέμνω to cut + σπόνδυλος vertebra.] Zool. & Paleont. A Rachitommia. b Of or pertaining to a group (Tem'no-spon'dy-lid) of stegocephalians having some of the vertebrae rachitommous. Eryops, Cricolus and Archeogonias are genera included in the group as ordinarily limited.

Tem'pe'an (tēm-pē-ān), a. Of, pert. to, or resembling, Tempe, a valley in Thessaly, celebrated by Greek poets for its beauty; hence, beautiful, charming.

tem'per (tēm-pēr), v. t.; TEM'PERED (-pērd); TEM'PER-ING. [AS. temprian, prop. influenced by OF. tempier, F. tempérer; cf. also F. tempier to dip, to soak, to temper (steel); all fr. L. temperare, akin to tempore time. Cf. TEMPORAL, DISTEMPER, TAMPER.] 1. To mingle in due proportion; to prepare by combining; to compound; blend. Obs. or Archaic. "To temper poisons." Shak. 2. To regulate, esp. by moderating; to qualify, as to an ingredient; hence, to soften; to mollify; assuage; as, to temper justice with mercy; to temper one's ecstasy. To shorn lambs, like me, every wind is tempered. R. H. Davis. 3. To fit together; to adjust; accommodate. Now Rare. Thy sustenance . . . serving to the appetite of the eater, tempered itself to every man's liking. Wisdom xvi. 21. 4. To moisten to a proper consistency and stir thoroughly, as clay for making brick, loam for molding, etc. 5. Music. To adjust, as the pitch in the mathematical scale to that of the scale in actual use; to tune (tones or intervals) to a modified scale. See TEMPERAMENT, 5. 6. To govern; manage. Obs. A Latinism.

7. Metal, etc. To bring (steel, glass, or the like) to a proper degree of hardness and toughness. Steel that has been hardened by high heating and sudden cooling, as by plunging into water, usually requires to be gently reheated to a degree depending on its proposed use, and it is this latter process (called also drawing the temper) that is tempering in the strict sense, although the word is loosely applied to the combined hardening and reheating. The colors assumed by a smooth surface as a result of the re-

tem'per-able (tēm-pēr-ā-b'l), a. 1. Temperate; mild. Obs. 2. Capable of being tempered.

tem'per-a-bil'ity (-bīl'ī-tī), n.

tem'per-a-ment (-mēt), n. [L. temperamentum a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament; cf. F. temperament. See TEMPER, v. t.] 1. Internal constitution; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts. The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament. Sir M. Hale. 2. In ancient physiology, the relative proportions of the elements, dry, moist, hot, and cold, constituting the body; the state of the body as regards these proportions, esp. as affected by their relative quantities. Hence, also in modern usage, the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual; as, the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric (or bilious), or melancholic temperament denoting types formerly believed to be due to the preponderance of one or other of these humors. See the adjectives, and humor, n. 2. 3. Act of tempering, or modifying; adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, or the like; also, the means of such adjustment or the adjustment itself. Wholesome temperaments of the rashness of popular assemblies. Sir J. Mackintosh. 4. Temperature. Obs. Locke. 5. Music. The system or process of slightly modifying the intervals of the pure scale (see 6th SCALE, 3 a) so as to admit of modulations without the use of an inconveniently large number of distinctions in pitch. A series of pure scales

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heating are due to thin films of oxide, and correspond to definite temperatures, as follows: very pale yellow, 430° F.; pale straw, 450°; yellow, 470°; brownish, 490°; purple brown, 510°; purple, 530°; bright blue, 550°; darker blue, 560°; very dark blue, 600°. The reheating temperature for various articles is given as: razors, 450° F.; shears and scissors, 450°; woodworking tools, 500°; swords and springs, 570°; blades, 600°. See TEMPER, n. ANNEAL, v. t. 2. Thus steel is in its hardest and most brittle state when hardened; in its softest and toughest when annealed; and in an intermediate condition when tempered. Int. Encyc.

8. Sugar Manuf. To treat (juice) with lime in clarifying. 9. Of wheat, to moisten to secure the best grinding. 10. Glass Manuf. To anneal or toughen (glass). 11. Leather Manuf. To make uniformly moist and soft. Syn. — Soften, mollify, assuage, soothe, calm.

tem'pered lead (léd), a lead alloy containing about 1.3 per cent of sodium with a small quantity of antimony and tin. It is harder than lead, and may be rolled into thin sheets. tem'per (tēm-pēr), v. t. 1. To accord; agree. Obs. Shak. 2. To have or get a proper or desired state or quality; esp., to grow soft and pliable. I have him already tempering between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him. Shack.

tem'per, n. 1. State of any compound substance resulting from the mixture of ingredients; mixture, esp. due to just mixture of different qualities; as, the temper of mortar. 2. Constitution of body; temperament; in old writers, the mixture or relative proportion of the four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy. Obs. 3. Disposition or frame of mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; as, a calm or fiery temper. The consequents of a certain ethical temper. J. H. Newman. 4. Calmness of mind; equanimity; composure. Obs. or Archaic, exc. in the phrases, to keep or lose one's temper. To fall with dignity, with temper rise. Pope.

5. Heat of mind or passion; irritation; proneness to anger, or the like; as, to display temper. 6. Middle state or course; mean; medium. Obs. or R. The perfect lawyer is a just temper between the mere man of theory . . . and the mere man of business. Macaulay. 7. The state of a metal or other substance, esp. as to its hardness and toughness. Among steel makers the word refers to the carbon content of the steel, which affects its hardening properties; among steel users it refers to the actual physical state of the metal as shown by its color in tempering. The two senses are contrasted in the table below (see also TEMPER, v. t., 7). Steel makers use also

the following nomenclature: razor temper (about 150 carbon); saw-file temper (140); tool temper (125); spindle temper (112.5); chisel temper (100); set temper (87.5); die temper (75). 8. A substance added to or mixed with something else to modify its properties. Specif.: a Sugar Manuf. Lime or other substance used in clarifying the juice. b An alloy of lead and arsenic added to lead in making shot metal. c An alloy of two parts of tin and one of lead, used for pewter. d An alloy of zinc and nickel used for mixing with copper and brass in making German silver. Syn. — Temperament, humor, mood. See DISPOSITION, out of temper, not in good temper; irritated; angry. || tem'pe-ra (tēm-pē-rā), n. [It.] Paint. A mode or process of painting; distemper. See 4th DISTEMPER.

tem'per-a-ble (tēm-pēr-ā-b'l), a. 1. Temperate; mild. Obs. 2. Capable of being tempered.

tem'per-a-bil'ity (-bīl'ī-tī), n.

tem'per-a-ment (-mēt), n. [L. temperamentum a mixing in due proportion, proper measure, temperament; cf. F. temperament. See TEMPER, v. t.] 1. Internal constitution; state with respect to the relative proportion of different qualities, or constituent parts. The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and temperament. Sir M. Hale. 2. In ancient physiology, the relative proportions of the elements, dry, moist, hot, and

tem-po-ri-za'tion (tĕm'pō-rī-zā'shŭn; -rī-zā'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. *temporisation*.] a Act of temporizing. b Timeserving. Rare.

tem-po-ri-ze (tĕm'pō-rī-zē), v. i. TEM'PO-RIZED (-rīzd); TEM'PO-RIZING (-rīz'ing). [F. *temporiser*.] See TEMPORAL of time.] 1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield, in reality or ostensibly and temporarily, to the current of opinion, circumstances, a demand, or the like; also, to trim, as between parties; as, he dared not refuse, but could not comply fully, so he temporized. 2. To delay; procrastinate. Now Rare. Bacon. 3. To negotiate; parley. Obs. Shak.

tem-po-ro (tĕm'pō-rō), n. [See TEMPLE, of the head.] Combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the temple, or temporal bone or region; as, *temporo-facial*. [F.] The reference "See TEMPORO," is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *temporo-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

tempt (tĕmpt), v. t. TEMPTED; TEMPTING. [ME. *templen*, *templen*, fr. OF. *templier*, better *templier*, F. *templier*, fr. L. *templare*, better *templare*, to handle, feel, attack, try, test, urge, freq. fr. *templere*, *templum* and *templum*, to stretch. See THIN; cf. ATTEMPT, TEND, TAUNT, TENT a pavilion, TENT to probe.] 1. To put to trial; to prove; test; try. Archde. God did tempt Abraham Gen xxii. 1. *Tempt not the brave and needy to despair.* Dryden. 2. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil; to entice to what is wrong by promise of pleasure or gain; to seduce. Every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust, and enticed. James i. 14. 3. To provoke, as anger or a person to anger. Ye shall not tempt the Lord your God. Deut vi. 16 5. To endeavor to accomplish or reach; to attempt. Obs. Syn. — Entice, allure, attract, decoy, seduce.

tempta'tion (tĕmptā'shŭn), n. [OF. *temptation*, *temptation*, L. *temptatio*.] 1. A testing; trial. Archde. 2. Act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction. 3. State of being tempted, or enticed to evil. Luke xi. 4. That which tempts; an inducement; an allurements, esp. to something evil, without a guilty crown; Dare to tempt, without a guilty crown; View it, and lay the bright temptation down. Dryden. **tempt'er** (tĕmpt'ēr), n. One who tempts or entices; esp., [cap.], with the, the Devil, as the great enticer to evil. So glozed the Tempter, and his proem tenn. Milton. **tempting**, p. a. Adapted to entice or allure; as, *tempting pleasures*. — **tempting-ly**, adv. — **tempting-ness**, n. **temptress** (tĕmpt'rĕs), n. A woman who tempts.

ten (tĕn), a. [AS. *tēn*, *tēn*, *tēn*; akin to OFries. *tian*, OS. *tehan*, D. *ten*, G. *zehn*, OHG. *zeha*, Icel. *tju*, Sw. *ti*, Dan. *ti*, Goth. *taihun*, Lith. *deszinti*, Russ. *desyat*, W. deg. Ir. & Gael. *deich*, L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Skr. *daśan*.] 1. Ten (as in twenty, thirty, etc.). — TEN. Cf. DEAN, DECADE, DECIMAL, DECEMBER, EIGHTEEN, EIGHTY, THREES, TITHES.] One more than nine; twice five.

Ten is often used, indefinitely, for several, many, or like words; as, I had ten times rather.

Ten Canons or Tables. See AMMONIAN TAB. — **Ten Commandments**. a The Decalogue, or summary of God's commands, given to Moses at Mount Sinai (Ex. xx.). b [C. a.] The ten fingers or finger nails (esp. a woman's) or marks scratched by them. Archde. or Obs. *Slang*. — **Ten-headed type** (chald). See LITHOGRAPHIC. — **Ten Words, Bib.**, the Ten Commandments.

ten (tĕn), n. 1. The number greater by one than nine; the sum of five and five; ten units or objects. 2. A symbol representing ten units, as 10, x, or X. 3. A playing card having ten spots. 4. Ten o'clock.

ten-a-ble (tĕn'ā-b'l; obs. or rare, tĕn'ā-), a. [F. *tenable*, fr. *tenir* to hold, L. *tenere*.] See THIN; cf. CONTINUE, CONTINENT, ENTERTAIN, MAINTAIN, TENANT, TENET.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as against an assailant or objector, or against attempts to take or possess; as, *tenable fortress*; *tenable argument or cause*. — **ten-a-ble-ness**, n. — **ten-a-ble**, adv.

ten-a-ble (tĕn'ā-), n. F. *tenace* tenacious, demurer *tenace* to hold the best and third-best cards and take both tricks, the adversary having to lead. See TENACIOUS.] *Whist*. Originally, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third-best cards of a suit led; now, this combination of cards (*major tenace*), or the combination of second-best and fourth-best cards (*minor tenace*), or of best and fourth-best cards (*vice tenace*), held by any hand.

ten-a-cious (tĕ-nā'shŭs), a. [L. *tenax*, *acis*, fr. *tenere* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. TENACE.] 1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; — commonly used with of a, men *tenacious* of their rights; hence, holding stoutly to one's opinion, purpose, etc. 2. Apt to retain; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory. 3. Niggardly; closefisted; miserly. Obs. 4. Having parts apt to adhere to each other; cohesive; tough; as, steel is a *tenacious* metal. 5. Apt to adhere to another substance; glutinous; viscous; sticking; adhesive. "Tenacious clay." Cowper. Syn. — TENACIOUS, PERTINACIOUS. TENACIOUS may apply either to persons or to things, PERTINACIOUS, to persons or personal qualities only. *Tenacious* implies retentiveness or aptness to adhere; *pertinacious* suggests doggedness, and (sometimes annoying) persistence; as, "the *tenacious* grasp of a falcon" (Scott); "He seemed to hold on to life

by a single thread only, but that thread was very *tenacious*" (Mr. Arnold); "*tenacious* of his opinions" (Hastill); "*tenacious* beggar, *tenacious* as a mosquito." See OBSTINATE.

— **ten-a-cious-ly**, adv. — **ten-a-cious-ness**, n.

te-na-c'i-ty (tĕ-nā'si-ti), n. [L. *tenacitas*; cf. F. *tenacité*.] See TENACIOUS.] 1. Quality or state of being tenacious; as, *tenacity* of memory; *tenacity* of purpose. 2. Physics. Resistance to rupture; cohesiveness; — distinguished from *brilliance*, *fragility*, *mobility*, etc. Specif., the greatest longitudinal strength a substance can bear without tearing asunder, usually expressed with reference to a unit area of the cross section, as the number of pounds per square inch, or kilograms per square centimeter, necessary to produce rupture. The relative tenacities of different metals are stated to be approximately: lead, 1; tin, 1.3; zinc, 2; aluminum, 10; wrought iron, 12-20; cast iron, 7-12; wrought iron, 20-40; steel, 40-100. According to the manner in which the external force acts, we may have various kinds of *tenacity*: *tenacity* in the ordinary sense, or resistance to traction; relative *tenacity*, or resistance to fracture; reactive *tenacity*, or resistance to crushing; shearing *tenacity*, or resistance to displacement of particles in a lateral direction; and torsional *tenacity*, or resistance to twisting. Ordinary *tenacity* is determined in different bodies by forming them into cylindrical or prismatic wires, and ascertaining the weight necessary to break them. Ganot's *Physics* 3. Adhesiveness; glutinousness.

te-na-c'u-lum (tĕ-nā'k'ū-lŭm), n.; L. pl. TENACULA (-lā). [L., a holder, fr. *tenere* to hold. Cf. TENAILLE.] Surg. A slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle, used mainly for taking up arteries, etc.

te-na-ille, **te-nail** (tĕ-nā'il), n. [F., a pair of pincers or tongs, a *tenaille*, fr. L. *tenaculum*, pl. *tenacula*.] See TENACULUM.] Fort. An outwork in the main ditch between two bastions. A single *tenaille* has two faces forming an obtuse reentering angle; a double *tenaille* has three faces and two reentering angles. See RAVENIN. *Illustr.*

te-na-ille, **te-nail**, v. t. Fort. To furnish with *tenailles*.

ten-a-n-cy (tĕn'ān-si), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). [Cf. OF. *tenance*, LL. *tenentia*.] See TENANT.] 1. Law. A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another. Various forms of tenancies designated by the names of the estates possessed by the tenant are sufficiently explained by the definitions of the estates. See CURTESY; in *severalty*, under SEVERALTY; EJECT, etc. Others requiring separate definitions are given in their alphabetical places. 2. A piece or parcel of land held of another, esp. formerly, a house for habitation, or place to live in. 3. The period of a tenant's occupancy or possession. *Tenancy at will*, or *by sufferance*. *Law*. The tenancy which arises when a tenant holds a lawful demise holds over after his estate is ended. Strictly it is to be regarded merely as a legal fiction to prevent the owner from treating the tenant as a trespasser until he has himself made an actual entry on, or has brought an action to recover, the land, since the landlord's acquiescence changes the tenancy at sufferance to one at will. The tenant at sufferance may at common law be ejected by such force as is necessary, and is not entitled to emblements. He is liable for use and occupation, but not for rent. — *t. at will*, *Law*, a tenancy terminable at the will of either party. It may be created by parol or by deed. The tenant at will is not responsible for permissive waste. He is entitled to notice to quit, generally for a time equal to the period between two rent days; and he may take the emblements if the tenancy be terminated by the landlord. — *t. by the parties*. *Law*. See TENEMENT. — *t. by the year or for life*, *Law* (v. *year*) [F. *tenure à la verge* by the rod; *Law*, copyhold (v. *year*).] Obs. — *t. from year to year*, a tenancy in which the property is held for a year and upon the condition that the tenancy cannot be determined by either party alone except at the end of any number of entire years from the time of its beginning. It may be expressly created, or may arise by operation of law on the termination of a lease for a year or years. By common law notice of termination must be given at least six months before the expiration of the current year; and under the English Agricultural Holding Act (1883) one year's notice must be given in the absence of a written agreement to the contrary. In some of the United States the period has been shortened. — *t. in common*, the tenancy of those who hold lands or other property in common. See COMMON, n., 3; cf. JOINT TENANCY.

ten-ant (tĕn'ānt), n. [F. *tenant*, p. pr. of *tenir* to hold. See TENABLE; cf. LEUTENANT.] 1. Law. One who holds or possesses real estate, or sometimes personality (as an annuity), by any kind of right, whether in fee simple, in common, in severalty, for life, for years, or at will; also (as correlative to *landlord*), one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements the title of which is in another. See TENEMENT, 1. 2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. "Sweet tenants of this grove." Cowper. **tenant at sufferance**, tenant at will, etc., one who has a tenancy at sufferance, at will, etc. See under TENANCY. — *t. by the courtesy*. See *curtesy tenement* by *curtesy*. — *t. under INITIATE*, a. — *t. in capite* or *in chief*. See IN CAPITE.

ten-ant, v. t.; TEN-ANT-ED; TEN-ANT-ING. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant; as, a farm *tenanted* by Swedes.

ten-ant-like (-ānt-lik'), a. Conforming to the rights and obligations of a tenant, as in respect of waste, repairs, etc.

tenant right. In Great Britain, the beneficial interest which remains in the tenant after the expiration of his lease; — an indefinite term used of various rights both

legal and customary, such as the right to claim compensation for improvements not exhausted at the expiration of the lease; the right to claim fixity of tenure on condition of paying the former rent or some rent not arbitrarily fixed by the landlord, as in the case of the Ulster tenant right and that of judicial rents. Tenant right may be sold by the tenant, and is often of considerable value.

ten-ant-ry (tĕn'ānt-rī), n. 1. Tenancy. Obs. or L. 2. The body of tenants; as, the *tenantry* of a manor. 3. Premises occupied by a tenant or tenants. Scot.

tench (tĕnch; 140), n. [OF. *tenche*, F. *tanche*, L. *tinca*.] A European freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca*) allied to the dace and id, noted for its tenacity of life.

tench weed (-wĕd'), n. The common pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*), supposed to be the favorite food of the tench.

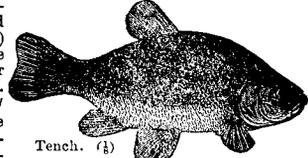
tend (tĕnd), v. t. [F. *tendre*.] See TENDER to offer, TEND to move.] To make a tender of; to offer, or tender. Obs. **tend**, v. t.; TEND-ED; TEND-ING. [Aphetic form of *attend*.] See ATTEND, TEND to move.] 1. To attend as an assistant or protector; hence, to care for the wants of; to look after; to watch; guard; as, to *tend* flocks a machine, etc. 2. Specif., *Naut.* to stand by (a rope or the like), often with hands upon it, in readiness to prevent its fouling or suffering any mischance; — in distinction from *man*. 3. To be attentive to; to attend to. Obs. Chapman. 4. To await, as in order to fulfill; as, to *tend* one's will. R. to *tend* a vessel, *Naut.*, to manage an anchored vessel so that in swinging with the tide she shall not foul the cable. "Tending ships is the art of keeping an anchor clear." Luce. **tend**, v. i. 1. To wait, as attendants or servants; to serve; attend; — with on or upon. Shak. 2. To pay attention; to give heed. 3. To await; to be waiting; to expect. Obs. Shak. **tend out**, on, or rarely, to, to attend or attend to; as, to *tend out* on church; to *tend out* on the cooking. Dial. U. S. "The way you both *tend out* t' meetin'." Hamlin Garland. **tend**, v. i. [F. *tendre*, L. *tendere*, *tensum* and *tentum*, to stretch, extend, direct one's course, tend; akin to Gr. *teivō* to stretch, Skr. *tan*.] See THIN; cf. TEND to attend, CONTENT, INTENSE, OSTENSIBLE, PORTENT, TEMPT, TENDER to offer, TENSE, a.] 1. To move in a certain direction; — usually with to or towards. Two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. Sir H. Wotton. 2. To be directed or have a tendency, conscious or unconscious, to any end, object, or purpose; to exert activity or influence in a particular direction; to serve as a means; as, such an act must *tend* to weaken confidence. The thoughts of the diligent *tend* only to plenteousness; but of every one that is hasty only to want. Prov. xxi. 5 **tend-ance** (tĕn'dāns), n. [See TEND to attend; cf. ATTEND-ANCE.] 1. State of awaiting or expecting something. Obs. 2. Act of attending or waiting; attendance; attention. 3. Persons in attendance; attendants. Obs. Shak. 4. Service done to gain favor; service or homage to the gods for divine favor; — used to render Gr. *θεραπεῖα*, as contrasted with *aversion* (translating *ἀπορροπή*).

tend-en-cy (tĕn'dĕn-si), n.; pl. -cies (-sīz). LL. *tendens*, *entis*, p. pr. of *tendere*; cf. F. *tenance*.] See TEND to move.] Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; drift; casual or efficient influence. Writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a more particular tendency to the good of their country. Addison. Syn. — Inclination, bent, bias, proclivity, propensity, leaning; course, trend, set; import, purport. — TENDENCY, TENSOR, DRIFT. TENDENCY denotes a movement, course, or bias in a particular direction; TENSOR suggests rather the prevailing course (or esp.) principle of continuity of the thing itself; DRIFT heightens the implication of intention, and is often (like *tenor*) equivalent to *meaning* or *purport*, as, "All tended to mankind. . . but in completed man begins anew a tendency to God" (R. Browning); "the mighty stream of tendency" (Wordsworth); "Along the cool sequestered vale of life they kept the noiseless *tenor* of their way" (Gray); "She thus did keep the *tenor* of her tale" (Shelley); the *tenor* of a bond; "[a] treatise . . . which by the *drift*, 'tis thought could be the work of none but Swift" (Swift); "I see the whole *drift* of your argument" (Goldsmith).] See BENT, TURN.

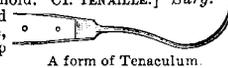
tendency chord. Music. A dissonant chord of which the inclination to progress to a particular consonant chord is heightened by the dissonance of one or more of its tones.

tend-er (tĕn'dĕr), n. [From TEND to attend. Cf. ATTENDER.] 1. One who tends; one who takes care of any person or thing; specif., locally, a waiter. 2. A preceptor; teacher. Obs. & R. 3. Naut. A vessel employed to attend other vessels, to supply them with provisions and other stores, to transport catches of fish, etc., to the market, to convey intelligence, or the like. b A rowboat for landing passengers, etc., carried on the deck or towed behind by a larger vessel. 4. Railroads. A car attached to a locomotive, for carrying a supply of fuel and water.

tend-er (tĕn'dĕr), n. [F. *tendre* to stretch, stretch out, reach, inf. as *dĕr*; or perh. fr. TENDER, v.] 1. Law. An offer, either of money to pay a debt, or of service to be performed in satisfaction of a debt or an obligation, made in order to save a penalty or forfeiture which would be in-



Tench. (4)



A form of Tenaculum

curr'd by nonpayment or nonperformance; as, the tender of rent due, or of the amount of a note, with interest. To constitute a valid lawful tender the offer must comply with all the conditions of actual performance as regards time, place, and manner, and must be unconditional. In case of tender of payment there must be an actual production and offer of not less than the amount due in such money as the law requires (see LEGAL TENDER), without condition or demand of change or receipt (unless authorized by statute). In the case of mutual obligations readiness and ability to perform is the essential element. In any case the requirements of a tender may be dispensed with by the positive act or declaration of the person to whom it is made, as by his declaring that some act is unnecessary, or that he will not accept the thing offered, or such show of violence as makes a lawful tender unsafe, etc.

Tender, oblation, of the precise amount due, followed by payment into court, or in Roman and French law by deposit, or consignment into the hands of a public officer, even before any action is brought either extinguishes or suspends the debt.

Tender, a free, unlimited tender of the gospel.

Tender, the thing offered; esp., money offered in payment. Shak. Tender of amends, Law, an offer of satisfaction for a wrong or breach of contract, the effect of a sufficient tender being in general to stop the further accruing of interest and to impose on the plaintiff liability for subsequent costs in the action. — t. of issue, Law, a form of words in a pleading, by which a party offers to refer the question raised upon it to the appropriate tribunal.

Tender (tên'dêr), n.; TEN'DERED (dêrd); TEN'DER-ING. [Prob. fr. TENDRE, n., an offer; cf. F. tendre to stretch, stretch out, reach. See TEND to move.] 1. Law. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand or obligation and in order to save a penalty or forfeiture; to make a tender of a sum, as, to tender the amount of rent or debt.

2. To offer; to present for acceptance; as, to tender one a gift; to tender one's resignation.

3. To exhibit; show. Obs.

Tender, a.; TEN'DER-ER (êr); TEN'DER-EST. [ME. tendre, F. tendre, L. tener; prob. akin to tenuis thin. See THIN.] 1. Easily impressed, broken, cut, masticated, or the like; not firm, hard, or tough; as, tender meat; tender fruit; tender ground. "His flesh that tender was."

2. Physically weak; not hardy or able to endure hardship; delicate. Specif.: a In feeble health. Scot. & Dial. Eng. b Hort. Incapable of resisting cold; not hardy; as, a tender annual.

The tender and delicate woman among you. Dent. xxviii. 56.

3. Slender; thin; tenuous; — used by Gower to tender L. tenuis. Obs.

4. Fragile or delicate, so as to be easily injured or affected; as, a woman's tender honor.

5. Feeble from immaturity; immature; weak; as, tender crops; tender knowledge. "Tender of age." Gower.

6. Very susceptible to any impression, emotion, or the like, esp. to pain; as, a tender nerve; a tender conscience.

7. Susceptible to the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor; sympathetic; compassionate.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of tender mercy. James v. 11.

8. Sensitive, keen, or like in registering impressions; as, a hound's tender scent; a tender balance. Obs.

9. Naut. Heeling over too easily when under sail; somewhat crank; — said of a vessel.

10. Adapted to, or conducive to, a delicate, sensitive, or feeble constitution or character; gentle; not rough, harsh, or severe; as, tender breeding, culture, handling.

11. Expressing, or expressive of, the softer feelings; loving; affectionate; as, a tender lover, memory, caress.

12. Delicate or soft in quality or tone; — said esp. of color, etc.; as, a tender light; flowers of tender blue.

A tender interjection of violet and gold. Shelley.

13. Apt to give pain unless gently handled; delicate; as, a tender subject; also, Dial., pathetic; touching; as, a tender sight. "Things . . . tender and unpleasing." Bacon.

14. Dear; Whose life's as tender to me as my soul. Shak.

15. Unwilling to injure, pain, or the like; considerate; careful; hence, rarely, careful in avoidance; wary; — usually with or over. "Tender of property." Burke.

Be tender of offending the Indians. B. Franklin.

Syn. Delicate, effeminate, soft, sensitive; compassionate, kind, humane, merciful, pitiful.

tender of blood, closely akin. Obs. Scot.

tender, v. i. 1. To have a care of; to attend to; hence, to be tender toward; to regard; esteem; value. Obs. Spenser.

Tender yourself more dearly. Shak.

2. To make tender.

tender, v. t. To become tender.

Tender-foot' (-fôot'), n.; pl. -FEET (-fêv'). A newcomer in a comparatively rough or newly settled region, esp. when not injured to the hardship or rudeness of the life. Slang or Colloq., Orig. Western U. S. & Australia.

Tender-heart'ed (êd'), a. Having great sensibility; susceptible to impressions or influence; esp., susceptible to the softer passions or emotions, as of love or pity. — ten'der-heart'ed-ly, adv. — ten'der-heart'ed-ness, n.

Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted. Eph. iv. 32.

ten'der, n. [Of F. tendre.] 1. A tenderness. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Anything tender.

ten'der-a-ble, a. See ABLE.

ten'der-ly, adv. Tended. Ref. Sp.

ten'der-ness, n. One to whom something is tender.

ten'der-ness, n. One that tenders.

ten'der-ness, n. A tenderhearted; easily moved. Obs.

ten'der-ness, n. Testicle. Obs.

ten'der-ness, n. See NESS.

ten'der-ness, n. A tender. Rare.

ten'der-ling (tên'dêr-ling), n. 1. One made tender by cooing; a weakling; also, a little child. R. W. E. Henley.

2. One of the budding antlers of a deer.

ten'der-loin' (-loin'), n. 1. A strip of tender flesh on either side of the vertebral column under the short ribs, in beef or pork. It consists of the psoas muscles.

2. [cap.] In New York City, the region which is the center of the night life of fashionable amusement, including the majority of the theaters, etc., centering on Broadway. The term orig. designated the old twenty-ninth police precinct, in this region, which afforded the police great opportunities for profit through vice and lawbreaking, one captain being reported to have said on being transferred there that whereas he had been eating chuck steak he would now eat tenderloin. Hence, in some other cities, a district largely devoted to night amusement, or, sometimes, to vice.

ten'der-ly (-ly), adv. In a tender manner; specif.: a With pain, as of grief, remorse, or the like. Obs. b With love, kindness, care, or the like. c Delicately; softly.

ten'di-nous (tên'di-nûs), a. [Cf. F. tendineux.] 1. Pertaining to a tendon; of the nature of a tendon.

2. Full of tendons; sinewy; as, tendinous bodily parts.

ten'don (tên'dôn), n. [F., fr. L. tendere to stretch, extend. See TEND to move.] Anat. A tough cord or band of dense, inelastic, white fibrous connective tissue uniting a muscle with some other part and transmitting the force which the muscle exerts; a sinew. Tendons, except the largest, are very sparingly or not at all supplied with nerves or blood vessels, and are continuous with the connective tissue sheath (epimysium and peritendium) of the muscle and, when inserted into a bone, with the periosteum of the bone. A very broad flat tendon is called an aponeurosis.

tendon reflex. Physiol. A kind of reflex act in which a muscle is made to contract by a blow upon its tendon. Its absence is generally a sign of disease.

ten'dresse' (as F. tã's'drês'), n. [F.] Obs. as Eng.

1. Tender feeling; fondness.

2. Solitude; care.

3. Softness; delicacy.

ten'dril (tên'drîl), n. [Shortened fr. OF. tendrillon, fr. F. tendre tender; hence, properly, the tender branch or sprig of a plant: cf. F. tendrille. See TENDRE, a.; cf. TENDRON.] Bot. A slender, leafless, spirally coiling and sensitive organ of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body or surface. Morphologically, a tendril may be a modified stem axis, as in the grapevine; an axillary Creeper, with branch, as in the passion flower; a stipule, as in Smilax; or a modified leaf, as in the pea. Tendrils commonly attach themselves by coiling around the support, afterward contracting by coiling in the reverse direction. In the Virginia creeper they also develop disks at the tips, which are very sensitive to a slight touch, inducing a curvature.

ten'dril-lar (-drî-lâr), a. Bot. Pertaining to, or functioning as, a tendril; as, a tendrillar shoot.

ten'drilled (tên'drîld), a. Furnished with tendrils.

ten'e-bras (tên'ê-brâs), n. [L., pl., darkness.] R. C. Ch. The matins and lauds for the last three days of Holy Week, commemorating the sufferings and death of Christ, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of on the following days.

ten'e-brif'ic (-brîf'ik), a. [L. tenebræ darkness + facere to make.] Rendering dark or gloomy; tenebrous; gloomy.

ten'e-brî-on'-i-dæ (tên'ê-brî-ôn'y-dê), n. pl. [NL.; L. tenebrion, one who loves darkness (cf. F. ténébrion a meal worm) + -idæ.] Zool. A large family of heteromorous, firm-bodied, mostly dark-colored, vegetable-feeding beetles, many of them of terrestrial habits and with the true wings rudimentary and functionless. Their larvae are usually hard cylindrical worms. They are popularly called darkling beetles. Tenebrion, containing the meal worms, is the true genus. — ten'e-brî-on' (tên'ê-brî-ôn'), n. pl. Ten'e-brous (tên'ê-brî-ôs), a. [L. tenebrosus, fr. tenebræ darkness: cf. F. ténébreux.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; as, tenebrous cyress groves. — ten'e-brous-ness, n.

The most dark, tenebrous night. J. Hall (1565)

ten'e-ment (-mênt), n. [OF. tenement a holding, a fief, L. tenementum, fr. L. tenere to hold. See TENANT.] 1. Law. Orig., that which is the subject of tenure; hence, land, or any of various forms of incorporeal property treated like land, held by a person of another, whatever the nature of the tenant's interest therein (whether an inheritable estate, an estate for life, or an estate for years), or held as owner. Also, specif., an estate of freehold, or frank tenement, in a corporeal or an incorporeal hereditament, as distinguished from a less estate, as an estate for a term of years. Among the common forms of tenement are houses, rents, commons, an office, an advowson, a franchise, a right of common, a peage, etc. The thing held is a tenement, the possessor of it a "tenant," and the manner of possession is called tenure.

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(see below), esp. one of the poorer class. b An apartment, or suite or set of rooms, used by one family.

3. Fig.: Dwelling; abode; habitation.

Syn. — House, dwelling, habitation.

ten'e-men'tal (tên'ê-mên'tâl), a. Of or pert. to a tenement; held by tenants; as, the tenemental lands of a manor.

ten'e-men'ta-ry (-tã-rî), a. That may be leased; tenemental.

tenement house. Commonly, a dwelling house erected or used for the purpose of being rented, esp. one divided into separate apartments, or tenements, for families. Often, esp. in reference to large cities, such a building occupied as dwellings by the poorer classes. Cf. APARTMENT HOUSE, FLAT HOUSE. Sometimes, as for building and sanitary purposes, what shall constitute a tenement has been prescribed by statute, as in New York and Pennsylvania. See Citation. Tenement house as used in a covenant (not to erect a tenement house) has been held not to include a modern high-class apartment house (62 App. Div. (N. Y. 3)). In the law no distinction is made between flat houses, apartment houses, and the poorest class of tenements popularly called "tenement houses." They all have many parts used in common by the different families of occupants, and receive some quasi-public care and supervision. The definition of tenement house of the New York Tenement House Act (see C. V.) is a typical statutory definition.

A tenement house is any house, or building, or portion thereof, which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied, as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon any floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets, or privies, or in any part of the building.

N. Y. Tenement House Act, c 1 § 1 & 2.

ten'en'dum (tên'ên'dûm), n.; pl. -DA (-dã). [L., fut. pass. p. of tenere to hold.] Law. The clause formerly used in deeds to designate the kind of tenure vested in the grantee; — so called from the distinguishing word, tenendum (in the Latin form), which was retained and annexed to the habendum after the clause was dropped, appearing as the words "to hold" in modern deeds. See HABENDUM.

ten'es'mie (tên'ês'mî), a. Mod. Of or pertaining to tenesmus; characterized by tenesmus.

ten'es'mus (-mûs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τεσμός, fr. τεύω to stretch: cf. L. tenesmus.] Med. An urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines or from the bladder must take place, although none can be effected.

ten'et (tên'êt; 277), n. [L. tenet he holds, fr. tenere to hold. See TENABLE.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, belief, or doctrine, held as true; as, religious tenets.

Syn. — Dogma, opinion, principle, position. See DOCTRINE.

ten'fold' (tên'fôld'), a. & adv. In tens; ten times repeated; ten times as much or as many; as, tenfold grief.

ten'-for'ties (tên'fôr'tîz), n. pl. Certain United States five per cent bonds issued in 1864, which were redeemable at any time after ten years and payable at the end of forty years; — popularly so called.

ten'nant-ite (tên'nânt-î-tî), n. [After Smithson Tennant, English chemist.] Min. A blackish lead-gray mineral, closely related to tetrahedrite, essentially of copper, arsenic, and sulphur (Cu₃As₂S₇). H., 3-4. Sp. gr., 4.37-4.49.

ten'né (tên'nê), n. [OF. tenné, var. of tanné, tané. See TANNY.] Her. A tincture, rarely used, considered as an orange or bright brown; — usually represented in engravings by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by vertical lines.

ten'nis (tên'nîs), n. [ME. tennis, tennis; of uncert. orig., perh. fr. F. tenez (z meaning ts in OF.) hold or take it, fr. tenir to hold (see TENABLE).] 1. An ancient and complicated game played with a ball, which is struck with a racket (in early times, with the palm of the hand), in an inclosed court, usually a covered building, of peculiar construction, there being used in play, besides a specially marked out floor with a net crossing it, the main walls, lower inner walls with sloping roof (penthouse), various openings, as the dedans, grille, and winding gallery, a projection in the main wall called the tambour, etc.; — now often called specifically court tennis to distinguish it from the modern outdoor game of lawn tennis. The service side is the part of the court between the net and the end wall beyond the dedans penthouse; the hazard side is the corresponding part opposite beyond the grille penthouse.

2. Short for LAWN TENNIS.

ten'no' (tên'nô'), n. [Jap. tennô, fr. Chin. 'tien' heaven + wang' king.] Lit., King of Heaven; — a title of the emperor of Japan as the head of the Shinto religion.

ten'ny-so'ni-an (tên'nî-sô'nî-ân), a. Of or pertaining to Alfred (Lord) Tennyson, the English poet (1809-92); resembling, or having some of the characteristics of, his poetry, as simplicity, pictorial quality, sensuousness, etc.

teno-, tenonto-. Combining forms from Greek τενών, τενόντος, tendon.

ten'on (tên'ôn), n. [ME. tenoun, fr. tenir to hold. See TENABLE.] Carp. & Join. A projecting member left by cutting away the wood around it for insertion into a mortise to make a joint, esp. one passing entirely through the piece in which the mortise is cut.

membrane lining the socket of adipose tissue in the orbit in which the eyeball moves. It is separated from the sclerotic by the perisclerotic space, or Tenon's space.

teno-ni'tis (tĕn'ô-nî'tis), n. [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of a tendon.

teno-ni'tis, n. [NL. See TENONIAN; -ITIS.] Inflammation of the Tenonian capsule.

tenonto- Combining form denoting tendon. See TENO-

teno-plas'ty (tĕn'ô-plăst'ĭ), n. [NL.; *teno-* + *-plasty*.] Surg. Plastic operation on an injured tendon.—**teno-plas'tic** (plăst'ĭk), a.

ten'or (tĕn'ôr), n. [L., fr. *tenere* to hold; hence, properly, a holding on in a continued course; cf. *F. teneur*. See TENABLE; cf. TENOR a kind of voice.] 1. A state of holding on in a continued course; general tendency or direction; course; career.

They kept the noiseless tenor of their way. Gray.

2. That course or thought which holds on through a discourse, writing, or the like; the general drift of thought; purport; intent; drift; act; the tenor of a speech.

Does not the whole tenor, as the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? Sprat.

3. Stamp; character; nature.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same tenor. Dryden.

4. Law. An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it. Setting forth a document according to its tenor necessitates giving an exact copy of it, as distinguished from setting it forth according to its purport and effect.

5. [F. *tenor*, or its source, It. *tenore*, L. *tenor*, properly, a holding; — so called because the tenor voice took and held the principal part, the cantus firmus or plain song, to which the other voices supplied a harmony above and below; cf. OF. *tenur*, *tenor*.] Music. a The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males, having a compass between about c and c' (see 6th PRICK, 12). Hence, the part in the harmony adapted to this voice; the second of the four voice parts, reckoning from the bass, and originally the air, to which the other parts were auxiliary. b A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it, as the viola. c Medieval Music. (1) The fermata or pause on a final note. (2) The compass or ambitus of a mode. (3) The repercussion or dominant of a mode. d See under CHANGE RINGING.

Syn.—See TENDENCY.

ten'or, a. Music. Of or pertaining to the tenor; performing the tenor.—**tenor** clef. See CLEF.—t. violin, a violin.

ten-or-tha-phy (tĕ-nôr'thă-fĭ), n. [*teno-* + *-rhaphe*.] Surg. Suture of a tendon.

teno-si'tis (tĕn'ô-si'tis), n. [NL.; *teno-* + *-itis*.] Med. Inflammation of a tendon.

teno-syn-o-vi'tis (tĕn'ô-sĭn'ô-vi'tis), n. [NL.; *teno-* + *synovitis*.] Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a tendon.

ten-to-my (tĕ-nô'tô-mĭ), n. [*teno-* + *-tony*.] Surg. The division of a tendon, or the act of dividing a tendon.

ten-pen-ny (tĕn'pĕn-ĭ), a. 1. Valued or sold at ten pence; as, a tenpenny cake. See PENNY, n., 1.

2. Specif., designating a size of nails. See PENNY, n., Note.

ten-pins (tĕn'pĭnz), n. A game resembling ninepins, but played with ten pins. See NINEPINS. U. S. Tenpins, as now played with big pins, in contradistinction to candlepins, etc. (which see), consists regularly of ten turns, or frames, for each player, three shots, or balls, constituting a frame. After two balls are rolled (at big pins), if any pins remain the third ball is forfeited. If the player knocks all the pins down with the first ball (thus making a strike), or with the second (making a spare), the first two (or with a spare the first) balls of the succeeding frame are counted on both frames. Similarly, a ball following two or more consecutive strikes is counted on the two previous frames as well as on its own. Thus 30 can be made on each frame and 300 on the game.

ten-pound'er, n. 1. A large oceanic fish (*Elops saurus*) of warm seas, allied to the tarpon; and the chiro.

2. Anything that weighs ten pounds.

3. A cannon firing a missile that weighs ten pounds.

4. See 1st ROUNDER, 3.

ten-rec (tĕn'rĕk), or **ten'drac** (tĕn'drăk), n. [F. *tenrec*, *tenrec*, *tandrec*, fr. Malagasy *trandraka*.] a Any of several mammals, some spiny, of the order Insectivora and family Tenrecidae (syn. *Centetidae*) of Madagascar; esp., a common tailless species (*Tenrec ecaudatus*). When Tenrec (*Ericurus setosus*), young, it has longitudinal rows of white spines along the back. It feeds chiefly on earthworms. It is very prolific. b [cap.] The typical genus of tenrecs.

tense (tĕnz), n. [OF. *tens*, properly, time, F. *temps*, L. *tempus* time, tense. See TEMPORAL of time.] Gram. Time, as expressed by the forms of a verb; the modification of verbal forms to express distinctions as to the time of the action, occurrence, etc., signified; one of the forms which a verb takes by inflection or by adding auxiliary words, so as to indicate such distinctions. Tenses are variously classified as simple and compound, primary and secondary, principal and historical, definite and indefinite. See SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

tense, a., **tens'er** (tĕn'sĕr); **TENS'EST**. [L. *tensus*, p. p. of *tendere* to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. TOISE.]

1. Stretched tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; as, a tense fiber.—often fig.: as, a tense moment; tense anxiety.

2. **Phon.** Narrow.

Syn.—TENSE, INTENSE, INTENT, RAFT. That is TENSE (both lit. and fig.) which is tightly stretched or under severe

strain; as, "faces . . . delicately tinted . . . under the tense silk of parasols" (*H. James*). "Just as a bicycle chain may be too tight, so may one's carefulness and conscientiousness be so tense as to hinder the running of one's mind" (*W. James*). "Help him to unbind his too tense thought" (*M. Arnold*); "the group of [Poet's] tales . . . with their blazing vividness and tense compactness of substance" (*J. M. Robertson*). INTENSE implies extreme, sometimes excessive, strength, depth, acuteness, concentration, susceptibility, and the like; as, "the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven" (*M. Arnold*). "He was in such an intense mood that humor was entirely barred out" (*Mary Wilkins*); "the intense Dante is intense in all things" (*Carlyle*). "Poetry should be memorable and emphatic, intense and soon over" (*Bayly*). INTENT (the doublet of *intense*) applies esp. to faculties that are on the stretch or eagerly bent on something; RAFT, as here compared, implies extreme intentness, in which one is, as it were, taken out of one's self; as, "persons whose hearts are wholly bent toward pleasure, or intent upon gain" (*Spectator*). "She had sometimes an intent, considering, wise look" (*M. Howell*). "He [Tennyson] said that scarce any man's face could look so grave and rap as a baby's could at times" (*E. Fitzgerald*). See RIGID, STIFF, TIGHT, ABSORB.

—**tens'ly**, adv.—**tenseness**, n.

tense (tĕnz), v. t.; **TENSED** (tĕnz't); **TENS'ING** (tĕnz'ĭng). To make tense, or rigid, as tendons or muscles.

tens'ible (tĕn'sĭ-b'l), a. [Cf. LL. *tensibilis*. See TENSE, a.] Capable of being extended; tensile.—**tens'ible-ty** (-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ), **tens'ible-ness**, n.

tens'ile (-sĭl; see -ILE, a). [See TENSE, a.] 1. Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile strength*.

2. Capable of tension; ductile; tensible. Bacon.

3. Music. Producing its tones from stretched strings;—said of an instrument.

tensile strength. *Physics*. = TENACITY, n., 2.

tens-il'i-ty (tĕn-sĭl'ĭ-tĭ), n. Quality or state of being tensile; tensibility; as, the *tensibility* of the muscles.

ten-sim'o-ter (tĕn-sĭm'ô-tĕr), n. [*tension* + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring gaseous tension; a manometer.

ten'sion (tĕn'shĕn), n. [L. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch; cf. *F. tension*. See TENSE, a.] 1. Act of stretching, straining, or tensing; state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; as, the *tension* of the muscles.

2. Fig.: a Extreme strain of mind or intensity of feeling; intense mental effort; as, the *tension* of suspense. b Any condition of strain; as, *tension* in foreign relations.

3. Mech. A force (either of two balancing forces) causing, or tending to cause, extension; also, the stress or condition due to these forces in the body or part on which they act.

4. Mach. A device to produce a desired tension, or pull, as in a sewing machine or a loom.

5. Elec. The quality in consequence of which an electric charge tends to discharge itself, as into the air by a spark, or to pass from a body of greater to one of less electrical potential. It varies as the square of the quantity of electricity upon a given area. b Potential.

tens-ion-al (-ăl), a. Of or pertaining to tension; resulting from stretching; as, *tensional strain*.

tens-ioned (-shĭnd), a. Subjected to tension.

tens'is-ty (-sĭ-tĭ), n. Quality or state of being tense; tension; tenseness.

tens'ive (-sĭv), a. [Cf. *F. tensif*. See TENSE, a.] Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

ten'son (tĕn'sŏn), n. [F. *tençon*, or Pr. *tenso*, lit., strife, contention, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch, strive. See 4th TEND, cf. CONTENTION.] *Provençal Lit.* A kind of lyric representing a more or less serious dispute, usually between two interlocutors, in alternating stanzas, on some question, esp. one concerning love. Cf. PARTIMEN, DÉBAT.

ten'sor (-sôr), n. [NL. See TENSION.] 1. Anat. A muscle that stretches a part, or renders it tense.

2. *Geom.* The ratio of the mere lengths of two vectors;—so called as merely stretching one vector into another. The tensor, denoted by *T*, of a quaternion $v + ix + jy + kz$ is $\sqrt{v^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, the square root of its norm. **ten'sor-ia** (tĕn'sôr-ĭă) (tĕn'sôr-ĭă) [NL. *fascia* of the fascia, L. *femoris* of the thigh, Anat., a small muscle arising from the anterior part of the outer edge of the crest of the ilium and inserted into the fascia lata of the outer side of the thigh.—t. *palat'i* (pă-lăt'ĭ), Anat., the circumflexus palati.—t. *tar'si* (tăr'sĭ), Anat., a small muscle extending between the orbital surface of the lacrymal bone and the inner part of the tarsal plates.—t. *tymp'ani* (tĭm'pă-nĭ), Anat., a small muscle in a bony canal just above the Eustachian tube, attached by a long tendon to the manubrium of the malleus near its base. It serves to adjust the tension of the tympanic membrane.

ten-strike, n. 1. *Tenpins*. A knocking down of all ten pins in one delivery of the ball; a strike. U. S.

2. Any successful and decisive stroke or act. *Colloq.* U. S.

tent (tĕnt), n. [*Spm.* *tento*, prop., deep-colored, fr. L. *unctus*, p. p. See TINGE; cf. TINT, TINTO.] A sweet deep red wine, made chiefly in the vicinity of Rota, near Cadiz, Spain. It is used mainly for ecclesiastical purposes.

tent, v. t.; **TENTED**; **TENT'ING**. [OF. *tenter*. See TEMPT.]

1. In *Obs.* senses: a To test. b To tempt.

2. To probe or to search with or as with a tent; to keep open with a tent; as, to *tent* a wound.

tent, n. [F. *tente*. See TENT to probe.] Surg. A roll of lint or linen, or a conical or cylindrical piece of sponge or other absorbent, used chiefly to dilate a natural canal, to keep open the orifice of a wound, or to absorb discharges. b A probe for searching a wound.

tent (tĕnt), n. [ME. *tente*, F. *tente*, LL. *tenta*, fr. L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch. See TEND to move; cf. FR. A roll of

lint.] 1. A portable lodge of skins, canvas, or strong cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, esp. by soldiers in camp. Common varieties are: a *tent*, a tent whose sides slope unbrokenly from the ridgepole to the ground, the ends usually closed by flaps, having the form of an A without the crossbar; *bell tent*, a tent of circular ground plan and a central pole, the sides sometimes being extended by a hoop; *fly tent*, any tent having a fly (see 3d FLX, n., 9); *shelter tent*, (1) a small A tent, usually two or more pieces of waterproof cotton duck, fixed for buttoning or tying, with accessory cords and poles, each soldier to be sheltered carrying some portion,—called also *dog tent* in soldiers' slang; or (2) a tent erected with two poles and a ridge rope, the roof sloping to the rear only, often with a perpendicular drop, the sides being perpendicular and the front closed by a hanging flap, which can be raised as an awning; *Sibley tent*, a tent of conical shape, sometimes with a perpendicular drop near the bottom (erected on a tripod and having a ventilating device at the top, which permits of a fire being built in the center),—formerly used in the United States army; *wall tent*, a tent with sides whose lower parts drop perpendicularly.

2. A kind of platform pulpit for open-air preaching. *Scot. tent of meeting*, *Bib.*, the tabernacle. *Ex.* xxxiii. 7 (*Rev. Ver.*).

tent, v. t. & t. To lodge as in a tent; to pitch a tent; to encamp.

ten'ta-cle (tĕn'tă-k'l), n. [NL. *tentaculum*, fr. L. *tentare* to handle, *flex.* See TEMPT.] 1. *Zool.* Any of various elongated, flexible, simple or branched processes, usually tactile or prehensile in function or both (but sometimes with other functions, as respiration or locomotion), borne by animals generally on the head, or about the mouth. The structures so termed in different groups of animals are often not at all homologous. Examples are: The arms of cephalopods, crinoids, and polyps; the fleshy processes (sometimes bearing eyes) on the head of gastropod mollusks and many worms; the threadlike processes bearing stinging cells which depend from the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes; the tubular suctorial process of infusorians of the group Tentaculifera; the numerous small ciliated processes borne on the arms of brachiopods or the lophophore of polyzoans, etc.

2. *Bot.* Any irritable hair or emergence, as the gland-tipped insect-catching hairs on the leaves of the sundew.

ten-tac'u-lar (tĕn-tăk'ŭ-lăr), a. *Zool.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tentacle or tentacles.

Ten-tac'u-lif'er-a (tĕn-tăk'ŭ-lĭf'ĕr-ă), n. pl. [NL.; *tentaculum* + L. *ferre* to bear.] *Zool.* 1. An order of infusorians ciliated when young, but losing their cilia when adult and developing one or more tubular processes of the ectoplasm, filled with more fluid endoplasm, and often ending in a sucker. These processes, called *tentacles*, are used in taking food. *Suctorium* is a synonym of *Tentaculifera*.

2. Synonym of TETRABRANCHIATA.

Ten-tac'u-lif'os (-lĭf'ôz), n. [NL.] *Paleon.* A genus of small conical shells, supposed to be of teropods, found abundantly in some Paleozoic rocks. It is often made the type of a family, *Ten-tac'u-lif'os* (-lĭf'ôz).—**ten-tac'u-lif'ite** (-tăk'ŭ-lĭt), n.

ten-tac'u-lo-cyst (-lô-sĭst), n. [*tentaculum* + *-cyst*.] *Zool.* One of the sense organs situated on the margin of the umbrella of many jellyfishes. They each consist of a greatly modified and reduced tentacle containing a cavity with lithites, and are often sunk in a pit or inclosed in a pouch.

tent'age (tĕn'tăj), n. [From TENT a pavilion.] 1. A collection of tents; a camp. *Obs.* or *R.*

2. Tents collectively; as, an army's *tentage*.

ten-ta'tion (tĕn-tă'shĕn), n. [L. *tentatio*; cf. *F. tentation*. See TEMPTATION.] 1. Trial; temptation. *Obs.* *Irreg.* *Lat.* *in* (-s).

2. Mech. A mode of adjusting or operating by successive steps, trials, or experiments.

ten-ta-tive (tĕn'tă-tĭv), a. [L. *tentare* to try; cf. *F. tentative*. See TEMPT.] 1. Of, pert. to, or based on, a trial or trials; experimental; as, a *tentative theory*.

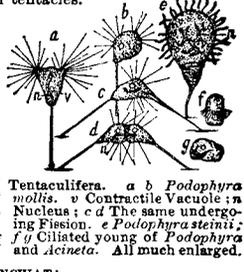
2. Making trial; testing. *Rare.* *R. Browning.*

Syn.—See PROVISIONAL.

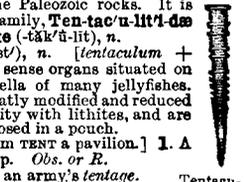
tent caterpillar. Any of several species of gregarious caterpillars which construct a large silken web into which they retreat when at rest. The commonest American species is the larva of a lasiocampid moth (*Malaocosoma*, or *Clistocampa americana*), found on the wild cherry and some fruit trees.

tent'ed, a. Covered with, sheltered by, or provided with, a tent or tents.

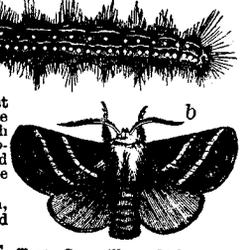
ten'ter (tĕn'tĕr), n. [ME. *Tent Caterpillar* (*Malaocosoma tenture*, *F. tenture americana*). A larva; b Adult moth. Both nat. hist.] Stretching, L. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch; cf. OF. *tentioire*



Tentaculifera. a b Podophyra mollis. c Contractile Vacuole; n Nucleus; c d The same undergoing Filiation. e Podophyra steinii; f g Ciliated young of Podophyra and actineta. All much enlarged.



Tentaculifera. a b Podophyra mollis. c Contractile Vacuole; n Nucleus; c d The same undergoing Filiation. e Podophyra steinii; f g Ciliated young of Podophyra and actineta. All much enlarged.



Tent caterpillar. a Tent caterpillar which constructs a large silken web into which they retreat when at rest. The commonest American species is the larva of a lasiocampid moth (Malaocosoma, or Clistocampa americana), found on the wild cherry and some fruit trees.

tenon saw. A backsaw.

ten'on-tag'ra (tĕn'ôn-tăg'ră), n. [*teno-* + *-tagra*.] Med. Gouty disease of the tendons.

ten-on-to-dyn'ia (tĕn'ôn-tô-dĭn'ĭă), n. [NL.; *tenonto-* + *-dynia*.] Pain in a tendon.

tenon tooth. See SAW, n., 11th.

ten-on-to-phy (tĕn'ôn-tô-fĭ), n. [*teno-* + *-phy*.] Med. A tumor in a tendon.

ten'o-ro (tĕn'ô-rô), n. [It. *tenore*, n. s.; as: *ten'o-ro* *ten-gi'o-ro* (tĕn'jô'gĭ'ô), a light, flexible tenor.—t. *ro-bus* (rô-bôs'tô), a tenor of broad, sonorous quality.

A slender knife for use in the operation of tenotomy.

ten'o-ri'no (tĕn'ô-rĭ-nô), n. [It., dim. of *tenore*.] Music. A flûte to tenor. [player.]

ten'or-ist, n. A tenor singer or tenor-instrument.

ten'or-ist'ry (tĕn'ôr-ĭs'trĭ), n. = TENORIST.

ten'or-ite (tĕn'ôr-ĭt), n. [After *tenore* of Naples. *Min.* Native cupric oxide, CuO, occurring in minute steel-gray or iron-gray scales or black earthy masses. Cf. MELACONITE.

ten'o-ri-ty (tĕn'ô-rĭ-tĭ), n. [It. *tenore*, n. s.; as: *ten'o-ri-ty* (tĕn'ô-rĭ-tĭ), a light, flexible tenor.—t. *ro-bus* (rô-bôs'tô), a tenor of broad, sonorous quality.

flexible link, as an endless belt with its pulleys. Cf. PRESSURE.

ten'sor (tĕn'sôr), n. A metal rod used as a tension member.

tension roller. *Mach.* A tightening roller or pulley for a belt.

ten'son (tĕn'sŏn), a. Consisting of ten.

ten'sor, n. [Cf. LL. *tensa*, *tensamentum*, a payment for protection, *tensare* protect, defend.] A noncitizen resident licensee as a tradesman. *Obs.*—**ten'sor-ship**, n. *Obs.* [sion; effort. *Obs.* **ten'sure**, n. [L. *tensura*.] **Ten't**, **TENTH**.

ten't, n. [Cf. ATTENT, n. INTENT, n., 1.] Attention; heed; care. *Obs.* or *Scot.* **ten't**, n. 2. Intention; design. *Obs.*

ten-tac'u-lif'os (tĕn-tăk'ŭ-lĭf'ôz), n. Var. of TENTACULOCYST.

ten-tac'u-lif'os-ous (tĕn-tăk'ŭ-lĭf'ôz'ôz), a. [*tentaculum*.] Producing or bearing tentacles. b Pert. to the Tentaculifera.

ten-tac'u-lum (tĕn-tăk'ŭ-lŭm), n.; pl. *-ula* (-lă). [NL. See TENTACLE.] *Zool.* A tentacle.

ten-ta-men, n. [L.] Attempt.

ten-ta-tive, n. [F. *tentative*.] An essay; trial.

ten-ta-tive-ly, adv. of TEN-TA-tive, bed or bedstead. A four-poster with a tentlike canopy.

ten't-bob, n. A small red spider. *Obs.*

a tent, L. tentorium. See TEND to move.] A tenterhook; also, a machine or frame for stretching cloth by tenterhooks, so that it may dry even and square.

ten/ter (tĕn'tĕr), v. t. To hang or stretch, as on tenters. ten/ter, n. 1. One who has charge or care of something; specif., one who takes care of, or tends, machines in a factory; a kind of assistant foreman. 2. Much. A kind of governor.

ten/ter-hook (-hōōk'), n. 1. A sharp hooked nail used for fastening cloth on a tenter. 2. Her. A bearing showing a projecting tenterhook.

on tenterhooks, on the stretch; hence, in uneasiness, or suspense, or under a distressing strain.

tenth (tĕnth), n. [From TEN; cf. ME. tēthe, AS. tēōða. See TEN; cf. TITHÉ.] 1. Next in order after the ninth; coming after nine others in a series.

2. Constituting or being one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

tenth or tenth cranial nerve. = PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE.

tenth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ten; one of ten equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided.

2. A tithing (in sense 2); specif.: (pl.) Eng. Law. A temporary aid issuing out of personal property and granted to the king by Parliament; formerly, the real tenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. b Eccl. Law. The tenth part of the annual profit of every benefice, after the first year formerly paid to the Pope, but afterwards (by 28 Hen. VIII, c. 3, 1534) transferred to the crown. It now forms a part of Queen Anne's Bounty.

3. Music. A an interval embracing ten degrees of the staff, as that between one of the scale and three of the octave above. Also, a note at this interval; the octave of the third. b An organ stop sounding a tenth above the normal pitch of the digitals played upon; a decima.

4. Eng. Hist. See FIFTEENTH, n., 2.

5. The unit or object coming next after the ninth in a series.

tenth/mer/ter (-mĕ'tĕr), n. Physics. A unit 10¹⁰ of tenth/metre which make one meter; the ten millioth part of a millimeter.

Ten/thrĕ-dĭn'dĕ (tĕn'thrĕ-dĭn'dĕ), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. τενθρηδών a kind of wasp.] Zool. An extensive family of Hymenoptera constituted by the sawflies. In some recent classifications it is restricted to certain typical forms, the entire group of sawflies being regarded as a superfamily called Ten/thrĕ-dĭn'oĭdĕ-a (-dĭ-n'ōĭdĕ-ā).

ten/tĭ-form (tĕn'tĭ-fōrm), a. [tent + form.] Resembling a tent in form, as the nests of certain insects.

ten/tō'rĭ-um (tĕn-tō'rĭ-um; tōl), n. [L., a tent.] a Anat. Short for ten/tō'rĭ-um cĕ-re-brā'lĭ (sĕr'ĕ-bĕ'lĭ), an arched fold of dura mater covering the upper surface of the cerebrum and supporting the occipital lobes of the cerebrum.

Its posterior and lateral border is attached to the skull; its anterior border is free. b Zool. An internal chitinous loop or V-shaped plate supporting the walls of an insect's head. — ten/tō'rĭ-al (-ā'l), a.

tent pegging. A sport originating in India in which the competitors endeavor while riding at a charging pace to uproot on the point of a lance a tent peg in the ground.

tent stitch. A short slanting stitch used in worsted work and embroidery and worked in even lines from left to right; — called also petit point.

ten/u-is (tĕn'ū-ĭs), n.; pl. TENUES (-ĕz). [L., thin, fine, weak; used to translate Gr. ψιλός bare, unspirated (used of these consonants). See TENUOUS.] Gr. Gram. One of the three surd mutes (voiceless stops) κ, π, τ (k, p, t); — so called in relation to their respective middle letters, or media, γ, β, δ (g, b, d), and their aspirates, χ, φ, θ (kh, ph, th). The term is also sometimes applied to the corresponding consonants in other languages.

ten/u-ty (tĕ-nū'tĭ-ty), n. [L. tenuitas, fr. tenuis thin; cf. F. tenuité. See TENUOUS.] 1. Quality or state of being tenuous; of a broad substance, thinness; of anything that is long, slenderness; as, the tenuity of a leaf or a hair.

2. Rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; as, the tenuity of the air; the tenuity of the blood.

3. Poverty; indigence. Obs. Eikon Basiliæ.

4. Refinement, esp. that marked by simplicity.

ten/u-ous (tĕn'ū-ĭs), a. [L. tenuis thin. See THIN; cf. TENUIS.] 1. Thin; slender; small; minute.

2. Rare; subtle; not dense; — said of fluids.

— ten/u-ous-ly, adv. — ten/u-ous-ness, n.

ten/ter (tĕn'tĕr), v. t. To admit of being tented.

ten/ter, n. One who occupies, or lives in, a tent.

Ten/ter-den's Act. = LORD TENTERDEN'S ACT.

Ten/ter-hook/wĭl'ty = FEAR-NACHT, n. 4. [Dict. Eng.]

tent'ful, a. Attentive. Obs. or tent'ful, n. See TUL, 2.

tenth, v. t. To decimate; to tith. Obs.

tent'h/deak, n. A tenth part.

tent'h/ly, adv. of TENTH.

tent'h/ly, n. A little tent. Obs. Scot.

tent'ig'ious (tĕn-tĭ-j'ĭ-ŭs), a. [L. tentigiosus, fr. tentigiosus, techerousness, fr. tentigiosus, tentum, to stretch.] Obs. 1. Stiff; stretched; strained.

2. Lustful, or pertaining to lust.

ten'tĭ-go (tĕn'tĭ-gō), n. [L.] Priamius also, tentigiosus. Obs. tent'ig'ia (-tĭ-ĭ-ā), n. [NL. dim.] Zool. A branch of a tentacle.

ten'tĭ-um (-tĭ-um), n. [NL. dim.] Zool. A tentilla.

ten'tĭ-ly (tĕn'tĭ-ly), adv. [From dial. tenthly careful.] Carefully; watchfully. Scot.

ten'tive, a. Apocryphic form of TENTATIVE. — ten'tive-ly, adv. — ten'tive-ness, n. All Obs. Eng. Dial. Eng.

tent'less, a. Scot. 1. Careless. 2. Unheeded; unnoticed. Obs. 3. Not cared for; untended.

tent'mak'er (tĕn't'māk'ĕr), n. One who makes tents.

ten/tor, n. [See TENTER a machine.] An instrument for stretching cloth. Obs. [Obs.]

ten'tor'i-an, a. Pert. to a tent.

ten'tor-y, n. [L. tentorium a tent.] A tent; an awning. Obs.

tentour, + TENTER.

ten/ure (tĕn'ūr), n. [F. tenure, OF. tenūre, fr. tenir to hold. See TENABLE.] 1. Act or right of holding, as property, esp. real estate, properly of a superior; also, the manner of holding real property, or land and tenements, properly of a superior. Tenure, in its strict sense of holding of a superior, is inseparable from the idea of property in land in the theory of the English common law; and this idea of tenure pervades, to a considerable extent, the law of real property in the United States, where the primary title to all land is held essentially in fee simple absolute, and not of a superior. See 2d FEEL, 3d. The main common-law tenures were by knight's service and socage. See these TERMS, and also GAVELKIND, COPYHOLD, FRANKALMOGN, SERGEANTY, BURGAGE, etc.

2. Manner, condition, or term of holding, in general; the manner in, or the period for, which anything is had and enjoyed; as, to hold a right by a precarious tenure.

tenure by free socage. = FRANKALMOGN.

ten'urĭ-al (tĕ-nūrĭ-āl), a. Law. Of or pert. to tenure; as, tenurial rent. — ten'urĭ-al-ly, adv.

ten'urĭ-ty (tĕ-nūrĭ-ty), n. [It. p. of tenere to hold.] Music. Held firmly to its full value, as opposed to staccato; — said of a tone or chord. Also used adverbially. Abbr. ten. — A tenuto mark is often used. Thus: ♯.

te'o-cal'li (tĕ-ō-kāl'ĭ; tĕ-ō-kāl'yĕ), n.; pl. -lis (-ĭz, -yĕz). [Mex.] Lit., God's house; an ancient Mexican, esp. Aztec, temple, usually built upon a truncated pyramid.

te'o-sin'te (tĕ-ō-sĭn'tĕ), n. [Of Mex. origin.] A large grass (Euchlana mexicana), native of Mexico and Central America, closely related to maize and like it in habit of growth. It is now grown for fodder in the southern United States and in many warm countries.

te'pee (tĕ'pĕ; tĕ'pĕ), n. [Dakota tipi, fr. ti to dwell + pi used for.] An American Indian wigwam or tent.

te'pe-ry (tĕ'pĕ-ry), v. t. & i.; TE'PE-RĪD (-fĭd); TE'PE-FY-ING (-fĭng). [L. tepere to be tepid + E. fy; cf. L. tepere facere. See TEPID.] To make or become tepid. Goldsmith.

teph'rite (tĕ'fĭt), n. [Gr. tēpha ashes.] Petrog. A volcanic rock consisting essentially of feldspar (plagioclase), augite, and leucite or nepheline. It differs from basanite in not containing olivine. — teph'rit'ic (tĕ'fĭt'ĭk), a.

tepid (tĕ'pĭd), a. [L. tepidus, fr. tepere to be warm; akin to Skr. tṛp to be warm, tṛpas heat.] Moderately warm; lukewarm; as, a tepid bath; tepid affections.

te'pĭ-dā'rĭ-um (tĕ'pĭ-dā'rĭ-um; 115), n.; pl. -RIA (-ā). [L., prop. neut. of tepidarius pertaining to a tepid bath. See TEPID.] A warm room for a bath; orig., in Roman thermae, a room to sit in, intermediate in temperature between the frigidarium and caldarium.

te'pĭ-dĭ-ty (tĕ-pĭdĭ-ty), n. [Cf. F. tepidité.] Quality or state of being tepid; lukewarmness; tepidness.

ter (tĕr), adv. [L.] Thrice; — in music indicating a measure or phrase to be performed thrice in succession.

ter- (tĕr-). Combining form from L. ter, signifying three times, thrice. See TRI-.

ter'a-con'ic (tĕr'ā-kōn'ĭk), a. [terebic + citraconic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₇H₆O₂, obtained by the distillation of terebic acid, and otherwise. It is a dimethyl derivative of itaconic acid.

ter'a-crylic (-krĭl'ĭk), a. [terpenylic + acrylic.] Org. Chem. Of, pert. to, or designating, an acid, C₇H₆O₂, of the acrylic acid series, obtained by distillation of terpenylic acid as a colorless liquid resembling valeric acid in odor.

ter'a-glin (tĕr'ā-gĭn), n. [Native name.] Zool. A silvery-colored scienoid fish (Otolithis atelodus), becoming about two feet long, common on the coast of New South Wales.

te'plo. Var. of TEPPE.

te'por (tĕ'pōr; tĕ'pōr), n. [L., fr. tepere to be tepid.] Gentle heat; tepidness.

te'poy. Var. of TEAPOY.

te'pĕ, a. TAP.

te'pĕ-lĭ-a (tĕ'pĕ-lĭ-ā), n. [From the Tequila district, Mexico.] The drink mescal.

ter + TAR; TER, n.; THERE, n. [Cf. Dan. tirre to irritate, to incense.] Anger; passion. Obs. Ter. Abbr. Terrace; territory; terage, n. [OF. terrage, Land; realm; possessions.] Obs.

Ter'rah (tĕ'rā), n. Bib. The father of Abraham, who migrated with his family from Ur of the Chaldees to Haran.

te-ra'ĭ (tĕ-rā-ĭ; rĭ-), n. [Hind. tārā.] A swampy lowland belt in India north of the Ganges and at the foot of the Himalayas.

terain. + TYRAN.

ter'a-mor-phous (tĕr'ā-mōr-fūs), a. [Gr. tēpas monster + morphos.] Having a monstrous form or nature.

terandry. + TYRANDRY.

terane. + TYRAN.

ter'as (tĕ'rās; tĕ'rās), n.; pl. TERATA (tĕr'ā-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. tēpas, -aros, monster.] Med. a. Monstrosity.

ter'at'ic (tĕr'ā-tĭk), a. [Gr. tēpas a wonder.] Wonderful; ominous; prodigious. Obs.

ter'a-tism (tĕr'ā-tĭz-m), n. [Gr. tēpas, -aros, monster.] Med. a. Monstrosity or anomaly.

ter'a-to-gō'nĭs (tĕr'ā-tō-gō'nĭs), n. Terat. Teratology.

ter'a-tos-co'py (tĕr'ā-tōs-kō-pĭ), n. [NL., supposed

to be a corruption of Ptolemy's τετραπλευρον, lit. a quadrilateral.] A group of four stars at the base of the tail of Scorpion.

ter'e-bene (tĕr'ĕ-bĕn), n. [See TERBENTH; cf. TERPENE.] Chem. A mixture of terpenes formed by action of sulphuric acid on an oil of turpentine and distillation with steam.

ter'e-ben'thene (-bĕn'thĕn), n. [See TERBENTH.] See PINENE.

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ter'e-bin'thi-na (-bĭn'thĭ-nā), n. [NL.] Pharm. Turpentine.

ter'e-bin'thi-nate (-bĭn'thĭ-nĕt), or ter'e-bin'thi-nous (-nĭs), a. = TERBENTHINE.

terebinth tree. = TERBENTH 2.

ter'e-brant (tĕr'ĕ-brānt), a. [L. terebrans, -ans, p. pr.] Boring; or adapted for boring; or pertaining to the Terebrantia.

ter'e-brant, n. A bore. Rare.

Ter'e-bran'ti-a (-brān'tĭ-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A division of Hymenoptera including those which have a boring ovipositor. It is usually one of two suborders (the other being Aculeata) into which hymenopterous insects are divided, and includes the sawflies, gallflies, ichneumon flies, chalcid flies, and allies.

ter'e-brate (tĕr'ĕ-brā-tĕ), v. t. [L. terebratus, p. p. of terebrare, fr. terebra a bore, terebre to rub.] To perforate; bore.

ter'e-brate, v. i. To be a bore. R. ter'e-brate (-brā-tĕ), a. [See TEREBRA.] Zool. A modified for boring.

b Provided with a terebra.

ter'a-phĭm (tĕr'ā-fĭm), n. pl. or sing. [Heb. tĕrāphĭm.] Bib. Idols or an idol used in divination, apparently a part of the household furniture of Aramean and ancient Jewish families.

ter'a-to (-tĕr'ā-tō). Combining form from Greek tēpas, tēparos, wonder, monster.

ter'a-to-gō'nĭy (-gō'nĭ-y), n. [terato + geny.] Med. The formation of monsters. — ter'a-to-gō'nĭc (-tō-gō'nĭk), ter'a-to-gēnĭc (-jĕn'ĭk), a.

ter'a-toid (tĕr'ā-tōĭd), a. [terato + oid.] Resembling a monster; abnormal; of a pathological growth, exceedingly complex or highly organized, as a teratoma.

ter'a-to'lō-gy (-tō'lō-gĭ), n. [terato + logy; cf. Gr. tēpa-tōlogia a telling of wonders, and F. tĕratologie.] 1. The study of monstrosities, serious malformations, or marked deviations from the normal type of structure, esp. in man.

2. In discourse, affectation of sublimity; bombast. Obs. — ter'a-to-log'ĭ-cal (-tō-lō-gĭ-kāl), a. — ter'a-to'lō-gĭst (-tō'lō-gĭst), n.

ter'a-to'ma (-tō'mā), n.; pl. -TOMATA (-tō'mā-tā) [NL.; terato + oma.] Med. A tumor, sometimes found in infants, made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues, as of bone, cartilage, muscle, etc. — ter'a-tom'a-tous (-tō'mā-tūs; -tō'mā-tūs), a.

ter'bi-um (tĕr'bĭ-um), n. [NL, fr. Ytterby, in Sweden. Cf. ERBIUM.] Chem. A rare metallic element, resembling yttrium, found (in combination) in certain minerals, as gadolinite and samarskite. It is trivalent. Symbol, Tb or Tr; at. wt., 159.2. — ter'bic (-bĭk), a.

terce (tĕrs), n. [See TIERCE.] 1. A third. Obs. Craig. 2. a Scots Law. The widow's right corresponding to the common-law dower. b Eccl. = TIERCE, 2.

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2. A male eagle. Obs. Chaucer.

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2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of tubicolous marine annelids with very long cephalic cirri, three pairs of gills, and small chitiferous lobes. It is the type of a family, Ter'e-bel'li-dĕ (-ĭ-dĕ). Hence, ter'e-bel'lid (-ĭd), a. & n. — ter'e-bel'loid (-oid), a.

ter'e-bĭc (tĕr'ĕ-bĭk; -ĕbĭk), a. [terebic + -ic.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, C₇H₆O₂, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with nitric acid, and by other methods. It is a dimethyl derivative of paraconic acid.

ter'e-bĭth (tĕr'ĕ-bĭth), n. [L. terebinthus, Gr. tērebenthos; cf. F. tērebinte. Cf. TURPENTINE.] 1. Turpentine. Obs.

2. A small European anacardiaceous tree (Pistacia terebinthus) yielding Chian turpentine.

ter'e-bĭn'thic (-bĭn'thĭk), a. Pertaining to, or resembling, turpentine; as, terebinthic qualities.

ter'e-bĭn'thine (-bĭn'tĭn), a. [L. terebinthus, Gr. tērebenthos.] a. Of or pertaining to the terebinth tree. b. Pert. to, consisting of, or like, turpentine.

Ter'e-bĭn'thus (-thūs), n. [L. See TERBENTH.] 1. A large genus of tropical American balsamiferous trees (called also Bursera). They have flowers with a calyx of 3-5 petals inserted with the 6-10 stamens beneath the disk. All yield a sweet aromatic balsam. T. simaruba is the gumbo limbo. See GUMBO LIMBO, ACUARY WOOD.

ter'e-bra (tĕr'ĕ-brā), n.; pl. E. -BRAS (brāz), L. -BRĒ (-brĕ). [L., a borer.] 1. Rom. Antiq. A machine used in sieges to start a breach, by Terebra (T. tyria).

2. Zool. a [cap.] A genus of marine toxoglossate gastropods having a long, tapering spire. b The boring ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect.

ter'e-bra'tis (-bĕr'ā-tĭs), n. [NL.; dim. of L. terebra a borer.] 1. A group of four stars at the base of the tail of Scorpion.

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ter'e-bĭc (tĕr'ĕ-bĭk; -ĕbĭk), a. [terebic + -ic.] Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline acid, C₇H

Ter'e-brat'u-la (tēr'ē-brāt'ū-lā), n. [NL, dim. fr. *L. terebratus*, p. p., perforated.] **Zoöl.** & **Paleon.** A genus of arthropodanous brachiopods with arms borne by a calcareous loop and the larger valve of the shell having a small hole through which the short peduncle projects. It includes many living and a few fossil species, and is the type of a family, **Ter'e-brat'u-li-dæ** (-brāt'ū-lī-dē).



Terebratulidæ (*Terebratulina septentrionalis*). Nat. size.

2. [l. c.] **L. pl.** -læ (-jē). Any brachiopod of this genus; a lamp shell.
— **ter'e-brat'u-lid** (-brāt'ū-līd), a. & n. — **ter'e-brat'u-li-form** (-lī-fōrm), a. — **ter'e-brat'u-loid** (-loid), a.

Ter'e-dō (tēr'ē-dō), n. [L., a worm that gnaws wood, clothes, etc., fr. Gr. τερπιδω.] **Zoöl.** The genus of mollusks containing the typical shipworms, the type of a small family, **Ter'e-din'i-dæ** (tēr'ē-dīn'ī-dē). **b** [l. c.] **pl.** E. -dōs (-dōz), L. -dīnes (-dī-nēz). A shipworm.

ter'ek (tēr'ēk), n. [Because found on the Terek River in the Caucasus.] A sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) of the Old World, breeding in the far north of eastern Europe and Asia and migrating to South Africa and Australia. It frequents rivers.



Terek (*Terekia cinerea*).

ter'eph-thal'ic (tēr'ēf-thāl'ik), a. (*terebene* + *phthalic*). **Chem.** Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline dibasic acid obtained by oxidation of oil of turpentine, paraxylene, etc. It is paraphthalic acid. See **PHTHALIC**.

Ter'e-sian (tēr'ē-shiān; -shān), n. [Sp. Teresa Theresa.] **Ecol. Hist.** A barefooted Carmelite living under the rule founded by St. Theresa (1515-82). — **Ter'e-sian**, a.

ter'es ma'ior (tēr'ēs mā'jōr), [NL, *ter'es* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + *L. ma'ior* less.] **Anat.** A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the axillary border of the scapula and from the fibrous septa between itself and the *teres major* and *infraspinatus* muscles, and inserted into the lower part of the greater tuberosity of the humerus, passing behind the long head of the triceps.

ter'es mi'nor (tēr'ēs mī'nōr), [NL, *ter'es* (sc. *musculus*) a round or smooth muscle + *L. mi'nor* less.] **Anat.** A muscle arising from the dorsal surface of the axillary border of the scapula and from the fibrous septa between itself and the *teres major* and *infraspinatus* muscles, and inserted into the lower part of the greater tuberosity of the humerus, passing behind the long head of the triceps.

ter'ete (tēr'ētē; tēr'ēt), a. [L. *ter'es*, -ētis, rounded off, properly, rubbed off, fr. *terere* to rub.] Cylindrical in transverse section, as many plant stems.

ter'gal (tēr'gāl), a. [L. *tergum* the back.] **Zoöl.** Pertaining to the back, or tergum.

ter'gant (-gānt), a. **Chiefly Her.** Showing the back. "Tergant fugitives." H. B. Alexander.

ter'gite (tēr'jīt), n. **Zoöl.** The dorsal plate, or dorsal portion of the covering, of a somite of an articulate animal.

— **ter'gitic** (tēr-jīt'ik), a.

ter'gi-ver-sate (tēr'jī-vēr-sāt); v. i. -SAT'ED (-sāt'ēd); -SAT'ING (-sāt'īng). [L. *tergiversatus*, p. p. of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, to shift; *tergum* back + *versare*, freq. of *vertere* to turn. See **VERSION**.] To shift; to practice evasion; to use subterfuges; to shuffle.

ter'gi-ver-sat'ion (-sāt'shūn), n. [L. *tergiversatio*: cf. F. *tergiversation*.] 1. Act of tergiversating; a shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion.

2. Fickleness of conduct; inconstancy; act of turning against a cause which one formerly supported.

ter'gum (tēr'gūm), n.; L. pl. TERGA (-gā). [L., the back.] **Zoöl.** A The back of an animal. **b** A tergite. **c** One of the dorsal plates of the operculum of a barnacle.

term (tēr'm), n. [ME. *terme*, F. *terme*, L. *termin*, -inis, terminus, a boundary limit, end; akin to Gr. *τέρας*, *τέρας*; cf. Skr. *tar* to go over. See **THURM** a tuft; cf. **TERMINUS**, **DEFERMINATE**, **EXTERMINATE**.] 1. That which limits the extent of anything; limit; bound; termination; end.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation, and they two are a nature's two terms, or boundaries. Bacon.

2. Geom. That which bounds a higher extent; a point, line, or superficies, that limits; as, a term of a superficies is a line, and a term of a solid is a superficies.

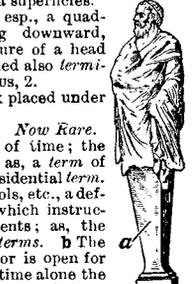
3. A boundary post or stone; esp., a quadrangular pillar, often tapering downward, adorned on the top with the figure of a head or upper part of the body; — called also **terminal figure** or **statue**. See **TERMINUS**, 2.

4. **Naup.** A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail.

5. Issue; conclusion; outcome. **Now Rare.**

6. A limited or definite extent of time; the time for which anything lasts; as, a term of five years; the term of life; a presidential term.

7. **Specif.** a In universities, schools, etc., a definite continuous period during which instruction is regularly given to students; as, the school year is divided into three terms. **b** The time for which a court is held, or is open for the trial of causes, during which time alone the powers of the court incidental to actual sittings for the hearing of cases may be validly exercised. In England there were formerly four (3) a Gaine terms in the year, during which the superior courts were open; **Hilary term**, beginning on the 11th and ending on the 31st of January; **Easter term**, beginning on the 15th of April,



ter'e-brat'ing (tēr'ē-brāt'īng), n. a Boring; specif., a **Zoöl.** Designating mollusks which bore in rocks, wood, etc. **b Med.** Designating certain pains, etc. of locomotor ataxia.

ter'e-brat'ion (tēr'ē-shūn), n. [L. *terebratio*.] a A boring; specif., trephining. **b** A boring pain.

ter'ef Var. of **TARAF**. [Scot.]

ter'e-fal, a. = **3d TERM**. **Obs.**

ter'e-ful, a. = **3d TERM**. **Obs.**

ter'e-lia (tēr'ē-līā), n. [NL, dim. fr. L. *terra* earth.] **Elec.** An earthen.

and ending on the 8th of May; **Trinity term**, beginning on the 22d day of May, and ending on the 12th of June; **Michaelmas term**, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 25th day of November. The rest of the year was called **vacation**. The legal division of the year into terms so far as related to the administration of justice was abolished by the Judicature Acts; but there are still four sittings of the Supreme Court in each year, called the *Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity sittings*, coming, in general, in the same parts of the year as the older terms. **c Law.** (1) The whole time for which an estate is granted, as for the term of a life or lives, or for a term of years. (2) The estate or interest held by one for a term. Cf. **TERMEN**, 1. (3) A space of time granted to a debtor for discharging his obligation.

8. A time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon. **Obs.**, except as follows: **Specif. Law.** A The time fixed for the payment of rents or interest; esp.: (1) In England and Ireland, a quarter day. (2) In Scotland, either of the four days corresponding to the English quarter days, these being Whitsunday, May 15, and Martinmas, Nov. 11, called *legal terms*; and *Candlemas*, Feb. and Lammas Day, Aug. 1, specifically called *conventional terms*. However, any terms adopted by agreement other than the legal terms are called *conventional terms*, the rent being called *backhand rent* when the term is postponed, and *forehand rent* when it is accelerated, or fixed at an earlier date. **b** The semiannual day in Great Britain on which a farm or domestic servant is paid or on which a working period begins.

9. pl. Med. The menses.

10. Logic. The subject or the predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice. The predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called the *major* term, because it is the most general, and the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term, because it is less general. These are called the *extremes*; and the third term, introduced as a common measure, is called the *mean* or *middle* term. Thus in the syllogism: "Every vegetable is combustible; every tree is a vegetable; therefore every tree is combustible," *combustible*, the predicate of the conclusion, is the major term, *tree* is the minor term, *vegetable* is the middle term.

11. A word or expression designative of a definite conception; specif., a word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in certain relations and uses, or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, or the like; as, a technical term. "Terms quaint of law." Chaucer.

12. Logic. That which a word denotes conceived as a specified and determinate object or as an element of a relation.

13. pl. Propositions, limitations, or provisions, stated or offered, as in contracts, for the acceptance of another and determining the nature and scope of the agreement; conditions; as, the terms of a sale; terms cash.

14. pl. a (1) Mutual relationship; relative position; footing; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to be on good terms with one. (2) Good or even footing; agreement; as, to come to terms with one. **b** Conditions; state; circumstances, esp. circumstances that limit or control. **Archaic.**

15. Math. a *Alg.* A member of a compound quantity; as, *a* or *b* in *a + b*; *ab* or *cd* in *ab - cd*. **b** Any of the members composing a proportion or ratio.

16. Astral. An essential dignity.

Syn. — **TERM**, word are frequently interchangeable. But word has the general sense of an expressive vocable; **TERM** is commonly more specific, and designates a word which has a precisely limited, often technical, use or meaning; as, purity of style depends on the choice of words, and precision of style on a clear understanding of the terms used; A very large number of technical terms have been translated into English, and thus new meanings have been added to many popular words (cf. L. *Attidagae*).

term (tēr'm), v. t.; **TERMED** (tēr'mēd); **TERMING** (-mīng). [See **TERM**, n.; cf. **TERMINATE**.] To apply a term to; to name; call. "Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe" imaginary space." Locke.

ter'ma-gan-cy (tēr'mā-gān-sī), n. State or quality of being tergant.

ter'ma-gant (-gānt), n. [ME. *Teragant*, *Teragant*, *Teragant*, *Teragant* (in sense 1), OF. *Terrogant*, *Terrogant*, *Trivigant*(t); cf. It. *Trivigante* (fr. F.).] 1. [cap.] An imaginary being supposed by Christians to be a Mohammedan deity. He is represented in ancient moralities, farces, and puppet shows as vociferous and tumultuous.

2. A boisterous, brawling, turbulent person; — formerly applied to both sexes, now only to women.

ter'ma-gant, a. Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous; furious; quarrelsome; scolding. — **ter'ma-gant-ly**, adv. A terganting, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot*.

ter'm'al (tēr'māl), a. **Logic.** Characterized by distinction of a term or terms; as, a **terminal proposition**, that is, a proposition of third adjacent.

term day. A day which is a term (as for payment of rent), or is a day in a term, as of the sitting of a court; esp., one of a series of special days, designated by scientists of different nations or stations, for making synoptic magnetic, meteorological, or other physical observations.

term'er (tēr'mēr), n. 1. One who resorted to London during the law term only, esp. one whose object was intrigue, dishonest practices, dissipation, etc. **Obs.** or **Hist.**

2. Law. = **TERMGUR**.

3. A person serving a term in prison; — used with an ordinal; as, first term, third term.

term fee. **Law.** A fee by the term, chargeable to a suitor, or by law fixed and taxable in the costs of a cause, for each or any term it is in court.

ter'mi-na-ble (tēr'mī-nā-b'l), a. [See **TERMINATE**.] That may be terminated or bounded; limitable; discontinuing.

ter'ous (tēr'ūs), a. **Perete.** **Obs.** *Terous* (tēr'ūs); *tēr'ētūs*, n. [L. fr. Gr. *Τηρέως*.] See **PHILOMELA**, 1. [wallow. **Obs.** *ter'ūs*, v. i. [AS. *tearfian*.] To tergat, tergate. + **TARGET**.

ter'gem-i-nal (tēr'jēm'ī-nāl), a. [L. *tergemus*, round + *gemus*, round + *caudat* tail.] Round-tailed. **Rare.**

ter'gem-i-nous (-nūs), a. [L. *tergemus*, round + *gemus*, round + *caudat* tail.] Round-tailed. **Rare.**

ter'gem-i-nous (-nūs), a. [L. *tergemus*, round + *gemus*, round + *caudat* tail.] Round-tailed. **Rare.**

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ter'gem-i-nous (-nūs), a. [L. *tergemus*, round + *gemus*, round + *caudat* tail.] Round-tailed. **Rare.**

after a certain term. — **ter'mi-na-ble-ty** (-blī'tī), **ter'mi-na-ble-ness**, n. — **terminal-ity**. See **ANNUITY**, 2. **ter'mi-nal** (tēr'mī-nāl), a. [L. *terminalis*: cf. F. *terminal*.] **See TERM**, n. 1. Of or pert. to a term, as an end, extremity, boundary, or terminus; forming the terminus or extremity; as, a **terminal pillar**.



2. Bot. Growing at the end of a branch or stem.

3. Railroads. Pertaining to a railroad terminal; connected with the receipt or delivery of freight; as, **terminal charges**. See **TERMINAL**, n., 3 b.

4. Of or pertaining to a term, or fixed period of time; occurring in a term or in every term; as, a **terminal dinner**; a **terminal subscription**.

5. Logic. Pert. to, or constituted by, a term.

terminal dementia. See **DEMENTIA**, -t. figure. = **TERM**, n., 3. — **t. moraine.** **See MORAINES**, -t. pedantal, a game. — **t. quantity.** **Logic.** the quantity of a term. — **t. reserve.** See **RESERVE**, n., 3. — **t. sinus.** **Embryol.** a circular blood sinus bordering the area vasculosa. — **t. status.** = **TERM**, n., 3. — **t. stress.** See **STRESS**, n., 4.

ter'mi-nal, n. 1. The part which terminates, or forms the end of, something; termination; extremity; end.

2. Elec. Either of the ends of a conducting circuit, as of an induction coil, dynamo, or electric motor; a pole.

3. Railroads. a The end of a line of railroad, with the switches, stations, sheds, and other appliances pertaining thereto. **b** Any station for the delivery or receipt of freight lying too far from the main line to be served by mere sidings. **c** A rate charged on all freight, independent of the distance, and supposed to cover the expenses of station service, as distinct from **mileage rate**, generally proportionate to the distance and intended to cover movement expenses; a terminal charge. **d** A town lying at the end of a railroad; — more properly called a **terminus**.

4. Arch. A terminating and usually ornamental detail, as the carved end of a church pew.

Ter'mi-na-ti-a (tēr'mī-nā-tī-ā), n. pl. [L.] **Rom. Relig.** A festival held on Feb. 23, the establishment of which was ascribed to Numa, on which neighbors met at their mutual boundaries, made offerings to the termini, or boundary stones, and joined in a meal, frolics, etc.

Ter'mi-na-ti-a, n. [NL. See **TERMINAL**, a.] **Bot.** A large genus of tropical combretaceous trees and shrubs having entire leaves clustered at the ends of the branches (whence the name) and small apetalous flowers in loose spikes. *T. catappa* is the Malabar almond. The wood of several species is valuable. See **MYROBALAN, 1.**

ter'mi-nate (tēr'mī-nāt), v. t.; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'īng). [L. *terminatus*, p. p. of *terminare*. See **TERM**.] 1. To set or form a term or limit to; to bound; limit; as, to terminate a surface by a line.

2. To put an end to; to make to cease; to end; as, to terminate an effort, or a controversy.

3. Hence, to put the finishing touch to; to bring to completion; to complete; perfect. **Now Rare.**

4. To express in terms; to apply terms to; to describe. *R. I.* I was censuring or rather terminating my own soul. Emerson. **Syn.** — See **CLOSE**.

ter'mi-nate, v. i. 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to end; as, the torrid zone terminates at the tropics.

2. To come to a limit in time; to end; close. Policies of insurance which from any cause cease to be in force are said to "terminate."

terminating decimal. a terminate decimal.

ter'mi-nate (-nāt), a. Coming to an end or capable of ending; limitable or limited; specif., **Math.** expressed or expressed in a finite number of figures or terms; as, a **terminate number** or **decimal**.

ter'mi-na-tion (-nā'shūn), n. [L. *terminatio* a bounding, fixing, determining: cf. F. *terminaison*, OF. also *terminacion*. See **TERM**.] 1. Act of terminating, or of limiting or setting bounds; act of ending or concluding; as, a voluntary termination of hostilities.

2. That which ends, limits, or bounds; as, a limit in space or extent; bound; end; as, the termination of a line. **b** End in time or existence; as, the termination of life.

3. Gram. The ending of a word; a final syllable or letter; esp., the part added to a stem in inflection.

4. End; conclusion; completion; result; as, the dispute was brought to a satisfactory termination.

5. Last purpose; determination; decision. **Rare.**

6. That which finishes off or completes, as, in architecture, a terminal or a finial. **Rare.**

7. A word; term. **Obs.** *Shak.*

Syn. — **TERMINATION**, **ENDING**, **TERMINUS**. *Termination* and *ending* apply esp. to temporal relations (except as noted below) and are often interchangeable. But **TERMINATION** emphasizes the idea of a limit set; **ENDING**, that of a close or conclusion reached; as, before the termination of hostilities, after the termination of the period agreed on; "The maiden sang as if her song could have no ending" (*Wordsworth*). As applied to inflectional syllables and similar formative elements in language, **termination** is the more technical, **ending**, the more familiar term. **TERMINUS** suggests spatial rather than temporal relations; as, the terminus of one's journey (i. e., one's goal or destination), the termination of one's journey (i. e., its conclusion in time); a railroad terminus. See **CLOSE**.

ter'mi-na-tion-al (-āl), a. Of, pert. to, or forming, a termination, esp. the concluding syllable of a word.

ter'mi-na-tive (tēr'mī-nā-tīv), a. Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determining; definitive; absolute; specif., **Philol.**, pert. to, or designating, a verbal form which distinguishes the beginning or the end of the action that it denotes, as *ὄρριμα*, set in motion. — **ter'mi-na-tive-ly**, adv.

ter'mi-na-tor (-nāt'ōr), n. [L., he who limits or sets bounds.] 1. One that terminates.

2. Astron. The dividing line between the illuminated and the unilluminated part of the moon's or a planet's disk.

ter'mi-na-tory (-nāt'ōrī), a. Terminative; limiting.

target + **TARGE**.

ter'gif'er-ous (tēr'jī-fēr'ūs), a. [L. *tergum* the back + *ferous*.] Dorsiferous.

ter'gi-ment (tēr'jī-mēnt), n. [L. *tergimentum*.] A make-weight. **Obs.**

ter'gi-ver-sant (tēr'jī-vēr-sānt), a. Tergiversating. **Rare.**

ter'gi-ver-sat'or (-vēr-sāt'ōr), n. [L.] One who tergiversates.

ter'gi-verse (tēr'jī-vēr's), v. i. To tergiversate. **Obs.**

ter'ten + **TAR**, to incite; **TARRY**. **ter'in** + **TEREIN**.

ter'mi-ner (tûr'mî-nêr), n. [F. terminer to end, inf. as n.] Law. A determining. See OVER and TERMINER.

ter'mi-nism (-nîz'm), n. 1. Theol. The doctrine held by the terminists. 2. Philos. The doctrine inaugurated by William Ockham that the term as it exists in the mind is the sole basis of logical distinctions; Occamism.

Terminism was a symptom of decay, for in its work is noticeable . . . the deterioration in the scholastic synthesis.

ter'mi-nist (-nîst), n. [Cf. F. terministe.] 1. Theol. One who maintains that God has fixed a certain term for the probation of individual persons, during which period, and no longer, they have the offer of grace. 2. Philos. An Occamist. See OCCAMISM.

ter'mi-no-log-y (-nôlô-jî), n. [L. terminus term + E. -logy; cf. G. terminologie, F. terminologie.] The technical or special terms or words used in any business, art, science, or the like. Cf. NOMENCLATURE, n., 3. — ter'mi-no-log'i-cal (-nôlô-jî-käl), a. — ter'mi-no-log'i-cal-ly, adv.

term insurance. Insurance for a specified term providing for no payment to the insured except upon losses during the term, and becoming void upon its expiration.

ter'mi-nus (tûr'mî-nûs), n.; L. pl. -ni (-nî). [L. See TERM.] 1. A boundary; border; limit. 2. [Cap.] Rom. Relig. & Antig. God of boundaries, probably originally a form of Jupiter as god of law and guardian of rights; also [L. c.], a boundary stone, or term, often representing Terminus. Cf. HERM, and SEE TERM, n., 3.

3. Any post or stone marking a boundary. 4. Termination; end; limit; final goal. 5. Either end of a railroad line; also, the station, or the town or city, at that place.

Syn. — See TERMINATION.

ter'mite (tûr'mî-tî), n. [Cf. F. termitte. See TERMES.] Any of numerous pale-colored, soft-bodied, social insects of the family Termitidae; a white ant. See WHITE ANT.

term'less (tûr'mlêss), a. 1. Having no term or end; boundless; unending; as, termless time; termless grief. 2. Inexpressible; indescribable; nameless. Rare. Shak.

term/or (tûr'môr), n. Law. One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

tern (tûrn), n. [Dan. tern. See TERNE.] Icel. tern; akin to Sw. tärna, Icel. perna; cf. NL. sterna.] Any of numerous birds of the gull family, of Sterna and allied genera, constituting in some classifications a subfamily, Sterninae. Terns are mostly smaller than the true gulls and have a more slender bill and weaker feet, a tail often deeply forked, and a flight more graceful and dashing; — hence the name sea swallow. Terns usually carry the bill pointed downward in flight and secure their prey of small fish by plunging into the water. Most are of the genus Sterna (white tern), typified by the common tern (S. hirundo) of both coasts of the Atlantic. It is pure white with a black cap and a pearl-gray mantle. Entirely white terns of the genus Gygis are found on Pacific islands, dark brownish ones (see NODDY, 2 a) of Anous and Micranous on various tropical coasts; small dark-bodied species of Hydrochelidon (called black terns) are widespread. Most terns nest in colonies, and some have been hunted for their feathers.

tern (tûrn), a. [L. pl. terni three each, three; akin to tres three. See THREE; cf. TRINE.] Threefold; ternate.

tern, n. [F. tern. See TERM, a.] 1. That which consists of, or pertains to, three things or numbers together; specific, a prize in a lottery resulting from the favorable combination of three numbers in the drawing; also, the three numbers themselves. Mrs. Browning.

2. Math. A system of three pairs of conjugate trihedra including the twenty-seven straight lines in a cubic surface.

tern, n. [Cf. L. terni three each.] Naut. A three-masted schooner. Called also tern schooner. Local, U. S.

ter'nal (tûr'näl), a. [From TERM, a.] Threefold. — ter'nal proposition, a trinary proposition.

ter'nar-y (-nä-rî), a. [L. ternarius, fr. terni. See TERM, a.] 1. Proceeding by threes; consisting of three; as, the ternary number was once held in great veneration. 2. Chem. Containing, or consisting of, three different parts, as elements, atoms, groups, or radicals, regarded as having different functions or relations in the molecule; thus, sodium hydroxide, NaOH, is a ternary compound. 3. Math. A using three as the radix or base; — said of a system of notation. b Having three variables; — said of a form or quant.

4. Metal. Consisting of an alloy of three metals; as: ternary steel, a steel composed of the usual iron and carbon, alloyed with one other metal.

ternary measure, Music, triple measure. See under TRIPLE.

ter'ma-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-rîz). A ternion; or the number three; three things taken together; a triad.

ter'mate (-nät), a. [NL. ternatus, fr. L. terni three each. See TERM, a.] Consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliate; — said esp. of leaves. — ter'mate-ly, adv.

ter-na-to-pin'ate (têr-nä-tô-pîn'ät), a. [See TERMATE; PINNATE.] Bot. Ternately compound with the divisions pinnate, as some leaves.

ter'mine, n. t. [Cf. F. terminer.] Obs. A bound; limit; terminate. b To determine; to decide upon. [OF TERMINUS.]

ter'mi-nal (tûr'mî-näl), n. [L. pl. terminia, n. A limit. Obs.] terminous + TERMINER.

ter'mi-nus ad quem. [L.] End (or limit) to which, as the end of a way, place of destination of goods, the last of a series of genealogical descendants, etc.

ter'mi-nus a quo. [L.] End (or limit) from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series of genealogical ascendants, etc.

ter'mi-nus. [L.] End (or limit) from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series of genealogical ascendants, etc.

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ter'mi-nus. [L.] End (or limit) from which; starting point, as of a line of causation or of a journey, of a series of genealogical ascendants, etc.

terne (tûrn), v. t.; TERNED (tûrned); TERN'ING. To coat with an alloy of tin and lead; to make into ternplate.

terne'plate' (-plät'), n. A kind of iron plate made by coating sheet iron with an alloy of tin and lead.

ter'nio-n (tûr'nî-ôn), n. [L. ternio, fr. terni three each. See TERM, a.] The number three; a ternary; specific, Bibliog., a section of three folio sheets.

Ter'n-strô-mi-a (tûrn-strô-mî-ä), n. [NL., after Christopher Ternström, Swedish naturalist.] Bot. A large genus of chiefly tropical American theaceous trees and shrubs having bracted flowers with free sepals, and petals slightly coherent at the base. T. obovatis is the scarletseed.

ter'pene (tûr'pên), n. [See TURPENTINE; cf. TEREBENE.] Chem. Any one of a series of isomeric hydrocarbons, C₁₀H₁₆, prominent constituents of many volatile oils obtained by the distillation of plants, esp. the conifers. The true terpenes have a ring structure, and may be divided into two general groups: (1) The terpene, or menthane, group, the members characterized by ability to unite with four atoms of some univalent element, as bromine. To this group belong limonene, sylvestrene, etc. (2) The camphane group, whose members can take up but two atoms of bromine. Examples are camphene, pinene. There are also olefinic terpenes, having the formula C₁₀H₁₆, but an open-chain structure, as myrcene; hemiterpenes, C₅H₈, such as isoprene; sesquiterpenes, C₁₅H₂₄, as cedrene; and polyterpenes, (C₅H₈)_n.

ter'pene-nylic (tûr'pê-nî'lik), a. [terpene + -yl + -ic.] Org. Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline lactic acid, C₂H₃O₂, obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine with chromic acid and in other ways.

ter'pin (tûr'pîn), n. Also ter'pine (-pîn; -pên; 184). [Cf. TERPENE.] Chem. A white crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₆(OH), regarded as a derivative of menthane. It exists in two isomeric forms, cis-terpin, obtained in the form of a hydrate by treating oil of turpentine with dilute acids and in other ways, and trans-terpin, which does not form a hydrate and which is produced indirectly from the cis-form. Terpin hydrate yields a large number of products by dehydration.

ter'pin-ene (-pîn-ên), n. Org. Chem. A very stable terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, occurring in oil of cardamom and formed by the action of alcohol and sulphuric acid on dipentene and in other ways. It is a liquid having an odor like cymene.

ter'pin-ol (têr'pîn-ôl; -ôl), n. (terpin + 2d -ol.) Org. Chem. A white crystalline compound, C₁₀H₁₇OH, melting at 35° C., occurring in certain volatile oils and formed by the action of dilute acids on terpin hydrate. Commercial terpineol is liquid, owing to the admixture of other substances. It has an odor like lilies of the valley and is used in perfumery. b By extension, either of two substances isomeric with, and related to, terpineol proper.

ter'pin-ol (tûr'pî-nôl; -nôl), n. Terpineol, esp. the commercial article.

ter'pin-ol-ene (têr'pîn-ôl-ên), n. [terpinol + -ene.] Chem. A terpene, C₁₀H₁₆, prepared artificially, as by heating terpineol with oxalic acid.

Ter'pich'ore (tûr'pîk'ô-rê), n. [L., fr. Gr. Τερψιχόρη; τέρψις enjoyment (fr. τέρπειν to gladden) + χορός dance, dancing.] Class. Myth. Muse of dancing and choral song.

ter'pî-cho-re-an (tûr'pî-kô-rê-ân), a. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Terpsichore. b Of or pertaining to dancing.

ter'pî-cho-re-an, n. A dancer. Colloq.

ter'ra (têr'ä; ð. têr'ä), n. [It. & L. See TERRACE.] The earth; earth; — used esp. in phrases. — ter'ra/al'ba (äl'vä-lä), white earth, Com., any of several white amorphous substances; as: a Gypsum, ground for a pigment. b Kaolin, used esp. as an adulterant of paints, etc. c Burnt alum. d Magnesia, — t. terra. See TERRE, — t. cotta. See in Vocab. — t. di Si-en'na (dê si-ên'ä) or, better, Si-en'na (ð. sî-ên'ä), sienna. — t. ärr'ma (tûr'mä) [L.], firm or solid earth, as affording a safe footing, or as opposed to water; sometimes, mainland, as opposed to islands. — t. in-côgnî-ta (în-kôgnî-tä; pl. ter'ra in-côgnî-tæ (têr'ê in-kôgnî-tê) [L.], an unknown land; unexplored country. — t. ja-po-nî-ca (jâ-pôn-i-kä) [NL.], gambier, which when first imported into Europe, in the 17th century, was believed to be an earth. Hence, any catechu. — t. Lem'nî-a (lêm'nî-ä) [L.], Lemnian earth. — t. Ma'ter. [L., lit., mother earth.] = TELLUS. — t. mi-ra-cu-lô-sa (mî-rä-kû-lô-sä) [L., lit., wonderful earth]; bold. See 2d BOLD, 1. Obs. — t. po-si-tô-rî-a (pô-sî-tô-rî-ä) [L., ponderous earth], barite. — t. pu-tr'a-ta (pû-tûr'ätä). See FUTURE. — t. ros'a (rô-sä) [It. rossa red], red earth due to weathering of rocks, esp. limestone, as in southern Europe. — t. si-gil-la'ta (sî-jî-lä-tä) [L., lit., stamped earth], Lemnian earth. Cf. SPHRAIGIDE, — t. um'brata (ûm'brätä) [L., or NL., Umbrian earth. Cf. UMBER, the pigment.] = 2d UMBER. — t. ver'de (vêr'dê) [It., green], terre-verte.

ter'race (têr'äs), n. [OF. terrace, F. terrasse (cf. It. terrazza), fr. L. terra the earth, prob. for terra, originally meaning, dry land, and akin to torrere to parch, E. torrid, and thirst. See THIRST; cf. FUMITORY, INTER, v., PARTERRE, TERRIER, TRASS, TURBEN.] 1. A raised level space, step, or platform of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively, or a natural formation resembling such a raised level and such side or sides.

2. Geol. A level and rather narrow plain, usually with a steep front, bordering a river, a lake, or sometimes the sea. Many rivers are bordered by a series of terraces at different levels, indicating the flood plains at successive periods.

3. A street, or a row of houses, along the side or top of

ly of dipentene. b Terpinene. terr. Abbr. Terrace; territory. ter'race (têr'äs). Var. of TRASS. Terrace epoch. Geol. The time just after the last ice sheet, when the former developed terraces from valley plains aggraded by river deposits during glaciation. R. ter'race'form (têr-räc'fôrm), a. [terrace + -form.] Phys. Geog. A raised level space, step, or platform of earth, supported on one or more faces by a wall, a bank of turf, or the like, whether designed for use or pleasure, often one of a series arranged one above the other on a slope; also, such bank of turf, etc., and the raised level collectively, or a natural formation resembling such a raised level and such side or sides.

ter'ra-cul-ture (têr-rä-kûl'tûr), n. [L. terra the earth + cultura.] Agriculture. Rare. — ter'ra-cul'tur'al (-kûl'tûr-äl), a. R. terracul'tur'age (têr-rä-kûl'tûr-ä-jî). [F.] Feudal Law. A render or tax due, often in kind, from the occupant of land to his lord or the lord's representative, in honor or privilege; also, exemption from this obligation.

ter'ra-cure. Med. A treatment by systematic exercise in climbing hills or mountains, with regulation of diet.

ter'ran-dry. + TYRANTRY. ter'ra-ne-ous (têr-rä-nê-üs), a. Bot. Growing on land. ter'ra-plene', n. [Sp. terraplén.] A terrace plain. ter'ra-que-ous (têr-rä-kwê-üs), a. [L. terra the earth + E. aqueous.] Consisting of land and water; as, the earth is a terraqueous globe. — ter'ra-que-ous-ness, n. ter'ra-ri-um (têr-rä-rî-ûm; 115), n.; pl. E. -riums (-ûmz), L. -ria (-ä). [L. terra earth + -arium, as in aquarium.] A vivarium without water.

ter'raz-zo (têr-räz-zô), n., or || ter'raz-zo ve'ne-zî-a-no (vê-nä-zî-ä-nô). [It.] Arch. A kind of cement flooring including fragments of colored stone, commonly not set in patterns.

Ter'rell grass (têr'rêl), a. Coarse American Lyme grass (Elymus virginicus), useful in some districts for pasture.

ter're'ne (têr-rê-nê), a. [L. terrenus, fr. terra the earth. See TERRACE.] 1. Of or pertaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Earthly; terrestrial; mundane. Rarely.

ter're-ne'ly, adv. Rare. — ter're-ne'ness, n. Rare. ter're-ne'us, n. [L. terrenum land, ground; cf. F. terrain.] 1. The earth's surface; the earth. Rare. Milton. 2. Surf. The surface of the ground.

ter're-plein' (târ'plên'), n. [F., fr. L. terra earth + plenus full; cf. It. terrapieno.] 1. Fort. a The top or platform of a rampart, for the cannon, behind the parapet. b The surface directly behind a parapet, at whatever level. R. 2. Civil Engin. An embankment of earth with a broad level top, which is sometimes excavated to form a continuation of an elevated canal across a valley.

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rising ground; — often used arbitrarily in naming any kind of street or row of houses.

4. A flat roof of a house, esp. a Spanish or Oriental house.

5. A balcony, esp. one large and uncovered. Obs. or R. 6. A flaw in marble, commonly cored out and filled up.

ter'race (têr'äs), v. t.; TER'RACED (-äst); TER'RAC-ING (-ä-sîng). To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish with a terrace or terraces; as, to terrace a garden, or a building.

ter'ra cot'ta (têr-rä kô'tä). [It. t. terra earth + cotta, fem. of cotto cooked, L. coctus, p. p. of coquere to cook. See COOK, n.] a Hard-baked pottery, esp. that of a brownish red or yellowish red color, variously used for architectural relief, statuettes, vases, etc. Terra cotta may also be glazed or variously colored. b A color or tint, usually a reddish brown, like that of hard-baked clay.

terra cotta lumber. Earthenware so prepared as to hold nails driven into it. The clay is left porous, with openings and gaps, so as to be light and easy to pierce or cut.

ter'rae fl'i-l-us (têr-rê flî-lî-ûs); pl. ter'rae flî-lî-i (-î). [L., son of the earth.] a A person of lowly birth. b Formerly, a student at Oxford University appointed to make at the Encenia a satirical speech, freely satirizing the university authorities. Cf. FREYBARTOR.

ter-rain' (têr-rän'; têr-rän'), n. [F. See TERRANE.] A Var. of TERRANE. b Mil. An area of ground considered as to its extent and topography in relation to its use for a specific purpose, as for a battle or the erection of fortifications.

ter'ra-ma'tra (têr-rä-mä'trä), n.; It. pl. TERRAMARE (-rê). [It. terra earth + amara, fem. of amaro bitter.] 1. Any earthy deposit capable of being used as a fertilizer. 2. One of the mounds in the Po valley over the sites of villages of the neolithic period and the age of bronze. The culture shown resembles that of the Swiss lake dwellers.

ter-rane' (têr-rän'; têr-rän'), n. [F. terrain, fr. L. terra earth.] Geol. A formation, or a group of formations; — a general term.

ter-ra-ne-an (tê-rä-nê-än), a. [L. terra earth; cf. E. mediterranean.] Being in, or belonging to, the earth.

ter-ra-pin (têr-rä-pîn), n. [Of American Indian origin; cf. Abnaki tarréte turtle, Delaware tulpe sea turtle.] 1. Any of various edible North American turtles of the family Emydidae living in fresh or brackish water, esp. any of those constituting the genus Malaclemys, called diamond-back terrapins, which live in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of them there are four distinct species: M. centrata, occurring from the peninsula of Florida northward to the coast of North Carolina, where it merges into the northern variety (M. concentrica), which extends as far north as Buzzards Bay; M. macrospilota, of the west coast of Florida; M. pileata, of the coast of Alabama and Louisiana; and M. illinoensis, of the coast of Texas. They are all highly valued as food. Less highly prized are the red-bellied terrapin (Pseudemys rubriventris), native of the tributaries of Chesapeake Bay, and the yellow-bellied terrapin (Pseudemys scripta) of the southern United States. 2. Any of various other, esp. fresh-water, turtles. See 2d TURTLE, 1.

ter-ra-que-ous (têr-rä-kwê-üs), a. [L. terra the earth + E. aqueous.] Consisting of land and water; as, the earth is a terraqueous globe. — ter-ra-que-ous-ness, n.

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The-a-tin (thē'ā-tīn), n. [F. *Théatin*, It. *Teatino*.] R. The-a-tine C. Ch. A one of an order of Italian monks, established in 1524 expressly to oppose the Reformation, and to raise the tone of piety among Roman Catholics. They do not hold property or beg, but depend on the providence of God and unsolicited charity of the faithful. Their chief employment is preaching and religious instruction. Their name is derived from *Theate*, or *Chieti*, the bishop of which place was a principal founder of the order, but they bore various other names. b One of an order of nuns founded by Ursula Benincasa, who died in 1618.

the-at-ric (thē'ā-trīk), a. Theatrical; — now rarely used literally, i.e., with direct reference to the theater or drama. Woods over woods in gay, theatric pride. Goldsmith.

the-at-ri-cal (-rī-kāl), a. [L. *theatricus*, Gr. *θεατρικός*.] Of or pert. to a theater or scenic or dramatic representations; as, *theatrical performances*; the *theatrical profession*; also, resembling the manner of dramatic performers; histrionic; hence, in a bad sense, showy; artificial; affected; as, *theatrical gestures, costumes, declamation*.

No meretricious aid whatever has been called in — no trick, no situation of the eye, nothing *theatrical*. R. Jeffers.

Syn. — See DRAMATIC.

the-at-ri-cal-ly (-rī-kāl-ly), n. pl. Dramatic performances, esp. those produced by amateurs.

the-ba-id (thē'bā-īd), The-ba-is (-īs), n. [L. *Thebais*, -idis.] 1. The district about Thebes (Egypt or Boeotia).

2. A Latin epic poem in twelve books by Statius on the subject of the Seven against Thebes.

the-ba'ine (thē'bā-īn; -ēn; 184), n. Also the-ba'in (-īn), the-ba'ia (-yā). [From a kind of Egyptian opium produced at Thebes: L. *Thebae*, Gr. *Θεβαί*, *Θεβή*, Thebes + -ine.] Chem. A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, C₁₂H₁₅O₃N, found in opium in small quantities, and regarded as related chemically to morphine and codeine. It has a sharp astringent taste and a tetranic action like strychnine.

The-ban (thē'bān), a. [L. *Thebanus*.] Of or pertaining to Thebes, esp. the city of Upper Egypt, the capital of ancient Egypt during its period of greatest empire and highest art, or the chief city of ancient Boeotia, the most powerful state in Greece from about 370 to 300 B. C., under Epaminondas. — n. One of the people of Thebes.

Theban Eagle, Pindar (B. c. 522-448); — so called from the sublimity and sustained power of his odes. — T. year. *Anc. Chron.*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

the-ca (thē'kā), n.; L. pl. THECÆ (-sē). [L., fr. Gr. *θηκη* a case to put anything in. See TICK a cover.] 1. Bot. A sac, capsule, or spore case; specif.: a The sporogonium or capsule of a moss. b The pollen sac of an anther; also, *Obs.*, an anther. c An ascus. d The sporangium of a fern.

2. Zool. & Anat. A sheath or case; as: the cuticle inclosing an insect pupa; the tubular part of the proboscis of a dipterous fly; the dura mater ([the'ca ver'te-brā'lis] [vūr'te-brā'lis]) of the spinal cord; the dense layer of stroma ([the'ca fol-i-cu-lā] [fō-līk'ō-lī]) surrounding a mature Graafian follicle; esp.: a In hydroids of the group Leptomedusæ, the hydrotheca. b In corals, the calcareous wall of a calicle. c In infusorians, rotifers, etc., a protective tube secreted by the surface of the body.

the-cal (thē'kāl), a. Of or pertaining to a theca.

the-cate (thē'kāt), a. Having a theca.

the-cit'is (thē-sī'tis), n. [NL. See THECA: -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

Thec'ia (thē'kīā), n. [NL., prob. fr. the personal name *Thecla*, or G. *Thekla*.] Zool.

The chief genus of hairstreak butterflies. — thec'ian (-lān), a. Pl. [NL., Gr. *θηκη* a case + -oid.] Paleon. A class of extinct stemless and armless pelmatozoan echinoderms having a saclike, cushion-shaped, or discoidal body covered with irregular plates. They have five ambulacral grooves bordered and overlapped by specialized plates radiating from the centrally placed mouth. They were formerly included in the Cystoidea. — the'coid (thē'kōid), a. & n.



Thecla (T. melinus) which feeds on the willow vine. Nat. size.

The-co-so-ma-ta (thē'kō-sō-mā-tā), n. pl. [NL. See THECA: SOMA BODY.] Zool. A primary division of Pteropoda, comprising those with a shell. The fins are attached to a poorly developed head, and there is only one pair of tentacles. They feed on algae and protozoans. Cf. GYMNOSOMATA. — the-co-so-ma-tous (-sō-mā-tūs; -sō-mā-tūs), a.

thee (thē), pron. [AS. *þē*, acc. & dat. of *þū* thou. See THOU.] The objective case of thou. Thee is used: 1. As dative of indirect object: a In connection with a direct object. Solomon the king . . . will not say thee nay. 1 Kings ii. 17. b Designating the person addressed as concerned. I'll devise thee brave punishments for him. Shak. c Used with an impersonal verb. "Do what seemeth thee good." 1 Sam. i. 23. d Reflexively. Get thee a sword. Shak.

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition. If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out. Matt. v. 29. Sometimes, reflexively, thyself. "Thou bearest thee like a king." Shak. Of thee is sometimes an emphatic possessive for thy. "To break the pate of thee." Shak.

3. Ungrammatically for thou in dialect or colloquial speech, esp. after than, but, and in similar disjunctive constructions, or as predicate substitute; as: I would not be thee. In some cases a poor unlawful acquisition of property. 2. That which is stolen. Obs., R.

If the theft be certainly in his hand alive, . . . he shall restore double. Ex. xxii. 4.

the'ine (thē'in; -ēn; 184), n. Also the'in (-īn), the-īna (thē-īnā). [F. *théine*, fr. NL. *thea*. See THEA.] Chem. Caffeine; — so called from its occurrence in tea.

the'ir (thēr), pron. [ME. *their*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þeirra*, *þeira*, of them, but properly gen. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article; akin to AS. *þāra*, *þēra*, gen. pl. of the article, or fr. AS. *þēra*, influenced by Scandinavian. See THEY, THAT.] Of or belonging to their. Their is used: 1. As genitive of they: of them. Obs., except in such phrases as "their accuser"; "in their midst," where it may be construed as an objective or other genitive.

2. As possessive adjective; as, to make their power felt. 3. Simply as a sign of the possessive with nouns, in the same way as his. Cf. HIS, 3. Obs.

4. Absolutely, for theirs (which see). Obs.

the'irs (thē'irs), pron. The possessive form of their used absolutely; — often after of. See POSSESSIVE, a. That gloomy friend of theirs. J. T. Fields. Theirs not to make reply. Tompson.

the'ism (thē'iz'm), n. [NL. *thea* tea + -ism.] Med. The morbid condition resulting from the excessive use of tea.

the'ism (thē'iz'm), n. [From Gr. *θεός* God; probably akin to *θεσσαλοναί* to pray for, *θεσφατος* spoken by God, decreed: cf. F. *théisme*. Cf. ENTHUSIASM, PANTHEON, THEOLOGY.] Belief in the existence of a god or gods; as: a Belief in supernatural powers or spiritual agencies in one or many gods. b Belief that there is but one God; monotheism. c More exactly, belief in the existence of one God, transcending the universe in his personality yet immanent in it in his knowledge and action; as, Christian theism. In all senses, theism is opposed to atheism. In sense b it is opposed also to henotheism and polytheism, though it includes pantheism and deism, to which sense c is opposed.

the'ist (-ist), n. [Cf. F. *théiste*.] A believer in theism.

the-is'tic (thē-ist'ik) a. Of or pertaining to theism or a the-is'ti-cal (-ī-kāl) theist; believing in theism.

the-l-. A combining form from Greek *θηλή*, nipple.

The-lyg'o-num (thē-lyg'ō-nūm), n. Also The-lyg'o-num, a later spelling. [NL., fr. Gr. *θηλυγονον*, a certain plant, lit., producing females.] Bot. A small genus of Old World fleshy herbs constituting the family Theligonaceæ (order Chenopodiales), and closely related to the goosefoots (Chenopodiaceæ). T. *cymocrambe* is the dog cabbage.

the-ly'tis (thē-ly'tis), n. [NL.; thel- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the nipple.

Thee-mim' (thē-mīm'), n. [Ar. *thamim* twins.] See STAR.

theen. + THEE. their. Dial. Eng. var. of THEIR.

thees. + THESE, THOSE. the'et'ic (thē-ēt'ik) a. & n. the'et'ic (thē-ēt'ik) a. [Burmese *theese*.] The black varnish tree; also, the varnish from it.

thee've. + THEVE. the'ev'ly. + THEVE, THIEF. the'ev'ly. + THEVE, THIEF. the'ev'ly. + THEVE, THIEF. the'ev'ly. + THEVE, THIEF.

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Thel-lus-son Act (thē-lū-sūn; tē-liv'sōn). [After Peter Thellusson (1731-97), London merchant, whose will, leaving a large fortune to accumulate for several generations, was the occasion of the act.] Eng. An act (39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 98, 1800) regulating accumulations. See ACCUMULATION c.

Thel-phu'si-dæ (thē-lī-fū-sī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. A family of fresh-water crabs which live in or on banks of rivers in warm countries. The typical genus is *Thelphusa* (-sā); — the-phu'si-an (-sī-ān; -shān), a. & n.



One of the Thelphusidæ (*Thelphusa fucilius*).

them (thēm; 270), pron. [AS. *þēm*, dat. pl. of the demonstrative pron. and article, but influenced by the Scand. use of the corresponding form *þeim* as a personal pronoun. See THAT, THEY.] The objective case of they, used: a As dative of indirect object; as, give them drink. b As direct object of a verb or preposition. "Go ye rather to them that sell." Matt. xxv. 9. c As reflexive for themselves, either direct or indirect object.

Little stars may hide them when they list. Shak. d Ungrammatically for they in colloquial and dial. speech. The constructions of them are analogous to those of thee, which is more fully treated. See THEE.

the-mat'ic (thē-māt'ik), a. [Gr. *θεματικός*.] 1. Gram. Of or pert. to the theme, or stem, of a word; appearing at the end of a theme; as, a thematic vowel. See THEME, n. 4.

2. Music. Of or pertaining to a theme, or subject.

3. Of or pert. to a theme; relating to a topic or discourse. thematic catalogue, Music, a catalogue of musical works which, besides the title, opus number, etc., gives in notes the opening theme, or first few measures, of a work or of its several movements. — s. paraphasia, Med., paraphasia marked by sudden digressions to irrelevant subjects.

theme (thēm), n. [ME. *teme*, OF. *leme*, F. *thème*, L. *thema*, Gr. *θεμα*, fr. *τίθημι* to set, place. See DO; of THESIS.] 1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument; a text. My theme is always one and ever was. Chaucer.

2. Discourse on a certain subject. Obs. Then ran repentance and rehearsed his theme. Piers Plowman.

3. A brief dissertation or essay required of a student as an exercise; a composition.

4. Gram. A noun or verb not modified by inflections; also, that part of a noun or verb unchanged (except by euphonic variations) in declension or conjugation; a stem.

5. Music. A melodic subject of a composition or a movement; a short melody worked up into variations or otherwise "developed."

6. Means or instrument for effecting something. Obs.

7. An administrative division of the Byzantine empire.

8. Logic. = THEME, 2.

Thē-mis (thē-mīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *θεμῖς*, fr. *θεμῖς* that which is laid down or established by usage, law, prof. fr. *τίθημι* to set, place.] 1. Gr. Myth. A form of the earth goddess viewed, in a moral aspect, as the law and harmony of physical phenomena. In myth, she is a Titaness, daughter of Uranus, and a wife of Zeus. She is also mother of Prometheus. See DELPHIAN ORACLE; cf. ΓΑΙΑ, ΠΡΩΤΗ, 2.

2. Astron. a The 24th asteroid, discovered by de Gasparis at Naples, 1853. b See SATURN, 2.

them-selves' (thēm-sēlvz'; 270), pron. An emphasized form of the personal pronoun for the 3d person pl.; the plural of himself, herself, and itself. (See these terms.) It is used: a For emphasis; as, they themselves are to blame. b Specif., for "their true or normal selves." Cf. HIMSELF, 2. c Reflexively; as, they betrayed themselves.

then (thēn), adv. [Originally the same word as than. See THAN.] 1. At that time (referring to a time specified). And the Canaanite was then in the land. Gen. xii. 6. Then shall I know even as also I am known. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

2. Soon afterward, or immediately; next; afterward. First he resorted to thy brother, and then come. Matt. v. 24.

3. At another time; later; again. One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. L'Estrange.

by then. a By that time. b By the time that. Obs.

the'ne, v. i. To be a thane; to serve; minister. Obs.

the'ir. + THEIR, these. [Dial.] their (thā'ir), pron. Theirs. their selves' (thā'ir-sēlvz'; thēr; -sēlvz'), the'ir selves' (-sēlvz'; -sēlvz'). Cf. THEIRSELVES. Scot. & Dial. the'ir. + THEIR.

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theri-anthrop'ic (thēr'ī-ān-thrōp'ik), *a.* [*therio-* + Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man.] Combining human and bestial form, as the centaur; also, pert. to religions in which the deities worshiped are conceived as partly human, partly animal in form. — **theri-anthrop'ism** (-ān-thrōp'iz'm), *n.*

theri-o- (thēr'ī-ō-). Combining form from Greek *θηρίον*, *beast*, dim. of Greek *θηρ* *beast*.

theri-o-morph'ic (-mōr'f'ik) *a.* [Gr. *θηρίομορφος*; *θηρίο-* + *μορφή* (-mōr'f'ē) *form* with *μορφή* + *μορφή* form.] Having an animal form; as, *theriomorphic* gods.

therium. A Modern Latin suffix from Greek *θηρίον*, *beast*. *therium* (thēr'ium), *n.* [Cf. *F. thermes*, pl. See **Thermes**.]

1. A hot bath; hence, any bath or pool of water. *Obs.*

2. *Physics*. [Gr. *θερμῆ* heat.] The greater calorie, equal to 4.2×10^7 ergs; — a name proposed by a committee of the British Association of Science, in 1896. Sometimes also: *a* The small calorie. *b* A practical unit equal to 1,000 great calories.

thermā (thēr'mā), *n. pl.* [L. See **Thermal**.] Warm springs or baths; specif., *Class. Antiq.*, the baths of a public establishment for bathing; also, the establishment.

therm'es-the'si-a, **therm'es-the'si-a** (thēr'm'ēs-thēs'ī-ā; -zhī-ā), *n.* [NL; *thermo-* + *æsthesia*.] *Physiol.* Sensitiveness to heat.

therm'es-the'si-om'e-ter (-ēs-thēs'ī-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* Also **therm'es-the'si-om'e-ter**. [*thermæsthesia* + *-meter*.] *Physiol.* An instrument for testing thermæsthesia.

thermal (thēr'māl), *a.* [L. *thermæ* hot springs, fr. Gr. *θερμα*, pl. of *θερμός* heat, fr. *θερός* hot, warm, *θεύω* to warm, make hot; akin to L. *formus* warm (cf. **FORCES**), and perh. to E. *warm*.] **1.** Of or pert. to thermæ.

2. Of or pert. to heat; warm; hot; as, *thermal* waters.

thermal conductivity, *Physics*, capability to conduct heat; also, the quantity of heat that passes in unit time through unit area of plate whose thickness is unity, when its opposite faces differ in temperature by one degree. — *t. equator*, *Meteor.*, the region of the earth inclosed within the annual isotherms of 80°, including the northern part of South America and the greater part of Africa and India; also, the middle line of this belt. — *t. metamorphism*. See **METAMORPHISM**, **2**. — *t. paradox*, *Physics*, a well-known experiment in heat in which a flask of boiling water, having been removed from the flame, corked, and inverted, is made to boil again by the application of cold. The effect of the cold is to reduce the pressure of the vapor and thus lower the boiling point of the water. — *t. parameters*, *Math.*, *u* and *v* through which *x*, *y*, *z* are expressed when $ds^2 = E(dx)^2 + G(dy)^2 + H(dz)^2$, *E*, *G*, *H*, *F*, *G*, *H* being the curve element and *E*, *F*, *G* the fundamental magnitudes of first order. — *t. spectrum*. See **SPECTRUM**, **2**. — *t. unit*, *Physics*, a unit chosen for the comparison or calculation of quantities of heat, as the calorie or the British thermal unit.

therm'at'ic (thēr-māt'ik), *a.* [Gr. *θερμῆ* heat + *αἰτιολογία*.] A device for circulating and cooling the air, consisting essentially of a kind of rotating wheel fitted in a window and incased in wet tatters. *India*.

therm'at'o-logy (thēr-māt'ō-lō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *θερμῆ* heat + *λογία*.] Science of heat, esp. of using hot springs, baths, etc., in treating disease. — **therm'at'o-log'ist** (-jīst), *n.*

thermic (thēr'mik), *a.* [Gr. *θερμῆ* heat.] Of or pertaining to heat; due to heat; thermal; as, *thermic* lines.

thermic anomaly, *Meteor.*, the difference of the mean temperature of a place from the normal temperature of its latitude. — *t. balance*. = **BOLOMETER**. — *t. fever*, *Med.*, fever due to sunstroke. — *t. weight*. = **HEAT WEIGHT**.

Therm'idor' (thēr'm'īdōr'), *n.* [F. fr. Gr. *θερμῆ* heat + *δωρον* gift.] The eleventh month of the French Revolutionary calendar, commencing July 19. See **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR**.

Therm'idorian (thēr'm'īdōr'ī-ān; 201), *a.* [F. *thermidorien*.] See **Thermidor**.] Lit., of or pert. to Thermidor; hence, designating, or pert. to, the Thermidorians. — *n.* *F. Hist.* One who shared in, or sympathized with, the overthrow of Robespierre, on the 9th Thermidor (July 27), 1794.

thermite (thēr'mīt), *n.* Also **thermit**. [Gr. *θερμῆ* heat + *ίτις*.] A mixture of aluminium in fine grains or filings with some metallic oxide, usually of iron or of chromium. On being heated by a priming, as of magnesium powder, the aluminium combines violently with the oxygen of the oxide, setting free the metal, producing a fluid slag, and generating great heat. It is used in welding steel rails and for other purposes. By extension, any of various mixtures of a metal (as calcium or magnesium) or metallic alloy with a metallic compound, having similar properties. The process of welding, casting, etc., with thermit is called the *thermit process*.

therm'ic (thēr'm'ik), *a.* Combining form from Greek *θερμῆ*, *heat*, *θερμός*, *hot*, *warm*, as in *thermochemistry*; specif., abbr. of *thermoelectric*, as in *thermobattery*.

therm'o-an-æ's-the-si-a, or **an-æ's-the-si-a** (-ān-ēs-thēs'ī-ā; -zhī-ā), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Loss of power to distinguish heat or cold by touch.

therm'o-bar'o-graph (-bār'ō-grāf), *n.* *Physics*. An instrument for recording simultaneously the pressure and temperature of a gas; a combined thermograph and barograph.

therm'o-ba-rom'e-ter (-bā-rōm'ē-tēr), *n.* *Physics*. A *hypsometer*. *B* A siphon barometer adapted to be used also as a thermometer.

therm'o-bat'ter-y (-bāt'tēr-y), *n.* A thermopile.

therm'o-cau'ter-y (-kō'tēr-y), *n.* *Surg.* Caution by the application of heat.

therm'o-chem'ic (-kēm'ik) *a.* Of, pert. to, or obtained **therm'o-chem'ic** (-kēm'ik) by, thermochemistry.

therm'o-chem'ist (-ist), *n.* One who makes a specialty of, or one who is versed in, thermochemistry.

therm'o-chem'is-try (-trī), *n.* That branch of chemical science which treats of the relations existing between chemical action and heat. See **ENDOTHERMIC**, **EXOTHERMIC**.

thermo-chro'ic (-krō'ik), *a.* [*thermo-* + *chroic*.] Pert. to or designating heat rays that have undergone selective absorption and are therefore analogous to colored light rays.

therm'o-chro'sy (thēr'm'ō-k'rō'sī; thēr-mōk'rō-sī), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *χρῶσις* coloring.] *Physics*. The property of being or becoming thermochroic.

therm'o-cou'ple (thēr'm'ō-kū'pl), *n.* A thermoelectric couple.

therm'o-cur'rent (-kūr'ēnt), *n.* *Physics*. A current developed or set in motion by heat; specif., an electric current, in a heterogeneous circuit, due to differences of temperature between the junctions of the substances of which the circuit is composed. See **THERMOELECTRICITY**.

therm'o-dif-fu'sion (-dī-fū'ziōn), *n.* Thermal diffusion.

therm'o-din (thēr'm'ō-dīn), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. *θερμῆ* heat.] *Pharm.* A white crystalline substance derived from urethane, used in medicine as an antipyretic, etc.

therm'o-dy-nam'ic (-dī-nām'ik; -dī-), *a.* *Physics*. Relating to **therm'o-dy-nam'ic** (-dī-nām'ik) ing to thermodynamics; caused or operated by force due to the application of heat. — **therm'o-dy-nam'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* Thermodynamic function. See **ENTROPY**.

therm'o-dy-nam'ics (-īks), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

therm'o-e-lec'tric (-ē-lēk'tr'ik) *a.* Of or pert. to thermoelectric couple or pair, *Elec.*, a union of two conductors, as bars or wires of dissimilar metals joined at their extremities, for producing a thermoelectric current. — *t. inversion*, reversal in direction of a current produced by a thermocouple when the difference of temperature is increased beyond a certain neutral point. — *t. multiplier*, *Elec.*, a thermopile. — *t. pair*, *Elec.* = **THERMOELECTRIC COUPLE**. — *t. pile*, a thermopile. — *t. power* of a metal, electromotive force of a pair composed of the metal in question and of a standard metal (lead) when the difference in temperature of the two junctions is one degree Centigrade. — *t. series*, a series of conductors arranged in the order of their thermoelectric powers. — *t. thermometer*. See **THERMOMETER**.

— **therm'o-e-lec'tric-cal-ly**, *adv.*

therm'o-e-lec'tric-ty (-ē-lēk'tr'ik-tī), *n.* Electricity produced by the direct action of heat, as by the unequal heating of a circuit composed of two dissimilar metals; also, the branch of electricity that deals with such phenomena. Wherever two dissimilar conductors come in contact there is a difference of electric potential, and if their other ends are joined and the two junctions maintained at different temperatures an electric current will be produced in the circuit thus formed. Conversely, when a current passes through such a junction a heating or cooling occurs, according to the direction of the current (Peltier effect). The thermoelectric properties of most metals vary with the temperature, hence electromotive force is also observed at the junction of two differently heated portions of a metal.

therm'o-e-lec'tro-m'e-ter (-trōm'ē-tēr), *n.* An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current by the heat which it produces, or to determine the heat developed by it.

therm'o-e-lec'tro-m'otive (-ē-lēk'trō-mō'tīv), *a.* Pert. to or designating the force causing thermoelectric currents.

therm'o-ex-ci'to-ry (-ēk-sī'tō-rī), *a.* *Physiol.* Exciting the production of heat in the body.

therm'o-gal-van'o-m'e-ter (-gāl-vā-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A galvanometer combined with a thermocouple, for detecting and measuring small differences of temperature.

therm'o-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sīs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-genesis*.] *Physiol.* Production of heat in the body by oxidation, etc. — **therm'o-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to heat, or to the production of heat; producing heat; thermogenic.

therm'o-g'e-nous (thēr-mōj'ē-nūs), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-genous*.] *Physiol.* Producing heat; thermogenic.

therm'o-gram (thēr'm'ō-grām), *n.* *Physics*. The trace or record made by means of a thermograph.

therm'o-graph (-grāf), *n.* A self-registering thermometer.

therm'o-graphy (-grāf-y), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-graphy*.] Any process of writing involving the use of heat.

therm'o-in-hib'it-o-ry (thēr'm'ō-in-hī-bīt'ō-rī), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to or designating nerves whose function is to inhibit the production of heat in the body.

therm'o-junc'tion (-jūnk'tshān), *n.* *Elec.* A junction of two dissimilar conductors used to produce a thermoelectric current, as in one form of pyrometer; a thermocouple.

therm'o-la-b'ile (-lā'b'īl; -lā'b'īl; cf. **LABILE**), *a.* [*thermo-* + *labile*.] *Physiol.* Chem. Sensitive to heat; — said of substances, as immune bodies, which lose their characteristic properties on being heated to or somewhat above 55° C.

therm'o-lu'mi-nesc'ence (-lū'm'ī-nēs'ēns), *n.* *Physics*. Luminescence exhibited by a substance on being moderately heated. It is shown esp. by certain substances that have been exposed to the action of light or to the cathode rays. — **therm'o-lu'mi-nesc'ent** (-ēnt), *a.*

therm'o-ly-sis (thēr-mōl'ī-sīs), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-lysis*.] **1.** *Chem.* Dissociation by heat.

2. *Physiol.* The loss of heat from the body.

therm'o-ly'tic (thēr'm'ō-lī't'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to thermolysis.

therm'o-lyze (thēr'm'ō-līz, *v. t.*; -LYZED (-līzd); -LYZ'ING (-līz'ing). *Chem.* To subject to thermolysis.

therm'o-m'e-ter (thēr-mōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-meter*; cf. *F. thermomètre*.] See **THERMAL**.] Any device for measuring temperature. Strictly speaking, temperature is not a measurable property, but its rise and fall can be estimated in terms of accompanying changes. In most thermometers the expansion and contraction of a liquid or gas are utilized. The common form consists of a glass tube of capillary bore, terminating in a bulb, and containing mercury or alcohol, which indicates the degree of heat to

which it is exposed by the amount of space it occupies, as shown by the position of the top of the liquid column on a graduated scale. See **CENTIGRADE**, **FAHRENHEIT**, **REAUMUR**. See also **REGISTER THERMOMETER**. The gas thermometer consists of a body of gas suitably confined so that its changes of volume (at constant pressure) or changes of pressure (at constant volume) can be noted. Physicists have adopted as a standard the constant volume hydrogen thermometer, in connection with the centigrade scale. The metallic thermometer indicates changes of temperature by the expansion or contraction of rods or strips of metal. Electric thermometers are of two kinds: (1) Resistance thermometers, based on the increase in the electric resistance of metals with increase in the temperature. Usually the resistance of a platinum wire is measured, when the instrument is called also a platinum thermometer. (2) Thermoelectric thermometers, essentially thermoelectric couples. Temperatures may also be measured by means of a set of cones fusing at different points, by the calorimeter, etc. Cf. **PYROMETER**, **D**.

— **therm'o-m'e-ter** (thēr'm'ē-tēr), *n.* To reduce degrees Fahrenheit to degrees centigrade, subtract 32° and multiply by $\frac{5}{9}$; to reduce degrees centigrade to degrees Fahrenheit, multiply by $\frac{9}{5}$ and add 32°. To reduce degrees Reaumur to degrees centigrade, multiply by $\frac{4}{3}$.

therm'o-met'ric (thēr'm'ō-mēt'r'ik) *a.* [*thermo-* + *met'ric*.] Of or pert. to a thermometer or thermometry; made or ascertained by means of a thermometer.

therm'o-met'ric-ity (thēr'm'ō-mēt'r'ik-ī-tī), *n.* Thermometric conductivity. *Physics*, the thermal conductivity when the unit of heat used is the heat required to raise a unit volume one degree.

— **therm'o-met'ric-cal-ly**, *adv.*

therm'o-met'ro-graph (-mēt'rō-grāf), *n.* [*thermo-* + *metro-* + *-graph*.] A self-registering thermometer.

therm'o-m'e-try (thēr-mōm'ē-trī), *n.* The measurement of temperature.

therm'o-m'otive (thēr'm'ō-mō'tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to the production of motion by heat; — used specif. with reference to hot-air engines.

therm'o-mo'tor (-tōr), *n.* A heat engine; a hot-air engine.

therm'o-neu-ro'sis (-nū-rō'sīs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* A neurosis caused by exposure to heat. *b* A neurosis causing rise or fall of a body's temperature.

therm'o-neu-tral'ity (-nū-trāl'ī-tī), *n.* *Chem.* Neutrality as regards heat. See **LAW OF THERMONEUTRALITY**.

therm'o-ph'il'ic (-fī'l'ik), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-phil* + *-ic*.] Heat-loving; — applied esp. to certain bacteria.

therm'o-phon (thēr'm'ō-fōn), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phone*.] **1.** A portable form of telethermometer, using a telephone in connection with a differential thermometer.

2. A telephone involving heat effects, as changes in temperature (hence in length) due to pulsations of the line current in a fine wire connected with the receiver diaphragm.

therm'o-phore (-fōr; 201), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-phore*.] An apparatus for conveying heat, as a case containing material which retains its heat for a considerable period.

therm'o-pile (-pil), *n.* [*thermo-* + *pile* a heap.] *Physics*. An apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples, as of antimony and bismuth or of copper sulphide and German silver, combined so as to multiply the effect. It is used to generate electric currents for certain purposes and also, in a very sensitive form, for determining slight differences in temperature.

therm'o-plas'tic (-plās't'ik), *a.* [*thermo-* + *-plastic*.] Designating a kind of putty made of ordinary putty mixed with tallow or a nondrying oil to give it a lasting pliability and enable it to take up the expansion and contraction of large pans of glass exposed to alternate heat and cold.

Therm'opsis (thēr-mōp'sīs), *n.* [Gr. *θερμῶς* lupine + *-opsis*.] *Bot.* A genus of American and Asiatic fabaceous herbs having trifoliate stipulate leaves and showy yellow or purple racemose flowers. Several are cultivated.

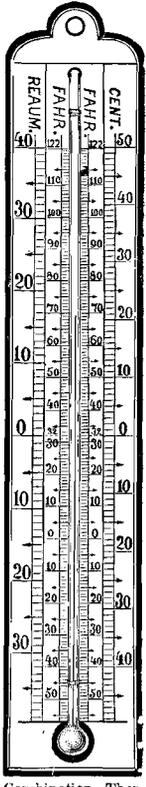
therm'o-reg'u-la'tor (thēr'm'ō-rēg'ū-lā'tōr), *n.* *Physics*. A device for the regulation of temperature; a thermostat.

therm'o-scope (thēr'm'ō-skōp), *n.* [*thermo-* + *-scope*.] *Physics*. An instrument for indicating changes of temperature without accurate measurement in degrees, esp. one contrived by Count Rumford which, as modified by Professor Leslie, was later called the *differential thermometer*. — **therm'o-scop'ic** (-skōp'ik), **therm'o-scop'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl), *a.* — **therm'o-scop'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.*

therm'o-siph'on (-sīf'ōn), *n.* An arrangement of siphon tubes for assisting circulation in a liquid.

therm'o-sta'ble (-stā'b'l), *a.* [*thermo-* + *stable* fixed.] *Physiol.* Chem. Capable of being heated to or somewhat above 55° C. without loss of special properties; — said of immune substances, etc.

therm'o-stat (thēr'm'ō-stāt), *n.* [*thermo-* + Gr. *ιστάω* to make to stand.] *Physics*. An automatic device for regulating temperature by utilizing the expansion of solids, liquids, or gases subjected to heat, as in opening or closing



Combination Thermometer showing Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur Scales, and their relative gradation.

3. Slavery; bondage; servitude; thralldom. *Tennyson. Syn. — See SERV.*
thrall (thról), *n.* Enslaved; subjugated; subject. *Archaic.*
thrall *v. t.* To enslave; enthrall. *Archaic. Spenser.*
thrall'dom, thrall'dom (thról'dóm), *n.* [Cf. *Icel. þræl-dóm.* See **THRALL**; -**DOM**.] The condition of a thrall; slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

thrash (thráš), **thresh** (trésh), **THRASHED** (thrásh't), **THRESHED** (trésh't); **THRASH'ING, THRESH'ING**. [ME. *preschen, preschen*, AS. *þrešan*, akin to *D. drechen*, *OD. derschen*, *G. dreschen*, OHG. *dreskan*, *Icel. þræsja*, *Sw. tråska*, *Dan. terske*, *Goth. þriskan*, *Lith. traskelti* to rattle, *Russ. tresk* a crash, *Oslav. troska* a stroke of lightning.] **1.** To beat soundly, as with a stick or whip; to strike; pound; flug; drub; as, he thrashed him well. *Now Chiefly Collog.*
Thou art here but to thrash Trojans.

2. To beat out grain from, as wheat stalks; to beat off, as the kernels of grain; as, to thresh, or sometimes thrash, wheat, rye, or oats; to thresh over the old straw; — in this sense now commonly spelt **thresh**.

3. Naut. To sail (a ship) to windward in a lively sea. *Shak.*
 Both forms are in use in all the meanings, but in present usage, both literary and colloquial, **thresh** is chiefly used in sense 2, **thrash** in senses 1 and 3.

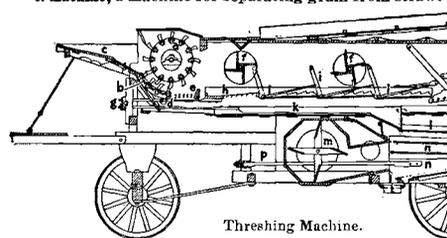
thrash, thresh, v. i. **1.** To practice threshing grain or the like; — in this sense now commonly spelt **thresh**.
2. Hence: **a** To labor; toil. *Now Rare.* **b** To move violently; to toss about; as, to thrash about in bed with a high fever. **c Naut.** To sail to windward in a fresh breeze and lively sea.

thrash, thresh, n. Act of thrashing or threshing; *Naut.*, specif. (in this sense usually **thresh**), act of sailing to windward in a fresh breeze and a lively sea. See **THRASH, Note**.
thrash'er (thráš'ér), **thresh'er** (trésh'ér), *n.* **1.** One that thrashes or threshes; as: **a** A flail or a threshing machine. **b** A person who uses a flail.

2. Also thrasher, or thresher, shark. A large shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of the American and European coasts, remarkable for its great tail, with which it is said to thrash round up the fish on which it feeds; — called also *fox shark*.
3. Any of numerous long-tailed thrushlike birds of the American family *Mimidae*, esp. those of the genus *Toxostoma*. Thrashers are singers and mimics, being closely allied to the mocking bird. The brown thrasher of the eastern United States is rusty above and white below streaked with dark brown. The California thrasher (*T. redivivum*) is brown above and unstriped buff below. Cf. **SAGE THRASHER**.



thrash'ing, thresh'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of THRASH, THRESH. thrashing, threshing, floor, a floor or ground space for threshing or thrashing out grain, as practiced in the Orient. — **t. machine**, a machine for separating grain from straw.



Threshing Machine.
a Cylinder; **b** Concave; **c** Feed Board; **d** Concave Adjuster; **e** Grates; **f, f**, Beaters; **g** Crank and Pitmans driving Riddle (**h, i, j**) and Grain Pan (**k, l**); **m** Straw Stacker, with apron fitted for transportation; **n** Distributor; **m** Fan for blast; **p** **n** Shoe with Sieves and Screens; **o** Tail Shoe; **p** Crank and Pitman driving Shoe; **r** Tailing Spout; **q** Grain Spout.

Thra'so (thrá'só), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *θρασύων* Thraso, a brag-gart, fr. *θρασύς* bold, overbold.] A braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."

thra-son'cal (thrá-són'kál), *a.* [See **THRASO**. Cf. *L. Thrasonicanus*.] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Thraso; bragging; boastful. — **thra-son'cal-ly, adv.**
 Caesar's *thrasonical* brag of "I came, saw, and overcame." *Shak.*

thread (thréd), *n.* [ME. *thead*, *pred*, AS. *þræd*; akin to *D. draad*, *G. draht* wire, *thread*, OHG. *drát*, *Icel. þráðr* a thread, *Sw. tråd*, *Dan. tråd*, and *AS. þræwan* to twist. See **THROW**; cf. **THRID**.] **1.** A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, drawn out to some length; a compound cord of two or more single yarns doubled, or joined together, and twisted; often specif., cotton thread or, in some places, linen.
2. A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, fine line, as of gold or silver, or of mercury in a thermometer; specif.: **a** *Mining*. A very thin seam or

vein. **b Decorative Art.** A very thin and small line of color on a surface, as distinguished from a band.

3. Mech. The projecting helical rib of a screw, the successive turns of which are often called *teeth*. Screws are made with one or more such ribs. In a single-threaded screw, or one having but one helical rib, the distance between corresponding points in successive turns is the total, or true, pitch, and is also equal to the lead, or distance which the screw advances in one turn. In multiple-threaded screws (or those with two or more helical ribs) arranged with the threads equidistant from each other, the distance between corresponding points in any two successive turns is the divided, or apparent, pitch, and of this the true pitch is a multiple. Thus, in a two-threaded screw, the lead or total pitch is twice the divided pitch; in a three-threaded screw, three times the divided pitch; etc. See **SCREW**.



4. See **MEASURE, Table**.
5. Something running through the entire course of a thing and serving to connect its parts; connecting line; esp., chief line of thought, argument, or the like; as, the thread of existence, of a discourse, of association.
6. = **CLEW, 2. Rare.**
7. Composition; quality; fineness. *Obs.* *B. Jonson.*
8. Short for **THREAD OF LIFE**. *Obs. or R. Chaucer.*
thread of a stream. = **FILUM AQUÆ**. — **t. of life**, the course of individual existence, esp. as fabled in ancient times to be spun and cut by the Fates.

thread (thréd), *v. i.*; **THREAD'ED**; **THREAD'ING**. **1.** To pass a thread through the eye of; as, to thread a needle.
2. To put on a thread; to string, as beads; also, to make by stringing; as, to thread a daisy chain.
3. To pass, pierce, or penetrate through (a narrow or intricate passageway); also, to make (one's way), esp. carefully, through or between obstacles.
Heavy trading ships . . . threading the Bosphorus. Mitford.
4. Mech. To form a thread or threads on or in; specif., to form an external thread on, as distinguished from **TAP**.
5. To wind a thread on, as in ornamental glasswork.

thread'bare ('bār), *a.* **1.** Worn so that the thread is bare or visible; having the nap wholly worn off, or so in places; as, *threadbare* clothes. "A threadbare cope." *Chaucer.*
2. Worn or become bare; destitute. *Obs. or R. Hoccleve.*
3. Fig.: Worn out; trite; hackneyed; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject.
4. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

thread cell. *Zool.* A nematocyst.
thread'ed, a. Furnished with a thread or threads.
thread eel. Any of many oceanic eels of the genus *Nemachthys* which have a very slender body and slender recurved jaws. They grow to a length of two or three feet.
thread'er (thréd'ér), *n.* One that threads; as: **a** A device for threading needles. **b** Any of various machines, for cutting screw threads, as on bolts, pipes, etc.
thread'fin' ('fin'), *n.* Any fish of the family Polymeniidae.
thread'fish ('fish'), *n.* **a** The cutlass fish. **b** The cobbler fish.

THREADFIN.
thread herring. **a** The gizzard shad. **b** A species of herring (*Onisthanema olynnum*) of the West Indies and east coast of the United States, having the last ray of the dorsal fin long and slender.

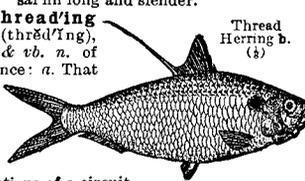
thread'ing (thréd'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n. of* **THREAD**. Hence: **a** That threads; specif. *Elec.*, linking with passing through; — said of magnetic lines of force linking with the convolutions of a circuit.
threading tool, Mech., a tool for cutting screw threads.

thread lace. *Mech.* of linen thread, as distinguished from cotton or silk lace.
thread'needle, *n.* A kind of children's game in which the participants, forming a line with joined hands, thread their way through the line; also, a similar country dance figure; — called also **thread'-the-needle**.

thread'worm ('wúrm'), *n.* Any long, slender nematode, esp. the pinworm or a species of *Filaria* or an allied genus.
thread'y ('y), *a.* Like a thread; slender; filamentous; as, *thready* roots; also, containing, consisting of, or covered with, thread. — **thready pulse, Med.**, a scarcely perceptible rapid pulse occurring in shock and shortly before death.

thread, threep (thrép), *v. i.*; **THREAPED, THREEPED** (thrépt); **THREAP'ING, THREEP'ING**. [AS. *þræþian* to rebuke.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** To speak against; to contradict.

throw (thró; thrú), *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of **THROW**.
throw, n. [See **THROW**.] *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **a** A throw; agony. **b** Ill humor; anger. *Scot.*
throw, v. i. To be in pain. *Scot.*
throw, a. = **THRAWERT**. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
throw'wart (thrá'wárt; thró'ért), *a.* [Cf. AS. *þræwan* to hoist, to turn, *E. throw*.] *Scot.* **a** Crooked; twisted. **b** Stubborn; perverse; peevish. **c** Reluctant; backward. **d** Unpropitious; adverse. — **throw'wart-like, a.** *Scot.* — **throw'wart-ness, n.** *Obs. Scot.*
throw'crook, throw'cruk (thró'krók; thrá'k), *Scot.*
throw, a. = **THROW-CROOK**.
throw + throw, throw.
throw'gab'bit (thró'gab'bit; thrá'k), *a.* Peevish. *Scot.*
throw'n (*Scot. thrón, thrán*), *a.* [Dial. form of *thrown*.] Crooked; misshapen; perverse. — **throw'n-**



ly, adv. — **throw'n'ness, n.** *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
throw'n'gab'bit ('gab'bit), *a.* Having a distorted mouth; also, quarrelsome; peevish. *Scot.*
throw'bare'ness, n. See **NESS**.
thread board. *Cotton Spinning.* In a ring frame, one of two or more hinged boards holding the wire ends of the threads which the yarn is drawn after twisting.
thread'die (thréd'di), *a.* Made of thread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
thread'flower (thréd'flóur), *n.* Any gemmiferous plant of the genus *Nematanthus*; — from the long slender peduncles of the crimson flowers.
thread'foot ('fóot'), *n.* River-worm.
thread'iness ('inés), *n.* See **NESS**.
thread'le (thréd'l), *v. t.* To thread. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. To assert, maintain, or repeat, obstinately or pertinaciously; also, to contend or argue against with obstinacy.
3. To assert to be; to call; name. *Obs.*
4. To urge the acceptance of; to press.
5. To scold; chide; also, to beat; to scold.
thread, threep (thrép), *v. i.* *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
1. To dispute; argue; also, to quarrel; fight.
2. To complain; also, to chide or scold.

thread, threep, n. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **1.** The act of one who threads, as in contradiction, disputing, or complaining.
2. A tradition; legend; report.
3. A blow; a sharp stroke.

threat (thrét), *n.* [ME. *þreat*, AS. *þræat* crowd, oppression, akin to *þrætan* to vex, *G. verdriessen*, OHG. *indriozan*, *Icel. þrjota* to fail, want, lack, *Goth. usþriutan* to vex, to trouble, and *prob.* to Russ. *bratit'* to impose a task, irritate, vex, *L. trudere* to push. Cf. *ABSTRUSE, INTRUDE, OBTUDE, PROTRUDE, THREAT*, *v.*] **1.** Crowd; press; throng; troop. **Obs.
2. Oppression; force; punishment; trouble. *Obs.*
3. The expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; the declaration or indication of an evil, loss, or pain to come; menace; threatening; denunciation; sometimes, *Law*, specif., an expression of an intention to inflict loss or harm on another by illegal means, esp. when effecting coercion or duress of the person threatened.**

Threat is no terror, Cassius, in your threats. *Shak.*
threat, v. t. [ME. *þreten* to oppress, threaten, AS. *þrætan*. See **THREAT**, *n.*] **1.** To press; urge; also, to oppress; maltreat; vex; trouble; reprove; chide. *Obs.*
2. To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
threat, v. i. To threaten. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
threat'en (thrét'n), *v. t.*; **THREAT'ENED** ('nd); **THREAT'EN-ING** ('-ing). [ME. *þretēnen*, fr. ME. *þretēn*, AS. *þrætan*; cf. AS. *þrætanian* to urge, to compel. See **THREAT**, *v. t.*] **1.** To utter threats against; to menace; to inspire with apprehension; to alarm, or attempt to alarm, as with the promise of something evil or disagreeable; to warn. — Let us straitly threaten them, that they speak henceforth to no man in this way. *Acts iv. 17.*
2. To assert or declare positively. *Obs.*
3. To give signs of the approach of (something evil or unpleasant); to indicate as impending; to portend; to announce the conditional infliction of; as, to threaten war. The skies look grimly.

And threaten present blunders. *Shak.*
4. To plan; intend; purpose; — an incorrect usage.
Syn. — **THREATEN, MENACE.** **THREATEN** (the Saxon word) is rather more direct and straightforward in its meaning than **MENACE** (the Latin), which often suggests a threatening or hostile aspect; as, "The magistrates . . . solicited, commanded, *threatened*, urged" (*Millon*). "Is it not experience which teaches a dog apprehensiveness of pain, when you menace him or lift up the whip?" (*Locke*); he did not actually threaten me, but his tone was menacing. See **IMMINENT**.

threat'en, v. i. **1.** To use threats or menaces.
2. To have a threatening appearance; to be or become threatening; to indicate approaching loss, pain, or the like. Though the seas threaten, they are merciful. *Shak.*

three (thrē), *a.* [ME. *pre, preo, pri*, AS. *þrē, þrē, masc. þrēo*, fem. and neut.; akin to OFries. *thre*, OS. *thria*, *thra*, *D. drie*, *G. drei*, OHG. *drī*, *Icel. þrīr*, *Dan. & Sw. tre*, *Goth. þrīs*, *Lith. trys*, *Ir. Gael. & W. Ir. Rnss. trí*, *L. tres*, *Gr. trēi*, *Skr. trí*. Cf. **1ST DRILLING, TERN, a.**, **THIRD, THIRTEEN, THIRTY, TIERCE, TRAMMEL, THERY, TRI-, TRIAD, TRINITY, TRIPLOD**.] One more than two; two and one; — a cardinal numeral used attributively, often with ellipsis of the noun; as, only three were present.
three'arm', or three'armed, protractor, Surv. & Navig., a station pointer; — so called from its three arms. — **t. ball match, Golf**, three rival players, each playing his own ball. — **t. balls**. = **GOLDEN BALLS**. — **t. card mon'te** (mónt'è), a game in which three cards are dexterously thrown on the table by a gambler, and the victim is induced to bet that he can pick out one previously named and shown. *Hoyle*. — **t. centered, arch**, an arch the intrados curve of which is described from three centers. See **ARCH, Illustr.** (9). — **T. Chapters**, the three things condemned by the Emperor Justinian in an edict (also called by this name) issued in 544, attempting to reconcile the Monophysites to the church. They were (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia and his writings, (2) the writings of Theodoret of Cyrus in defense of Nestorius, and (3) the letter which Ibas of Edessa is said to have written to the Persian Maris. — **t. deck vessel**. See **DECK, n.** 2. — **T. Emperors' League**. See **DREIKÄISERBUND**. — **T. F's**, the *Pol. Econ.*, fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale, as advocated by some writers, tenants, etc., in Great Britain and Ireland. See **LAND LEAGUE**; **TENANT RIGHT**. — **T. Kings of Cologne**. See under **KING**. — **t. L's**, the *Naut.*, lead, latitude, and lookout, attention to which is essential to safe navigation. — **T. Musketeers**, the *or* (French) *Les Trois Mousquetaires* ('la trwá mos'ké-tá-r'), three close friends in the romance of that name and its sequel by Dumas père, being Aramis (the Chevalier d'Herblay), educated to take holy orders, the mildest but keenest of the trio; *Alphas* (Comte de la Fère), a typical French aristocrat of the pre-Revolutionary period; and *Portos* (M. du Vallon), the embodiment of physical strength and good-fellowship, — all wonderful swordsmen. — **t. per cents**. See **THREE, n.** 4. *Collog.* — **t. piece bow** (bó). See **BOW, n.** 2. — **t. point perspective**. See **PERSPECTIVE, n.** 3. — **t. point problem, Navig. & Surv.**, the problem of locating the point of observation from the observed angles subtended by three known sides of a triangle, either by mathematical calculation or by plotting with a station pointer. See **REVOLVER, n.** 2. — **t. point, or t. way, adv.** — **throw'n'ness, n.** *All Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

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thread'leg'ged bug ('lég'éd; 'id; -lég'íd), *a.* A spider bug.
thread'-shaped ('shápt), *a.* Having the form of a thread.
thréd'd-the-needle, *n.* = **THRAB-NEEDLE**.
thread. See **THRALL**.
threap'en, v. t. & v. i. [See **THREAP**, *v. t.*] To threaten; rebuke; to assert positively. *Obs.*
threat'on-a-bis, a. See **ABLE**.
threat'en-er, n. One who threatens.
threat'en-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **THREATEN**. — **threat'en-ing-ly, adv.**
threat'ful, a. See **FUL, Obs. or Scot.** — **threat'ful-ly, adv.**
threat'less, a. See **LESS**.
threat'ness, a. **THREAPEN**.
threap'ing (thrép'ing), *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of **THREAP**.
thred, thredde. + **THRED**.
thred'ar. + **THREADEAR**.
thred'en, a. **THREADEAR**.

peculiar bladderlike structures. Most species feed on plant juices, and some, as the onion and tobacco thrips and those which attack grasses, are often very injurious.

2. Popularly, any of various other small injurious insects, esp. the grape-leaf hopper or the grapevine flea beetle.
thrive (thriv), v. i.; pret. THROVE (throv) or THRIVED (thrivd); p. p. THRIVEN or THRIVED (thrivn); p. pr. & vb. n. THRIVING (thriv'ing). [ME. *triven*, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *þrífisk* (thrive, originally, to grasp for one's self, fr. *þrifa* to grasp; akin to Dan. *trives* to thrive, Sw. *trivas*. Cf. THIRIFT.] 1. To prosper by thrift; to win success by industry, economy, and good management; to increase in goods and estate; as, a farmer thrives by good husbandry. 2. To prosper by any means; to gain one's end; to be successful or flourishing. "They by vices thrive." Sandys. 3. To increase in health, size, weight, etc.; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish; as, cattle thrive in rich pastures; trees thrive in good soil.

throat (thro't), n. [ME. *throale*, AS. *þrotu*; akin to OHG. *drozza*, G. *drossel*; cf. OFries. & D. *strot*. Cf. THROTTLE.] 1. The part of the neck in front of, or vertical to, the vertebral column; hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs, containing the pharynx and upper part of the esophagus, or gullet, and the larynx and trachea, or windpipe; as, a bone stuck in his throat. I can vent clamor from my throat. Shak. 2. Something likened to the throat, as being an entrance, a passageway, a constriction, or a narrowed place; as, the throat of a vase; the throat, or narrowed part, of a stream. 3. Hence: a. Bot. The orifice of a tubular organ; the upper part of the tube of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx. b. Mach. (1) The gap in the frame behind the tool in a punching, shearing, vertical boring, or similar machine, the depth of which limits the size of the work taken. (2) A gullet or clearance space at the bottom of a saw tooth. c. Arch. & Building. A groove or channel on the under side of a projection, as a stringcourse, coping, etc., to prevent rain water from running back to the walls. d. The part of a house chimney between the gathering, or portion of the funnel which contracts in ascending, and the flue; also, a similar part in a metallurgical furnace. e. The contracted part of a wheel spoke just beyond the larger part near the hub. f. Naut. (1) The inside of a timber knee. (2) The upper fore corner of a boom-and-gaff sail or staysail. (3) That end of a gaff next the mast. (4) The curved part of an anchor's arm, where it joins the shank. g. Forl. = ist. gorge, 5 c. Rare. h. Railroads. (1) The narrowest place between the wing rails of a frog. See FROG, Illus. (2) The part of the tread of a car wheel, etc., that comes in contact with the rail on a straight track.

throat, v. t.; THROAT'ED; THROAT'ING. 1. To utter in the throat; to mutter; as, to throat threats. Obs. Chapman. 2. To mow, as beans, against their bending. Dial. Eng. 3. To make or provide with a throat; as, to throat a wheel spoke or the under side of a stringcourse.
throat'ed, a. Having a throat; — chiefly in composition.
throat'latch' (-läch'), n. A strap of a bridle or halter, passing under a horse's throat. See HARNESS, Illus.
throat'wort' (-wört'), n. A Any of several bellflowers, esp. the European *Campanula trachelium*, formerly used to cure sore throat. b = FOXGLOVE, 1. c A figwort, esp. *Scrophularia nodosa* of Europe or *S. marylandica* of America.
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thro'ne (thro'n), n. [ME. *trone*, F. *trône*, L. *thronus*, Gr. *θρόνος*; cf. *θρόνος* a bench, *θρόνος* a footstool, *θρόνος* to set one's self, to sit, Skr. *dharaṇa* supporting, *dhā* to hold fast, carry, and E. *firm*, a. 1. A chair of state; esp., a royal seat on a dais with a canopy; also, the seat of a prince, bishop (see CATHEDRA), or other high dignitary. Cf. CHAIR, n., 2. 2. Sovereign (sometimes episcopal) power and dignity; also, the one invested therewith; an exalted or dignified personage; — commonly with the definite article. Only in the throne will I be greater than thou. Gen. xlii. 40. 3. pl. A high order of angels. See ANGEL, 1.
thro'ne, v. t.; THRONED (thro'nd); THRON'ING (thro'n'ing). [ME. *tronen*. See THRON-.] To enthrone; to exalt to a throne; hence, to give sovereignty or dominion to; to exalt. A fair vestal throned by the west. Shak.
thro'ne (thro'n), v. i. To be in, or to sit on, a throne; to be in power, as if on a throne.
thro'ng (thro'ng), n. [ME. *þrong*, *þrang*, AS. *þrang*, *þringan*, fr. *þringan* to crowd; akin to OS. *þringan*, D. & G. *dringen*, OHG. *dringan*, Icel. *þringva*, *þringva*, Goth. *þreihan*, D. & G. *drang* a throng, press, Icel. *þrōng* a throng, Lith. *þrenkti* to jolt, *þranskas* a tumult. Cf. THRING.] 1. A multitude of persons congregated or collected into a close assemblage; a crowd. 2. Any great number or multitude; a host. The watery throng, wave rolling after wave. Milton. 3. Stress or strain; esp., stress of business; close occupation; hence, bustle; confusion. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 4. Distress; peril; hardship. Obs.
thro'ng, v. i.; THRO'NGED (thro'ngd); 205; THRO'NG'ING. 1. To crowd together, as a multitude of persons; to move, pass, go, etc., in multitudes; to crowd. I have seen the dumb men throng to see him. Shak. 2. To be bustled; to take trouble. Dial. Eng.
thro'ng, v. t. 1. To crowd or press upon. Much people followed him, and thronged him. Mark v. 24. 2. To crowd into; to fill closely by crowding or pressing into, as a hall or a street.
thro'ple (thro'plē), n. [Prob. fr. AS. *þrotþolla*. Cf. THROATBOLL.] The throat; the windpipe. Chiefly Dial., except of the windpipe of animals, as the horse.
thro's'tle (thro's'tl), n. [ME. *trostel*, AS. *þrostle* (cf. also *þrostle*); prob. akin to MHG. *trostel*, G. *trostel*, Icel. *þrōstr*, Sw. *trast*, Lith. *stravins*, L. *trudus*; cf. Gr. *σπάρδος* sparrow (and E. OSTRICH). Cf. THRUSS the bird.] 1. A thrush; specif., the European song thrush. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. 2. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary and the processes continuous; — so called because it makes a singing noise.
thro't'le (thro't'le), n. [Dim. of THROAT. See THROAT.] 1. The throat or windpipe. Now Rare. 2. A gurgle, as of impeded breathing, or liquid irregularly gushing from a bottle. Rare. 3. Engin. Short for THROTTLE LEVER, VALVE, etc.

thro' (thro't), n. A beat, or pulsation, as of the heart and arteries; esp., a violent beating; an excited palpitation.
thro' (thro't), n. [ME. *þrove*, *þrawe*, AS. *þrau*, var. of *þrea*, threatening, oppression, suffering (perh. influenced by Scand.; cf. Icel. *þra* a throe); akin to G. *drohen* to threaten. Cf. THROE, v. i.] 1. Extreme pain; a violent pang; anguish; agony; esp., a pang of travail in childbirth. 2. Hence, agonized struggle or effort. Rare.
thro', v. i.; THROED (thro'd); THRO'ING. [ME. *þrown* to suffer, AS. *þrōwan*; confused with THROE, n.] To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.
thro', v. t. To put in agony. Rare. Shak.
thro'm'bin (thro'm'bīn), n. [See THROMBUS.] Physiol.
thro'm'b'ose (thro'm'bōs), n.; pl. -b'is (-b'is). Chem. The ferment which brings about the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen in coagulation of the blood; fibrin ferment. It resembles rennin in behavior and is perhaps a nucleoprotein.
thro'm'bo'se (thro'm'bōsē), n. Combining form from Greek *θρόμβος*, a lump, a clot of blood.
thro'm'b'ose'f (thro'm'bōsēf), n. Med. Affected with thrombosis.
thro'm'b'ose's (thro'm'bōsēs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *θρόμβωσις* coagulation. See THROMBUS.] Med. The plugging of a blood vessel through the formation of a clot, or thrombus, within its walls. — thro'm'b'ose'f (-bōsēf), a.
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thro'ne (thro'n), v. i. To be in, or to sit on, a throne; to be in power, as if on a throne.
thro'ng (thro

Thrust bearing or block. Mach. A bearing or block to resist end thrust, specif. one provided with collars (thrust collars) or horseshoe-shaped pieces which bear against corresponding collars on the shaft journal.

thrust deduction. Naut. In speed calculations for ships, a deduction made from the observed thrust exerted by a screw propeller on a stationary ship, or by a stationary propeller, to account for the augmentation of resistance due to the action of the propeller when attached to the ship and moving with it through the water.

thrust/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of THRUST. Hence: n. 1. Act of pushing with force.

2. Dairies. A act of squeezing curd to expel the whey. b pl. The white whey, or that last pressed out in making cheese, of which butter is sometimes made. Dial. Eng.

thrust shaft. Naut. That length of the propeller shaft provided with collars for resisting the end thrust of the propeller and held by the thrust block.

Thu-cyd'ide'an (thū-sīd'ī-dē'an), a. [Cf. L. Thucydideus, fr. Gr. Θουκυδίδης Thucydides]. 1. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek historian Thucydides (about 471 to 400 B. C.), whose history of the Peloponnesian War is regarded as a model of compact and precise expression, historical accuracy, and philosophical breadth of view.

2. Resembling the device, used by Thucydides, of putting appropriate speeches into the mouths of persons who appear in his history.

thud (thūd), n. [Cf. ME. *puđen* to press, push, AS. *pyd-dan*.] A dull sound like that produced by striking with or against some comparatively soft substance; also, the blow producing such sound; a thump; as, the thud of a wave on a vessel; the thud of blows in boxing.

thud (thūd), v. i. & t.; THUD'D; THUD'DING. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound, or thud.

thug (thūg; Hind. thūg; 239), n. [Hind. thag a deceiver, robber; cf. Skr. *śhaga* a swindler.] 1. [often cap.] A member of a former religious fraternity of northern India, worshippers of Kali, in whose honor murder, usually by strangling, was made a profession, the members of the fraternity deriving their main support from plunder thus secured. They were suppressed by the British, 1830-40.

2. A ruffian; rough; assassin.

thug/tee (thūg'tē; Hind. thūg'tē; 239), n. [Hind. thag'tē the act of a thug. See THUG.] The practice of secret or stealthy murder by thugs.

thug/ger-y (thūg'gēr-y), n. 1. Thuggee.

2. Ruffianism; murder.

Thu'ja (thū'jā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *θύια* an African tree with sweet-smelling wood.] Bot. A genus of evergreen pineaceous trees having flat distichous branches, and scalelike, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves. *T. occidentalis* is the common arborvitae. *T. plicata* is the red cedar, or canoe cedar, of the western United States. Also [*c.*], a plant of this genus, esp. the arborvitae, which yields an oil (oil of thuja) and has some use in medicine, chiefly in a decoction and in an ointment made from the leaves.

thu'jene (thū'jēn), n. [*thu'jone* + *-ene*.] A terpene, C₁₀H₁₆; got indirectly from thujaone as a colorless, mobile liquid.

thu'jin (-jīn), n. [*Thuja* + *-in*.] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance found in the leaves of *Thuja occidentalis*.

thu'jone (-jōn), n. [*Thuja* + *-one*.] Chem. A colorless oily ketone, C₁₀H₁₆O, of agreeable odor, occurring in the oils of thuja, tansy, wormwood, etc. There are two isomeric forms, α and β , the former being the chief constituent of thuja oil, the latter (called also *tannacetone*) of tansy oil.

Thu-jop/sis (thū-jōp'sis), n. [NL; *Thuja* + *-opsis*.] Bot. A genus of Japanese pineaceous plants. The only species, *T. dolabrata*, is a tree, or sometimes a shrub, with irregular or whorled horizontal branches, the leaves glossy green above and marked with a white band beneath.

thu'jyl (thū'jīl), n. [*thu'jone* + *-yl*.] Org. Chem. The univalent radical C₁₀H₁₇, of which the hydroxide (thu'jyl alcohol) is formed by the reduction of thu'jone and is found also in certain natural oils; — called also *tannetyl*.

Thu'le (thū'lē), n. [L. *Thule*, *Thyle*, Gr. *Θούλη*, *Θύλη*.] The northernmost part of the habitable world; — so called by the ancients. According to some, it was Norway; according to others, Iceland, or more probably Mainland, the largest of the Shetland Islands; — hence the Latin phrase *ultima Thule*. Hence, any very distant, mysterious, or mythical region; also, a remote goal or end.

thu'li-um (thū'li-əm), n. [NL. See THULE.] Chem. A rare metallic element found (combined) in certain rare minerals. Symbol, *Tm*; at. wt., 168.5.

thumb (thūm), n. [ME. *thumb*, *thoumbe*, *pume*, AS. *þumba*; akin to OFries. *thūna*, D. *duim*, G. *daumen*, OHG. *dūmo*, Icel. *þumall*, Dan. *tommelfinger*, Sw. *tumme*, L. *tumere* to swell; the orig. meaning being prob. the big or strong finger. Cf. THIMBLE, THUMB.] 1. The short and thick first or most preaxial digit of the human hand, differing from the other fingers in having but two phalanges and in

having greater freedom of movement, being appposable to the other fingers; the pollex. The term is extended to the corresponding digit in animals.

2. The part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb.

3. A convex molding; an ovolo. See MOLDING, 3, *Illustr.* to have fingers all thumbs, to be awkward or clumsy in handling anything; — under one's thumb, under one's power or influence; in a state of subservience. *Colloq.*

thumb (thūm), v. t.; THUMB'D; (thūm'd) THUMB'ING (thūm'ing). 1. To handle awkwardly, as a musical instrument; hence, to perform clumsily. *Johnson*.

2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers by frequent handling, as a book; also, to cover with the thumb; as, to thumb the touchhole of a cannon.

3. To turn or empty (one's glass after drinking) over the thumb in order to show that it has been drunk to the last drop. Cf. SUPERNACULUM. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

thumb, v. i. To play a musical instrument with or as with the thumb or thumbs; to play clumsily; to thumb.

thumb'd (thūm'd), a. 1. Having thumbs.

2. Soiled by handling.

thumb mark. A The mark left by the impression of a thumb, as on the leaves of a book. B The dark spot over each foot in finely bred black-and-tan terriers. C A disfiguring depression on the side of the comb of a fowl. D A pit or cupule on the exterior of a meteorite. *Colloq.*

thumb-nail, n. Of the size of the thumb nail; hence, small; complete in little — n. A thumb-nail sketch. *Colloq.*

thumb nut. Any nut designed to be turned by thumb and finger; as: A A wing nut. B A nut with a knurled edge.

thumb piece. 1. An appendage to a handle, as of a vessel, to afford a hold for the thumb.

2. Any part designed to be operated by the thumb, or thumb and fingers; as: A A small inside knob for a night latch. B A small knob, button, or the like, to operate a catch, as of a bracelet.

3. A covering or guard to protect the thumb.

thumb ring. 1. A ring worn on the thumb.

2. A ring fastened to something, as to a sword guard, to receive or protect the thumb in holding it.

thumb/screw (thūm'skrōo'), n. 1. A screw having a flat-sided or knurled head, so that it may be turned by the thumb and forefinger.

2. An old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw; a thumbkin.

thumb/stall (thūm'stōl'), n. A protective covering for the thumb; specif.: a A kind of thimble or ferrule of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in making sails, and in other work. B *Mil.* A pad, or cushion, worn on the thumb, and used to close the vent of an old-fashioned cannon while it is sponged or loaded. C *Ecol.* A pincer.

thumb tack. A short steel point with a broad flat head, for pressing into a board by the thumb, as to secure a sheet of drafting paper. *U. S.*

thump (thūmp), n. [Prob. of imitative origin; perh. influenced by *dump*, v. t.] 1. A blow or knock, as with something blunt or heavy; a heavy fall; also, the sound made by such a blow or fall.

The watchman gave so great a thump at my door. *Tatler*.

2. pl. *Veter.* A peculiar throbbing movement of the sides of the chest caused by spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm. It is analogous to hiccups in man. Sometimes confused with palpitation of the heart.

thump, v. t.; THUMP'D (thūmp't); THUMP'ING. To strike or beat with or as if with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound.

thump, v. i. To give a thump or thumps; to strike or fall with a heavy blow; to pound; of the heart, to beat heavily.

Thun-ber'gia (thūn-bēr'jī-ā), n. [NL, after C. P. Thunberg, Swedish botanist.] Bot. A large genus of acanthaceous herbs or twining vines, natives of the tropics of the Old World. They have opposite leaves and large flowers succeeded by beaked capsules. *T. alata*, having buff or yellow flowers with a dark purple center, is cultivated, as are other species. Also [*c.*], a plant of this genus.

thun'der (thūm'dēr), n. [ME. *punder*, *ponder*, *poner*, AS. *þunor*; akin to *puanin* to stretch, to thunder, D. *donner* thunder, G. *donner*, OHG. *donar*, Icel. *þorr* Thor, L. *tonare* to thunder, *tonitrui* thunder; cf. Skr. *tan* to sound, *tanyatu* a din, a thundering, *stan* to thunder, Gr. *στῆναι* to moan. Cf. ASTONISH, DETONATE, STUN, THURSDAY, TORNA-DO.] 1. The sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge. Since sound travels about 1,100 feet per second and light immensely faster, the interval between the lightning and thunder is about five seconds for each mile of distance between the observer and the discharge. When the distance is considerable the sound becomes rolling, due in part to reflection from the ground, clouds, etc.

2. A discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. Any noise likened to thunder; as, the thunder of cannon.

4. An alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

The thunders of the Vatican. *Prescott*.

thrust + THRUST. [BEARING.]

thrust collar. See THRUST.

thruste. + THRUST. [TEEN.]

thrusteen. thrusteen. + THRUST.

thrustle. + THROTTLE.

thrust'er. n. 1. One that thrusts; specif., a swordsman.

2. *Hunting.* One that rides too close on the hounds. *Dial. Eng.*

thrust fault. See FAULT, n., §.

thrust hoe. Agric. A form of hoe that is pushed forward; a Dutch hoe; a scuffle hoe.

thrust'le (dial. thūrs'le), n. [From *thrust*, n., & *le*, Eng. of THROTTLE.] Obs. or Scot. & dial.

thrust'le-cock', n. The male missel thrush. *Obs.* or *Scot.*

thrust plane. Geol. The surface along which dislocation has taken place in the case of a reversed, or thrust, fault.

thrusty. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & dial. Eng. var. of THIRSTY.

thrust (dial. thrōsh), n. & v. [AS. *þrycean* to press.] *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* A push; thrust. b Crowd; press; throng.

thrust'ings (thrōsh'ingz), n. pl. Pressed whey. *Dial. Eng.*

thrust + THROUGH.

Thrust'vang' (thrōsh'vāng'), n. [Icel. *þrúðvangr*.] Thrudvang. See ANGRAB.

thrusty. + THIRSTY.

thrustv. *Scot.* & dial. Eng. pret.

thue, a. [AS. *þeow*.] Slave; bond. *Obs.*

thuef. + THIEF.

thuert. + THWART.

thuffe. + THROUGHT.

thuffen, n. [AS. *þuffen*.] A female servant. *Obs.*

thuffe. + THEFT.

thug'geism (thūg'gē-izm), n. Thug'gism (-izm), n. = THUGGERY. [THUGG'ING.]

thught, thughte, thughte. + THOUGHT.

thuid. + THUD.

thuja oil (thū'jā-ōil), n. [Table I.] Thuideliche. *Adv.* [AS. *geþylle*.] Fatently. *Obs.*

thul'dy (thū'dī-ā), n. [AS. *þul'dia*.] Patient. *Obs.*

thulged, pret. [AS. *þyltigan* to endure.] Endured. *Obs.*

thul'ir (thū'īr-ā), n. [NL.] Oxide of thulium. See 2d EARTH, §.

thul'ir (thū'īr), n. pl.; *sing.* Thulir (thū'īr). [Earlier form of Icel. *þulir*.] In ancient Norway, a class of herds or poets who entertained chieftains and retainers as did the scalds later.

thul'ite (thū'ī-tē), n. [*Thule* + *-ite*.] *Min.* A rose-red variety of zoisite, found in Felsenmark, Norway, and elsewhere, sometimes cut for use in jewelry.

thulk, thulke. + THILK.

thullach, a. [AS. *þyllic*, *þyslic*,

thun'der (thūm'dēr), v. i.; -DERED (-dērd); -DER-ING. [ME. *thunderen*, *thuneren*, AS. *þunran*. See THUNDER, n. 1.] To produce thunder; to sound, rattle, or roar as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; also, formerly, to lighten; — often impersonal; as, it thundered loud.

2. To give forth a sound likened to thunder, as a voice.

3. To utter violent denunciation.

thun'der, v. t. 1. To emit with a noise of, or likened to, thunder; specif., to utter vehemently, as censure.

2. To strike with a sound likened to thunder; — used hyperbolically; as, to thunder blows upon an antagonist.

thun'der-bird' (-bīrd'), n. 1. Zool. An Australian thick-head (*Pachycephala pectoralis*). The male is marked with black and yellow, with a black crescent on the breast.

2. Among some African and some North American tribes, a bird with red bill, legs, and tail, believed to cause thunder.

thun'der-bolt' (-bōlt'), n. 1. A single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder; — so called from the idea that it was caused by a bolt thrown by a god.

2. An imaginary bolt, or elongated projectile-like mass, conceived of as the missile cast to earth in the lightning flash. Specif.: a A stone or stone implement, such as a hatchet or arrowhead, superstitiously thought to be the material part of lightning. Cf. THUNDERSTONE. b A lump of iron pyrites. *Dial. Eng.*

3. *Her.* A twisted bar inflated at the ends, between two wings, and having four jagged darts issuant from its center.

4. A person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness and effectiveness; as, Cesar was a thunderbolt of war.

5. Vehement threatening or censure; esp., ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination. *Haverhill*.

Thunderbolt of Italy, the French general Gaston de Foix (1489-1512), Duc de Nemours; — so called on account of his rapid and successful maneuvers in Italy.

thun'der-clap' (-klāp'), n. A clap or crash of thunder.

thun'der-cloud' (-klōud'), n. A cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

thun'der-er' (-ēr), n. One that thunders.

Thunderer, the, a Zeus or Jupiter. b The London "Times"; — popularly so called, orig. from the powerful articles contributed by one of its editors, Edward Sterling (1773-1847).

thun'der-fish' (-fīsh'), n. A European loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which burrows in the mud at the bottom of streams and ponds and is supposed to foretell the occurrence of thunderstorms by swimming about in the water.

thun'der-god. A deity showing itself in thunder or thunderstorms; specif., the god, or manito, of thunder, important in the mythologies of the Siouan and Ojibwa Indians.

thun'der-head' (-hēd'), n. A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, with shining white edges, often appearing before a thunderstorm. — thun'der-head'ed, a.

thun'der-ing, vb. *pr.* of THUNDER. Hence: n. Thunder.

thun'der-ing, p. *pr.* of THUNDER. Hence: a. 1. Emitting thunder or loud likened to thunder.

Roll the thundering chariot o'er the ground. *J. Trumbull*.

2. Big; extraordinary; unusual; as, a thundering lie, fish, thundering Legion, a Roman legion, said to have been the Twelfth and to have been composed of Christians, to whose prayers was attributed a thunderstorm which tended greatly to discomfit the Quadi (A. D. 174).

thun'der-ous' (-ūs), a. Producing thunder; also, making a noise like thunder. — thun'der-ous-ly, *adv.*

thun'der-shower' (-shōw'ēr), n. A shower accompanied with lightning and thunder.

thunder snake. a The milk snake. b A reddish ground snake (*Carpophis amoenus*) of the eastern United States.

thun'der-squall' (-skwōl'), n. A squall attended with lightning and thunder.

thun'der-stone' (-stōn'), n. A thunderbolt; esp., a more or less cylindrical or tapering stone popularly supposed to be a thunderbolt. They may be fossil blemite shells, prehistoric stone implements, natural concretions, meteorites, etc. Cf. THUNDERBOLT, 2. a. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

thun'der-storm' (-stōrm'), n. A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

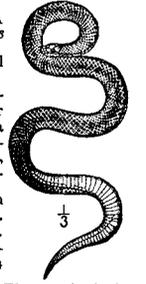
thun'der-strike' (-strīk'), v. t.; *pr.* -STRUCK' (-strūk'); *p. pr.* -STRUCK' (-strīk'ing); *p. pp.* -STRUCK' (-strīk'ing). 1. To strike, blast, or injure by or as by lightning. *Rare*.

2. To astonish, or strike dumb, as with something terrible; — rarely used except in the past participle.

Drove them before him, thunderstruck. *Milton*.

thun'der-stroke' (-strīk'), n. A stroke by or as by lightning with the attendant thunder.

Shak. thun'der-worm' (-wūrm'), n. A small burrowing wormlike limbless lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of the family



Thunder Snake b.

thun'mel toe (thūm'ēl-tō), n. The great toe. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

thun'mim (thūm'mim), n. pl. [Ileb. *thumimim*.] See URUK.

thump'er, n. a One that thumps. b Something extra large or great; a stunner. *Slang.*

c In organs, a felted horizontal piece which cups the keys when they rise, and keeps them level.

thump'ing, p. *pr.* & *vb.* n. of THUMP. Specif.: a Heavy; big. *Colloq.* or *Slang.*

thump't. Thumped. *Ref. Sp.*

Thun'ar, Thun'er, Thū'n or (thūg'nēr), n. [AS. *þunor*. Cf. THUNDER, THOR.] Equiv. of DONAR or THOR.

thunche, thuncheon. + THINK.

thun'der-and-light'ning, n. A kind of lightning of a dark gray color, black flecked with white.

thun'der-a-tion (thūm'dēr-ā-tion), n. A mild explosive. *Local, U. S.*

thun'der-bark', n. 1. To beat as with a thunderbolt. *Obs.*

thun'der-blast', n. A peal of thunder. *Obs.*

thun'der-bolt', v. t. To assail with thunderbolts. *Obs.*

thun'der-bounce', n. A noise like thunder. *Obs.*

thun'der-burst', n. A burst of thunder. *A.* [clap. *Obs.*]

thun'der-crack', n. A thunder-

thun'der'd. Thundered. *Ref. Sp.*

thun'der-dart', n. A thunder-

of craniate vertebrates, and is considered homologous with the endostyle of tunicates. It arises as a ventral outgrowth of the pharynx. Commonly two lateral outgrowths also appear, forming accessory thyroid glands or uniting with the median one as in man. Hypertrophy of the thyroid gland is called goiter. The secretion of the thyroid gland is important in metabolism and growth, disturbances in its functions causing cretinism, myxedema, and exophthalmic goiter. Cf. PARATHYROID.

2. Designating, or pert. to, the chief cartilage of the larynx. thyroid arteries, arteries supplying not only the thyroid gland, but many muscles and other structures of the front of the neck. The superior thyroid arises from the external carotid below the hyoid bone; the inferior thyroid, from the thyroid axis. — t. axia, a short, thick trunk arising from the subclavian, and dividing almost immediately into the inferior thyroid, the suprascapular, and the transversalis colli arteries. — t. distastor, *Dist.*, dislocation of the high bone into the thyroid foramen. — t. extract, *Med.*, a preparation from the thyroid gland of animals, used in myxedema, cretinism, etc. — t. foramen, the obturator foramen. — t. ganglion, the middle of the three cervical ganglia of each side. — t. veins, veins carrying blood from the thyroid gland and other structures of the front of the neck. The superior and middle pairs open into the internal jugulars, the inferior pair into the venous sinus.

thyroid (thi'roid), n. The thyroid gland, cartilage, or other part.

thyroid-ec-to-my (thi'roid-ek'to-mi), n. [*thyroid* + *ec-* + *to-my*]. Surg. Excision of the thyroid gland, an operation producing marked disturbance of bodily functions.

thyroidin (thi'roid-in), n. [*thyroid* + *-in*]. *Med.* a Thyraden. b An iodine-free principle, obtained from the thyroid of sheep, used medicinally like thyraden.

thyrsiflower (thi'rsi-flou'ér), n. [See THYRSUS; FLOWER.] Any acanthaceous plant of the genus *Odontomema*, the scarlet flowers of which are usually in thyrsi or dense racemes.

Thyrsis (thi'rsis), n. [L., fr. Gr. *θύρσις*.] A herdsman in Theocritus; also, a shepherd in Vergil's seventh Eclogue, who has a poetical contest with Corydon; hence, in modern pastorals, any shepherd or rustic.

thyrsoid (thi'rsoid), a. [Gr. *θύρσιος*; *θύρσιος* thyrsoid (thi'rsoid) thyrsus + *ειδός* form, shape: cf. *F. thyrsoidé*.] Bot. Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus; as, a *thyrsoid* panicle.

Thyrsus (thi'rsus), n.; pl. -si (-sī). [L., fr. Gr. *θύρσιος*, Cf. *ronso*.] 1. A staff entwined with ivy, and surmounted by a pine cone, or by a bunch of vine or ivy leaves with grapes or berries. It is an attribute of Bacchus, and of the satyrs and others engaging in Bacchic rites.

2. Bot. A form of mixed inflorescence in which the main axis is indeterminate, or racemose, and the secondary and later axes are determinate, or cymose. The lilac and horse-chestnut afford examples.

Thyrsanoptera (thi'rsā-nōp'tēr-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Gr. *θύρσανος* a fringe + *πτερόν* a wing. Zool. A division of insects constituted by the thrips. It is usually considered a distinct order, but sometimes included in the Hemiptera. *Physopoda* is a syn. — *thyrsanopteran* (-ān), a. & n. — *thyrsanopteron* (-ōn), a. n. pl. [NL.] Gr. *θύρσανος* fringe + *οπίον* tail. Zool. An order of wingless ametabolic insects with setiform caudal appendages bent under the body or projecting as bristles. It comprises the Cimura, or bristletails, and the Collembola, or springtails.

More narrowly, the Cimura. — *thyrsanuran* (-rān), a. & n. — *thyrsanouriform* (-rī-fōrm), a. — *thyrsanouris* (-rīs), a. n. pl. [NL.] Gr. *θύρσανος* fringe + *ουρίς* tail. Zool. An order of wingless ametabolic insects with setiform caudal appendages bent under the body or projecting as bristles. It comprises the Cimura, or bristletails, and the Collembola, or springtails.

thyself (thi-sel't), pron. An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person singular. Like *thou*, it occurs now only in archaic, solemn, or poetical style, among the Friends, or Quakers, or in dial. Eng. Its uses are: 1. For emphasis: a As simple objective; as, here is one for *thyself*. b In apposition with *thou* or *thee*; as, *thou thyself* shalt go. c As a subject nominative. "Thyself shalt see the act."

3. As a reflexive. "Thou to thyself wast cruel." Milton. Thyself is often divided, as in "thy own self," being treated as possessive and noun. See SELF. 1.

thiao (tyou), n. [Chin. *tiào*.] A Chinese money of account equal to one thousand cash of account. It is equivalent to 460-500 cash coins, the standard value being 480.

ti-āra (ti-ā'rá; tē-ā'rá), n. [L., fr. Gr. *τίαρα*, *τίαρας*; of Persian origin.] 1. A form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians. According to Xenophon, the royal tiara was encircled with a diadem, and was high and erect, while those of the people were flexible, or had rims turned over.

2. The Pope's triple crown. It was at first a round, high, pointed cap, richly jeweled, but was afterward encompassed with a crown, later with a second, and finally with a third, symbolizing the threefold papal sovereignty (tem-

poral, spiritual and purgatorial), and surmounted with globe and cross. Hence, fig., the papal dignity.

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tib'ā-lis pos-ti-cus (tīb'ālīs-pōs-ti-kūs), [NL. (sc. *musculus*), posterior tibial muscle.] *Anat.* A deeply situated muscle of the calf of the leg, arising from the tibia and fibula, interosseous membrane, and intermuscular septa, and inserted (by a tendon passing under the internal malleolus) into the muscular and internal cuneiform bones.

tib'ō (tīb'ō), Combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the tibia.

tib'ō-tar'sus (tīb'ō-tārs'ūs), n.; pl. -TARSI (-sī). Zool. The tibia of a bird; — so called because some of the tarsal elements are fused into its lower end.

Tib'ou-chi-na (tīb'ō-čhī'nā), n. [ML., perh. fr. a native name in Guiana.] Bot. A large genus of South American

plant, spiritual and purgatorial), and surmounted with globe and cross. Hence, fig., the papal dignity.

3. A crownlike head ornament; a frontlet or coronet; as, a *tiara* of pearls.

ti-āraed (ti-ā'rád; tē-ā'rá), a. Wearing a tiara.

Ti-a-ro-la (ti-ā-rē'lá), n. [NL., dim. of *tiara*. See TIARA.] Bot. A small genus of chiefly North American saxifragaceous herbs having mostly basal, long-petioled, palmately lobed or divided leaves and a slender raceme of delicate white flowers with a 1-celled ovary and basal placentae. See FALSE MITERWORT.

Ti-be'tan (ti-bē'tān; tīb'ēt-), a. Of or pert. to Tibet or the Tibetans; designating, or relating to, the type of polyandry prevalent among the Tibetans. Tibetan polyandry is that form in which the husbands are brothers. It is contrasted with Nair polyandry. Cf. PUNJABIAN. — *Tibetan mastiff*, one of a breed of very large, powerful, rough-coated dogs, with small drooping ears, bushy tail, and black or black-and-tan hair, kept by natives of parts of central Asia.

Ti-be'tan, n. 1. A member of the native race of Tibet, which constitutes a distinct Mongolian type, modified in the west and south by intermixture with Indian peoples, and in the east with Chinese. The purest Tibetans are about five feet five inches in height, brachycephalic, with wavy hair, brown or hazel eyes, and skin tawny brown to white; the beard is scant and the nose either flat or prominent. They are strong, energetic, abstinent, and enduring, but superstitious and of low morals. They are both herders and husbandmen, and are skillful weavers, potters, and metal workers. Practically all are Lama

the pennants of quavers, semiquavers, etc., which are to be slurred in performance. Obs.

9. An equality in numbers, as of votes, scores, etc.; equality in any contest, as a race or election.

10. Sports. Any match in a tournament in which the contestants are paired off two by two, the losers dropping out until only one contestant, the winner, is left. Eng.

11. Weaving. Any method of connecting the threads in a Jacquard loom to produce a desired pattern; hence, the arrangement of threads thus produced.

12. A lace or lacing used to fasten a shoe, etc.

13. pl. Low shoes fastened with lacings. Cant.

14. The obligation of a tied house (which see) to purchase its goods of a certain firm. British.

tie-bar' (tī'bār'), n. A bar used as a tie; specif., Railroads, a rod between two switch rails to hold them to gauge.

tie-beam' (tī'bēm'), n., or tie beam. A beam acting as a tie, as in a roof. See 1st Illust. of roof.

tied (tid), pret. & p. p. of TIE. — tied house, a business house, usually a public house, under contract to buy of a certain firm, the contract usually depending on a mortgage given by the tied house to the other. Brit.

tie-mannite (tī'mān-īt), n. [After W. Tiemann, a German who discovered it.] Min. Native mercuric selenide, HgSe, occurring commonly in dark gray or nearly black masses of metallic luster. Sp. gr., 8.2-8.5.

tie plate. A Railroad. A protecting metal plate between the rail and the tie. b Mach. A plate to distribute the pressure of a tie, as on a supporting beam. c Naut. One of several narrow plates to space and strengthen deck beams.

tier (tēr), n. [OF. & F. tier, prop., a pull, fr. tirer to draw, pull; of uncertain origin. Cf. ATTIRE, v. t., TIRE a headress, TIRADE.] 1. A row or rank, esp. one of two or more rows one above another; as, a tier of seats.

2. Specif.: Naut. a. The ranges of the fakes, or windings, of a coiled cable. b The hollow space in a coil of cable. Rare. c = CABLE TIE.

3. pl. Mountains. Tasmania.

tier (tēr), v. t. & i. To place, arrange, or to be arranged, in tiers, or layers. Kipling.

tiere (tēr), n. [F. tiers a third part, fr. tiers, fem. tierce, third, fr. L. tertius the third; akin to tres three; cf. OF. tercel, tiercel, a wine measure. In senses 2, 4, 5, 6, fr. F. tierce, n., fr. the adj. See THIRD, THREE; cf. TERCET, TERTIARY.] 1. A third. Scots Law. = TERCE, 2. Obs. or R.

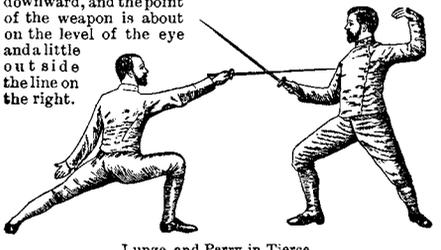
2. Ecol. The third of the canonical hours, or nine a. m.; also, the service appointed for that hour.

3. A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead; hence, a liquid measure, formerly legal at 42 wine gallons, or one third of a pipe.

4. Music. a A third. b The tone two octaves and a major third above a given tone. Also, an organ stop giving tones at this interval from the normal pitch of the digitals.

5. A set of three; specif., a sequence of three cards of the same suit. Tierce of ace, king, queen, is called tierce major.

6. Fencing. A position in parrying, engaging, etc., in which the wrist is turned inward, the nails turned slightly downward, and the point of the weapon is about on the level of the eye and a little out side the line on the right.



Lunge, and Parry in Tierce.

tier-cé' (tēr-sā'), a. [F.] Her. Divided into three parts of different tinctures; — said of an escutcheon; also in combination; as, tiercé in bend, tiercé in gyrons (bend-sinisterwise), tiercé in pale, tiercé in pile (from sinister to dexter), etc.

tier-co-ro' (tēr-sā-rō'), n. [F.] Colic Arch. One of the minor ribs in vaulting, springing from the pier on either side of the main diagonal rib, and therefore not passing through the center of the vault.

|| tier-ras (tyēr-rās), n. pl. [Sp., pl. of tierra earth.] Mining. Fine material of earth or rock mixed with ore.

tiere-ar-gent' (tyēr-zār-zhān'), n. [F.; tiers third + argent silver.] A silver alloy containing approximately one third of its weight of silver. In one variety the silver is alloyed with aluminum, in another with German silver.

|| tiere & tat' (tyēr-zā'tā'), n. [F.] The third estate, or commons, in France; — so called in distinction from, and as inferior to, the nobles and clergy. Obs. or Hist.

tie-up, n. 1. A suspension of traffic or business, as by a strike of employees, a breakdown of machinery, etc. U. S. 2. Weaving. = TIE, n., 11.

tie-wig' (tī'wīg'), n. A wig having the hair gathered in at the back and tied with ribbon; also, a wig tied on the head.

yellow-rayed flower heads often tipped with white. [Dial. Eng.] tie (tī), n. Bed; esp., feather bed. tie-dog' (tī-dōg'), n. A bandage. Obs. tie-go (tī-gō; cf. VERTIGO), n. Vertigo. Obs. [reins; traces; Obs.] tie-l' (tī-l'), n. [AS. tigel.] In pl. tie (tē), n. To sail fast. Scot. tie-dog' (tī-dōg'), n. A bandage. Obs. tie-stone' + TILESTONE. tie-ten. tie-nd. + TEND, to kindle. || tie-na' (tī-nā), n. [Sp., prop., tent, awning.] A booth or shop where goods are sold. tie-ne. + TEN. || tie-na' la vé-r'i' (tī-nā-lā vé-r'i'), n. [F.] Hold to the truth. || tie-na' la fo' (tī-nā-lā fō'), n. [F.] Keep thy faith. tie-plate', v. t. Railroads. To furnish, as a track, with tie plates. — tie-plate', n. [F. S.] tie'er' (tī-ēr'), n. 1. One that ties. 2. [Perh. fr. tie a headress.] A child's apron covering the upper part of the body, and tied with tape or cord. tie-rr. Abb. Tierce. tierced (tēr-ēt), a. Her. = TIERCE.

tierecel, tiercelest. + TERCEL, TIERCELEST. tier-er' (tēr-ēr'), n. [F.] Pros. Var. of TERCET. tier-er' + TEAR. tier-er' (tēr-ēr'), n. One who tiers; specif., Naut., one of the sailors stationed in the cable tier to stow the chain or cable as it comes in. [See TIE, n., 3.] tie-rod', n. A rod used as a tie. tierse. Tierce. Ref. Sp. tierse-man (tēr-sē'mān), n. One who lives in tiers, or mountains. Tasmania. [TIEHE.] tie-the. + TEETH, pl. of TOOTH. tie-tick (tī-tīk), n. [Imitative.] A tickle in the throat; also, the rock pipit. Locat. Brit. tie-tie' (tī-tī'), n. Naut. One of several cords on a hammock by which, instead of a lashing, it may be tied in a roll. tie-up' plan. Weaving. A plan for a tie consisting of a design of crosses on cross-section paper showing how the heads must rise and fall for one repeat of a pattern. [F. S.] tie-wig' (tī-wīg'), n. Mining. Chalcite. tie-wig' (tī-wīg'), n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tiff (tīf), n. [Cf. Norw. tiff a scent. Cf. TUFF a drink.] A fit of anger or peevishness; a petty quarrel.

tiff, v. i.; TUFFED (tīft); TUFFING. To be in a tiff or pet; to quarrel in a small way; to be peevish.

tiff, n. [Originally, a sniff, sniffing; cf. Icel. þefr a smell, þefa to sniff, Norw. tev a drawing in of the breath, teva to sniff, smell, Sw. dial. tå smell, scent, taste.] A small draft of liquor, esp. of punch; also, small beer. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tiff, v. t. [ME. tiffen, OF. tiffer, tifer.] Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. To deck out; to dress. Evelyn.

2. To put in order; prepare. Wars of Alex.

tiff, v. i. [See TIPPIN.] To take tiffin; to tiffin. India.

Tiff seems to be a more usual form than tiffin in India, but elsewhere is almost unknown.

tiff-ny' (tīf-nī), n.; pl. -NIES (-nīz). [Formerly tiffenay; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. Tifaigne, Tifente, Tiephaigne, Epiphany, LL. Theophanta (cf. THEOPHANY).] 1. A species of gauze, made of very thin silk. Obs.

2. A kind of very thin muslin gauze.

3. A flour sieve made of tiffany. Dial. Eng.

tiffin' (-In), n. [Properly, tiffing a quaffing, a drinking. See TIFF, a drink.] 1. Var. of TIPPING. Obs. Dial. Eng.

2. Luncheon, esp. at midday; — orig., a Northern English word introduced into India, where this sense arose.

tiffin', v. i. To take tiffin; to lunch; tiff. See 5th TIPP, Note.

tige (tēzh), n. [F., a stalk, fr. L. tibia a pipe.] In an early form of rifle, a steel pin in the breech against which the ball was hammered by the ramrod and expanded to fit the grooves. The charge was placed around the tige.

tiger (tī-gēr), n. [ME. tigre, F. tigre, L. tigris, Gr. tygris; prob. of Persian origin; cf. Avestan tighra pointed, tighri an arrow, Per. fir; perh. akin to E. stick, v. t.; — prob. so named from its quickness.] 1. A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (Felis tigris) of the cat family, of a tawny color transverse red and yellow striped with black. The tapering unfringed tail is ringed with black and the under parts are mostly white. The tiger has no mane. It slightly exceeds the lion in measurements, its total length being ordinarily nine to ten feet, but sometimes more than twelve feet. Though able to climb trees, it does not habitually do so. In many districts it lives largely on cattle and often takes to man eating. The tiger ranges from Persia across Asia to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java, and northward to southern Siberia. Northern specimens have much longer and softer hair than the southern ones, and are often regarded as a different species or subspecies.

2. Fig. 1. A ferocious, bloodthirsty person.

3. A dissolute or vicious fellow; a swaggerer, bully, rake, or the like. Slang. Now R.

4. A groom in livery, esp. a boy or undersized man, who rides in a vehicle, as a dogcart, driven by his master or mistress. He usually sits in a small seat in the rear, and his duty is to hold the horse's head in the absence of the driver.

5. An additional and more emphatic cheer or yell (sometimes the word tiger) at the end of a round of cheering. Colloq.

6. Sugar Manuf. A pan with a perforated bottom, for freeing sugar from molasses.

tiger beetle. Any of numerous species of TIGER BEETLE, active carnivorous beetles constituting the family Cicindelidae and mostly of the genus Cicindela. They usually inhabit dry or sandy places, and fly rapidly.

tiger biffon. Any of several South and Central American herons of the genus Tigrisoma having plumage with much buff or chestnut variegated with black.

tiger cat. Any of certain wild cats of moderate size and variegated coloration, as the clouded tiger, the marbled tiger cat, the ocelot, and the margay.

tiger-eye', n. 1. A chatoyant stone, usually yellow brown, much used for ornament. It is a silicified crocidolite, in which the fibers penetrating quartz are changed to oxide of iron. A blue variety is called hawk's-eye.

2. Pottery. A glaze resembling in look the tiger-eye.

1. Order; state; condition. 2. Mood; fit; humor. 3. A stretch of time; a spell. 4. A tiff. [See TUFF LIQUOR.] To drink; quaff. Obs. tiff-ny-tie' (tīf-nī-tī-ē), n. [Probably after C. L. Tiffany, Amer. jeweler.] Min. A hydrous carbonate assumed to exist in certain very lustrous diamonds.

tiff-er' + TIPPY. tiff-er' (tīf-ēr'), n. A difficulty; a stiff breeze. Dial. Eng.

tiff-y' (tīf-yē'), n. Var. of TIPPY. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tig (tīg), n. v. [CF. TICK, v. i., TAG.] Touch; tag. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tig, or ty' (tīg), n. [Orig. uncert.] A kind of loving cup. Obs. or Obsolte. Dial. Eng.

tig-el' (tīg-ēl'), n. The sap of the plant bind-vour-eyes. tiger swallowtail. See SWALLOWTAIL. b Thylicine. tiger wolf. A spotted hyena. tigethe. + TITHE.

tigh. Obs. pret. of TIE.

tigh, pret. of TIE, draw. Obs. tigh, n. [CF. AS. tēah, tēag, a tie, band, an inclosure. See TIE, n.] A close or inclosure; a croft. Obs. [accuse. Obs.] tigh, n. [CF. AS. tēan.] To tigh, n. [CF. AS. tēan to drag.] A chain for dragging. Obs. tighs. + TIE.

tigh-er' (tīg-ēr'), n. A tightener. tigh-er' (tīg-ēr'), n. A tightener. tigh-er' (tīg-ēr'), n. A tightener. tigh-er' (tīg-ēr'), n. A tightener.

tigh-er' (tīg-ēr'), n. One that tightens; specif., Mach., an idle pulley or a sprocket wheel pressed against a belt, band, rope, or chain, to tighten it.

2. A meal, esp. a hearty one. Slang. Eng.

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tiger flower. Any iridaceous plant of the genus Tigridia; — in allusion to the flowers, which are spotted or streaked.

tiger grass. A low East Indian fan palm (Nannorhops richieana), used in many ways by the natives.

tiger-ish (tī-gēr-īsh), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, a tiger; tigriish; specif.: a Fierce; bloodthirsty. b Swagging; dissolute. Slang. Now Rare. — tiger-ish-ly, adv. — tiger-ish-ness, n.

tiger lily. A common garden lily (Lilium tigrinum), native of China, having nodding orange-colored flowers densely spotted with black, with the perianth segment strongly reflexed. b Any of various lilies having similar spotted flowers, as L. pardalinum.

tiger python. A large Indian rock snake (Python molurus).

tiger's-claw' (tī-gēr-z-kłō'), n. Mach. A boring bar or rifling rod in which the tool is sheathed on entering the bore and is automatically thrust outward on the cutting stroke.

tiger shark. Any of several large and voracious sharks irregularly banded and spotted with yellow, esp. Stegostoma tigrinum of the Indian Ocean and western Pacific.

tiger shell. A large cowrie (Cypraea tigris) thickly covered with brown spots on the upper surface.

tiger's-jaw', n. A kind of fig marigold (Mesembryanthemum tigrinum) having long ciliate teeth on the upturned leaf margins. Cf. CAT-CHOP.

tiger snake. A very venomous Australian and Tasmanian elapine snake (Notechis scutatus, syn. Hoplocephalus curcator) covered with dark crossbars.

tiger wood. A variegated heartwood of a fabaceous tree (Machærium schomburgkii) native in Guiana. b The wood of a South American tree of the genus Jacaranda.

tight (tīt), a.; TIGHTER (-ēr); TIGHTEST. [ME. tight, thild; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. þétr, Dan. tæt, Sw. tät: akin to D. & G. dicht tight, tight, and prob. to E. thick, perh. also to E. thee to thrive.] 1. Firmly held together; compact; close, firm; as, tight cloth; a tight knot.

2. So close as not to admit the passage of a liquid or other fluid; not leaky; as, a tight ship, cask, room; water-tight.

3. Strong through compactness; staunch; compact; snug; as, a tight vessel. Specif.: Forestry. Sound in every way and free from ring shakes and checks; as, tight hearts.

4. A Well-formed; shapely; comely; trim; also, neat; tidy. Clad very plain, but clean and tight. Evelyn.

5. Handy; adroit; able; smart. Rare or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

6. Fitting close, usually too close, as, a tight coat or shoe.

7. Close; stingy; as, tight in one's dealings. Colloq.

8. Not slack or loose; firmly stretched; taut; — applied esp. to a rope, chain, or the like, extended or stretched out.

9. Requiring great effort to effect, accomplish, etc.; difficult to get through or out of; hard; severe; as, a tight cough; a tight pull; a tight corner. Colloq.

10. Com. Scarcely supplied or obtainable in proportion to the demand; closely held; dear; not easy; — said of money. Also, characterized by such a condition of money; — said of the money market. Cf. EASY, 5.

11. Intoxicated; tipsy. Slang.

12. Art. Lacking freedom or breadth of treatment. The execution is dry, hard, and tight. Sir W. Armstrong.

13. Prepared; ready. Obs. Scot.

14. Football, etc. Of the mode of play, cautious or with the men in close touch or formation. Cf. LOOSE, 10 b.

Syn. — TIGHT, TAUT. TIGHT is the general, TAUT, the nautical term. See TENSE.

tight and loose pulleys. Mach. = fast and loose pulleys, under FAST, a. b. back, Bookbinding, a back of which the outer cover adheres to the back of the signatures, as distinguished from an open back or a spring back. — t. cooper. = WET COOPER. — t. squeeze, a pressing difficulty; also, a great effort in making an exit or escape from such. Colloq.

tight, adv. Tightly; firmly; hard; as, to sit tight, to remain unmoved or steady; to thrash a person tight. Cf. TITE, adv. Chiefly Scot., Dial., or Colloq.

tight, v. t. 1. To tighten; to make close. Obs.

2. To put in order; to tidy; — with up. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

tight'en (tīt'n), v. t.; TIGHTENED (-nd); TIGHTEN-ING. To make tight; to draw tighter; to strain; to make more close in any manner; as, to ride with tightened reins.

tight'en, v. i. To become tight or tighter.

tight'en-er' (tīt'n-ēr'), n. 1. One that tightens; specif., Mach., an idle pulley or a sprocket wheel pressed against a belt, band, rope, or chain, to tighten it.

2. A meal, esp. a hearty one. Slang. Eng.

tight'en-ing, n. pr. & vb. n. of TIGHTEN.

tightening pulley, Mach., a tightener.

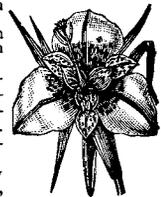
tights (tīt), n. pl. Garments fitting close to the skin, usually for the lower part of the body and the legs, now worn esp. by chorus girls, acrobats, dancers, and gymnasts.

tig-lic' (tīg-līk'), a. Also tig-lic' (tīg-līk'). Chem. Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, unsaturated acid, C₁₂H₁₆CO₄, found as a glyceride in Roman oil of cumin, in croton oil (from Croton tigrinum), etc.; — a methyl derivative of crotonic acid, stereoisomeric with angelic acid.

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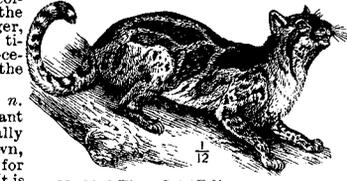
Tiger Flower (Tigridia pavonia).



Tiger (Felis tigris).



Tiger Beetle (Cicindela).



Marbled Tiger Cat (Felis marmorata).

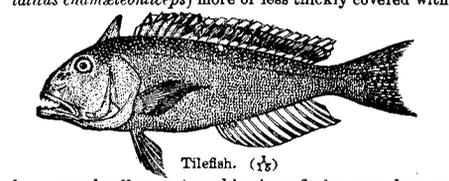
ti'gress (ti'grés), n. [Cf. F. *tigresse*.] A female tiger.
ti-grid'-a (ti-grí-dí-á), n. [NL. See **TIGER**. So named from the spotted flowers.] Bot. A small genus of Mexican and Central American ornamental iridaceous plants, the tiger flowers, having variegated flowers with spreading perianth segments and 2-parted style branches. Their flowers are handsome but evanescent. See **TIGER FLOWER**, *Illustr.*
ti-grine (ti'grín; -grín), a. [L. *tigrinus*, fr. *tigris* a tiger.] Of or pert. to a tiger; like a tiger, esp. in coloring.
ti'g (tik), n. [Cf. Icel. *tík* a bitch; akin to Sw. *tík*.] 1. A dog; cur. "Bottail *tike* or trundletail." *Shak.*
 2. A clumsy, churlish, or eccentric person; a country bumpkin. *Archaic or Scot. & Dial.*
 3. A mischievous, annoying child;—chiefly playful. *Collog.*
ti'k'or (tik'ér), n. [Hind. *tikur*.] A starch or arrowroot made from the tubers of an East Indian zingiberaceous plant (*Curcuma angustifolia*); also, the plant itself.
ti-kur', or **ti-koor'** (tē-kōor'), n. [Hind. *tikur*.] An East Indian chusciaceous tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*) having a large yellow fleshy fruit with a pleasant acid flavor.
til (tíl; tēl), n. Also *teel*. [Hind. *til*, Skr. *tīla*.] Sesame.
til-bu-ry (tíl-bér-y), n.; pl. -ries (-z). [Perh. from *Tilbury*, in the County of Essex, in England.] A kind of gig, or two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.
til'de (tíldē; Sp. tēl'dá), n. [Sp. fr. L. *titulus* a superscription, title, token, sign. See **TITLE**, n.] A diacritical mark placed over *n* in Spanish words, as *cañon*, when pronounced like *ni* in *onion*, and, by analogy, sometimes over *ll* to indicate a sound like *ll* in *million*. The tilde is the medieval mark of contraction for *n* (or *ni*), being a corrupted small *n*, sometimes reduced to (*ç*), as in Lat. *MSS. cañea* = *cañena*, Spanish *añeo* = *anno*. The mark is called *til* in Portuguese, and is written over the first vowel of a diphthong, as in *nío* (pron. *nion*), to indicate a nasal pronunciation of the diphthong, the sound of *ni* (*onion*) being written *ñ*. In some translations of Oriental languages it is used as in Spanish, as *ñ* for Sanskrit palatalized *n*.
tile (tíl), n. [ME. *tile*, *tigel*, AS. *tigle*, *tigle*, fr. L. *tegula*, fr. *tegere* to cover. See **THATCH**; cf. **REGULAR**.] 1. A plate, or thin piece, of baked clay, stone, or the like, of a kind used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, and often for ornamental work. Hence, in recent times, a piece of metal used for roofing.
 2. By extension, a piece of baked clay designed for the construction of fireproof partitions, floor arches, etc.
 3. *Metal*. A small flat piece of dried earth or earthenware, used to cover vessels in which metals are fused.
 4. Tiles collectively; tiling.
 5. A stiff hat; esp., a silk hat. *Collog.*
tile, v. t.; **tilen** (tíld) / **tiling** (tíling). 1. To cover with or as if with tiles; as, to *tile* a house.
 2. To protect (a Masonic lodge) from intrusion.
 3. To bind or swear to secrecy.
tilefish (-físh), n. A large deep-water food fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*) more or less thickly covered with

Grewia, and *Corchorus*, including about 275 tropical and temperate species. — **til'-a'-ceous** (tíl'-á'shúsh), a. **til'ing** (tíling), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **TILE**. Hence: *n.* A tiles collectively. *b.* A surface covered with, or made of, tiles. They . . . let him down through the *tiling*. *Luke v. 19.*
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til, n. [Prop., a drawer, fr. ME. *tillen* to draw. See **TILLER**, of a rudder.] 1. A drawer; as: *a.* A tray or drawer in a chest, trunk, or the like. *b.* A money drawer in a shop or store.
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til, prep. [ME. & AS. (Northumbrian) *til*; akin to OFries., Icel., & Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, also to AS. *tíl* good, excellent, G. *ziel* end, limit, object, OHG. *zîl*, Goth. *tîls*, *gaitis*, fit, convenient, and E. *till* to cultivate. See **TILL**, v. t.] 1. To; up; or down to; as far as; until; as, I worked *till* four o'clock; I will wait *till* next week; sometimes, formerly, towards;—now used only in respect to time, but formerly, and still in Scottish and English dialects, used also of place, degree, distance, extent, result, relation, etc.
 2. Various: *At, by, for, of, or concerning.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
till in, within; into. *Obs.* — *t. into*, as far as; up to. *Obs.* — *t. now*, to or until the present time. — *t. then*, until that time; until the time mentioned. *Milton.* — *t. to*, until. *Obs.*
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 2. A small drawer; a till. *Obs.*
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 4. A handle, as of a spade.
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til'-lo-don'-ti-a (tíl'-dón'shí-á), n. pl. [NL.; prob. fr. Gr. *τίλλειν* to pluck, tear + *-odont* + *-ia*.] *Paleon.* An order of extinct generalized mammals mostly from the Eocene of North America and Patagonia. In one (*Anchippodus ríparius*) the skull resembles that of a bear in form, the molars are of the ungulate type, and the incisors are like those of rodents. — **til'-lo-dont** (tíl'-dónt), a. & n.
til seed (tíl; tēl). *a.* The seed of sesame. *b.* The seed of an African asteraceous plant (*Guzotia abyssinica*), yielding a bland fixed oil used in medicine.
tilk (tít), n. [ME. *tell* (cf. Dan. *tell*), var. of Icel. *As. tell*, *geteld*, *teit*; akin to OD. *telde*, G. *zelt*, Icel. *ljald*, Sw. *tält*, *ljält*, Dan. *telt*, and AS. *tealdan* to cover.] 1. A covering overhead; a canopy; awning; esp., a tent. Specif., a cloth covering or canopy of a cart, wagon, boat, stall, etc.
 2. A sunbent. *Dial. Eng.*
tilt, n. t.; **tilt'ed** / **tilt'ing**. To cover or provide with a tilt, or awning; as, a *tilted* justing field.
tilt, v. t. [ME. *tíllen*, *túllen*, to totter, fall, perh. fr. a derivative of AS. *tealt* unstable, precarious; cf. *tealtian* to be unsteady, *tealtrian* to totter.] 1. To fall; to topple; to tumble; to overturn; upset. *Obs.*
 2. To be on a tilt; to lean or incline; to fall partly over; to heel over; to tip; as, the carriage *tilted* in turning the corner; rarely, to move with leaning or heeling.
 3. To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; to practice the tilt; to just; also, to engage in any combat resembling that of knights tilting with lances; to charge; fight; contend; to make a hostile charge; as, to *tilt* at wrongs.
 4. To rush or burst, as into a place. *Collog.*
tilt, v. t. 1. To cause to totter or fall; to upset. *Obs. & R.*
 2. To cause to slope; to incline; tip; as, to *tilt* a chair back.
 3. To point or thrust, as a lance.
 4. To tilt against in justing. *Obs.*
 5. To hammer or forge with a tilt hammer.
Syn.—See **TIP**.
tilt, n. 1. A slanting position or direction; slope; as, the tilt of a cask; also, that which is slanting or inclining.
 2. A little village . . . clung to the steep *tilt*. *Kipling.*
 3. A thrust, as with a lance. *Rare.*
 4. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants tilt at each other, or at a mark, with lances, spears, or the like; also, *Obs.*, a tilt-yard.
 5. Hence, any of various sports resembling or suggesting tilting with lances, as a water sport in which the contestants stand in boats and thrust with poles.
 6. Short for **TILT HAMMER**.
 7. A seesaw.
 8. A contrivance used in fishing through the ice, in which the tilting of a piece gives notice of the biting of a fish; a tilter; a tilt-up. *Can.*
 9. In Newfoundland and Labrador, a kind of log house in which the logs are set upright.
tilt-board, n. *Psychophysics.* A board swinging vertically and used to test the sense of bodily position of a blindfolded person strapped to it.
tilt'er (tí'ér), n. 1. One that tilts, or slopes, or causes something to tilt, or slope; a device for tilting anything.
 2. One who tilts, or justs.
 3. One who operates a tilt hammer.
 4. *Fishing.* **TILT**, 7.
tilth (títh), n. [AS. *tít*, fr. *títlan* to till. See **TILL** to cultivate.] 1. Act of tilling, or state of being tilled; tilling; cultivation; as, land in good *tilth*.
 2. That which is tilled; tillage ground.
 3. That which is obtained by tilling; produce; crop. *Obs.*
 4. Depth to which tilling is or may be carried, or to which the roots of cultivated plants can penetrate. *Rare.*
tilt hammer, n. *Mach.* A hammer consisting essentially of a lever lifted by its own weight on the work resting on an anvil; esp., such a hammer raised by depressing the end of the lever that projects beyond the fulcrum. See **TRIP HAMMER**.
tilt'ing (tí'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **TILT**. — **tilting fillet**. = **ARRIS FILLET**. — **t. hammer**. = **TILT HAMMER**. — **t. helmet** or **helm**, a helmet of great size and strength, worn at tilts. See **HELMET**, *Illustr.* — **t. plank**, the plank used in teetering. — **t. table**, *Peter.*, an operating table used in casting a horse.
tilt mill. *Metall.* A mill where metal, as steel, is tilled.
tilt tree (tíl; tēl). *a.* Var. of **TILT TREE**. *b.* An ill-smelling lauraceous tree (*Coccoloba fatens*) of the Canary Islands;—sometimes distinguished as *Canary Island tilt tree*.
tilt roof. *Arch.* A round-headed roof, like a wagon canopy.
Tim'-a-li-a (tím'-á-lí-á), n. [NL.] *Zool.* A genus of oscine birds formerly extensive, but now restricted to a few species of India and Java. It gives the name to the family **TIMALIIDAE** (tím'-á-lí-í-dē), of uncertain limits and characteristics, to which are referred many genera and species which cannot well be assigned elsewhere. The more typical forms are mostly called *babblers* or *babbling thrushes*, and are characterized by short rounded wings with a large outer primary, a thrushlike bill, and unspotted young. These constitute the subfamily **Timaliinae** (tím'-á-lí-í-nē). — **tí-ma'-lí-í-ne** (-ín; -ín; 183), **tím'-a-line** (tím'-á-lín; -lín; 183), a. **tí-ma-rau'** (tē-má-rou'), n. Also *timarau*. [Native name.]

fabrics. — *v. t.* To put or wrap in tilts.
til'low (-ó), v. i. Corrupt. of **TILLER**.
til'ly (tí'lí), a. Composed of, or of the nature of, tilt.
til'ly (tí'lí), *adv.* *Vars.* of **TILLY**, **TILLY SEED**.
til'ly-fal'y (tí'lí-fál'y), *Var.* of **TILLY-VALLY**.
til'ly-val'y (tí'lí-vál'y), *interj.* or *adv.*, or a. *Bosh; nonsense.* *Obs.*
til'mus (tíl'mús), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *τίμαρος*, fr. *τίλλειν* to pluck, pull.] *Med.* Flocculation.
tiln. = **TILL**, v. t. [*Table II.*]
til'ol (tíl'ól), *See* **Oil**.
til'on (tí'lón), *See* **Oil**.
til'pah (tíl'pá), n. [Prob. fr. Mex. *tílm* a mantle, blanket, contr. fr. *tímatli*.] A party-colored rug or blanket often used between the saddle and the saddle blanket. *Southwestern U. S.*
til'man, n. *Tiller; plowman.* *Obs.*
til-stonay, v. t. = **TO-STONAY**. *Obs. Scot.*
til't (tílt), n. The black-necked stilt.



Tilfish. (L)

large round yellow spots and having a fleshy appendage on the back of the head. It was abundant in 1881 off the eastern United States, in 1882 was nearly exterminated by an environmental change, but is now again plentiful.

tile pipe. Pipe made of cement or pottery and used for drains, chimney-flue linings, chimney pots, etc.

til'er (tí'ér), n. 1. A maker or layer of tiles.
 2. A tile kiln.
 3. Sometimes **tyler**. A doorkeeper in a Freemasons' lodge.

til'eroot' (tíl'rōót'), n. [*tile*, n. + *root*.] Any iridaceous plant of the genus *Geissorhiza*, in which the rootstock is covered with the imbricated bases of dead leaves.

til'er-y (tíl'ér-y), n.; pl. -eries (-íz). [From **TILE**; cf. F. *tuilerie*, fr. *tuile* a tile, L. *tegula*.] A place where tiles are made or burned; a tile kiln.

tile seed' (tíl'sēd'), n. Any uniconiaceous tree of the genus *Geissois*, having imbricated seeds.

tile stone' (-stón'), n. 1. *Geol.* Any of several beds of shale or sandstone, often red in color, belonging to the upper part of the Ludlow group, English Upper Silurian.
 2. A tile of stone; a roofing slate; also, *Obs.*, a brick.

Til'-a (tíl'-á), n. [L., *linden*. Cf. **TEIL**.] Bot. A genus of trees, the lindens, or basswoods, typifying the family *Tiliaceae*, distinguished by the winglike bract coalescent with the peduncle, and by the indehiscent fruit having one or two seeds. The species are natives of temperate regions. Many are planted as ornamental shade trees, and the tough fibrous inner bark affords the Russia matting of commerce.

Til'-a'-ce-a (-á-sé-á), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs, shrubs, or trees (order Malvales), the linden family, distinguished from related groups mainly by the free stamens and 2-celled anthers. There are about 37 genera (as *Tilia*,

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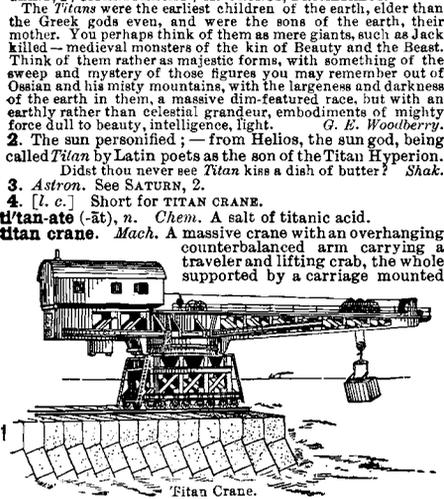
2. To be on a tilt; to lean or incline; to fall partly over; to heel over; to tip; as, the carriage *tilted* in turning the corner; rarely, to move with leaning or heeling.

3. To ride or charge, and thrust with a lance; to practice the tilt; to just; also, to engage in any combat resembling that of knights tilting with lances; to charge; fight; contend; to make a hostile charge; as, to

5. Fig.: Web; texture; a complicated or connected series; as, a *tissue* of lies or misfortunes.
 6. Short for TISSUE PAPER.
 7. *Photog.* Carbon tissue. See CARBON PROCESS.
tis'sue (tish'ū), *v. t.*; tis'sued (-sūd); tis'suing (-tī'ng).
 To form tissue of; to interweave.
 Covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*
tis'sued (-sūd), *n.* Clothed in, or adorned with, tissue; also, variegated like tissue; as, *tissued* flowers. *Cowper.*
tissue paper. Gauzelike paper, used to protect engravings in books, to wrap up delicate articles, etc.
tit (tī), *n.* [ME.; cf. Icel. *títtr* a tit or small bird. The word perh. meant originally, something small. Cf. *TRT* a small horse, *TRTMOUSE*.] A titmouse; also by extension, esp. with qualifying terms, any of various other small birds, as *hill tit*, *thrush tit*, *uren tit*.
tit, *n.* [AS. See *TEAT*.] A teat; a teatlike projection; a nipple.
tit, *n.* [Cf. *TIT* a small bird.] Obs. or *Dial. Eng.* 1. A small or inferior horse; a nag; a jade. *Tusser.*
 2. A girl or woman; — often in disrespect. *Rare in U. S.*
 3. A morsel; a bit.
tit for tat [prob. for *tip for tap*: see *TIP* a slight blow, blow for blow; an equivalent; retaliation; as, to give one *tit for tat* in a quarrel, a debate, or the like.]

Ti'tan (tī'tān), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Títān*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the primeval deities, children of Uranus and Gaea. The Titans include: Cronus and Rhea, from whom were descended Zeus and the Olympians; Iapetus and Themis and their descendants, Atlas, Epimetheus, Prometheus, Dione, Maia, Cœus and Phœbe and their daughter Leto; Oceanus and Tethys; Hyperion and Theia; Creus and Mnemosyne. The great event in Titan history was the *Ti'tan-om'-achy* (tī'tān-ōm'ā-ki), or war with the Olympian gods in the Ægean, which resulted in the overthrow of the Titan dynasty. See GIANT, I.; GIGANTOMACHY; cf. CRONUS, PROMETHEUS.
 The Titans were the earliest children of the earth, older than the Greek gods even, and were the sons of the earth, their mother. You perhaps think of them as mere giants, such as Jack killed — medieval monsters of the kin of Ben and the Beast. Think of them rather as majestic forms, with something of the sweep and mystery of those figures you may remember out of Ossian and his misty mountains, with the largeness and darkness of the earth in them, a massive dim-featured race, but with an earthly rather than a celestial grandeur, embodiments of mighty force dull to beauty, intelligence, light. *G. E. Woodberry.*
 2. The sun personified; — from Helios, the sun god, being called *Titan* by Latin poets as the son of the Titan Hyperion. Didst thou never see *Titan* kiss a dish of butter? *Shak.*
 3. *Astron.* See SATURN, 2.
 4. [L. c.] Short for TITAN CRANE.

ti'tan-ate (-āt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt of titanic acid.
titan crane. *Mach.* A massive crane with an overhanging counterbalanced arm carrying a traveler and lifting crab, the whole supported by a carriage mounted



Titan Crane.

on track rails. It is used esp. for setting heavy masonry blocks for piers, breakwaters, etc. Cf. GOLIATH CRANE.
Ti'tan-i-a (tī'tān-i-ā), *n.* 1. The wife of Oberon, and queen of the fairies, in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The name is taken from Ovid (*Metam.* III. 175), who uses it for Diana.
 2. *Astron.* See URANUS.

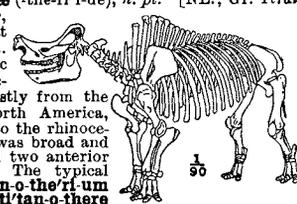
Ti'tan-ic (tī'tān'ik), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, the Titans; hence [often l. c.], enormous; gigantic; vast; superhuman; as, *Titanic* structures; *Titanic* efforts.
ti'tan-ic, *a.* *Chem. & Min.* Of, pert. to, or containing, titanium; specif., designating compounds of titanium in which it has a higher valence as contrasted with *titanous* compounds. — *Titanic acid*, *Chem.*, any of various feeble acids derived from titanic oxide, TiO₂. Specif. a Normal titanic acid, Ti(OH)₄, obtained as a white amorphous powder and used in making artificial teeth and in coloring porcelain glaze yellow. b. The acid H₂TiO₄, from which the ordinary titanates are derived; — called also *metatitanic acid*. See POLYTITANIC. — *t.* Iron ore, ilmenite. — *t. oxide*, titanium dioxide, TiO₂, found as rutile, octahedrite, and brookite.

ti'tan-ifer-ous (tī'tān-īf-er-ūs), *a.* [titanium + ferous: cf. *F. titanifère*.] Containing or affording titanium. *titaniferous* iron ore, ilmenite.
ti'tan-ite (tī'tān-it), *n.* [Cf. *F. titanite*; — so called from its containing titanic acid.] *Min.* A monoclinic mineral, essentially calcium silicotitanate, CaTiSiO₆, commonly in wedge-shaped or prismatic crystals or compact masses and grains, as a constituent of igneous rocks. Specif., the brown to black variety, as distinct from *sphene*, which is yellow, greenish, etc. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 3.4-3.56. Titanite is used to some extent as a gem. — **ti'tan-ite** (-it) (-t'ik), *a.*
ti'tan-ium (tī'tān-ī-um), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. Titani* or *Titanes*, Gr. *Títānes*, the sons of the earth.] *Chem.* A metallic

element of steel-gray color found (in combination) in many minerals, its chief ores being rutile and ilmenite. Symbol, *Ti*; at. wt., 48.1; sp. gr., 4.5; melting-point, 1800° C. (3272° F.). Titanium was discovered in 1790 by Gregor. It is widely distributed in small amounts, as in clay. The metal finds use as a constituent of certain steels. Titanium is chiefly quadrivalent and resembles silicon in some respects.

ti'tan-ox-ide (tī'tān-ōs; tī-tān'ōs), *n.* *Chem.* Combining form (also used adjectively) used in designating certain complex compounds of titanium, as in *titano-cyanide*, *titano-fluoride*, *titano-nitrate*, *titano-silicate*, etc.

Ti'tan-o-the-ri'-dæ (-thē-ri'-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; Gr. *Títān* a Titan + *θηρίον*, dim. of *θηρ* a beast + *-ιδά*.] *Paleon.* A family of gigantic extinct perissodactyl ungulates mostly from the Oligocene of North America, somewhat allied to the rhinoceroses. The skull was broad and flattened and had two anterior divergent horns. The typical genus is *Ti'tan-o-the-ri-um* (tī'tān-ō-thē-ri-ūm). — **ti'tan-o-the-ri-um** (tī'tān-ō-thē-ri-ūm), *n.* *Chem.* An acid (Titanotherium-robustum). Designating certain compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.



Skeleton of one of the *Ti'tan-o-the-ri-um* (*Titanotherium robustum*).

ti'tan-ous (tī'tān-ūs), *a.* *Chem.* Designating compounds of titanium in which that element has a lower valence as contrasted with *titanic* compounds.
ti'tbit (tī'tbīt), *n.* [tī something small + *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece of anything eatable; a choice morsel.
tit (tīt), *adv.* Also, *tyte*, rarely *tight*, etc. [Cf. Icel. *tít* rapidly, prop., neut. of *títtr* frequent, eager.] Quickly; soon; promptly; immediately. *Obs.* or *Dial.* *Gover.*
as tit. As quickly as possible; immediately; at once. *Obs.*
as soon; as lief. *Dial. Eng.*
tit. The modern colloquial phrase to run, etc., as *tight as one can*, is a use of this word, but the spelling *tit* is probably a conscious archaism.

tith'a-ble (tī'thā'b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands. — *n.* A tithable person. *Obs.* or *R.*
tith (tīth), *n.* [ME. *tithe*, *tehe*, properly an adj., tenth, AS. *tēoða*, *lēoðeða*, tenth; akin to *tien*, *tyn*, *tēn*, ten, G. *zehnte*, adj., tenth, *n.*, a title, Icel. *fund* the tenth, *tithe*, Goth. *taihunda* tenth. See TEN; cf. TENTH, TEND.] 1. The tenth part of anything; a tenth; hence, any small or insignificant part or proportion. *Bacon.*
 2. A tenth part, or loosely a small part, of some specific thing paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax to a superior for a public use, or the like; esp., as in British usage, a tenth part of the yearly increase arising from the profits of land, stock, or personal industry paid, in kind or money, to the church or for religious or charitable uses; hence, any small rateable tax or levy. The levying of tithes in kind was practiced by the Hebrews and other races in the remotest antiquity. The custom of paying tithes survived in the Christian church as a voluntary contribution, but finally became generally established as a legal tax throughout Great Britain and Europe. Ecclesiastical tithes are generally classified as *pradial tithes*, or those arising immediately from the soil, such as grain, hemp, flax, hay, fruit, wood; *mixed tithes*, or those arising from things nourished by the immediate products of the soil, such as colts, calves, wool, fowls, milk or cheese, honey and wax; and *personal tithes*, or those derived from the profits of industry in the arts, trades, commerce, etc. A further distinction is often made into *great tithes* and *small*, or as sometimes called *parish tithes*, the exact line of demarcation between which is uncertain, it being settled, however, that mixed and personal tithes are small tithes, and generally agreed that corn, hay, and wood are great tithes. The small tithes are also known as *vicarage*, or *vicarial tithes*, from the fact that they sometimes belong to the vicar instead of the rector, the great tithes being then known as *parsonage*, or *rectorial tithes*. In English law tithes are technically divided into *parsonage* and *vicarage*; in the Civil law they are servitudes. In Great Britain and Ireland nearly all tithes have been commuted to a money payment under the various Tithe Commutation Acts. In Scotland tithes are technically called *teinds*.

In some cases, indeed, the vicar, as well as the rector, is entitled to some part of the tithes; but all tithes, prima facie, are by presumption of law, belong to the rector, except such as can be shown to belong to the vicar. *Stephen's Comm. tithe*, *v. l.*; *TITHED* (tīthəd); *TITH'ING* (tīth'ing). [AS. *tēoðian*.] 1. To divide into tenths, esp. so as to take every tenth part or individual of; also, to accumulate in this way. *Obs.*
 2. To pay or give tithes or a tithe of or on.
 Ye *tithe* mint and rue. *Luke xi. 42.*
 3. To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth. *Tithe*, *v. i.* To pay tithes. *Rare.* *Tusser.*
tithe, *a.* [See *TITHES*, *n.*] Tenth. *Obs.* *Piers Plowman.*
tith'er (tīth'ēr), *n.* 1. One who collects tithes. *Milton.*
 2. One who pays tithes. *Chaucer.*
 3. An advocate of the tithe-paying system. *Rare.*

tith'ing (-ing), *n.* [AS. *tēoðung*.] 1. Act of levying or taking tithes; also, that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.
 2. *English Law.* A small administrative division locally preserved in many parts of England, apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families, or of the tenth part of the hundred. Cf. FRANKPLEDGE, MAINPAST.
 But to all seeming the *tithing* meant different things in different parts of the country. There can be no doubt that over a large part of England the persons subject to the law of frankpledge were distributed into groups, each consisting of ten, or in some cases of twelve or more, persons; each group was known

as a "*tithing*;" each was presided over by one of the associated persons who was known as the chief-pledge, *tithingman*, *headborough*, *borsholder*, *head*, or *elder*, that is of the *borh* or *pledge*. *Follock & Jarriland.*
tith'ing-man (tīth'ing-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). *Law.* a. *O. Eng. Law.* The chief man of a tithing. In many of his duties he corresponded to the modern constable. See TITHING, *n.*, 2. b. Hence: (1) A peace officer; an under-constable. *Eng.* (2) A parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. *Local. U. S.*
Ti-tho'nus (tī-thō'nūs), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *Títānos*.] *Gr. Myth.* Son of Laomedon, king of Troy, the favorite of Eos (Aurora), who prevailed on the gods to grant him immortality, but forgot to ask for him immortal youth. He grew old, and was finally changed by Eos into a grasshopper. Eos rises daily from the couch of Tithonus, representing the rose of dawn springing from the gray of dawn.
ti-ti' (tī-tī'), *n.* [Gharani; cf. Sp. *titi*.] Any of various small South American monkeys of the genus *Callithecus* (syn. *Callithrix*). They resemble the squirrel monkeys of the genus *Saimiri*, but the head is not so elongated posteriorly and the tail is more thickly haired.
ti'ti (tī'tī), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A *Cyrrillaea* tree of the southern United States (*Cliffonia monophylla*) having glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers succeeded by one-seeded drupes; — called also *black titi*, *buck-wheat tree*, and *ironwood*. — *b.* Any related tree of the genus *Cyrrilla*, often dist. as *white titi*. *c.* = 2d *tr. Australasia*.
ti'ti-late (tī'tī-lāt), *v. t. & i.*; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [L. *tittillatus*, *p. p.* of *tittillare*.] To tickle; hence, to excite pleasantly; to exhilarate.
 The pungent grains of *tittillating* dust. *Pope.*
ti'ti-la'tion (tī'tī-lā'shūn), *n.* [L. *tittillatio*: cf. *F. tittillation*.] 1. Act of tittillating, or state or sensation of being tittillated. 2. Any passing sensation, esp. one that is pleasurable. Those *tittillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanvill.*
 3. Something tittillating. *Rare.*
ti'ti-la-tive (-lā-tīv), *a.* Tending or serving to tittillate. (-vāt'ēd); **ti'ti-va'tive** (tī'tī-vāt'ēd), *v. t. & i.*; **ti'ti-va't'ed** (-vāt'ēd); **ti'ti-va't'ing** (-vāt'ing). [Formed from an uncertain source, in imitation of words in -ate fr. L.] To dress or smarten up; to spruce. — **ti'ti-va'tion**, **ti'ti-va'tion** (-vāt'shūn), *n.* *Both Humorous.*
 "Come here, an' let me *tittivate* you." He sat down beside her, and submitted to be dusted. *Quiller-Couch.*
ti'ti-lark' (tī'tī-lārk'), *n.* [tī a small thing, or a small bird + *lark*.] A pipit.
ti'tle (tī'tl), *n.* [OF. *titlle*, *F. titre*, *L. titulus* an inscription, label, title, sign, token. Cf. *TILDE*, *TITRATE*, *TITTLER*, *TITULAR*.] 1. Any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish or explain it. *Obs.* or *R.*
 2. *Ecol. Antiq.* A superscription; legend; specif., a titulus.
 3. The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, placed at the beginning, usually on a page by itself; the name by which a literary production is known and distinguished. In the narrowest sense the title includes only the principal name or leading title, consisting of a word or phrase, and, in the case of a book, put on the binding in the shortest form that will be distinctive; in a broader sense, it includes everything on the title-page preceding the author's name or its substitute, and thus may include a subtitle and various descriptive matter. In bibliography, esp. in old or rare books, or the like, the title is regarded as consisting of all the matter on the title-page, including punctuation marks, etc.
 4. *Print.* a. A title-page. b. (1) Title type. (2) Among job printers, boldface type.
 5. *Bookbinding.* The panel for the name, between the bands of the back of a book.
 6. *Law.* a. The heading forming the name of an act or statute, by which it is distinguished from others. At common law the title forms no part of the act, but in case of ambiguity may be referred to as an aid in interpretation. b. *Pleading.* The heading which forms the distinctive designation of an action or proceeding, consisting usually of the name of the court, the names of the parties, and the description of the venue. See DECLARATION, 4.
 7. A division of an instrument or book, usually one larger than a section or article, as of a statute or law book.
 8. A descriptive name; an appellation or designation.
 Things change their *titles* as our manners turn. *Pope.*
 9. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or preëminence (hereditary or acquired), given to persons by virtue of rank, office, achievement, or privilege, or as a mark of respect. Titles may be classified as those of: a *Sovereignty*, attached to hereditary rank and office, and grouped as (1) higher — Emperor (Czar, Kaiser), King, Sultan, Shah, Mikado, (2) lower — Grand Duke, Duke, Prince, Bey, Khan, Khedive, Raish, Emir, b *Nobility*, attached to hereditary rank irrespective of office, and grouped as (1) greater — Prince, Duke (Grand Duke, Archduke), Marquis, Count (Earl), Viscount, Baron; (2) lesser — Baronet, Esquire, Knight (Chevalier), Noble. c *Office*, usually appointive or elective, as those of the State — President, Viceroy, Governor, Justice, Mayor, etc.; of the Church — see ORDER, 3; of the Army — General in Chief (Marshal, Field Marshal), General, Lieutenant General, Major General, Brigadier General, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Captain, 1st and 2d Lieutenant; of the Navy — Admiral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, Commodore, Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander, Senior and Junior Lieu-

and rich but subdued coloring. **ti-tlen'** (tī-tēn'; tē'tyēn'), *n.* A West Indian warbler (*Dendroica rubricapilla*).
titll. **TITTLER**.
ti'ti-la-bl'y (tī'tī-lā-bl'y-tī), *n.* [Cf. *ti'ti-lā-bl'y* (-tī-tī), *n.*] Capability of tittillating or of being tittillated.
ti'ti-lant (tī'tī-lānt), *n.* [L. *tittillans*, *part. p.* of *tittillare*.] Something tittillating.
ti'ti-male + **TITHYMAL**.
Ti'ti-us' law (tī'tī-ūs-lāw; tīsh'ūs-lāw). = **BODE'S LAW**.
ti'tiv'il, *n.* A term of contempt, applied variously to lawless persons, talebearers, and flatterers; — used esp. as the name of a character, sometimes a friend, in early English plays. *Obs.*
ti'tiv'il-lar, *n.* = **TITIVILL**. *Obs.*
ti'ti-vil-l'um (tī'tī-vīl'ūm), *n.* [L. A title; a bagatelle. *Obs.*
ti'ti'. *Titl*. *Ref. Sp.*
ti'tlar. + **TITTLER**.

ti'tan-ic (tī'tān'ik), *a.* Resembling tissue.
tis'swood (tīs'wūd'), *n.* The snowdrop tree. *U. S.*
ti'ty-toe (tī'tī-tō), *n.* A cowslip plant. *Dial. Eng.*
ti'ty-wit (tī'tī-wīt), *n.* See TITEX-GUINO.
ti'ty-wit. An intoxicating drink made from corn, wheat, or mesquite beans, by the Indians. *Southwestern U. S.* [TITEX, *adv.*]; *tit*. *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* var. of *tit*. *pret.* of *TITEX*, *draw*. *Obs.*
ti'ty. *Obs.* pres. indic. 3d person sing. of *TITEX*. [From *Dial. Eng.*]; *tit*. *v. t.* To twit; to tease. *Obs.*
ti'ty, *n.* & *v.* [ME. *titten*, *v.*; orig. uncert.] Full; big; verb. *Obs.* or *Scot.* or *Scot. U. S. Dial. Eng.*
ti'ty, or *tit*. *Abbr.* Title; Titus.
Ti'tan, *a.* Titanic.
ti'tan-æque (tī'tān-ēsk'), *n.* [*Titan* + *æque*.] Characteristic of the Titans; Titanic.
ti'tan-ess, *n.* See *ESS*.
ti'tan-ian (tī'tān-i-ān), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*

ti'tan-ical (tī'tān'ī-kāl), *a.* Titanic. *Obs.*
ti'tan-ich'thy (tī'tān-īk'tī), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *Títān* a Titan + *ἰχθύς* fish.] *Zool.* A genus of very large toothless extinct fishes of the Arthrodira in the Upper Devonian of Ohio.
ti'tan-ic-o-ride (tī'tān-īk'ō-rid; -rīd), *n.* A fluoatitanite.
ti'tan-om'-achy (tī'tān-ōm'ā-ki), *n.* [Gr. *Títānomachia*; *Ti-tān* μάχη fight.] See TITAN, I.
ti'tan-o-saur'us (tī'tān-ō-sā-ūr-ūs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *Títān* Titan + *σαῦρος* a saurus.] *Paleon.* A genus of South American saurupod dinosaurs of the Cretaceous, b Syn. of ATLANTOSAURUS. — **ti'tan-o-saur** (tī'tān-ō-sā-ūr), *n.*
ti'tan-o-sil (-sīl), *n.* [*Titano* + *silicate*.] SILICOTITANATE.
ti'tan-ous (tī'tān-ūs), *a.* Titanous. A francolin (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) of southern Asia. *India.*

tit (tīt), *adv.* Also, *tyte*, rarely *tight*, etc. [Cf. Icel. *tít* rapidly, prop., neut. of *títtr* frequent, eager.] Quickly; soon; promptly; immediately. *Obs.* or *Dial.* *Gover.*
as tit. As quickly as possible; immediately; at once. *Obs.*
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tit. The modern colloquial phrase to run, etc., as *tight as one can*, is a use of this word, but the spelling *tit* is probably a conscious archaism.
tith'a-ble (tī'thā'b'l), *a.* Subject or liable to payment of tithes; as, *tithable* lands. — *n.* A tithable person. *Obs.* or *R.*
tith (tīth), *n.* [ME. *tithe*, *tehe*, properly an adj., tenth, AS. *tēoða*, *lēoðeða*, tenth; akin to *tien*, *tyn*, *tēn*, ten, G. *zehnte*, adj., tenth, *n.*, a title, Icel. *fund* the tenth, *tithe*, Goth. *taihunda* tenth. See TEN; cf. TENTH, TEND.] 1. The tenth part of anything; a tenth; hence, any small or insignificant part or proportion. *Bacon.*
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tenant, Ensign; of societies, academic bodies, etc.; as, Grand Master, Warden, Chancellor, Dean, Professor, etc. d Courtesy, given by social usage. See COURTESY, TITLE. e Distinction, officially conferred and implying recognition of merit, as those of honorary orders (see ORDER, 1 C), academic degrees, etc. f Membership, appointive or elective, and conferring privilege; as, Fellow, Alumnus, Brother. g Forms of reference and address; as, Majesty, Grace. 10 Rank or position conferring or involving a title. Rare. 11 A claim or right, esp. an inherent, just, or recognized one; also, the ground or source of such claim or right; as, his services are his best title to remembrance.

12 Law. a The union of all the elements which constitute ownership, at common law divided into possession, right of possession, and right of property, the last two now, however, being considered essentially the same. See OWNERSHIP. b That which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; the facts or events, collectively, which give rise to the ownership of property, real or personal; in a wider sense, as used by Austin, "any fact by the intervention of which the law invests or divests a right, or imposes or withdraws a duty" (2 Aust. Jur. 883); as, good title to an estate, or an imperfect title. In commentators on Roman law the term *titulus*, or *titulus*, has been distinctively applied to the remote cause of a right, as a contract of sale, and the term *modus* to the proximate cause, but such distinction is now abandoned or little observed. c The instrument which is evidence of a right.

13 Eccl. a R. C. Ch. A parish church or parish. At Rome, titles seem to have been instituted, 25 in number, by Pope Marcellus (304), and to have had commonly two priests attached to each, one the proper titular and the other his subordinate. These priests were styled *cardinal priests*, whence the modern title *cardinal*. b A sphere of work or source of income or maintenance, required by a bishop of a candidate for ordination as a condition precedent to, or a claim in favor of, ordination.

14 = TITTLE. Obs. Syn. — Epithet, appellation, denomination. See NAME. Title by occupancy, *Law*, a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it. — b, by possession, *Law*, such right in property as mere possession of it confers. See POSSESSION, 2. Title (tit'li), v. t.; TITLED (tit'ld); TITLING (-tling). [Cf. L. *titulare*, F. *titrer*. See TITLE, n.] 1 To set down or arrange under a title or titles; to record; also, to ascribe; assign; appoint; ordain. Obs. *Maero Plays (E. T. S.)*. That best [bestain] is titel til his stall. *Cursor Mundii*.

2 To call by a title or the title of; to name; to entitle; also, to entitle to be called; to confer the title of.

Titled (tit'ld), a. Having or bearing a title, esp. one of nobility; noble.

title deed. *Law*. The deed, or one of the deeds, constituting the muniments or evidences of a person's ownership.

title-page, n. The page of a book which contains its title, the author's and publisher's names, etc.

title rôle or part. The part, or character, which gives the title to a play, as that of Hamlet in the play of that name.

title type. *Print*. The type most commonly used in title-pages, a series of capitals of full body depth.

titling (tit'ling), n. [Cf. *Eccl. titling* a tit sparrow. See TIT a small bird.] 1. *Local, Brit.* a A pipit, esp. the meadow pipit. b The hedge sparrow.

2. Stockfish; — formerly so called in customhouses.

titmouse (tit'mouse), n.; pl. -mice (-mis'). [ME. *titmouse*, *titmouse*; *tit* small thing or a small bird + AS. *mūsa* a kind of small bird; akin to D. *meesa* a titmouse, G. *meise*, OHG. *meisa*, Icel. *meisingr*. The English form has been influenced by the unrelated word *mouse*. Cf. TIT a small bird.] Any of numerous small oscine birds of *Parus* and allied genera of the family Paridae, allied to the nuthatches but longer tailed. They are arboreal and largely insectivorous, but do not creep up and down on tree trunks as do the nuthatches. The plumage is soft and fluffy, gray, black, and white being the prevailing colors in most species. They mostly nest in holes in trees, but some build a pendulous nest. The chickadees and tufted titmouse are the best-known American species. Well-known European species are the greater, or great, titmouse (*P. major*), the coal titmouse (*Parus, or Periparus, ater*), the blue titmouse (*Parus, or Cyanistes, cyaneus*), the marsh titmouse (*Parus palustris*), and the crested titmouse (*Parus, or Lophophanes, cristatus*). See LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.



Blue Titmouse (*Parus caeruleus*).

titrate (tit'rāt; tit'rāt), v. t.; TITRATED (tit'rāt-ed); TITRATING (tit'rāt-ing); TITRATOR. [F. *titrer*, fr. *titre* standard, title. See TITLE, n.] Chem. To subject to titration; to standardize by titration.

titrate, v. i. Chem. To practice titration.

titration (ti-trā'shūn; tī-), n. Chem. An analytical process consisting in the addition of a liquid in measured volume to a known volume of another liquid or to a known weight of some substance, till a certain definite effect, usu-

(*tyron cereolum*). TIT TO MELE' MA (tē'tō mē-lā'-mā). In Geo. Eliot's "Romola" a very beautiful and clever but unprincipled young Greek, the husband of Romola.

titree (tē'tē). *Australasia*. a = TIT. b A mispelling of TEA TREE.

tit-tri (tē'trī), n. A mispelling of TEA TREE. *Australasia*.

tit-tat-too' (tīt'tāt'tōo'). Vars. of TICK-ACK-TOO.

titte + TIT + TIT. [F. *tit*.] TITTED. TITTED.

tit-ter (tīt'tēr). Dial. Eng. of TIT-TER. [See TITTEER.]

tit-ter, n. More quickly; sooner; rather. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tit-ter, v. i. To teeter. [See TITTEER.]

tit-ter, v. t. To wobble; totter; tremble; vacillate. Obs. or Dial.

tit-ter, v. t. To teeter. See TITTEER.

tit-ter-tion (tīt'tēr-tshūn), n. A state or fit of tittering, or giggling. [Cf. Sp. *tit-tard* (tīt'tērd). Tittered.]

tit-ter-er (tīt'tēr-ēr), n. The whistling *Loon*, *Eng.*

tit-ter-tot-ter (tīt'tēr-tōt'tēr), n. & v. i. [See TITTEER.] Teeter; teesaw. — adv. In a teetering or swaying manner. *Both Dial.*

ally a change of color, is observed. Thus, the strength of an alkaline solution may be determined by titration against an acid solution of known strength or against a known weight of acid, with the use of some indicator, as litmus, to show the neutral point. See INDICATOR, 5.

tit'ter (tīt'tēr), v. i.; TIT'TERED (-ērd); TIT'TER-ING. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint, or without much noise, as in affectation or embarrassment; to giggle; to snicker.

A group of titting pages ran before. *Longfellow*.

tit'ter, n. A restrained laugh; a giggle or snicker.

tit'ter-er, n. 1. One who titters, or giggles; esp., one who titters habitually. 2. A tattler. Obs.

tit'tle (tīt'tl), n. [ME. *titel*, *titil*, L. *titulus* superscription, label, title; perh. through OF. *titlle* title, F. *titre* title, mark over a word as a sign of abbreviation. Cf. TITLE, TILDE.] 1. A diacritical mark over a letter or word, used to indicate contraction, or to distinguish it. Cf. TILDE. 2. A particle; a minute part; a jot.

Every title of this prophesy is most exactly verified. *South*.

tit'tle-tat'tle, n. [A reduplication of *titlle*.] 1. Idle, trifling talk, esp. gossip. *Arbuthnot*.

2. An idle, trifling talker; a gossip. *Rare*. *Tattler*.

tit'tle-tat'tle, v. i. To talk idly; to prate; gossip. *Shak*.

tit'tup (tīt'tŭp), v. i.; -TUPED (-ŭpt) or -TUPPED; -TUP-ING or -TUP-PING. To believe or move in a lively or restless manner, as an impatient horse; to caper; prance; frisk. *Kipling*.

tit'tup, n. Act of tittipping; lively, gay, or restless behavior or gait; a prance or caper.

tit'tup-y (-y), a. Also tit'tup-py. Given to tittipping; gay; lively; prancing; also, shakily; unsteady.

tit'u-ba'tion (tīt'ŭ-bā'shūn), n. [L. *tibubatio*; cf. F. *tibubation*.] Act of stumbling, tottering, rocking, rolling, or reeling; specif., *Med.*, a peculiar staggering gait observed in spinal and cerebral disturbances.

tit'u-lar (tīt'ŭ-lār), a. [L. *titulus* title; cf. F. *titulaire*. See TITLE.] 1. Of, pert. to, having or bearing, a title; related to, or arising from, a title; as, *titular honor*.

2. Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties; as, a *titular prince*. *Milton*.

3. Eccl. a Confering a title, or parish church at Rome. b Designating a title, or parish church at Rome; as, a *cardinal titular*.

titular bishop. *R. C. Ch.* a bishop who bears the title of an extinct see, as a see made vacant by Mohammedan conquests; — formerly called also *bishop in partibus infidelium* (L. in lands of the infidels).

tit'u-lar, n. 1. A person holding a title of office; esp., one having the title and benefits of an office independently of its proper obligations; specif., *Eccl. Law*, a person who is entitled to enjoy a benefice without performing its duties; a titular.

2. a Eccl. An incumbent of a title. See TITLE, 13 a. b The sacred person or thing from which a church derives its title or name; — a wider term than *patron*, which can be only a saint or an angel.

3. *Early Scots Law*. A layman having a right to tithes. titular of the tithes, *titular of erection*. = LORD OF ERECTION.

tit'u-lar-y (-lār-ē), a. 1. Consisting in a title; titular.

2. Of, pertaining to, or arising from, a title.

tit'u-lar-y, n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). [Cf. TITULAR.] One vested with tit to something, as a benefice; a titular.

tit'u-lus (tīt'ŭ-lŭs), n.; pl. -LII (-li). [L.] 1. *Eccl. Antig.* An explanatory or descriptive inscription, often poetical, placed under a picture, or in other positions; a title.

2. *Law*. Title. See TITLE, 6 & 12.

tit'y-r-e-tŭ (tīt'ēr-ē-tŭ), n. One of a class of street roistersers or brawlers in 17th-century London, similar to the Mohocks. They wore young blades of the better class, as is indicated by their name, which is taken from the first line of Vergil's first Eclogue, "*Tityrus, tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi*" (O Tityrus, thou reclining under the shade of the spreading beech tree). Obs.

tit'vo (tīt'vō), n. [Prob. fr. *Tivoli* in Italy, a pleasure resort not far from Rome.] A game resembling bagatelle, played on a special oblong board or table (*titvöl board* or *table*), which has a curved upper end, a set of numbered compartments at the lower end, side alleys, and the surface studded with pins and sometimes furnished with numbered depressions or cups.

tit'vok (tīt'vok), n. pl. The Indians of a seafaring group of tribes of southern Alaska comprising the Koluschan stock (which see), the chief tribes being the Chilcat, Sitka, Stikine, and Yakutat. Previous to deterioration from contact with the whites they were the foremost traders of the northwest. They built substantial houses of cedar adorned with totem poles, and were expert stone carvers and copper workers. Slavery, the potlatch, and the use of human sacrifices were characteristic. Many now work in the salmon industry.

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to (tō, unemphatic, tō; 270), prep. [AS. *tō*; akin to OS. & OFries. *tō*, D. *toe*, G. *zu*, OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zō*, Russ. *do*, Ir. & Gael. *do*, OL. *-do*, *-du*, as in *endo*, *vidu*, in Gr. *-de*, as in *oikade* homeward. Cf. *to*, TATTOO a beat of drums.] Primarily *tō* denotes the relation of approach and arrival, making its governed word denote the terminus. Hence: 1. It indicates that toward which there is movement and at which there is arrival; also, that toward which there is movement, tendency, or position, without arrival; — opposed to *from*; as, from east to west.

Stay with us, go not to Wittenberg. *Shak*.

2. Hence, it indicates anything regarded as a terminal point or limit in the direction of which, or as far as which, there is movement, continuance, action, etc.; as, he went to law about it; she remembered it to her dying day; he rose to wealth and honor; they came to the last man.

Stand dumb and speak not to him. *Shak*.

3. In various extensions of its primary sense to connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and intransitive or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action or application. Here it supplies the place of the dative. Its sphere verges upon that of *for*, but it contains less the idea of design or appropriation; as, these remarks were addressed to a large audience; let us keep this seat to ourselves; a substance sweet to the taste; duty to God and to our parents; to take a dislike to spirituous liquor. In various obsolete or dialect uses *to* occurs where in standard usage *on*, *against*, *at*, *with*, are now preferred. "When the sun was to rest." *Chaucer*. Numbers were crowded to death. *Clarendon*.

Fate and the doomings gods are dead to tears. *Dryden*.

4. With the infinitive, *to* had originally the use last defined, governing the Old English dative infinitive in *-enne* as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective; thus, *tō writenne*, *tō for writung*; so also now, ready to go, i. e., ready unto going; good to eat, i. e., good for eating; I do my utmost to lead my life pleasantly, i. e., unto the leading my life pleasantly. But in many constructions, esp. those in which the infinitive is subject, object, or predicate noun, *to* has lost its prepositional force, and become simply the sign of the infinitive; thus, I love to learn, i. e., I love learning; to die for one's country is noble, i. e., the dying for one's country. See INFINITIVE, n. The infinitive with *to* could formerly be governed by *from*; as in, "I could save the son of Theias from to die" (*Spenser*); also by *for*, as still in archaic, dialectic, or illiterate speech. "What went ye out for to see?" *Matt. xi. 8*. In colloquial usage *to* often stands for, and supplies, an infinitive already mentioned; thus, he asks me to come, but I don't wish to. For other idiomatic uses of the infinitive with *to*, see BE, 1, and HAVE, 4.

5. In many phrases, and in many connections, *to* has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically. Thus, it denotes or implies: a Effect; end; consequence; as, the prince was flattered to his ruin; he engaged in a war to his cost.

b Opposition; antithesis; as, they engaged hand to hand.

c Accord; adaptation; as, an occupation to his taste.

d Comparison; as, three is to nine as nine is to twenty-seven; it is ten to one that you will offend him.

e Addition; union; accumulation.

f Appurtenance; belonging; as, a kite with a tail to it; brother to the king. g Accompaniment; as, she sang to his guitar; they danced to the music of a piano. h Character; condition of being; purpose subserved or office filled; as, he had a king to his father. *Archaic*.

i Sagittarius forsoth men seggen [call] it to name. *Wars of Alex.*

to, adv. 1. Forward; on; — sometimes as a command.

To, Achilles! to, Ajax! to! *Shak*.

2. To the matter or business in hand; as, we were hungry and fell to with a will.

3. To or at the normal position; as, put to the door, i. e., shut it; with the wrong end to; also, esp. in the nautical expressions, heave to, come to, to a certain position.

to and again, to and fro. *Rare*. — to and fro, forward and back — to and to, backwards and forwards; to and fro. Obs.

tō (tō; tō; see to, prep.). [AS. *tō* -asunder; akin to G. *zer*-, and perh. to Gr. *zōs*-.] An intensive prefix used in forming compound verbs, and often implying dissolution or separation; as in *to-beat*, to beat severely or thoroughly; *to-break*, to break utterly or in pieces; *to-go*, to go asunder or apart; to disperse; to-hew, to hew in pieces; to-rend, to-tear, etc. Obs., exc. in *all to*, under ALL, adv.

to, prep. The reference "see to" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *to*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

toad (tōd), n. [ME. *tode*, *tade*, AS. *tādīe*, *tādige*; of unknown origin. Cf. TADPOLE.] Any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians of the genus *Bufo* and other more or less nearly allied genera, esp. those of the family Bufonidae. Like frog (which see), the term *toad* is not a definitely limited one, and there



European Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).

it was a common shepherd's name. In Vergil he represents the poet himself, who is thus designated by Propertius. Chaucer is commemorated under this name by Spenser.

tit'y-ŭs (tīt'ŭs), n. [L. *Titus*, Gr. *Τίτιος*.] Gr. Myth. A giant, son of Gaia or of Zeus, who for offering violence to Leto was slain by her son Apollo. In Hades he lies prone while two vultures gnaw his liver.

ti'ā (tē'ā), n. [AS. *tīa*. See FISH, 1.] A fish.

ti'ā-ŭs (tē'ā-ŭs), n. [AS. *teafur*.] Red ochre. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — v. t. To mark (sheep) with red ochre. *Dial. Eng.*

ti'v'y (-y), adv. [Cf. TANTIVY.] With a p e e d, quickly; — a huntsman's word or cry.

tiw (tē'ō), n. Var. of TIU.

tixt, s. TEXT.

are many amphibians to which either name is applied. The typical toads are generally terrestrial in their habits, except during the breeding season, when they seek the water. They have a short, squat body, comparatively weak hind legs, and are covered with a rough warty skin in which are glands that secrete an acrid fluid. Most of the species burrow beneath the earth in the daytime and come forth to feed at night. They eat insects, worms, slugs, etc., and are hence most useful to man. The young, which hatch as tadpoles, attain the adult form within a few weeks. The natterjack and the common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) are familiar European species. The common species of the eastern United States is *B. americanus*. Cf. AGUA TOAD.

toad/back (tōd'bak'), *n.* *Arch.* Having a section of three-lobed shape with one of the lobes uppermost, giving a fancied resemblance to the back of a toad; as, a *toadback* handrail for a staircase. — *n.* *Arch.* A toadback rail, etc.

toad bug. Any of several small predeaceous hemipterous insects constituting the family Galgulinidae, having a short, broad, flat body and projecting eyes. The common American species is *Galgulus oculatus*.

toad/ear (tōd'ēr), *v. t. & i.* To toady. *Rare.*

toad/ear/er (-ēr), *n.* [For sense 1, cf. the French equivalent *un avaleur de couleuvres*. Cf. TOADY.] 1. A mountebank's boy or assistant who ate, or pretended to eat, toads (popularly supposed to be poisonous), so that his master might show his skill in expelling the poison. 2. A fawning obsequious parasite; a toady. *Dickens.*

toad/fish (-fish'), *n.* A fish of certain marine fishes with jugular ventral fins, a large thick head and a wide mouth, constituting the family Batrachoididae, syn. *Batrachidae*, and suborder Haplodoci. They are seldom eaten. *Opansus*

tau is the common species along the American Atlantic coast. *O. pardalis* is a spotted species of the Gulf coast. Cf. MIDSHPMAN, 2. **a** A frogfish. **c** A swellfish.

toad/flux (tōd'flaks'), *n.* A common European scrophulariaceous plant (*Linaria linaria*), widely naturalized as a weed in the United States. It has showy yellow and orange flowers, whence it is also called *butter and eggs*, *flaxweed*, *ramsted*, etc. **b** Hence, by extension, any other species of *Linaria*. **c** With qualifying adjective, any of various other plants; as, *bastard toadflax*.

toad/flower (-flower'), *n.* An African asclepiadaceous plant (*Stapelia bufonia*) with curiously variegated flowers.

toad lily. **a** A handsome liliaceous plant of Japan and China (*Compsa hirta*) having the perianth delicately spotted within. **b** The white water lily. *U. S.* **c** The cultivated liliaceous plant *Prillaria pinnatifida*.

toad orchid. A tropical African epiphytic orchid (*Megacalium bufo*), cultivated for its purple-spotted flowers.

toad rush. A low-growing kind of rush (*Juncus bufonius*), *toad's-eye*, *n.*, *toad's-eye/fin* (tōd'āy'), *n.* A variety of cassiterite or tinstone; — so called from its appearance.

toad/stone (tōd'stōn'), *n.* A bufonite or other petrification, stone, or similar object, popularly supposed to have formed in the head or body of a toad. They were formerly often worn as charms, antidotes to poison, etc.

toad/stool (-stool'), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a mushroom, esp. (in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. The name is sometimes extended to other large fleshy fungi, as the morels, puffballs, etc. See MUSHROOM, 1.

toady (tōd'y), *n.*; *pl.* TOADIES (-iz). [From TOAD; cf. TOAD-EATER.] 1. One who cringes to the rich or powerful for the sake of gain or favor; a sycophant; toadeater. 2. A coarse rustic woman. *Rare.* *Scott.*

toady (tōd'y), *v. t. & i.*; *toad/ied* (-id); *toady/ing*. To play the toady (to); to fawn (upon) with sycophancy.

to-and-fro (tō'and-frō'), *a.* Forward and backward.

to-and-fro, *n.* 1. Alternately forward and backward motion or movement. "A fever of to-and-fro." *W. E. Henley*. 2. A bandying of words or questions; a discussion. *Obs.*

toad grass. The toad rush.

toad head (tōd'hēd'), *n.* The golden plover. *Mass.*

toad-in-the-hole, *n.* *Cookery*. A dish of meat baked or fried in a batter. — *rice toad-in-a-hole*, a dish of sliced apples in a baked rice pudding.

toad/ish, *a.* Like a toad.

toad/let, *n.* See LET.

toad/ling, *n.* See LING.

toad pipe, or *pipes*, *n.* Any of various tortoise shells. *Dial. Eng.*

toad's-back, *n.* A toadback.

toad snatcher. The reed bunting. *Local, Eng.* [1a.]

toad spittle = CUCKOO SPIT.

toad's-spot, *a.* Spotted like a toad; hence, tainted and polluted, as the toad was formerly believed to be with venom; very infamous. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

toad stone, *n.* Greenstone; — so called locally in Derbyshire, Eng., and said to be derived from the German *toiler stein*, meaning *dead stone*, that is, stone which contains no ores.

toady (tōd'y), *a.* Like a toad; ugly and repulsive; hideous.

toady/ish, *a.* See ISH.

toady/im (-iz'm), *n.* See ISM.

toad'er (tōd'ēr), *tō'an-ēr*, *v.* OF TONER. *Dial. Eng.*

toar (tōr), *n.* Long, coarse grass left on pastures throughout the winter. *Dial. Eng.*

toast (tōst), *v. t.*; *toast'ed*; *toast'ing*. [OF. *toaster* to roast, toast, fr. *L. torere, tostum*, to parch, roast. See TORAD.]

1. To dry and brown by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast bread*.

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast the feet*.

3. To propose or drink to as a toast; to drink to the health or in honor of; as, to *toast a belle*; to *toast the flag*.

toast, v. i. 1. To become dry and brown with heat. 2. To get thoroughly warm at a fire. 3. To drink toasts; to propose a toast.

toast, n. [OF. *toasté* toasted bread. See TOAST, *v.*] 1. Sliced bread dried and browned before or over a fire; also, a kind of food prepared by putting slices of toasted bread into milk, gravy, drinks, etc.

2. A slice or piece of toast. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. A woman in honor of whom persons or a company are invited to drink or whose health is often drunk; — so called because toasts were formerly put into the liquor, as a delicacy. [Her daughter was within half a year of being a *toast Steele*.]

4. A person whose health is drunk, or anything in honor of which persons drink; a sentiment that is drunk to, as "The laud we live in," etc. **b** The act of proposing, or of drinking in honor of, such a toast.

5. A hard drinker; a "soaker." *Obs.* & *R.*

toast'er (tōs'tēr), *n.* 1. One that toasts; specif., any of various kitchen utensils for toasting bread, cheese, etc. 2. A thing suitable for toasting. *Collog.* *Rare.*

toasting fork. A long-handled fork on which to toast bread, etc. **b** A sword. *Humorous.*

toast/mas'ter (tōst'mas'tēr), *cf.* MASTER, *n.* At a public banquet, or the like, one who presides and announces the toasts, or one appointed to propose the toasts.

to-bac/co (tō-bak'ō), *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, fr. the Indian *tabaco* the tube or pipe in which the Caribs smoked this plant. Some derive the word from *Tabaco*, a province of Yucatan, where it was said to be first found by the Spaniards; others from the island of *Tabago*, one of the Caribbees. But these derivations are very doubtful.] 1. A

any solanaceous plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, esp. of the various species cultivated for their leaves, the most common being *N. tabacum*, of South American origin, but no longer known in the wild state. It is a tall annual with ample ovate or lanceolate leaves and white or pink tubular flowers.

2. Collectively, a crop of this plant, whether growing or harvested and cured.

3. The leaves of this plant, prepared by drying and various manufacturing processes, and used either for smoking or chewing, or as snuff. Tobacco is grown in many parts of the world, the finest, *Vuelta tobacco*, in a limited area of western Cuba. In ordinary cultivation, the leaves are dried, either separately or on the stalk, tied in bundles (hands) and placed in heaps (bunks) to induce fermentation through their enzymes, which develops the aromas and flavors. The active properties of tobacco are due chiefly to nicotine. Tobacco was introduced into the Old World by a Spanish physician in 1558. Lane, first governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake brought to England in 1586 the materials and implements of tobacco smoking, which they gave to Sir Walter Raleigh, through whose influence the habit became fashionable.

4. With qualifying adjective or attributive, any of various other plants used like, or remotely resembling, tobacco; as, Indian *tobacco*, mountain *tobacco*, etc.

tobacco box. A any of several fresh-water sunfishes. *Local, U. S.* **b** Also tobacco-box skate. See SKATE.

tobacco bug. A small hemipterous insect (*Diacyphus minimus*) that sucks the sap of tobacco and causes the leaves to wilt and turn yellow.

tobacco heart. *Med.* A functional disorder of the heart, characterized by irritable or intermitting action, due to excessive use of tobacco.

tobacco pipe. A pipe used for smoking tobacco.

tobacco smoke. The smoke from a pipe or cigar.

tobacco water. A medicinal preparation made from the leaves of tobacco.

tobacco worm. A small insect that feeds on tobacco leaves.

tobacco, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco.

to-bac/co-nist (tō-bak'ō-nist), *n.* 1. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

2. A smoker of tobacco. *Obs.*

tobacco worm, or **to-bac-co hornworm**. Either of two species of large green, obliquely white-striped caterpillars with a hornlike process near the posterior end, which feed on the tobacco plant. They are the larvae of the hawk moths *Phlegonothus quinque-maculatus* and *P. siccus*. See HAWK MOTH, *Illustr.*

to-bog/gan (tō-bog'gan), *n.* [Corrupt. of American Indian (Algonquian) *obabagan* a sled; cf. *Micmac tobagan* a sledge, *carriage*, *tobakunasku* a hand sled, *toboggan*. Cf. PUNG.] 1. A kind of long, flat-bottomed, light sled made of a thin board or boards curved up at one end, usually having low handrails at the sides. It is used for coasting, traveling, or transportation on snow or ice.

2. A light low coasting sled with runners, such as are used in Switzerland; — so used by travelers.

to-bog/gan, v. i.; *to-bog/ganed* (-and); *to-bog/gan-ing*. To coast on a toboggan; to slide rapidly like a toboggan.

toboggan slide. A slide for coasting on toboggans, usually a steep wooden ice-covered chute.

to-by (tō'by), *n.*; *pl.* -BIES (-bīz). [Perh. from the proper name.] A small jug, pitcher, or mug, generally used for ale, shaped somewhat like a stout man, with a cocked hat forming the brim.

to'by, n. A kind of inferior, long, slender cigar, tapered at one end. *Local, U. S.*

to'by-man (tō'by-mān), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A highwayman. *Can't or slang.*

toc-ca/ta (tōk-kā'tā), *n.* [It. fr. *toccare* to touch. See TOUCH.] *Music*. An old form of piece for the organ or harpsichord, somewhat in the free and brilliant style of the *prelude*, *fantasia*, or *capriccio*, and in late examples often showily complicated and contrapuntal.

toc-ca-tel/la (tōk-kā-tē'lā), *n.* [It.] *Music*. A short

toc-ca-ti/na (tōk-kā-tē'nā), or simple *toccata*.

to'co (tō'kō), *n.* [Cf. TOUCAN.] A large South American toucan (*Ramphastos toco*). It is chiefly black, with the rump and throat white, the latter tinged with yellow and bordered with red, and the under tail coverts crimson.

to-co/lo-gy (tō'kō-lō'jī), *n.* Also *tokolology*. [Gr. *τόκος* a birth—*λογία*.] The science of obstetrics, or midwifery.

to'cin (tō'sin), *n.* [Fr. fr. *to car* to touch, strike (akin to *F. toucher*) + *sein* bell (akin to OF *sein* bell), LL. *signum*, fr. *L. signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH; *ston*.] 1. A small, alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm; — any warning signal.

2. The loud *toccin* tolled near sea alarm. *Campbell.*

to'cin (tō'sin), *n.* [Fr. fr. *to car* to touch, strike (akin to *F. toucher*) + *sein* bell (akin to OF *sein* bell), LL. *signum*, fr. *L. signum* a sign, signal. See TOUCH; *ston*.] 1. A small, alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm; — any warning signal.

2. A kind of military drum for sounding a *toccin*. *Obs.*

to'd (tōd), *n.* [Akin to *D. todde* a rag, *G. zotte* shag, rag, a tuft of hair, *Ital. todà* a piece of a thing, a tod of wool.] 1. A bush; a thick shrub; a bushy clump.

2. An old weight for wool, usually 28 pounds.

3. A fox; — probably so named from its bushy tail. Hence, a crafty person.

4. Take care of the old tod; he means mischief. *Stevenson.*

5. A heap or bundle. *Dial. Eng.*

To'da (tō'dā), *n.* One of a pastoral people of the Nilgiri Hills, Hindustan, distinguished by their fine physique, regular features, light complexion, and tall stature. They are indolent, but brave. They speak a Dravidian tongue, and are usually classed as Dravidians, but sometimes as Caucasians.

to-day (tō-dē), *adv.* [AS. *tō dæge*. See TO, *prep.*; *DAY*.] 1. On or for this day; on the present day.

2. At the present time; nowadays.

to-day, *n.* The present day; also, the present time or age.

to'd/le (tōd'le), *v. i.*; *-dled* (-līd); *-dling* (-līng). [Akin to *tottle*, *toller*.] To walk with short tottering steps, as a child.

to-breat. *†* TO-BURST.

to-brick, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrīcan*.] To crush in pieces. *Obs.*

to-bristle. *†* TO-BURST.

to-britten, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrītan* to break in pieces.] Break up. *Obs.*

to-brused, *v. t.* [AS. *tōbrūsan* to break in pieces.] Break up. *Obs.*

to-brutte, *pret.* OF TO-BRITTEN. *Obs.*

to-bune, *v. t.* To strike or heat.

to-burst, *v. t.* *†* TO-BURST.

to-by (tō'by), *n.* A Dim. OF TOBIAS, TOBIAS. **b** PUNCH's dog in a Punch-and-Judy show, usually wearing a frill with bells to frighten the Devil.

to'by (tō'by), *n.* A receptacle for dyes.

to'by, n. Street; way. — *high toby*, highway thoroughfare. *Can't or slang, Eng.*

To'by, Uncle. See UNCLE TOBY.

To'by, Sir. See SIR TOBY.

To'by, or To'by by FILL'pot, Jug, etc. *†* TOOK, *pret.* & *p. p.*

to'ca-lo'te (tō'kā-lō'tē), *n.* [Prob. of Mex. origin.] A European asteraceous plant (*Centaurea melitensis*) naturalized in California. [Pl. See YUCCA.]

To-chā'ri (tō'chā-ri, -kā-ri), *n.* *toche*, *†* TOUCH.

To'chen (tō'chēn), *n.* [Gael. *tochean*, *tochean*.] Marriage portion; dot. *v. t.* To dowry; dot. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

toch'er-less, *a.* See LESS.

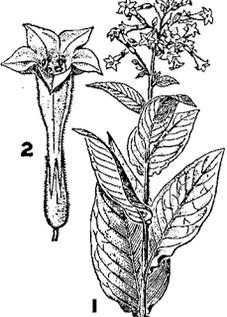
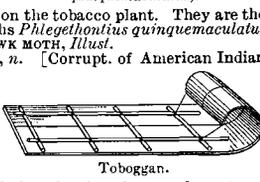
to-chew, *v. t.* [AS. *tōccean*.] To chew. *Obs.* [To rend, *Obs.*]

to-chine, *v. t.* [AS. *tōcīnan*.] To chop. *v. t.* See TO. *Obs.*

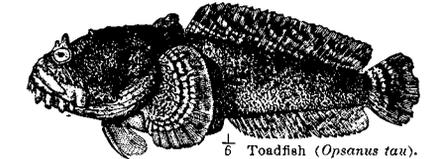
tock (tōk), *n.* [Guarani *tūca* the toucan.] An African hornbill of the genus *Lophoceros*.

tocken, *tockin*, *†* TOCKEN.

tock/le-cate. *†* TOXICATE.



Tobacco Plant. 1. Flowering Stem and Leaves, reduced; 2. Detached Flower (1/2).



Toadfish (*Opsanus tau*).

tau is the common species along the American Atlantic coast. *O. pardalis* is a spotted species of the Gulf coast. Cf. MIDSHPMAN, 2. **a** A frogfish. **c** A swellfish.

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toad/stool (-stool'), *n.* Any of various agaricaceous fungi having an umbrella-shaped cap or pileus; a mushroom, esp. (in popular usage) one of the poisonous varieties. The name is sometimes extended to other large fleshy fungi, as the morels,

zeihan, Icel. teikn, Sw. tecken, Dan. tegn, Goth. taikns sign, token, and prob. to Goth. gæitahn to tell, show, AS. tēon to accuse, G. zēhen, OHG. zēhan, G. zeigen to show, OHG. zēigon, Icel. tja, L. dicere to say, Gr. deiknōnai to show, Skr. dip. Cf. DICTION, TEACH.] 1. Something given or shown as a symbol or guarantee of authority or right; a sign of authenticity, power, good faith, etc.; an evidence, proof, or witness.

Say, by this token, I desire his company. Shak. 2. a A signal or sign. Archaic.

It that betrayed him had given them a token, saying. Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he. Mark 14: 4. b A supernatural sign; a portent. Archaic or Dial. Eng. 3. A memorial by which the affection of another is to be kept in mind; a memento; souvenir.

This is some token from a newer friend. Shak. 4. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a symbol; as, uncovering is a token of respect; a white flag is a token of surrender.

5. A distinguishing mark; indication; characteristic; trait. Do you not read some tokens of my son In the large composition of this man? Shak. 6. Med. A livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, the approach of death. Obs.

7. A piece of metal intended for currency issued at a nominal or face value in excess of its real value; hence, any piece of currency, as a paper note, similarly issued or current. The term token is chiefly applied to the pieces of metal formerly commonly issued by tradesmen to serve as currency, but in a broad sense is applied to coins, bills, or other medium of exchange, issued at a nominal redeemable value in excess of the real value, as the fractional silver currency, copper and nickel coins, paper notes, etc. The issuing of tokens by private persons is now made illegal in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. Cf. HARRINGTON, JETTON, 2d counter, 2.

8. Eccl. Formerly, in some Presbyterian churches, a piece of metal given beforehand as a warrant or voucher to each person in the congregation who is permitted to partake of the Lord's Supper. Tokens were superseded by cards or Communion tickets.

9. Print. a A quantity of paper sufficient for printing 250 impressions or for one hour's work on the hand press. It varies from half a ream (10 quires) to 11 quires. b A unit of presswork from one form. In some localities, as in Great Britain and New York, it is 250 impressions. In others, as Boston, Mass., it is 500 impressions. Any fraction of a token is reckoned as a full token.

10. Coal Mining. A disk or strip of metal or leather having a peculiar mark designating a particular miner, sent with each corf or tub hewn or conveyed. Eng. 11. Weaving. In a Jacquard loom, a colored signal to show the weaver which shuttle to use.

12. A small amount; a "suspicion." Scot. Syn. — See EMBLEM.

by token, by the same token, or by this token, furthermore; — phrases introducing an additional statement giving some circumstance attending, or relating to, the subject of a statement just made or of another event or happening which the first statement calls to mind.

to'ken (tō'k'n), v. t. [AS. tēcianan, fr. tēcan token. See TOKEN, n.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. a To betoken. b To signify; to designate. Obs. c To betroth.

token money, silver, etc. Money, silver (coin), etc., which is current for more than its intrinsic value.

token sheet. Print. The last sheet of each token, turned down to help in counting.

tol'ane (tō'lān), n. [From TOLUENE.] Chem. A white crystalline hydrocarbon, C₉H₈:C₆H₅:C₂H₅, obtained by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash, and otherwise. It is the diphenyl derivative of acetylene.

to'le'do (tō'lē'dō), n. A sword or sword blade made at Toledo in Spain, for the fine temper of which the city was famous.

tol'er-a-ble (tō'lēr-ā'b'l), a. [L. tolerabilis: cf. F. tolérable. See TOLERATE.] 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. As may affect the earth with cold and heat Scarce tolerable. Milton.

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without marked distaste or disfavor; passable; as, a tolerable administration, entertainment, translation. Dryden.

3. In moderately good health; fairly well. Collog. or Dial. — tol'er-a-ble-ty (d-ā'b'l-ti), n. Rare. — tol'er-a-ble-ness, n. — tol'er-a-ble-ly, adv.

tol'er-ance (tō'lēr-āns), n. [L. tolerantia: cf. F. tolérance.] 1. Quality or state of being tolerant; specif.: a Power, capacity, or act of enduring; endurance. Obs. or R. exc. Med., capability of enduring or receiving the action of drugs, shocks, or the like.

Diogenes, one terrible frosty morning, came to the market place, and stood musing, quaking, to show his tolerance. Bacon. b A disposition to tolerate opinions, beliefs, practices, or conduct differing from one's own; freedom from bigotry; toleration.

The Christian spirit of charity and tolerance. Bp. Horsley. c Forestry. Capability of growth in more or less shade. 2. Act of tolerating. = TOLERATION, 1 b.

to'kened (tō'k'nd), a. Marked or indicated by a token.

to'ken-ing, n. pl. & n. of TO'KEN. Hence: n. Obs. A token; betokening.

to'ken-less, a. See LESS.

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3. Allowed amount of variation from the standard or from exact conformity to the specified dimensions, weight, etc., as in various mechanical operations; specif.: Coinage. The amount which coins, either singly or in lots, are legally allowed to vary above or below the standard of weight or fineness.

Syn. — TOLERANCE, INDULGENCE. TOLERANCE implies an attitude of (esp. intellectual) forbearance with reference to views, opinions, or actions with which one is not one's self fully in sympathy; INDULGENCE suggests a more positively the gratification of desires, wishes, or appetites, or the relaxation of restraint; as, a large tolerance of differing creeds; a general indulgence of others' whims; cf. self-indulgence. See ALLOW, GRATIFY.

tol'er-ant (tō'lēr-ānt), a. [L. tolerans, p. pr. of tolerare to tolerate: cf. F. tolérant. See TOLERATE.] 1. Inclined to tolerate; favoring toleration; forbearing; indulgent.

2. Med. Capable of enduring or resisting the action of a drug, shock, or the like; esp., capable, through long use, of enduring without injury large doses of a drug, as a poison.

3. Forestry. Capable of growth in more or less shade.

tol'er-ant, n. A tolerant person; one who tolerates or advocates toleration.

tol'er-ate (tō'lēr-āt), v. t.; TOL'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ēd), TOL'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ing). [L. toleratus, p. p. of tolerare, fr. the same root as tollere to lift up, tuli, used as perfect of ferre to bear, latius (for latius), used as p. p. of ferre to bear, and E. thole. See THOLE, v.; cf. ATLAS, COLLATION, ELATE, EX-TOL, LEGISLATE, OBLATE, PRELATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TALENT, TOLL to take away, TRANSLATE.] 1. To bear; to endure; specif., Med., to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison.

2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; to put up with; as, to tolerate doubtful practices.

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tol'er-ate (tō'lēr-āt), v. t.; TOL'ER-AT'ED (-āt'ēd), TOL'ER-AT'ING (-āt'ing). [L. toleratus, p. p. of tolerare, fr. the same root as tollere to lift up, tuli, used as perfect of ferre to bear, latius (for latius), used as p. p. of ferre to bear, and E. thole. See THOLE, v.; cf. ATLAS, COLLATION, ELATE, EX-TOL, LEGISLATE, OBLATE, PRELATE, RELATE, SUPERLATIVE, TALENT, TOLL to take away, TRANSLATE.] 1. To bear; to endure; specif., Med., to endure or resist, esp. without injurious effect, the action of, as a poison.

2. To suffer to be, or to be done, without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; to put up with; as, to tolerate doubtful practices.

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driven through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost. — traverse, Eng. Law. toll paid for passage or traffic over the private ground, bridge, ferry, or the like, of another. — turn, Eng. Law. a toll paid at the return of beasts from market.

toll (tōl), v. i. 1. To pay toll or tallage. Rare. Shak. 2. To take toll; to raise a tax or duty. Rare. Well could he [the miller] steal corn and toll thrice. Chaucer.

toll, v. t. To collect or exact as or by way of toll. Shak. toll'a-ble (-ā'b'l), a. Subject to the payment of toll.

toll'age (-āj), n. Toll; also, payment or exaction of toll.

toll'booth' (-bōoth'; -bōoth'), n. [toll tax + booth.] 1. A place where tolls are paid; tollhouse; customhouse. Obs. 2. A town or market hall; also, at Whitty, the building in which the manorial court is held. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

3. In Scotland, a burgh, town, or city jail; hence, a prison toll collector. a A toll gatherer. b A registering device for indicating the number passing through a turnstile or gate. c In a gristmill, a contrivance for the automatic separation of the toll from the grist.

toll'gate' (-gāt'), n. A gate where toll is taken.

toll'house (-hous'), n.; pl. -houses (-houz'ēz; -īz; 151). 1. A house where a toll gatherer is stationed, esp. such a house at a tollgate or at the end of a toll bridge.

2. A tollbooth; a town hall. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. toll'ing (-ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of TOLL. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that tolls a bell, or the sound so produced.

2. A peculiar sound said to be made by the queen bee before the swarming occurs. Obs. Scot.

toll'man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A toll gatherer.

Tol'stoy'an, Tol'stoy'an (tōl'stōi'zān), a. Of or pertaining to Tolstoy (1829-1910). — n. A follower of Tolstoy, who advocates and practices manual labor, simplicity of living, nonresistance, etc., holds that possession of wealth and ownership of property are sinful, and in religion rejects all teachings not coming from Christ himself.

Tol'tec (tōl'tēk), n. One of a cultured people who preceded the Aztecs in central Mexico, and were according to Aztec traditions largely the authors of Aztec civilization, but who were probably driven southward, about the close of the 10th century. — Tol'tec, a. — Tol'tec-an (-ān), a. to-lu' (tō-lō'; 277), n., or tolu balsam. [Said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolú, in Colombia.] Balsam of Tolu.

tol'u-ate (tō'lū-āt), n. Chem. A salt or ester of any of the toluic acids.

tol'u-ene (-ēn), n. [tolu + benzene.] Chem. A hydrocarbon, C₇H₈:C₆H₅:CH₃, of the aromatic series, homologous with benzene, and obtained as a light mobile colorless liquid by distilling tolu balsam, coal tar, etc.; — called also methyl benzene, phenyl methane, etc. It is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and other compounds.

tol'u-ic (tō-lō'i'k; tō'lū-īk), a. Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of four isomeric acids, C₇H₆:C₆H₄:CO₂H, carboxyl derivatives of toluene. Of these, three, called respectively ortho-, meta-, and para-, toluic acid, are obtained as white crystalline substances by oxidation of the three corresponding xylenes, and otherwise. The fourth is called a toluic, or phenylacetic, acid (see PHENYLACETIC).

tol'u-ide (tō'lū-īd; -īd; 183), n. Also -id. Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds analogous to the anilides and derived from toluene by the substitution of an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group.

tol'u-i-dine (tō-lō'i-tīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also -din. Chem. Any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene, CH₃:C₆H₄:NH₂, analogous to aniline and called ortho-, meta-, and para-, toluidine, the first two being liquids and the third a white crystalline substance. They are best obtained by reducing the corresponding nitrotoluenes. Commercial toluidine, chiefly a mixture of the ortho and para varieties, is used in the aniline dye industry.

Tol'u-ifer-a (tō'lū-īf'ēr-ā), n. [NL. See TOLU; — FEROUS.] Bot. A genus of tropical American fabaceous trees, distinguished by the winged one-seeded pod. They are of great importance as sources of balsam, including balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu. See under BALSAM.

tol'u-ric (tō-lū-ī'rik), a. [toluic + uric.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating any of three isomeric crystalline acids, C₇H₅:C₆H₃:NH:CO₂H, called ortho-, meta-, and para-, toluic acids. They are toluyl derivatives of glycollic.

tolu tree. The tree (Toluyfer balsamum) which yields tolu. Its wood has a red center, and an aromatic rose odor.

tol'u-y'l (tō'lū-ī'l), n. [toluic + yl.] Org. Chem. The univalent acid radical C₆H₄:CO, the varieties of which correspond to the different toluic acids. Cf. TOLUIC.

tol'y'l (tō'lī'l), n. [toluic + yl.] Chem. The univalent radical CH₂:C₆H₄, of which toluene is the hydride. It is isomeric with benzyl.

tol'y-l-ene (tō'lī-l'ēn), n. Org. Chem. a The bivalent radical CH₂:C₆H₄:CH₂, of which toluene is the hydride. There are several varieties of the radical. b Less properly, the bivalent radical C₆H₄:CH₂, of which the hydride is xylene.

Tom (tōm), n. 1. Short for Thomas; — often used generally like Jack; as, Tom o' Bedlam; Tom, Dick, and Harry. 2. [l. c.] The male of certain animals; — often used adjectively or in composition; as, tom turkey, etc.; specif., a male cat; a tomcat.

3. [l. c.] At gleek, the knave of trumps. Obs.

tom'en (tō'm'ēn). Var. of TOMEN.

Tom'met's grass (-mērz), [After A. Tomner.] An Australian sedge (Lepidosperma gladiatum).

to-lo'sa wood (tō-lō'sā), n. An Australian pitheporaceous shrub (Pitheporum bicolor).

tol'see-ter (tōl'sē-ter; tōl'sē-ter), n. [LL. tolesternum. Cf. TOLL a tax; let SEXTARY.] Org. Eng. Law. A toll paid to their lords by some tenants for liberty to brew and sell ale.

tol'sey (tōl'sē; -sē), n. A tollbooth; also, a merchants' meeting place, or exchange. Obs.

toll (tōl), n. [L. tollere, fr. L. tollere to take away.] O. Eng. Law. A writ by which a cause pending in a court baron was removed into a county court.

toll, n. Cf. DISCOUNT a low rounded hill. An isolated peak rising abruptly. Newfoundland.

tol'ter (tōl'tēr), v. i. [Cf. AS. tōlterian.] To utter or hoarsely to cry; to utter.

tol'ter, a. Tottery. Scot.

tol'u-e-nyl (tō'lū-ē'nīl), n. [toluene + yl.] Toluyl. Obs.

tol'ing, v. t. [See TO; — LUG to carry.] To drag about. Obs.

to-lu'ke, v. t. [AS. tōlican.] To tear or pull to pieces. Obs.

tol'u-ol (tō'lū-ō'l; -ōl; or -ōle (-ōl), n. [tolu + benzol.] Toluene.

tol'u-saf'-ra-nine (tō'lū-sāf'-rā-nīn; -nēn; 184), n. Also -IN. Chem. See SAFRANINE.

tol'u-ta-tion (-tā'shān), n. [L. tollitum on a toll.] A pacing or ambling. Obs.

tol'u-till'-o-n-ence (tīl'ō-n-ēns), n. [L. tollitullentia.] Giibness of speech. Obs.

tol'u-y-l-ene (tō'lū-ī-l'ēn), n. A stilbene. B. Tolyiene. — tolu-y-l-ene, orange, etc. See DYE.

tol'y-peu't-er (tō'lī-pē-ū'tēr), n. [NL. fr. Gr. τολυπέουσι to wind, τολύψω a ball; — because the animal rolls itself into a ball.] Zool. The genus of South American aradidæ containing the species — tol'y-peu't-er (tīn; -tīn; 183), a. & n.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

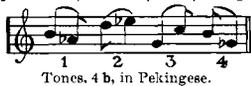
interval between two sounds or tones, it may be, and step is preferred in the latter sense in careful usage.

c An ecclesiastical mode or a traditional tune or plain chant of the church; as, the Gregorian tones.

3. Accent, or inflection or modulation of the voice, as adapted to express emotion or passion.

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. Dryden.

4. Phon. a Voice; vocal sound. b An intonation, or inflection, of the voice which distinguishes the meaning of a word from that which it has when pronounced with a different inflection, as in Chinese and some other languages. The four tones of Pekingese, for example, distinguish the vocable ma respectively as ma¹, mother; ma², hemp; ma³, horse; and ma⁴, to revile. These tones are glides over intervals approximately equivalent to those shown in the Illust.



Tones, 4 b, in Pekingese.

A tone . . . may be low or high in pitch, or it may be glide from a higher to a lower note or vice versa. Census of India, 1901.

5. A kind of unnatural or artificial strain or modulation of voice, in speaking or reading; as, children often read with a tone.

6. Med. That state of a body, or of any of its organs or parts, in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor.

7. Hence, normal healthy intellectual or mental state; as, his mind has lost its tone.

8. Physiol. Tonicity; as, arterial tone.

9. State of mind; temper; mood.

10. Tenor; character; spirit; esp., general or prevailing character, quality, or the like; as, the tone of his remarks; a low tone of morals; a courtly tone of address.

11. In a picture, the general effect due to the combination of light and shade, together with color in a painting; — commonly implying harmony; as, this picture has tone.

12. Psychol. Quality, with respect to attendant feeling; the more or less variable complex of emotion accompanying and characterizing a sensation or a conceptual state; as, feeling tone; color tone.

13. Color quality proper; — called also hue. See COLOR, 1. Also, a gradation of color, either a hue, or a tint or shade.

14. Plant Physiol. The condition of normal balance of a healthy plant in its relations to light, heat, and moisture.

15. In tone, in a tone, in tune; in agreement or harmony.

tone (tōn), v. t.; TONED (tōnd); TONING (tōn'ing). 1. To utter with a tone, or affected strain or modulation.

2. To give tone, or a particular tone, to; to impart character or a character to; to give a color tone or quality, a distinguishing vocal intonation or inflection, etc., to.

3. Photog. To bring, as a print, to a required color, usually by treatment with a chemical reagent. Thus, the reddish image of a silver print, when immersed in a solution of gold chloride, turns dark owing to the replacement of silver by gold.

to tone down. a To cause to give a lower tone or sound; to give a lower tone to. b To make, as color, by making it less brilliant or less crude, to modify, as a composition of color, by making it more harmonious. c Hence: To moderate or diminish the striking qualities of; to soften; as, to tone down an invective; to tone down one's effusiveness. — to t. up, to cause to give a higher tone or sound; to give a higher tone or character to; to make more intense, forcible, or vigorous; to heighten; strengthen.

tone (tōn), v. i. 1. To assume a tone, esp. a color quality or tint.

2. To blend with respect to tone or color quality; to harmonize in color; as, the rug tones with the woodwork.

to tone up, to acquire tone, or healthy vigorous physical condition; to improve in physical or mental tone.

tone color or colour. Music. Tinture. See TONE, n., 2 a.

toned (tōnd), past & p. p. of TONE. — toned paper, paper having a slight tint. — t. printings, Paper Trade, common printings of a stone gray or buff color, usually colored with iron or aniline dyes.

toned, a. [From TONE, n.] Having tone or a tone; — chiefly used in composition; as, low-toned; sweet-toned.

tong (tōng; 205), v. t. & i. To take, gather, hold, or handle with tongs; to use tongs; to take or gather something with tongs; as, to tong oysters or for oysters; to tong logs.

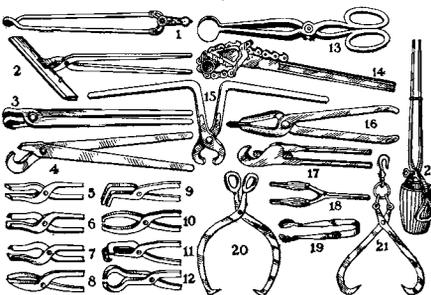
ton'ga (tōng'gā; Fiji tōng'gā), n. [Fiji.] Med. A drug useful in neuralgia, derived from a Fijian plant supposed to be of the aroid genus Eppipremnum.

ton'ga (tōng'gā), n. [Hind. tāngā, Skr. tamāgāka.] A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, usually for four persons, drawn by ponies or bullocks. India.

ton'gan (tōng'gān), n. A Polynesian of the native tribes of Tonga, among the most enlightened of the Polynesian peoples. They form a native kingdom under British protection. Also, the language of the Tongans. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

tongs (tōngz; 205), n. pl.; sometimes construed as sing. [ME. tonge, AS. tange; akin to D. tang, G. zange, OHG. zanga, Dan. tang, Sw. tång, Icel. tång, Gr. táxvov to bite, Skr. táng, táç. Of TANG a strong taste.] 1. Any of numerous instruments or devices for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or piece of metal from a fire or forge, for ease or convenience in handling, or for lifting, dragging, carrying, twisting, or other special purpose; — called also pair of tongs. The common varieties of tongs consist of two legs joined at one end by a pivot or a spring

bow or of two pieces hinged together like a pair of pincers or scissors. See LAZY TONGS, etc.



Tongs. 1 Common Fire; 2 Roofing; 3 Horseshoer's; 4 Pipe; 5-12 Various forms of Blacksmith's Tongs; 13 Coal; 14 Chain Pipe; 15 Rail; 16 Electric-Light Carbon; 17 Tonga with Reversible Sliding Jaw; 18 Curling; 19 Sugar; 20 Ice; 21 Skidding; 22 Crucible.

2. Trousers or overalls. Slang & Obs. or R., U. S.

tongz-across-a-wall seat, in horseback riding, a seat in which the legs are held straight, with the toes stuck out and to the front, and the balance depends upon the stirrups with no help from contact of the legs with the horse's body.

tongue (tūng), n. [ME. tungge, AS. tunge; akin to OFries. tunge, D. tong, OS. tungo, G. zunge, OHG. zunga, Icel. & Sw. tunga, Dan. tunge, Goth. tuggō, OL. dingua, L. lingua. Cf. LANGUAGE, LINGUAL.] 1. An organ or process (often protrusible and freely movable) of the floor of the mouth, present in most vertebrates. Its base is attached to the hyoid bone. In man it is soft and fleshy, consisting of muscles of two kinds, intrinsic, confined to the tongue itself, and extrinsic, connecting its base with other parts; and it serves, among other uses, as an organ of speech, and as the principal organ of taste, its upper surface being thickly covered with small papillae, on some of which taste buds are borne. In birds the tongue is usually chiefly hard and horny. In snakes it is forked and serves as a tactile organ (not a sting, as many suppose). In many toads it is free at the hind end (as also in the chameleons) can be suddenly protruded to catch insects with its sticky surface. In fishes it is usually hard and immovable.

2. The use of the tongue in speaking, or the manner, result, or the like, of such use, as respects speech; specif.: a The power of articulate utterance; speech. — Obs. or R.

Parrots imitating human tongue. Dryden.

b Utterance; act of speaking; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech or expression. "Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together." L'Estrange.

My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. 1 John iii. 18.

c Manner or quality of utterance with respect to tone or sound; voice; as, a soft tongue. d Character of utterance in sense or intention. "He speaks the common tongue." Shak. e Honorable report; eulogy; fame. Obs. f A language; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; as, the English tongue; hence, Archaic, a people having a distinct language. "I will gather all nations and tongues." Is. lxvii. 18. g pl. See GIFT OF TONGUES. h A voice, as in a discussion; a vote. Obs.

3. The flesh of the tongue of an animal, as the ox or sheep, used as an article of food, esp. after smoking or pickling.

4. Zool. a The radula, or lingual ribbon, of a mollusk. b The lingua of an insect; esp., in Lepidoptera, the proboscis; in bees, the proboscis as a whole, or the ligula (def. 3 a), which in the honeybees is long and hairy.

5. A part resembling or likened to an animal's tongue, in form, function, or position; specif.: a Any of numerous things fastened on or at only the end or side, and often movable; as: (1) The flap of thin leather under the lacing or buckles of a boot or shoe. (2) A bell clapper. (3) A movable pin in a buckle, which passes through a hole in the strap, etc., to be secured; also, the corresponding pin of a brooch or the like. (4) A reed in a musical instrument. (5) The movable rail of a railroad switch; also, a similar part in a frog (see FROG, Illust.). (6) The pole of a vehicle, as of a two-horse carriage or of an ox cart. (7) The tang of a sword, etc. (8) The projecting rib on one edge of a board fit into a corresponding groove in one edge of another board to make a flush joint (called a tongue-and-groove joint). (9) Mech. A feather. (10) Founding. A supplementary attachment to a strike. (11) The swiveling part of a carpenter's level. (12) The index of a balance or scale. b A point, or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the mainland into a sea or other body of water. c Naut. A short block of wood or iron so placed in the jaws of a gaff as to facilitate its sliding up and down the mast. d A jet of flame. e In a stream, a current that runs rapidly between rocks.

6. Naut. Obs. or R. a A short piece of rope spliced into the rigging so as to form an eye. b The upper piece of a mast composed of several pieces.

7. A small sole; a tonguefish.

SYN. — Language, speech, expression. tongue-and-groove joint. See TONGUE, n., 5

a. 8. — t.-and-lip joint, Carp., a tongue-and- Tongue-and-lip groove joint for boards, in which the board

Joint.

— tongue-flowered orchid, a southern European terrestrial orchid (Serapias lingua) with a flower with a tongue-shaped lip.

tongue grafting. = WHIP GRAFTING.

tongue grass, a = PEPPERGRASS, a. b Chickweed.

tongue joint. A welded joint in metal with a tongue on one piece secured in a recess in the other.

tongue-lash'ing, n. A scolding. Collor. [tongue.]

tongue'less, n. 1. Having no 2. Hence, speechless; mute. 3. Unnamed; not spoken of. Obs.

tongue'let, n. A small tongue-like part or process.

tongue'man, n. A speaker. Obs.

tongue'pad, n. A gaff or girth taler. Obs. or R. Eng.

tongue'pow'der, n. Flattery. Obs. [Linguat.]

tongue'shaped (-sh'ap't), a.

tona = TOWN, TUN, TUNE. tone. Obs. p. d. of TAKE. to ne (tō'ne), n. = DONI India. Tō-ne'a (tō'ne-ā), n. pl. [Gr. Tō-neia, Gr. Reliq. A feast of Hera held in Samos when the image of the goddess was hidden in the bushes. tone deafness. See DEAFNESS. toneal. + TUNNEL. to-neal (tō'ne-ā), n. [Sp., a cask.] See MEASURE. to-neal'ā (tō'ne-ā-ā), n. [145], n. [Sp.] See WEIGHT. tone'less, a. See -LESS. — tone-less-ness, n. [chord.] tone measurer. Music. A monotoner (tō'ner). Contr. for the one or the other. Dial. Eng. ton'er (tōn'er), n. One that tones. tone syllable. An accented syllable. ton'ey (tōn'y). Var. of TONY.

high-toned. Slang. [to ring, tong (tōng). Dial. Eng. of TANG, (tōng). n. Obs. or dial. sing. of TONGS, n. pl. [TONGUE.] tong. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ton'ga. + TANG. Ton'ga (tōng'gā), n. A Bantu of non-Kafir tribes of Gazaland, Portuguese East Africa. [BEAN.] tonga bean. Var. of TONKA. tonge. + TONG. TONGER. tong'er (tōng'er), n. One whose occupation is the gathering of oysters or clams with tongs; a tongeman or tongman. U. S. tonger. + TONG. Tong'king-see (tōng'king-ēz'), n. Var. of TONKINENSE. tong'man, n. A tongeman; a tonger. Ton'grī-an (tōng'grī-ān), n. [From Tongres, Belgium.] Geol. Designating the lowest portion of the European Oligocene, esp.

in France. See GEOLOGY, Chart. — Ton'grī-an, n. tong's-man (tōng's-mān), n. One who uses, handles, or gathers something with tongs; as, oysters or steel rails; a tonger. tongue'bird, n. The wryneck. Local. Eng. tongue bite. A horse's bit having a plate to keep the tongue under the mouthpiece. tongue bone. The hyoid bone. tongue'dough'fy, a. Bold in speech. R. [debate. R.] tongue'fence, n. Argument; tongue'fer'y, a. [Cf. Norw. dial. ferdy strong, in good health.] Glib; loquacious. Scot. tongue'flower (-flō-wēr), n. Any Australian orchid of the genus. Allusion to the tongue-shaped lip. tongue'f'low'er (ērd), a. Having tongue-like flowers or parts.

— tongue-flowered orchid, a southern European terrestrial orchid (Serapias lingua) with a flower with a tongue-shaped lip. tongue grafting. = WHIP GRAFTING. tongue grass, a = PEPPERGRASS, a. b Chickweed. tongue joint. A welded joint in metal with a tongue on one piece secured in a recess in the other. tongue-lash'ing, n. A scolding. Collor. [tongue.] tongue'less, n. 1. Having no 2. Hence, speechless; mute. 3. Unnamed; not spoken of. Obs. tongue'let, n. A small tongue-like part or process. tongue'man, n. A speaker. Obs. tongue'pad, n. A gaff or girth taler. Obs. or R. Eng. tongue'pow'der, n. Flattery. Obs. [Linguat.] tongue'shaped (-sh'ap't), a.

with the tongue has also a flush bead which serves to conceal the joint. — tongue of the trumpet, the tongue of a jew's-harp; hence, the main point or most important feature. Scot. tongue (tūng), v. t.; TONGUED (tūngd); TONGUING (tūng'ing). 1. To speak; to utter. Archaic. Shak. 2. To chide; to scold. Now Collog. How might she tongue me. Shak. 3. Music. To modify with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. See TONGUING. 4. To join by means of a tongue and groove, as boards. 5. Mech. To cut a tongue on; as, to tongue a board.

tongue, v. i. 1. To talk; prate; — often with it; as, to tongue it incessantly. Now Rare or Collog. 2. Music. To practice tonguing. 3. To project like a tongue of land. 4. Hort. To make a cut or slit in the stem of a plant before the operation of layering.

tongue bar. Zool. One of the downward projecting processes in the branchial clefts of Balanoglossus and its allies, and in larval lancelets.

tongued (tūngd), a. Having a tongue.

tongue'fish' (tūng'tīsh'), n. A sole; — on the coast of the southern United States applied esp. to Symphurus plagiatus, a small species inhabiting sandy bottom.

tongue'tie', n. Med. Impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the frenum, or to its adhesion to the gums.

tongue'tie', v. t. To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

tongue'tied' (-tid'), a. 1. Suffering from tongue-tie. 2. Unable to speak freely, from any cause, as shyness. Love, therefore, and tongue-tied simplicity. Shak.

tongue'ing (tūng'ing), vb. n. Music. Modification of tone for a rapid staccato effect by the performer's tongue, in playing a wind instrument, as a flute. In single tonguing only one kind of stroke is used, the tongue articulating a rapid "t"; in double tonguing, two strokes, as for "t" and "k," are alternated; in triple tonguing, "t, k, t," etc.

ton'ic (tōn'ik), a. [Cf. F. tonique, Gr. τόνικός. See TONE.] 1. Of or pert. to tones or sounds; as: a Phon. Of a speech sound, made with voice, or vocal tone, without obstruction in the oral passage, as are the vowels and diphthongs. Rush. Cf. SUBTONE. b Philol. Of or pert. to linguistic tones, or designating, or pert. to, languages using them. 2. Of or pert. to, or increasing, tension; hence, increasing strength; as, tonic power. 3. Med. Characterized by continuous muscular contraction; as, tonic convulsions. 4. Increasing strength or tone in the system; obviating the effects of debility and restoring healthy functions; hence, mentally or morally invigorating. How fresh and tonic the forest seemed. H. van Dyke.

5. Of or pertaining to tone, or the prevailing effect of color and of light and shade, in a picture or scene.

6. Plant Physiol. Characteristic of or designating a condition of tone; causing or exhibiting normal reactions to external factors; as, a tonic influence; a tonic relation, etc.

tonic accent. A Syllabic accent; vocal accent as compared with a written, or graphic, accent. b Pitch accent. Cf. ACCENT, n., 1. — t. spasm. Med. See SPASM, 1.

ton'ic, n. [Cf. F. tonique, NL. tonicum.] 1. Phon. A tonic element or letter, that is, a vowel or a diphthong. 2. Music. The keynote. 3. Med. A medicine having a tonic effect. Cf. TONIC, a., 4.

tonic'ity (tōn'is-ē-tē), n. 1. Property of possessing tone, or state of being tonic; tone; esp.: a Physiol. The state of healthy tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest; tonus. b Plant Physiol. State of being in tone; normal responsiveness to external stimuli. 2. Hence, a strong invigorated condition; vigor. The recovery of moral tonicity after the Napoleonic debacle is most noteworthy. W. C. Brownell.

tonic major. Music. The major scale or key having the same tonic as a given minor scale or key.

tonic minor. Music. The minor scale or key having the same tonic as a given major scale or key.

tonic section. Music. A section or period in the tonic key of the piece closing with a tonic cadence.

tonic sol-fa. Music. A system of letter notation based on tonality, or key relationship, and replacing the usual staff symbols by letters and the syllables do, re, mi, etc., variously modified, with other single signs of duration, of upper or lower octave, etc. It was devised by Miss Sarah Glover about 1812, and further developed, about 1850, by the Rev. John Curwen, and became popular in England and to some extent in the United States for elementary instruction in vocal music. See MODULATOR, 2. — tonic sol-faist.

to-night' (tō-nit'), adv. [fo, prep. + night.] 1. On this present night or the night following this present day. 2. On the last night past. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.

to-night', n. The present or the coming night; the night after the present day.

ton'ite (tōn'it), n. [Cf. L. tonare to thunder.] An explosive consisting of about equal weights of gun cotton and barium nitrate. It is used for blasting.

ton'jon (tōn'jōn), n. [Cf. Hind. tān-jān, thām-jān, also Hind. klanjar, orig. uncert.] A kind of open sedan used in Ceylon, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

ton'ka bean (tōn'kā), n. [Translation of H. tonquinboontjes (pl.); the berries (beans, D. boom, dim. boomtje) of Coumarouna odorata were used to mix with Tonkin tobacco; cf. F. tonca, tonka.] The seed of a fabaceous tree (Coumarouna odorata), native of Guiana. It has a pleasant odor, due to the presence of coumarin, and is employed in the scenting of snuff. Also, the tree itself.

tongue shell. A brachiopod of Lingulella or allied genus.

tongue'shot', n. The range of the voice. [the tongue. Obs.]

tongue'sore', n. An ailment of the tongue.

tongue'ster (tōng'stēr), n. One who uses his tongue freely; a babbler. Rare.

tongue'tack'ed (-tak't), p. a. Sticked or impeded in speech. Scot.

tongue tree. The tongue of a tongue work. 1. Study of words or language. Obs. 2. Talking; esp., idle talk; chatter or gossip. Slang.

tongue worm (wōrm), n. A parasitic arthropod of the group Linguatula (which see).

tongue'y, tongu'y (tōng'y), a. Ready or voluble in speaking; garrulous. Collor.

ton'ic-al (tōn'ik-āl), a. Tonic. R.

ton'ic-ally, adv. In a tonic

Ton/kin-ese' (tŏn'kĭn-ĕs'; -ĕs'), *a.* Of or pert. to Tonkin. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native, or natives, of Tonkin. The aborigines resemble the Anamese, though taller and darker.

ton miles. *Railroads.* A unit of measurement of the freight transportation performed by a railroad during a given period, usually a year, the total of which consists of the sum of the products obtained by multiplying the aggregate weight of each shipment in tons during the given period by the number of miles for which it is carried.

ton mileage. *Railroads.* Ton miles collectively; esp., the total ton miles performed by a railroad in a given period.

tonnage (tŏn'ā), *n.* [From *TON* + *nage*.] 1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or a ship. 2. The cubical content or burden of a vessel, or vessels, in tons; or, the amount of weight which one or several vessels may carry. A merchant vessel's tonnage for purposes of registration is her entire internal cubical capacity in tons of one hundred cubic feet each as ascertained in a certain manner prescribed by law (in United States by R. S. 4153, in Great Britain by Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) in different countries. It is of three kinds. Gross tonnage is such capacity of a vessel without deduction. Underdeck tonnage is the gross tonnage less the spaces above the second deck from the keel. Register, or net, tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions for space occupied by engines, crew's quarters, etc., giving a rough measure of the capacity of the ship for cargo or passengers. The tonnage of war vessels is their displacement tonnage, or weight of the water displaced by them. 3. A duty or impost on vessels, based on tonnage, or a duty, toll, or rate on goods per ton transported on canals. 4. The whole amount of shipping of a nation, a port, a line, etc., estimated by tons. See *TON*, 2, 6. 5. A duty levied on every ton of wine imported. *Eng.*

tonnage coefficient. *Naut.* That decimal by which the product of the length, breadth, and depth of a vessel must be multiplied to obtain the gross tonnage.

tonneau (tŏn'no; tŏn'no'), *n.; pl.* TONNEAUX (*F.* tŏn'no; *E.* tŏn'no'). [F.] 1. In France, a light two-wheeled vehicle with square or rounded body and rear entrance. 2. Automobiles. Orig., an afterbody with the entrance at the rear (as in the vehicle in def. 1); now, an afterbody with sides closing in the seat or seats and entered by a door now usually at the side, formerly in the rear; also, the entire body of an automobile having such an after part. 3. = TONNE.

ton/nish (tŏn'ish), *a.* Also **ton/ish.** In the ton; fashionable; modish. — **ton/nish-ly**, *adv.* — **ton/nish-ness**, *n.*

tono- Combining form from Greek *τόνος, tension, tone.*

tono-graph (tŏn'ŏ-grāf; tŏn'ŏ-), *n.* [tono- + graph.] *Physiol.* A recording tonometer.

tono-meter (tŏn'ŏ-mĕ-tĕr), *n.* [tono- + -meter.] 1. *Physic.* An instrument for determining the rate of vibrations in tones, as of a graduated series of tuning forks. 2. *Physiol.* a An apparatus for studying and registering the action of various fluids and drugs on the excited heart of an animal. b An instrument for measuring tension, esp. that of the eyeball.

tono-met-ry (-ĕ-trĭ), *n.* Act of measuring with a tonometer. — **tono-met-ric** (tŏn'ŏ-mĕ-trĭk), *a.*

tonous (tŏn'us), *a.* Abounding in tone or sound; sonorous.

ton/sil (tŏn'sil), *n.* [L. *tonsillae*, pl.: cf. *F. tonsille*.] *Anat.* 1. One of a pair of more or less prominent masses of lymphoid tissue one on each side of the throat between the interior and posterior pillars of the fauces. They are composed of lymph follicles grouped around one or more deep crypts, and (except the exposed surface covered only by epithelium) are surrounded by diffuse lymphoid tissue in a fibrous capsule. The lymph passes into the mouth through cavity in each mass through this epithelium, and become salivary corpuscles. See also PHARYNGEAL TONSIL. 2. = AMYGDALA (of the cerebellum).

ton/sil-lar (tŏn'sil-ăr) (*si-lăr*), *a.* *Anat. & Med.* Of or pertaining to the tonsils.

ton/sil-lit-ic (-it'ik), *a.* [From L. *tonsillae tonsils*.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsillar.

ton/sil-lit-ic, *a.* [tonsillit- + -ic.] Of, pert. to, or affected with, tonsillitis.

ton/sil-lit-ic (-it'is), *n.* [NL. See TONSIL; -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of a tonsil; amygdalitis. When acute and suppurative or phlegmonous, or tending to sepsis, it is commonly called *quinsy*.

ton/sil-lo-tome (tŏn-sil'ŏ-tŏm), *n.* [L. *tonsillae tonsils* + *E. -tome*.] *Surg.* An instrument for removing the tonsils.

ton/sil-lot'o-my (tŏn'sil-lŏt'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [L. *tonsillae* + *E. -tomy*.] Operation of removing all or part of the tonsils.

ton-so-r'i-al (tŏn-sŏ-r'i-ăl; 2ŏl), *a.* [L. *tonsorius*, fr. *tonso* a shearer, barber, fr. *tondere*, to shear. See TONSURE.] Of or pertaining to a barber or his work; — generally used affectively or humorously; as, *tonsorial artist*.

ton/sure (tŏn'shŭr), *n.* [F., fr. L. *tonsurā* a shearing, clipping, fr. *tondere*, to shear, shave; cf. *Gr. τρυφή* to gnaw; perh. akin to *Gr. τρυφή* to cut, and *E. tome*.] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; also, state of being shorn. *Rare*, etc.; *Specific*: a *R. C.*

Ch. & East. Ch. The shaving off (since the 10th century first by a bishop or one of certain privileged priests) of a portion of the hair on the crown of the head so as to leave a round bare place, or, in the Eastern Church, of the entire hair of the head, as a mark of entrance into, or of being in, the ecclesiastical state, the order of reader being always first conferred. In early times tonsure without ordination was given by simple priests or even by laymen. *B. R. C. Ch.* The shaven corona, or crown, which ecclesiastics wear as a mark of their order and of their rank.

ton/sure (tŏn'shŭr), *v. t.* -SURED (-shŭrd); -SUR-ING (-shŭr-ĭng). To shave the head of; to confer the tonsure upon.

ton/sured (tŏn'shŭrd), *a.* [Cf. *F. tonsuré*, p. p.] a Having the tonsure; shaven; shorn; clipped. b Hence, bald.

ton/time (tŏn'tĕm; tŏn'tĕn'; 277), *n.* [F., fr. It. *tonfina*, after its inventor, *Tontin*, an Italian, of the 17th century.] 1. An annuity shared among a number, or a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship to the beneficiaries in either case; that is, upon the death of each beneficiary of the annuity his share is enjoyed by the survivors, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the terms on which the money is advanced. Also, loosely, those who share the annuity; collectively, the share or right of each individual, or the system on which the annuity is shared. 2. Any arrangement whereby a group of persons share certain benefits or advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member a part or all of the advantages enjoyed by him are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him, or, as in most modern insurance policies, on the expiration of a given time (called the *tonfina* period) the whole goes to those then remaining in the group. 3. A tonfina policy, risk, or the like.

ton/tine (tŏn'tĕn; tŏn'tĕn'), *a.* Designating, pertaining to, or involving, the principle or system upon which the tonfina is based; as, *tonfina* insurance, funds, etc.

tonfina insurance. *Life Insurance.* Insurance in which the benefits of the insurance are distributed upon the tonfina principle. Under the old, or full tonfina, plan, all benefits were forfeited on lapsed policies, on the policies of those who died within the tonfina period only the face of the policy was paid without any share of the surplus, and the survivor or survivors at the end of the tonfina period received the entire surplus. This plan of tonfina insurance has been replaced in the United States by the *semintonfina* plan, in which the surplus is divided among the holders of policies in force at the termination of the tonfina period, but the reserve for the paid-up value is paid on lapsed policies, and on the policies of those that have died the face is paid. Other modified forms are called *free tonfina*, *deferred dividend*, etc., according to the nature of the tonfina arrangement. See *Deferred dividend*, under DIVIDEND, 2. — *t. policy.* *Life Insurance.* a policy for any form of tonfina insurance.

ton/us (tŏn'us), *n.* [L., a sound, tone. See TONE.] a *Physiol.* Tonicity, or tone; as, muscular *tonus*. See CHEMICAL TONUS. b *Med.* Tonic spasm.

too (tŏ), *adv. & conj.* [The same word as *to*, prep. See *TO*.] 1. Over; more than enough; — noting excess; as, it is *too* long, short, or wide; *too* high; *too* many; *too* much; — used also as a mere intensive; as, I am *too* glad. It is sometimes doubled to signify great excess. *His will, too strong to bend, too proud to learn.* *Corley.* 2. Likewise; also; in addition; — chiefly as conjunction. *An honest courtier, yet a patriot too.* *Pope.*

Syn. — See ALSO.

tool (tŏl), *v. t.*; TOOLED (tŏld); TOOLING. To drive or ride in a vehicle; as, to *tool* through the park. *Cam.*

tool, *v. t.* To drive, as a coach; to convey in a vehicle. *Cam.*

tool (tŏl), *n.* [ME. *tool*, AS. *tōl*; akin to Icel. *tól*, pl., Goth. *taujan* to do, to make, *tawī* deed, work, and *E. law* to dress leather. Cf. *TAW* to dress leather.] 1. An instrument of manual operation, as a hammer, saw, plane, file, or the like, used to facilitate mechanical operations, as distinguished from an appliance moved and regulated by machinery; the instrument of a handicraftsman or laborer at his work; an implement; as, the *tools* of a joiner, smith, shoemaker, etc. In a wide sense, *tool* may be used to include almost any implement or object used in performing an operation or carrying on work of any kind, esp. where the implement or object is used or worked by hand, and is movable, as distinguishing from power-driven machinery, etc. In this use, as in statutes exempting instruments of earning a livelihood, in engineering contracts, etc., *tool* has been held to designate books, a horse and wagon, a piano, a hand or foot-power printing press, a sewing machine, a floating pipe driver and its screw, etc. Cf. *MACHINE*, n. 5. 2. *Law.* Any instrument or apparatus necessary to a person in the efficient prosecution of his trade or calling. According to legal decisions, the tools (see def. 1) of a mechanic (including anvils, vises, sawhorses, etc.), a barber's chair and mirror, a photographer's head rest, and in certain cases a doctor's equipage, are *tools* necessary in their respective callings. See also *DEF. 1*, above.

3. *Mach.* The cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool; also, a machine for shaping metal in any way; a machine tool. See *MACHINE*, n. 5.

4. Any instrument of use or service. *Specific*: a A weapon; esp., a sword. *Obs.* b A kind of small brush used in painting window sashes.

5. A person used as an instrument by another person; — a word of reproach; as, tyrants have their *tools*. *Burke.* I was not made for a minion or a tool.

6. A useless or mischievous person. *Dial. Eng.*

7. An ornament or figure toolled on the binding of a book. *Syn.* — See IMPLEMENT.

tool (tŏl), *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool; esp., *Bookbinding*, to impress a design upon by stamping.

tool box. A box or chest to hold tradesmen's tools.

tool holder. The adjustable mechanism containing the tool or cutter holder in a planing machine or other machine tool.

tooling, *v. pr. & vb. n.* of *TOOL*. Hence: a *Masonry.* Stone dressing in which tool marks are left showing. b Hot-stamped impression in intaglio on ornamental leather work, either gilt or blind. c More or less special and ornamental handwork, as with chisels, gouges, etc., in wood, stone, metal, ivory, etc.

tool post. *Mach.* A slotted post or analogous part in a lathe or other machine tool, in which the cutting tool is clamped. Cf. *TOOL BOX*.

tool steel. Hard steel, usually crucible steel, capable of being tempered so as to be suitable for tools.

toon (tŏn), *n.* [Hind. *तून, tūna*, Skr. *tūna*.] An East Indian meliaceous tree (*Toona ciliata*); also, its soft reddish wood, esteemed in India for furniture and general construction; — called also *Indian mahogany*.

Toona (tŏn'na), *n.* [NL. Hind. *tūna*. See *TOON*, n.] a *Bot.* A small genus of Old World meliaceous trees, formerly united with *Cedrela*, but having a short disk and completely winged seeds. *T. ciliata* is the *toon*. [L. c. = *TOON*.]

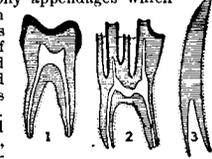
toot (tŏt), *v. i.*; TOOT'ED; TOOTING. [Cf. *D. loeten* to blow a horn, *G. tuten*, Sw. *tuta*, Dan. *tude*; prob. of imitative origin.] 1. To blow or sound a horn or other wind instrument, esp. so as to produce short rapid blasts. 2. To utter a similar sound, as certain birds. 3. To give forth a toot or toots, as a horn. *Tooting horns and rattling teams of mail coaches.* *Thackeray*

4. To cry or whine, as a child. *Scot. or Dial. Eng.*

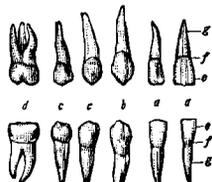
toot, *v. t.* 1. To cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*; to blow; as, to *toot* a whistle; also, to sound; as, to *toot* one's notes. 2. To spread or trumpet abroad, as a report. *Scot.* 3. To call attention to, as by tooting; to proclaim. *Slang.* to *toot* one's own horn. = TO BLOW ONE'S OWN TRUMPET.

toot, *n.* A short sound or blast, as of a horn or other wind instrument; a sound made by tooting.

tooth (tŏth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tĕth). [ME. *toth*, *tooth*, AS. *tōð*; akin to OFries. *tōth*, OS. & *D. tand*, OHG. *zand*, *zam*, *G. zahm*, Icel. *tinn*, Sw. & *Dan. tand*, Goth. *tanþus*, Lith. *dantis*, W. *dant*, Oir. *dél*, L. *dans*, *dentis*, Gr. *δόντις*, *δόντις*, Skr. *danta*; prob. originally the p. pr. of the verb to eat. Cf. *EAT*, DANDELION, DENT the tooth of a wheel, DENTAL, DENTIST, INDENT.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* a In most vertebrates, one of the hard bony appendages which are borne on the jaws, or in many of the lower vertebrates on other bones in the walls of the mouth or pharynx, and serve for the prehension and mastication of food, as weapons of offense and defense, etc. The most highly specialized teeth occur in mammals, where their number is generally strictly limited and their differentiation in different parts of the jaws into *incisors*, *canines*, and *molars* (see these terms), adapted for different purposes, is generally well marked. Most mammals have two sets of teeth, a set of *milk*, *deciduous*, or *temporary* teeth, developed when young, which are afterwards replaced by a *permanent* set. A typical mammalian tooth consists of a *root* of one or more branches (called *fangs*), implanted in sockets in the jaw bone (but not always with the bone), and a variously shaped *corona*, or projecting portion, which



Sections of Teeth (def. 1). 1 Human Molar Tooth; 2 Molar of Ox; 3 Tusks (Incisor canines, and molars (see these terms), adapted for different purposes, is generally well marked. Most mammals have two sets of teeth, a set of milk, deciduous, or temporary teeth, developed when young, which are afterwards replaced by a permanent set. A typical mammalian tooth consists of a root of one or more branches (called fangs), implanted in sockets in the jaw bone (but not always with the bone), and a variously shaped corona, or projecting portion, which



Permanent Teeth of the Right Side of the Upper and Lower Jaw of Man. a a Incisors; b Canines or Eye Teeth; c c Bicuspids or Premolars; d d Molars; e Crown; f Neck; g Fang or Root.

top cross. *Breeding.* A cross in which superior or pure-bred breeds or individuals (usually males) are mated with inferior stock; a generation of ancestors in which one parent has superior qualities; the product of such a cross. Cf. *top*, v. 1, 3.

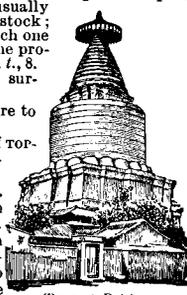
top-drain, *v. t.* To drain the surface of, as a field.

top-dress, *v. t.* To apply manure to (land), without working it in.

top-dressing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *top-dress*. Hence: *n.* Manure applied to the surface of land.

top (tɒp), *n.* [Hind. *tōp*, fr. Skr. *stūpa* a tope, a stupa, through Prakrit *thūpa*.] *Buddhist Arch.* A building, usually in the form of a cylindrical or prismatic tower topped by a cupola, erected to form or contain a Buddhist shrine or chaitya; a stupa. *Kipling.*

tope, *n.* A small shark (*Galeus*, or *Galeorhinus galeus*), native of Europe. The term is often extended to other sharks, as the piked dogfish, soup-fen shark, etc.



Tope at Peking.



Tope (*Galeus galeus*). (3a)

tope, *v. i. & t.*; **torop** (tɒpt); **tor'ing** (tɒp'ɪŋ). [*F. toper* to cover a stake in playing at dice, to accept an offer, *tope* agreed; prop., I accept, fr. Sp. *topar*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind., *topo*; orig. to strike against, to meet, prob. of Teutonic orig. (cf. *top* upper end). From its use in play, it came to be, in English, a drinking term, prob. at first in accepting a toast.] To drink hard or frequently; to drink strong liquors to excess. *Now Collog.*

If you *tope* in form, and treat. *Dryden.*

to'pek (tɒ'pɛk), *n.* [Eskimo *tupek*.] An Eskimo house made of material other than snow, esp. one having walls of turf, driftwood, rock, or skin, and a roof of skins of the walrus or seal. In Alaska it is often partially underground and covered with timber and turf. Topeks are also used by Indians of the lower Yukon region. Cf. *to'loo*, 1.

top'er (tɒp'ɛr), *n.* One who topes, or drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

top fermentation. An alcoholic fermentation during which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the fermenting liquid. It proceeds with some violence and requires a temperature of 14-30° C. (58-86° F.). It is used in the production of ale, porter, etc., and of wines high in alcohol, and in distilling. Cf. *bottom fermentation*.

top'gal'ant (tɒp'gæl'ænt; *naut.* tɒ'gæl'ænt), *a.* 1. *Naut.* A situated above the topmast and below the royal mast; designating, or pert. to, the spars above the topmasts; as, the *topgallant* mast, yards, braces, and the like. See *SHIP, Illust.* 2. Raised above the adjoining portions; — applied to a rail, bulwark, or deck; as, a *topgallant* forecastle.

2. *Fig.*: Highest; excellent; splendid. *Obs. or R.*

topgallant breeze or gale, a breeze so light that the topgallant sails may properly be carried. — *t. bulwarks.* = *QUARTER-BOARDS.* — *t. forecastle*, *Naut.*, an extra deck above the forecastle in the bows of some vessels.

top'gal'ant, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A topgallant mast or sail.

2. *Fig.*: Anything lofty or elevated.

toph (tɒf), *n.* [*L. tophus, tofus*, tufa, or tuff. Cf. *TUFA*, *TORNIUS*.] Tufa.

top-ham'per, *n.* Also **top hamper.** *Naut.* A the upper rigging, spars, etc., of a ship. *b* Rigging, spars, etc., not needed for the time and hence in the way.

top-heavy (tɒp'hɛvɪ), *a.* Having the top part too heavy for the lower part. — **top-heavy-ness** (-hɛvɪ'nɛs), *n.*

To'phet, **To'pheth** (tɒ'fɛt), *n.* [Heb. *tōphēth*.] A word of uncertain meaning and etymology, occurring several times in the Old Testament. Some, as Milton, have taken it to be another name for the valley of Hinnom, but more scholarly opinion holds it to have been a place, a fireplace, pyre, or furnace, in the valley, where human sacrifices by fire, esp. those of children to Moloch, were performed.

And he defiled *To'pheth*, which is in the valley of the children of Hinnom. [*Sept.* *to'phēth*, *King*, xxiii, 10.]

tophus (tɒ'fʊs), *n.*; *l. pl.* *tophi* (-fi). [*NL.*, in *L.*, *tufa*, cf. *F. tophus* a mineral concretion in the joint. See *TOPI.*]

1. *Med.* One of the mineral concretions about the joints, and in other situations, chiefly in gouty persons. They consist usually of urate of sodium, when occurring in the internal organs they are also composed of phosphate of calcium.

2. *Tufa*, esp. calcareous tufa, or travertine.

top'ic (tɒp'ɪk), *n.* [*F. topique*, pl., *L. topica* the title of a work of Aristotle, *Gr. τὸπικὰ*, fr. *τοπος* of or for place, concerning *τόπος*, or commonplaces, fr. *τόπος* a place.]

1. *Rhet. & Logic.* A one of the various general forms of which were formerly lashed to the tops in action to protect the topmen. *Obs. or Hist.*

top crop. The last picking of cotton, consisting of the top bolls. *Dial. U. S.*

tops, *v. t.* To oppose. *Obs. Scot.*

top + **top**. [*Eng. & Scot.*]

tope (tɒp), *n.* The wren. *Local.*

tope, *n.* [*Tamil tōpuka*.] A grove or clump of trees; an orchard; as, a mango *tope*. *India.*

tope'choe' (tɒp'çə'), *n.* [*Turk. tōpçə*.] An artilleryman. *Obs.*

top'pse, *to'p'p'z*, *n.* [*Hind. tōp*.] A hat or cap, esp. a pith hat or helmet, generally made from the sola plant and called *sola tope*. *India.*

to'pee-wal'lah (tɒ'pɛ-wɒl'ləh), *n.* Also *to'p-wal'lah*. [*Hind. tōp-wālā*, lit., a hat man.] Any European; also, specif., a topass. *Anglo-Ind.*

topens, + **topence**.

top'er (tɒp'ɛr), *n.* A tope (hat).

to-perish, *v. i.* [See *TO-*.] To perish utterly. *Obs.*

top'pled, *a.* Brimful. *Obs.*

top'pl'd, *n.* In a carding machine, any of a series of flat cards, arranged in an endless chain and guided by rollers over the top of the main cylinder, to

remove the short and broken fibers. [*lofty*.] *Obs.*

top'ful, *a.* [*top + ful*.] Exalted; full; full; *a.* [*top + ful*.] Brimful. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* (suitable for hay.)

top'grass, *n.* A tall grass.

top gun, *n.* A rapid-fire gun placed in a military top.

top'ha'ceous (tɒp'hæ'siəs), *a.* [*L. topheceus, to'phē*.] Pertaining to top or tophus; gritty; sandy; rough; stony.

top'plask (tɒp'plæsk), *n.* [*Turk. tōpçak*, orig., a blowpipe, then a musket.] A Turkish musket.

top'ham'per, *a.* *Naut.* Having too much or too heavy rigging aloft; top-heavy. *Now Collog.*

top hat, *a.* A high silk hat, or a hat of similar shape.

top'hats (tɒp'hæts), *n.* Tufa.

top'hon'ors, **hon'ours**, *n. pl.* Tophalls.

top'h'y'per'ia'dro'sis (tɒp'hɪ'pɛrɪ'ædrɔ'sɪs), *n.* [*NL.*: *topo* + *hydrō* + *hidrosis*.] *Med.* Excessive localized secretion of sweat. *to'pl* (tɒ'pl), *Var.* of *TOPEE*.

top'ho'ra (tɒp'hɔrə), *n.* [*to* (see *opera*)] ornamental gardening, fr. *Gr. τὸπικὸν* place.] *Rom. Antiq.* Mural decoration representing landscapes of diverse and fanciful character.

argument employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning, denominated by Aristotle *τόπος* (lit., places), as being the places or sources from which arguments may be derived, or to which they may be referred; also, a prepared form of argument, applicable to a great variety of cases, with a supply of which the ancient rhetoricians and orators provided themselves; a commonplace of argument or oratory. *b pl.* A treatise on forms of argument; a system or scheme of forms or commonplaces of argument or oratory; as, the *Topics* of Aristotle.

In this question by *reason* I do not mean a distinct topic, but a transcendent that runs through all topics. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. An argument or reason. *Obs.* *Bp. Wilkins.*

3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or composition; also, the general or main subject of the whole; a theme or subject, as of talk or thought.

4. *Med.* An external local application or remedy, as a plaster, a blister, etc. *Obsols.*

top'ical (tɒp'ɪkəl), *a.* [*Cf. F. topique*, *LL. topicus*, *Gr. τὸπικος*. See *TOPI.*, *n.*] 1. Of or pert. to a place; limited; local or designed for local application; as, a *topical* remedy.

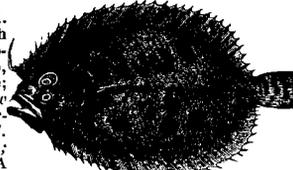
2. *Rhet. & Logic.* *a* Of or pert. to a topic or topics; according to topics: *b* Resembling a topic, or general maxim; hence, not demonstrative, but merely probable. Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. Of or pertaining to a topic, or subject of discourse. *topical coloring* or *colouring*, textile, esp. calico, printing; — so called from the color being applied to limited areas. — *t. song*, a song, usually humorous, with a subject of local, or of general but temporary, interest.

top'knot (tɒp'kɒt), *n.* 1. A crest, knot, or tuft of feathers, hair, or wool on the top or forward part of the head.

2. *Specif.*: Hair wound into a knot on top of the head, as by women; hence, *Collog.*, the head.

3. A small European flounder (*Phrynorhombus regius*) or allied species.



Topknot (*Phrynorhombus regius*). (4)

top'less, *a.* With no visible top or upper limit; hence, very lofty; supreme; unsurpassed. *Now Rare.* "Topless for tunes." *Beau. & Fl.*

top'man (tɒp'mæn), *n.*; *pl.* *-MEN* (-mɛn). A man at the top; as: *a* A top Sawyer.

b Naut. (1) A sailor or marine stationed in a top. (2) A vessel having a top. *Obs.* *c* A chief or head man; specif., the chief drover of a herd of cattle. *Dial. or Collog.*

top'mast (-mæst), *n.* *Naut.* The second mast from the deck, in a square-rigged ship that which is next above the lower mast and below the topgallant mast, in a fore-and-aft rig the upper and smaller mast.

top minnow. Any of certain small viviparous cyprinodont minnows, esp. *Gambusia affinis*, abundant in sluggish streams and ditches in the southern United States.

top'most (-mɒst), *a.* Highest; uppermost; as, the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

topo- Combining form from Greek *τόπος*, *place*.

top'o-al'gi-a (tɒp'ɔl'gi-ə), *n.* [*NL.*: *topo* + *-algia*.] *Med.* Local pain without apparent cause, as in neurasthenia.

top'og'ra-pher (tɒp'ɔgrə'fɛr), *n.* [*Cf. F. topographe*, *Gr. τοπογράφος*.] One who is skilled in, or who practices, topography; one who describes a particular place or tract.

top'o-graph'ic (tɒp'ɔgrə'fɪk), *a.* [*Cf. F. topographique*.] **top'o-graph'ic-al** (-ɪkəl) *adj.* Of or pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place. — **top'o-graph'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* *topographic adolescence* or *youth*, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district soon after the beginning of erosion by streams, when main branches have well-developed, narrow valleys, but the interstream areas are little modified. — **topographic anatomy**. See *ANATOMY*. — **topographic infancy**, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district freshly exposed to the action of surface waters, the original hollows being still occupied by lakes and the plains imperfectly dissected by narrow stream gorges. — *t. map*, a map intermediate between a general map and a plan, on a scale large enough to show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc. — *t. maturity*, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district with slopes harmoniously adjusted so that erosion is equable throughout. See *RIVER*, 1. — *t. old age*, *Phys. Geog.*, the condition of a district reduced by erosion nearly to base level. See *RIVER*, 1. — *t. reconnaissance*, a preliminary or partial topographic survey. — *t. relief*, the configuration of a land surface. — *t. survey*, a survey such as is necessary to make a topographic map. — *t. youth*, *Phys. Geog.*, topographic adolescence.

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top'og'ra-phy (-fi), *n.* [*F. topographie*, *Gr. τοπογραφία*; *τόπος* place + *-γραφειν* to write.] 1. The description of a particular place, as a city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; esp., the exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region. *Topog-*

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raphy is distinguished from *chorography*, the description of a region or a district, and from *geography*, the description of the earth or of countries.

2. *Geog.* The configuration of a surface, including its relief, the position of its streams, lakes, roads, cities, etc.

3. Topographic surveying.

top'o'gy (tɒp'ɔdʒɪ), *n.* [*topo* + *-logy*.] 1. A mnemonic method based on association of ideas with places. 2. Topographical study.

3. *Math.* A the doctrine of those properties of a figure unaffected by any deformation without tearing or joining; the theory of the invariants of the group or groups of continuous deformation; analysis situs. *b* The theory of knots. — **top'o-log'ic-al** (tɒp'ɔlɔdʒɪkəl), *a.*

top onion. *Agric.* One of the bulbets often replacing the flowers in the inflorescence of an onion, developing at the top of the flower stalk, and used for propagation.

top'o-my (tɒp'ɔmɪ), *n.* [*topo* + *Gr. μέτρον* to distribute.] The naming or nomenclature of places.

top'o-ny-m (tɒp'ɔnɪm), *n.* A name of a place; more broadly, a name, as in the binomial name of a plant, based on, or derived from, a place name, or based on the location of the thing named.

top'on'y-my (tɒp'ɔnɪmɪ), *n.* A system of toponyms; the use of toponyms. — **top'on'y-mal** (tɒp'ɔnɪmɪəl), **top'o-ny-m'ic** (tɒp'ɔnɪmɪk), **top'o-ny-m'ic-al** (-ɪkəl), *a.*

top'o-ny-m

topstone (tɒp'stɒn), n. A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

Topsey (tɒp'si), n. A young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who illustrates the ignorance, low moral development, and wild humor of the African character, as well as its capacity for education.

topsy-turvy (tɒp'sɪ-tʊr'vɪ), adv. [Earlier *topsy-turvy*; prob. for *top so lery*; that is, the top as turvy, as it were turvy; where *turvy* probably means, overturned; cf. ME. *terven* to roll, AS. *ofstjan* to stone, *torjian* to throw, to stone, *tearfjan* to wallow, to roll, and Icel. *tyrfa* to peit.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside down; as, to fall *topsy-turvy*; hence, in confusion.

topsy-turvy, a. Being upside down; upset; hence, confused; greatly disordered. — n. A topsy-turvy condition.

top-timber, n. *Shipbuilding*. Any of the highest timbers on the side of a vessel, being above the futtocks.

top-work, v. t. — *WORKED* (-wɜ:k't) / — *WORKING*. Hort. To work or graft the tops of, as orchard trees.

toque (tɒk), n. [F.] 1. A kind of round hat or cap worn in the 16th century by men and women. Called also *toque*. 2. A woman's small round hat with no projecting brim. 3. The bonnet monkey or any monkey having a similarly tufted head; esp., *Macaca pileata* of Ceylon.

-tor. A noun ending, where *-or* agent follows a stem ending in *-l*. See *-or*, 2.

to'ra (tɔ'rɑ), n., pl. — *ROTĪ* (-rɔ'th). [Heb. *tōrah*.] *Jewish Lit.* a Law; precept. b Divine instruction; revelation. *Tora*, before the general revelation, the use of the revelations of God's will made through the prophets. c. *K. Chesne* c [cap.] The Pentateuch, or "Law of Moses." The Hebrew Bible is divided into three parts: (1) The *Torah*, "Law," or Pentateuch. (2) The *Prophets*. (3) The *Kethubim*, or the "Writings," generally termed *Hagiographa*.

to'ran (tɔ'rən), **to'ra-na** (-rɑ-nɑ), n. [Skr. *tōraṇa* an arch, a gate.] *Indian Arch*. A gateway, commonly of wood, but sometimes of stone, consisting of two upright pillars carrying one to three transverse lintels. It is often minutely carved with symbolic sculpture, and serves as a monumental approach to a Buddhist temple. Cf. *PAI-LOU*, *TORR*.

torbernite (tɔ'r'bɛr'nɪt), n. [After *Torbern* Bergman, Swedish chemist.] *Mn*. A tetragonal mineral of micaceous structure, occurring in green tabular crystals or foliated form. It is a hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, $Cu(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$. H. 2-2.5. Sp. gr., 3.4-3.6.

torch (tɔ:tʃ), n. [ME. *torche*, F. *torche* a torch, rag, wisp, pad; fr. (assumed) LL. *torca*, for L. *torqua*, var. of *torques*, *torquis*, a twisted necklace or collar, a wreath, because twisted like a rope; akin to L. *torquere* to twist. Cf. *TORQUE*; see *TORTURE*.] 1. A light or luminary formed of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, twisted together with tallow, etc., and generally carried in the hand; a flambeau; — often used figuratively. 2. The torch of diadem with which *Shelley*. 3. A lamp attached to a pole; esp., a tin lamp without a chimney, — often used in night processions, etc. 4. Mech. Any of various devices for emitting a hot flame, as for vaporizing oil to start an oil engine, burning off old paint, melting solder, or the like. See *BLOWTORCH*, *ILLUSTR.*

torch, v. t. To torch.

torch dance. A dance in which some of the participants carry torches, as in Prussian royal wedding fêtes.

torchlight (tɔ:tʃ'lɪt), n. The light of a torch or of torches; — often attributive; as, a *torchlight* procession.

torch lily. Any plant of the genus *Kriophila*.

torchon board (tɔ:tʃɔ'n bɔ:rd), n. [Fr. *torchon*.] Pasteboard made of torchon paper, used for water-color drawings.

torchon lace. [Fr. *torchon* a kind of coarse napkin.] A strong linen lace worked upon a pillow with coarse threads in simple geometrical patterns; also, a similar lace of linen or cotton, made by machinery.

torchon paper. [Fr. *papier torchon*.] Paper with a rough surface; esp., handmade paper of great hardness for the use of painters in water colors.

torch race. A race by men carrying torches; esp., *Gr. Antia*, a lampadodromy.

torch thistle. Any of several columnar cacti of the genus *Cylindropuntia*. Their stems are used for torches by the Indians.

torchwood (tɔ:tʃ'wɔ:ðd), n. a. Any rutaceous tree of the genus *Amyris*, esp. *A. balsamifera*; also, its inflammable resinous wood. b. The rubiceous shrub *Cormigonus marianensis*, or its resinous wood. *Guam*.

tores (tɔ:z), n. [Cf. F. *toze*. See *TORUS*.] 1. Arch.—*TORUS*. 2. *Geom.* a. The surface described by a conic section, esp. a circle, rotating about a straight line in its own plane. b. The solid of revolution inclosed by such a surface; — sometimes called *anchor ring*, or simply *ring*.

top'swarm, n. The first swarm of bees from a hive. *Scott. & Dial.*

top'sy, adv. Topsy-turvy. *Obs.*

top'sy-tur'vly (tɒp'sɪ-tʊr'vɪ), v. t. To make topsy-turvy. *Rare*. — *top'sy-tur'vly* (-vɪ), n. [Fr. *top'sy-tur'vly*.] A topsy-turvy. See *LY*.

top'sy-tur'vly-ness, n. See *NESS*.

top'sy-tur'vly-dom (-dɒm), n. See *-DOM*. [See *-ISM*.]

top'sy-tur'vly-ism (-ɪz'm), n. *Top-tackle*. A tackle for hoisting and lowering the top-mast.

top'tail, v. t. To dive so as to turn the tail up, as a whale.

top tool. A tool used on top in conjunction with a bottom tool, to pull, p. i. [See *TO*.] To pull in pieces or asunder. *Obs.*

top-punge, v. t. [Cf. *PUNGE*.] To prick. *Obs.*

top-punish, v. t. See *TO*. *Obs.*

top-yeast. Yeast producing top fermentation. *Obs.*

to-quake, v. t. *to-quake*, v. t. See *TO*.

to-quake, adv. [to prep. + ME. *cweme* pleasure, AS. *gecweome* pleasing.] Agreeably. *Obs.*

to-que (tɔ'kɛ), n. [F.] See *TOQUE*, 1.

to-que, n. [to-que, n. + *WHILES*.] *tor* (tɔ:r), n. [AS. *torr*, fr. L. *torris*. Cf. *TOWER*.] a. A tower; turret. *Obs.* b. A high, pointed hill; a rocky pinnacle. *Obs.* c. *tor*, a. [AS. *tor* in comp., cf. *to-*.] *Obs.* a. Difficult; hard. b. Tedious; irksome; c. Tough. d. Strong; sturdy. e. Replete. *to'ra* (tɔ'rɑ), n. [Abyssinian

to're-a-dor' (tɔ'rɑ-ɑ-dɔ:r'; tɔ'rɛ-ɑ-dɔ:r'), n. [Sp., fr. *torrear* to fight bulls, fr. L. *taurus* a bull.] A bullfighter; esp., a mounted bullfighter. Cf. *TORERO*.

to're-ni-a (tɔ'rɛ-nɪ-ɑ), n. [NL., after *Olaf Toren*, ship's chaplain.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical Asiatic and African scrophulariaceous herbs having simple opposite leaves and tubular 2-lipped showy flowers with four perfect stamens. *T. fournieri*, with blue-and-yellow flowers, is popular in cultivation. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

to'reu-ma-top'ra-phy (tɔ'rɛ-mɑ-tɔ:p'ɑ-fɪ), n. [Gr. *tórepma*, *τορεμα*, toraic work + *graphy*.] The description of toraic work or methods.

to'reu-ma-tol'o-gy (-tɔ'rɛ-tɔ:l'ɔ:dʒi), n. [Gr. *tórepma* embossed work + *logos*.] The study or the art of toraics.

to'reu'tic (tɔ'rɛ-tɔ:tɪk), a. [Gr. *τορεύνω*, fr. *τορεύνω* to bore through, work in relief.] *Sculpt.* Pert. to or designating work wrought in metal by embossing, chasing, etc., or less commonly, similar work in other materials especially when comparatively minute and highly finished; — not applied to the sculpturing of statuary.

to'reu'tics (-tɪks), n. Art of making toraic work.

tor'lo (tɔ'rɔ:l'ɔ), a. Pert. to, or shaped like, a tore, or segment.

toric lens, a spectacle lens having for one of its surfaces a segment of an equilateral zone of a tore.

tor'ri (tɔ'rɪ), n. *sing.* & *pl.* [Jap.] *Jap. Arch.* A gateway, or gateways, of light skeletolike post-and-lintel construction designed with delicately curved lines, commonly built at the approach to a sacred place. Cf. *PAI-LOU*.

torment (tɔ'r'mɛnt), n. [ME. *torment*, OF. *tourment*, OF. *tourment*, *torment*, F. *tourment*, fr. L. *tormentum* an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, a rack, torture, fr. *torquere* to turn, to twist, hurl. See *TORTURE*.] 1. A military engine for casting stones. *Obs.* 2. A torturing device; also, the infliction of torture, or the torture inflicted. 3. That which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like, either physical or mental. Taken with divers diseases and *torments*. *Matt. iv. 24*. 4. Anguish of body or mind; torture; distress. 5. One who is tormented. *Rare*. *Cowper*. 6. A tormenting storm; a tempest. *Obs.*

torment' (tɔ'r'mɛnt'), v. t. *TOR-MENTED*; *TOR-MENTING*. [OF. *to'trumenter*, F. *tourmentier*.] 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish, of body or mind; to torture. "Art thou come hither to torment us before our time?" *Matt. viii. 29*. 2. To pain; to distress; afflict. Sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. *Matt. viii. 6*. 3. To put into great agitation. "[Angels], soaring on main wing, tormented all the air." *Millon*. 4. To twist; distort; as, to torment lines into a design. *Rare*. 5. To tease; harass; as, to torment one with queries. *Collog. Syn.* — *TORMENT*, *TORTURE*. To torment is to inflict extreme pain or suffering; in present usage the verb often signifies little more than to vex or harass greatly, a weakening of meaning in which the noun is not so fully shared; moreover, both verb and noun still implies the infliction of exquisite pain, whether bodily or mental; as, a horse tormented by flies; tormented with doubts and fears; "In hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments" (*Luke xvi. 23*); "every little living nerve . . . round the tortured lips and brow" (*Shelley*); "a scream of agony, by torture lengthened out" (*Coleridge*). See *HARASS*.

torment-til (tɔ'r'mɛnt-ɪl), n. [F. *tormentille*; cf. Pr., It., & LL. *tormentilla*, Sp. *tormentilla*; all fr. L. *tormentum* pain. So called because it is said to allay pain. See *TORMENT*.] A yellow-flowered roseaceous herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), the root of which is powerfully astringent, and is used sometimes in medicine and in tanning and dyeing.

torment'ing, p. a. Causing torment; as, a tormenting dream. — *torment'ing-ly*, adv. — *torment'ing-ness*, n.

tor-men'tor (tɔ'r-mɛn'tɔ:r), n. Also *TORMENTOR*. [OF. *tormentor*.] 1. One that torments; formerly, an executioner. 2. Agric. An implement for reducing a stiff soil, resembling a harrow, but running on wheels. 3. A long iron meat fork, used by sea cooks. 4. A toy, usually of wood, which, when drawn down the back of a person, makes a sound like the tearing of cloth. 5. Theaters. A fixed wing or curtain on each side of the stage directly behind the proscenium arch and often projecting slightly beyond it toward the stage.

tormentor wing. A piece of scenery on each side of the

stage, extending to, and hiding from the audience, the front end of the side wall or the projecting edge of the front side wing of a stage setting when the latter comes entirely within the opening of the proscenium arch.

tor-men'tum (tɔ'r-mɛn'təm), n.; *L. pl.* -*ta* (-tɑ). [L. See *TORMENT*.] 1. *Antiq.* Any war machine for throwing projectiles. 2. *Obs.* or *R.* a Torment; pain. 3. *Med.* Any of various obstructive intestinal disorders, esp. intussusception. 4. Something which whirls around; a whirligig. *Rare*.

tor-mi-na (tɔ'r-mɪ-nɑ), n. *pl.* [L.] *Med.* Acute, colicky pains; gripes. — *tor-mi-nal* (-nəl), *tor-mi-nous* (-nəs), a.

tor-na'do (tɔ'r-nɑ'dɔ), n.; *pl.* -*dos* (-dɔz). [Sp. *tronada* a thunderstorm, fr. *tronar* to thunder, L. *tonare*. See *TRUNDER*, n.] 1. A thunderstorm; or, loosely, any violent windstorm. *Now Rare*. 2. Hence [under the influence of the supposed derivation from L. *tonare*, to turn]: *Meteor.* a. The arched squall off the west coast of Africa in which the violent wind revolves beneath a broad arch of threatening clouds, analogous to the gust that precedes any severe thunderstorm. b. A funnel-shaped cloud, like a waterspout, sand column, or dust whirl, with very violent and destructive eddies and whirls of wind, progressing in a narrow path for many miles over the land. It occurs in all parts of the Mississippi watershed. The wind is too violent to be measured, and the barometric pressure falls so rapidly that wooden structures are often lifted and burst open by the air confined within them.

tor-na'ri-a (tɔ'r-nɑ'rɪ-ɑ), n.; *L. pl.* -*riæ* (-ɛ). [NL., fr. L. *tonare* to turn.] *Zool.* The peculiar free-swimming larva of *Balanoglossus* and most other Enteropneusta, somewhat like an echinoderm larva. — *tor-na'ri-an* (-ən), a.

tor'rol'd (tɔ'rɔ:l'd), n. Of or pert. to a tore or toroid.

Tor'o-saur'us (tɔ'rɔ'sɔ:r'ʊs), n. [NL.; L. *torus* a round place, protuberance + E. *-saurus*.] *Paleont.* A genus of dinosaurs of the group *Ceratopsia* of the Laramie formation.

tor'rose (tɔ'rɔ:s), n. [Fr. *torose*, cf. *-ose*.] a. [L. *torosus* full of muscle, brawny, fleshy. See *TORUS*.] a Bulging, as with muscles; muscular. b. Having the surface covered with rounded prominences; knobbed; esp., *Bot.*, cylindrical with alternate swellings and contractions.

tor-ro's'ity (tɔ'rɔ:s'ɪ-tɪ), n. Quality or state of being torose.

tor-pe'do (tɔ'r-pɛ'dɔ), n.; *pl.* -*dos* (-dɔz). [L. *torpedo*, -inis, stiffness, numbness, torpid (the fish), fr. *torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid. See *TORPID*.] 1. An electric ray (fish); a crampfish or numbfish (see *ELECTRIC RAY*). 2. [cap.] *Zool.* a Commonly, but incorrectly, the typical genus of electric rays (a syn. of *Narcobatus*). b. The genus containing the electric catfishes. (*Malapterurus* is a syn.) 3. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. *Specif.*: a. A metal case containing explosives, anchored in a channel, under water or at the surface, or set adrift and so arranged that it will be exploded on contact by a vessel, or electrically by an operator on shore; — now generally called *submarine mine*. b. A case containing high explosives carried on a long spar projecting from a war vessel or launch and exploded by contact or electrically; — called *specif. spar torpedo*. It is now rarely used. c. A dirigible, self-propelling, cigar-shaped, submarine vessel carrying an explosive charge, and projected from a vessel, often designed for that purpose, against a vessel at a distance. The motive power



Torpedo, S. c. Section of Whitehead Torpedo. 1 War Nose; 2 War Head, containing wet gun cotton, and Primer Case p, with dry gun cotton; 3 Compressed-air Flask; 4 Immersion Chamber; 5 Engine Room; 6 After Body, containing o. Obyr Gear, and B. Motor Gear; 7 Tail, with Rudders (r, r), Vertical Vanes (v, v), and Propellers (p, p).

is usually supplied by compressed air, and devices for keeping the torpedo on its course and at a given depth are provided in one of its chambers. In some early forms motive power and direction were transmitted over a wire unreeled from the torpedo. Modern torpedoes are generally 14 to 18 inches in diameter, 18 to 20 feet long, having a range of 2,000 to 3,000 yards and a speed of 26 to 35 knots. 4. Any inclosed charge of explosive; as a *Mil.* A shell or cartridge, buried in earth, to be exploded when trod upon or fired electrically from a distance. The usages of

tor-men, *sing.* of *TORMINA*. *R.* [See *TORMENT*.] A torment. *Obs.* & *R.*

tor-men'ta, *L. pl.* of *TORMENTUM*.

tor-men-ta'tious (tɔ'r-mɛn-tɑ'tɪʊs), a. Full of or causing torment. *Obs.*

tor-men-ta-tive (tɔ'r-mɛn-tɑ'tɪv), a. Pert. to torment. *Rare*.

tor-men'ter, n. Var. of *TORMENTOR*.

tor-men'ter-ful, a. Full of or causing torment.

tor-men'til-la (tɔ'r-mɛn-tɪ-lɑ), n. [NL. See *TORMENTILLA* (a cap.)] *Bot. Syn.* of *POTENTILLA*. 5. *Tormentil*. [Torment. *Obs.*]

torment'ise, n. [See *TORMENT*.] Tormenting.

tor-men'tor (tɔ'r-mɛn'tɔ:r), n. A woman who torments.

tor-men'try, n. [OF. *tormenterie*] Torment; torture. *Obs.*

tor-mes, *L. & Lat.* 'To de (thā) [thā] 'yo dā (tɔ'r-mɛs; 185). [Sp.] A servant boy and rogue, hero of a Spanish novel of the same name, perch. by Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (1569-75), the first of picaresque novels.

tor-mey-nose' (tɔ'r-mɛɪ-nɔ:s), n. *Obs.*

tor-mit, *Dial. Eng.* of *TURMIT*.

tor-mo-dont (tɔ'r-mɔ-dɒnt), a. [Gr. *tópos* socket + *odont*.] *Zool.* Having, or designating, teeth set in sockets. *Rare*.

tor-n (tɔ:n), n. *pl.* of *TORN*.

tor-n, *Obs.* or *dial. Eng.* of *TORN*.

tor-n, n. [Cf. L. *torrens* a turner's wheel, E. *TURN*.] A spinning wheel, as a *herge*. *Obs.*

tor-nade, n. A tornado. *Obs.*

tor-nad'ic (tɔ'r-nɑ'dɪk), a. Per-

civilized warfare permit such devices to be used only in strengthening fortifications or in checking immediate pursuit or in similar exceptional emergencies. **B Railroad-rail.** A kind of detonating cartridge or shell placed on a rail, and exploded when crushed under the locomotive wheels, — used as an alarm or fog signal. **C** An explosive cartridge or shell lowered or dropped into a bored oil well, and there exploded, to clear the well of obstructions or to open communication with a source of supply of oil. **D** A kind of firework in the form of a small ball, or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

tor-pe-do (tôr-pê-dô), *v. t.*; **TOR-PE-DOED** (-dôd); **TOR-PE-DO-ING** (-dô-ing). To destroy by, or subject to the action of, a torpedo; to attack with a torpedo or torpedoes.

torpedo boat. A vessel designed for firing torpedoes; specifically, a small, very fast, thinly plated vessel with one or more torpedo tubes, carrying heavy guns, and relying on speed and inconspicuousness to get within torpedo range. See **NAVY, 2**; see also under **SUBMARINE, n.**

tor-pe-do-boat/destroyer. A larger, swifter, and more powerfully armed type of torpedo boat, originally intended principally for the destruction of torpedo boats, but later used also as a more formidable torpedo boat. See **NAVY, 2**.

torpedo director. *Nav.* An instrument consisting of a sector and sliding arms, both graduated, which, when the speeds of a vessel and of a torpedo are known, can be adjusted so that the torpedo will strike the vessel if discharged at the moment the vessel is sighted along an arm.

tor-pe-do-ist, n. *Nav.* One skilled in the theory or use of torpedoes; also, one who favors the use of torpedoes.

torpedo net or netting. *Nav.* A netting made of steel links stretched by booms around a vessel and extending beneath the surface of the water, as a protection against torpedoes. It is not used in the United States navy.

torpedo planter. *Mil.* A light-draft seagoing tug specially designed and equipped for laying and raising submarine mines, in use by the United States army.

torpedo ram. *Nav.* A ram having a torpedo tube in her bow, and intended to torpedo an enemy's vessel at the time of ramming. The type has been abandoned.

torpedo shell. *Ordnance.* A shell longer than a deck-piercing shell with thinner walls and a larger cavity for the bursting charge, which consists of about 130 pounds of high explosive. It has no soft cap, and is intended to effect its damage by the powerful explosion which follows on slight resistance. It is used chiefly in 12-inch mortars.

torpedo station. A headquarters for torpedo vessels and their supplies, usually having facilities for repairs and for instruction and experiments. The principal torpedo station of the United States is at Newport, R. I.

torpedo stern. A broad stern without overhang, flattened on the bottom, used in some torpedo and fast power boats. It prevents settling in the water at high speed.

torpedo tube. *Nav.* A tube fixed below or near the water line through which a torpedo is fired, usually by a small charge of gunpowder. On torpedo vessels the tubes are on deck and usually in broadside, on larger vessels usually submerged in broadside and fitted with a movable shield which is pushed out from the vessel's side to protect the torpedo until clear, but formerly sometimes in the bow. In submarine torpedo boats they are in the bow.

torpid (tôr'pîd), *a.* [*L. torpidus, fr. torpere* to be stiff, numb, or torpid; perh. akin to *E. starve*.] 1. Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling, as a hibernating animal; dormant; numb; benumbed; sluggish in function; as, a *torpid* frog; a *torpid* liver; a *torpid* limb. 2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; apathetic; as, his desire to excel became *torpid*.

Syn. — See **INERT**.

torpid, n. *a. Oxford Univ.* A clinker-built, eight-oared racing boat in which the Lent races are rowed; also, a member of the crew of such a boat, likely to be a tyro. **b pl.** The races rowed in such boats.

tor-pid-ty (tôr-pîd'î-tî), *n.* State of being torpid; sluggishness; torpidness.

tor'por (tôr'pôr), *n.* [*L. fr. torpere* to be torpid.] 1. Loss of motion, or of the power of motion; a state of inactivity with partial or total insensibility; numbness; dormancy; sluggishness of function. 2. Dullness; sluggishness; inactivity; apathy; as, a *torpor* of the mental faculties.

Syn. — See **LETTER, n.**

tor'por-ific (tôr'pôr'î-fîk), *a.* [*L. torpor torpor + E. fic*.] Producing, or tending to produce, torpor.

tor'quate (tôr'kwât), *a.* [*L. torquatus* wearing a collar.] Collared; having a torque, or ring, around the neck.

tor'quat-ed (tôr'kwât'êd), *a.* [*L. torquatus*.] Having or wearing a torque, or neck chain; also, torquate.

torque (tôr'k), *n.* [*L. torques* a twisted neck chain, akin to *torquere* to twist. Cf. **TORCH**.] 1. A collar or neck chain, usually twisted, esp. one such as was worn by ancient barbaric nations, as the Gauls, Germans, and Britons. 2. [*L. torquere* to twist.] **a Mech.** That which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion; a couple (of forces); specif., the product of a tangential force multiplied by the radius of the part it rotates; the moment of a tangential effort. **b Optics.** The twisting or rotatory effect of certain crystals and liquids upon the plane of polarization of light traversing them.

tor'ques (tôr'kwêz), *n.* [*L.*, a necklace. See **TORQUE, 1**.] **Zool.** A cervical ring consisting of hair, feathers, or mod-

torpedo battery. *Fort.* A land battery in coast-defense works for discharging torpedoes.

tor-pe-do-boat/catch'er. *Nav.* An early form of torpedo-boat destroyer intended more to catch torpedo boats than to operate against larger war vessels.

tor-pe-do-boat/destroyer. *Nav.* A torpedo-boat destroyer.

torpedo boat/catcher. *Nav.* A torpedo-boat destroyer.

torpedo catcher. A torpedo-boat destroyer.

torpedo cruiser. A cruiser fitted with torpedoes and tubes.

torpedo mine. A submarine mine. See **MINE, n., 5b**.

torpedo spar. *Nav.* A torpedo boom.

torpidness, n. Whirl; instability. Cf. **TORPLE, Obs.**

tor'pent (tôr'pênt), *a.* [*L. torpens, p. pr. of torpere* to be numb.] Incapable or void of motion; inactive; torpid. **Obs.**

tor'pé-cent (tôr'pê-sênt), *a.* [*L. torpescens, p. pr. of torpescere* to grow stiff, numb, or tor-

pid] integument distinguished from the adjacent surface by color or structure; a collar.

tor-re-fac-tion (tôr'rê-fâk'shûn), *n.* [*L. torrefacere, torrefacere, to torrefy*; cf. *F. torrefaction*.] Act or process of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.

tor-re-ty (tôr'rê-tî), *v. t.*; **TOR-RE-TIED** (-tîd); **TOR-RE-TY-ING** (-tî-ing). Also **torrify**. [*L. torrefere* to parch + *E. -fy*: cf. *F. torréfier, L. torrefacere*.] To subject to heat; to dry or roast by a fire; to parch; scorch. **Specif.:** **a Metal.** To subject to scorching heat, so as to drive off volatile ingredients; to roast, as ores. **b Pharm.** To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they are friable, or are reduced to the state desired.

Torrens sys-tem (tôr'rêns), *n.* A system of registration of titles to land (as distinct from registration of deeds) introduced into South Australia by the Real Property (or Torrens) Act (Act 15 of 1858), drafted by Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814-84). Its essential feature is the guaranty by the government of properly registered titles. The system has been generally adopted in Australasia and British Columbia, and in its original or a modified form in some other countries, including some States of the United States. Hence, **Torrens title, etc.**

tor-rent (tôr'rênt), *n.* [*L. torrens, -entis, fr. torrens* burning, roaring, boiling, p. pr. of *torrere* to dry by heat, to burn; cf. *F. torrent*. See **TORRID, 1**.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a stream, often suddenly raised, running rapidly, as down a steep incline.

2. Fig.: A violent, rapid flow; a strong current; a flood; as, a *torrent* of vices; a *torrent* of eloquence.

tor-rent, a. [*See TORRENT, n.*] Rolling or rushing in a rapid stream. "*Waves of torrent fire.*" *Milton.*

torren't bow (tôr'rênt' bô), *n.* A fragmentary bow of the nature of a rainbow, formed over a torrent.

torrent duck. Any of several ducks allied to the mergansers and constituting the genus *Merganetta*. They inhabit rushing streams of the Andes from Colombia to Chile.

tor-rent'ial (tôr'rênt'shâ), *a.* 1. Pert. to, or having the character of, a torrent; as, *torrential* rains; also, caused by, or resulting from, action of rapid streams; as, *torrential* gravel. 2. Suggestive of a torrent, as rapid impassioned speech; vigorous and rushing; outpouring; overwhelming; as, *torrential* anger; a *torrential* attack.

Torri-cel-li-an (tôr'rî-sêl'î-an; -chêl'î-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician, who, in 1643, devised the experiment by which the *Torricellian vacuum* is produced and the effect of atmospheric pressure demonstrated. See **BAROMETER**.

Torricellian tube, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, and of such length that when filled with a liquid, as mercury, and immersed at the open end in a vessel of the same liquid, allowing the inclosed liquid to descend till it is counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the barometer, a vacuum (the *Torricellian vacuum*) will be produced at the upper end. See **BAROMETER**.

Torri-cel-li's law (tôr'rî-sêl'î-lôz), *Physics.* The law that the velocity of efflux of a liquid from an orifice is equal to that of a body falling freely through a distance equal to the head of the liquid.

tor'rid (tôr'rîd), *a.* [*L. torridus, fr. torrere* to parch, to burn, akin to *E. thirst*: cf. *F. torride*. See **THIRST, 1**.] Parched; dried with, or exposed to, heat, esp. of the sun; arid and hot; as, a *torrid* plain or desert.

2. So hot as to scorch, parch, or the like; burning; parching; as, a *torrid* climate. "*Torrid heat.*" *Milton.*

torrid zone, *Geog.*, that space or broad belt of the earth, included between the tropics, over which the sun is vertical at some period of the year.

tor-sade' (tôr-sâd'), *n.* [*F.*] A twisted cord; also, a molded or worked ornament of similar form.

tor-sion (tôr'si-ôn), *n.* [*OF. torsion, torsion, bunch, bundle, prop. something twisted. Cf. torch.*] 1. *Her.* A wreath as used for the support of a crest, composed of twisted strands and showing six turns tintured alternately with the principal metal and the principal color of the blazon. 2. [*F. tors, torse, twisted.*] *Geom.* A developable.

tor'sel (tôr'sêl), *n.* [*Orig. uncert.*; cf. *OF. torsel, tousel, a bundle.*] A piece of stone, iron, or wood to support the end of a beam or joist and distribute the weight.

tor'si-bil-ty (tôr'sî-bîl'î-tî), *n.* *Mech.* Resistance to torsion; hence, tendency, as of a twisted rope, to untwist.

tor'sion (tôr'si-ôn), *n.* [*F., fr. LL. torsio, fr. L. torquere, to turn, to twist.*] 1. Act of turning or twisting, or state of being twisted; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or turned in the opposite direction. 2. *Mech.* That force with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of rest after it has been twisted. 3. *Math.* The limit of the ratio of the infinitesimal angle between two planes osculating a twisted curve at two neighboring points to the infinitesimal arc of the curve between the points; — sometimes called *second curvature*. 4. A gripping or wrenching pain; termina. **Obs.**

tor'sion-al (tôr'si-ôn'âl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or resulting from, torsion. — **tor'sion-al-ly, adv.**

tor'sion balance. 1. An instrument used to measure minute forces, as electrostatic or magnetic attraction and

repulsion, by the torsion of a wire or filament, the angle of torsion being proportional to the amount of force exerted.

2. A variety of the spring balance.

tor'sion electrometer. *Elec.* A torsion balance used for measuring electric attraction or repulsion.

tor'sion galvanometer. *Elec.* A galvanometer in which current is measured by torsion.

tor'sion head. That part of a torsion balance from which the wire or filament is suspended.

tor'sion indicator. An autographic torsion meter.

tor'sion meter. *Mech.* An instrument for determining the torque on a shaft, and hence the horse power of an engine, esp. of a marine engine of high power, by measuring the amount of twist of a given length of the shaft. Cf. also *torsimeter, torsionmeter, torsionmeter*. Cf. **PANDYNAMOMETER**.

tor'sion scale. A weighing scale in which the fulcrum of the levers or beams are wires or strips actuated by torsion.

tor'sk (tôr'sk), *n.* [*Dan.*] A kind of *leip*. *Dorsky* a codfish, *G. dorsch.* **a** See **CUSK, a**. **b** The codfish.

tor'so (tôr'sô), *n.*; *pl. E. torsos* (-sôz), *It.* **TORSI** (-sê), [*It. torso, prob. fr. L. thyrus* a stalk, stem, thyrus, *Gr. thyrus*, akin to *OHG. torso, torso*, a stalk, stem, *G. dorsche* a cabbage stalk. Cf. **THYRSUS**, *truss.*] 1. The trunk of a human body; hence, *Sculpture*, the trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs; as, the *torso* of Hercules; also, sometimes, the trunk of a complete statue. 2. Hence, something incomplete or fragmentary; as, his "*History of Rome*" remains a *torso*.

tor't (tôr't), *n.* [*F., fr. LL. tortum, fr. L. tortus* twisted, crooked, *p. p. of torquere* to twist, bend. See **TORTURER, 1**.] Wrong inflicted; injury; calamity. **Obs. Spenser.**

2. Law. Any wrongful act (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action will lie; as, a *tort* is independent of a contract. See **WRONG**; cf. **TRIFLASS, DELICT**.

This technical use of the French word *tort* (which at one time was nearly becoming a synonym of wrong in literary English) is not very ancient, and anything like systematic treatment of the subject as a whole is very modern. . . . An offense which is punishable, but for which no one can bring a civil action, is not a *tort*. *Encyc. Brit.*

tor'ta (tôr'tâ), *n.* [*Cf. Sp. torta* a cake.] A flat heap of moist, crushed silver ore, prepared for the patio process.

tor'teau, tor'teaux (tôr'tô), *n.*; *pl. TORTEAUX, TORTEAUX* (-tôz). [*OF. tortel, acc. pl. torteaux, fr. L. tortus* twisted. See **TORT, 1**.] *Her.* A spherical roundel gules.

tor't-éa'sor, n. *Law.* One who commits a tort.

tor'ti-col-lis (tôr'tî-kôl'îs), *n.* [*F. torticolis*; cf. *It. torcicollo*; *L. torquere* to twist, and *collum* the neck.] *Med.* An affection of the neck due to irregular contraction of the muscles and causing twisting of the neck and an unnatural position of the head; wryneck; stiffness.

tor'ti-la (tôr'tî-lâ), *n.* [*Sp.*] A thin flat unleavened cake, as of maize, baked on a heated iron or stone.

tor'tious (tôr'ti-ôsh), *a.* [*From TORT. Cf. TORTUOUS, 1*.] Injurious; wrongful; also deceitful; misleading. **Obs. or R.**

2. Law. Implying or involving tort, or private injury (not a breach of contract) for which the law gives damages.

tortious conveyance. *Law.* See **CONVEYANCE**.

tor'toise (tôr'tôiz; -tîz; 277: see note below), *n.* [*ME. tortue, prob. fr. F. tortue, pl. of tortue; cf. LL. tortuca, Pr. tortuga, tartuga, It. & Pg. tartaruga, Sp. tortuga*; apparently fr. *L. tortus* twisted, crooked, contorted, *p. p. of torquere, to turn, to twist.* Perh. so called in allusion to its crooked feet. See **TORTURER, 1**.] 1. A turtle; a reptile of the group Chelonia; — in prevailing usage restricted to the land and fresh-water turtles, or sometimes to the former only. 2. *Rom. Antig.* = **TERTUO, 1**.

3. The pron. *tôr'tûis* (cf. *FORPSE*) apparently prevails in both American and British good usage, but *tôr'tîs* (see *Ety. mol.*, and cf. **LETTER**) is nearly as common, at least in American use; *tôr'tôiz*, *-toiz*, *-tîz* are also heard.

tortoise beetle. A name of numerous small tortoise-shaped beetles of the family Chrysomelidae. Many of them have a brilliant metallic luster. The larvæ feed upon the leaves of various plants. The golden tortoise beetle (*Coptoclyta bicolor*) is found on the morning-glory vine and allied plants. **B** Any of several Australian tenebrionid beetles of *Helæus* and allied genera, having broad margins to the elytra and prothorax.

tortoise shell. The substance of the horny plates covering the shell of certain turtles, that of commerce being obtained almost exclusively from the hawksbill turtle. It is rich brown mottled with yellow. It can be molded and welded when hot, and is used in inlaying and in making various ornamental articles.

A twisted or spiral shaft or column; as, a *torsio* shaft.

tor'so-clu-sion (tôr'sô-kloo'zhûn; 245), *n.* [*See TORSION, 1*.] A twisted or coiled — **tor-ti-lî-ty** (tôr'tî-lî-tî), *n.* [*See TORSION, 1*.] A pressure combined with torsion.

tor'som-e-ter (tôr'sôm'ê-têr), *n.* = **TORSION METER**.

tor't (*dial. tort*). **Obs.** or *dial.* Eng. var. of **TORTURE**.

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touch'ing (tich'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of TOUCH. Hence: p. a. Affecting; moving; pathetic; as, a touching tale. —touch'ing-ly, adv. —touch'ing-ness, n. Syn. —See AFFECTING.

touch'ing (tich'ing), prep. Concerning; —often with as. Now, as touching things offered unto idols. 1 Cor. viii. 1. touch'-in-goal, n. Rugby Football. Any of the four corners of the field between the goal lines and touch lines. touch'-me-not, n. 1. A The balsam, esp. the garden balsam or European noli-me-tangere. b Squinting cucumber. 2. = NOLI-ME-TANGERE, 1. Obs.

touch needle. Metal. A small bar of gold, either pure, or alloyed with silver in a known proportion, for trying the fineness of a gold or silver article by comparing the streaks made by the article and the bar on a touchstone.

touch paper. [Cf. TOUCHWOOD.] Pyrotechnics. Paper impregnated with saltpeter. It burns steadily without flame.

touch'piece (pēs'), n. A coin, as an angel, or medal given by various English sovereigns, as late as Queen Anne, to persons touched by them for the cure of the king's evil.

touchstone (stōn'), n. 1. Min. A black siliceous stone allied to flint; Lydian stone; basanite; —so called because used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal. 2. Any test or criterion by which to try a thing's qualities. The foregoing doctrine affords us also a touchstone for the trial of spirits. South.

Touch'stone, n. A facetious and remarkably clever professional clown in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

touch'wood (tich'wood'), n. [Perh. for touchwood; ME. tache tinder (of uncertain origin) + wood.] 1. Wood so decayed as to serve for tinder; spunk; punk. 2. Dried fungi used as tinder; amadou.

touch'y (-y), a. [For techy, techy.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; techy; nervously sensitive; easily offended. He was at no time touchy about personal attacks. Saintsbury.

touch'y, a. Art. Composed of dots or short strokes.

tough (tūf), a. 1. TOUGHEN (-ē); TOUGHNESS. [ME. tough, AS. tōh; akin to D. taai, LG. tau, tage, tau, OHG. zāhi, G. zäh, and also to AS. getenge near to, close to, oppressive, OS. bitengi.] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain; as, the ligaments of animals are tough. "Tough roots and stubs." Milton.

2. Able to endure strain, hardship, or severe labor; strong; as, a tough physique; a tough will.

3. Not easily separated, by reason of its viscous qualities; sticky; tenacious; as, tough phlegm; the tar was tough.

4. Stiff; rigid; not flexible; stubborn; as, a tough boy. So tough a frame she could not bend. Dryden.

5. Very hard to influence morally or intellectually; hence, Colloq., vicious; as, a tough character or community.

6. Difficult to endure, overcome, accomplish, or the like; hard; as, a tough storm; a tough job. Colloq.

tough pitch. Metal. The exact state or quality of texture and consistency of well reduced and refined copper. b Copper of the above quality; —called also tough cake.

tough, n. A vicious person; a rowdy. Colloq., U. S.

tough bark' (-bark'), n. Any of various Australian thymelaeaceous shrubs of the genus Pimelea.

tough'en (tūf'n), v. i. & t.; TOUGHENED (-'nd); TOUGHENING. To grow or make tough or tougher.

Tou'na-te'a (tō'nā-tē'ā), n. [NL. Tot. A genus of chiefly tropical American cæspitaneous trees, having racemose flowers, an irregular calyx, and the corolla often reduced to one petal or wanting. They yield hard and durable timber.

tou'pér (tōp-ēr), n. [F. touper, dim. of OF. top, toup, tuft of hair, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. top. See TOP apex; cf. TOUPEE.] 1. A little tuft; a curl or lock of false hair. 2. The top piece of a periwig; hence, a small wig or small patch of false hair.

tour (tūr), n. [F. See TURN, v. t.] 1. A going round; a circuit; hence: a revolution, as of a heavenly body. Obs. b A journey in a circuit; esp., a short journey from place to place, returning to the starting point.

Our expeditions are but tours, and come round again at evening to the old hearth-side from which we set out. Thoreau. c Specific. Now Rare. (1) A turn or drive, as in a park. (2) The road or course taken in such a drive, esp. Rotten Row and the fashionable drive in Hyde Park, London. d A prolonged journey, esp. a circuitous one; a comprehensive excursion; as, the tour of Europe. See GRAND TOUR.

2. Chiefly Mil. Anything done successively, or by regular order; a turn; shift; as, a tour of duty.

3. Rare. A Drift; turn; purport; import. b Manner. Syn. —See JOURNEY.

touch'less, n. See LESS.

touch'line, n. a. Math. A tangent. Obs. b Also touch line. Amer. & Rugby Football. Either of the long sides of the field.

touch'pan (tich'pān'), n. Pan. Touch'pan' (tich'pān'), n. Pan. Touch'pan' (tich'pān'), n. Pan. One of a fanatic Mohammedan tribe on the Senegal River, western Sudan. —Negroids, prob. Fulahs mixed with Wolofs.

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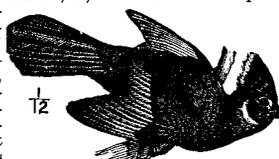
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touch'pans (tich'pāns), n. Plur. touch'pans. One of a fanatic Mohammedan tribe on the Senegal River, western Sudan. —Negroids, prob. Fulahs mixed with Wolofs.

tour (tūr), v. t.; TOURED (tūr'd); TOUR'ING. 1. To turn. Obs. 2. To make a tour; as, to tour through a country.

tour, v. t. To make a tour of; as, to tour France and Spain. tou'ra'co' (tō'rā'kō'), n. [F. imitative of the bird's cry.] Any of certain African birds of Turacus, Musophaqa, and allied genera constituting the family Musophaqidae, somewhat allied to the cuckoos and often called plantain eaters. They are mostly from one to two feet long, and have a long tail, an erectile crest, a short, stout, and often colored bill, and brilliant coloration. The plumage is lax and fluffy and yields a peculiar pigment, turacin.



White-crested Touroaco (Turacus corythocephalus)

tour-bil'ion (tūr-bil'yōn'), n. [F. tourbillon a whirlwind, tourbillon, fr. L. turbo, -inis, a whirl, whirlwind.] Something which whirls round or moves spirally, as a whirlwind; esp., a firework having a spiral flight.

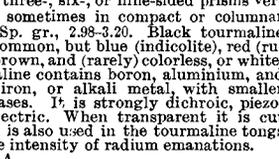
tour-bil'ion (tūr-bil'yōn'), n. [See TOURBILLON.] 1. = TOURBILLON. 2. Horol. A form of rotary carriage to carry the escapement, invented by Breguet to eliminate position errors.

tour'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of TOUR. —touring car, an automobile for touring; specif., an open car with a tonneau and four doors, usually seating five or seven passengers.

tour'ist (tūr'ist), n. One who makes a tour; esp., one who travels from place to place for pleasure or culture.

tour'ma-line (tūr'mā-līn'), n. Also tur'ma-line. [F. tourmaline; of Singhalese orig.; cf. Singhalese tōramalli, a name for the carnelian.] Min. A complex silicate, occurring usually in three-, six-, or nine-sided prisms vertically striated, but sometimes in compact or columnar masses. H., 7-7.5. Sp. gr., 2.98-3.20. Black tourmaline (schor) is the most common, but blue (indicolite), red (rubellite), also green, brown, and (rarely) colorless, or white, also occur. Tourmaline contains boron, aluminum, and either magnesium, iron, or alkali metal, with smaller amounts of other bases. It is strongly dichroic, piezoelectric, and pyroelectric. When transparent it is used for use as a gem. It is also used in the tourmaline tongs and in measuring the intensity of radium emanations.

tourmaline tongs. A simple form of polariscope consisting of two transparent plates of tourmaline cut parallel to the vertical crystal axis, and mounted on a tongs-shaped support, so that the object to be examined can be held between them. It is used by jewelers for distinguishing glass from crystal, etc.



Tourmaline Tongs

tour'na-mēt (tūr'nā-mēt); tūr'; 277). n. [ME. torneement a turning or wheeling round, fr. OF. torneier. See TOURNAY.] 1. A contest or knightly sport in which mounted armored combatants, armed usually with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties, engaged one another to exhibit their skill, prowess, and courage and to win a prize or favor bestowed by the "queen of beauty," or lady of the tournament, chosen for the occasion. Such contests probably existed first in France, whence they spread, and were in greatest favor during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. See JUST, n.

2. The whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at a particular time and place. Before the 16th century these combats had come to be regarded merely as a means of displaying the pomp of royalty and nobility. By 1600 A.D. the tournament had been generally abandoned.

3. A sport or contest in which mounted men tilt with sword or lance at suspended rings. See to ride at the ring, under RING, n.

4. In modern usage, an athletic meeting, comprising contests in a large number of sports, as a military tournament, in which, besides the more usual events, there are many especially adapted to soldiers, as artillery driving, wall scaling, fencing or wrestling on horseback, etc.

5. Any trial of skill in which there are a series of contests and several or many contestants for championship; as, a tennis tournament; a chess tournament.

6. An encounter; battle; shock of battle. Rare. With cruel tournament the squads join. Milton.

Tour'ne-for'ti-a (tūr'nē-fōr'shī-ā; tī-ā), n. [NL, after Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, French botanist.] Bot. A small genus of tropical boraginaceous trees and shrubs, hav-

ing alternate leaves and terminal cymes of small flowers, the fruit being a fleshy or spongy 4-celled drupe. T. gnaphalioides, a shrub with hoary gray foliage, occurs in southern Florida. T. volubilis is the basket vine.

tour'ney (tūr'nē; tūr'nē; 277), n. [OF. tornei, tornoi, F. tournoi, fr. OF. torneier, tornier, tournoier, to tilt, to tourney, fr. tournoier to turn round and round. See TURN, n. & v. t.] A tournament (which see, senses 1, 2 & 3).

tour'ney, v. i.; TOURNEYED (-'nd); TOURNEYING. [ME. tournaier, OF. torneier. See TOURNAY, n.] To perform in a tournament; to tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (tūr'nī-kēt; now rarely tūr'nē). [F., fr. tournoier to turn.] 1. A turnstile. Now Rare. 2. Surg. A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick or the like, now any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

tou'sle (tōz'lē), v. t. [Fr. of touse. Cf. RUSSLE.] 1. To put into disorder; to tumble; dishevel. Colloq. or Dial. 2. To romp or grapple with. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tou'sles-mois' (tōz'lē-mwāz'), n. [F., all the month, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] A kind of starch with very large, oval, flattened grains, often sold as arrowroot, and much used for adulterating cocoa. It is made from rootstocks of Canna edulis.

tout (tūt), n. [Prob. fr. F. tout all.] In the game of solo, a proposal to win all eight tricks.

tout (tūt; 267; Scot. & dial. tūt), v. i.; TOUT'ED; TOUT'ING. [ME. toten to peep, look, AS. tōtan project. Cf. foot to peep.] 1. To look narrowly; spy. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Horse Racing. A to spy out the movements of race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. Cant, Eng. b To act as a tout; to tout, or give a tip on, a race horse. See tout, n., a (2), and tout, v. t., b. Cant, U. S.

3. To canvass for customers; to solicit employment, patronage, or the like, as a guide, hotel runner, etc. Colloq. tout, v. t. Horse Racing. A to spy out information about, as a racing stable or horse. Cant, Eng. b To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better with the expectation of sharing in the latter's winnings. Cant, U. S.

tout, n. One who touts; specif.: a (1) One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. Cant, Eng. (2) One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings; —usually contemptuous. Cant, U. S. b One who solicits custom, as a runner for a hotel, cab, gambling place. Colloq. c A spy for a smuggler, thief, or the like. Colloq.

tout' en s'ap'ble (tōt-ān-sāp'blē). [F.] All together; hence, in costume, the fine arts, etc., the general effect of a work as a whole, without regard to details.

tout'er (tūt'ēr; tūt'ēr), n. Colloq. A one who touts, o. seeks customers, as for a hotel, shop, etc.; a runner; a tout. b Hence, in politics, one who obtrusively seeks votes either for himself or another.

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ing alternate leaves and terminal cymes of small flowers, the fruit being a fleshy or spongy 4-celled drupe. T. gnaphalioides, a shrub with hoary gray foliage, occurs in southern Florida. T. volubilis is the basket vine.

tour'ney (tūr'nē; tūr'nē; 277), n. [OF. tornei, tornoi, F. tournoi, fr. OF. torneier, tornier, tournoier, to tilt, to tourney, fr. tournoier to turn round and round. See TURN, n. & v. t.] A tournament (which see, senses 1, 2 & 3).

tour'ney, v. i.; TOURNEYED (-'nd); TOURNEYING. [ME. tournaier, OF. torneier. See TOURNAY, n.] To perform in a tournament; to tilt; just.

tour'ni-quet (tūr'nī-kēt; now rarely tūr'nē). [F., fr. tournoier to turn.] 1. A turnstile. Now Rare. 2. Surg. A device for arresting bleeding, originally a bandage twisted tight with a stick or the like, now any of various instruments, as a pad pressed down by a screw, or an elastic rubber bandage, for similar purposes.

tou'sle (tōz'lē), v. t. [Fr. of touse. Cf. RUSSLE.] 1. To put into disorder; to tumble; dishevel. Colloq. or Dial. 2. To romp or grapple with. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

tou'sles-mois' (tōz'lē-mwāz'), n. [F., all the month, i. e., every month, the tubers being edible at all seasons.] A kind of starch with very large, oval, flattened grains, often sold as arrowroot, and much used for adulterating cocoa. It is made from rootstocks of Canna edulis.

tout (tūt), n. [Prob. fr. F. tout all.] In the game of solo, a proposal to win all eight tricks.

tout (tūt; 267; Scot. & dial. tūt), v. i.; TOUT'ED; TOUT'ING. [ME. toten to peep, look, AS. tōtan project. Cf. foot to peep.] 1. To look narrowly; spy. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Horse Racing. A to spy out the movements of race horses at their trials, or to get by stealth or other improper means the secrets of the stable, for betting purposes. Cant, Eng. b To act as a tout; to tout, or give a tip on, a race horse. See tout, n., a (2), and tout, v. t., b. Cant, U. S.

3. To canvass for customers; to solicit employment, patronage, or the like, as a guide, hotel runner, etc. Colloq. tout, v. t. Horse Racing. A to spy out information about, as a racing stable or horse. Cant, Eng. b To give a tip on (a race horse) to a better with the expectation of sharing in the latter's winnings. Cant, U. S.

tout, n. One who touts; specif.: a (1) One who secretly watches race horses in training, or gets racing information by improper means, for betting purposes. Cant, Eng. (2) One who gives a tip on a race horse for an expected compensation, esp. in hopes of a share in any winnings; —usually contemptuous. Cant, U. S. b One who solicits custom, as a runner for a hotel, cab, gambling place. Colloq. c A spy for a smuggler, thief, or the like. Colloq.

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tow/age (tō'āj), n. [From tow, v.: cf. F. *touage*.] Act of towing; also, the price paid for towing.

toward (tō'wārd; tōrd; 201, 277) prep. [AS. *tōward*, *tōwards* (tō'wārdz; tōrdz) } *weardas*. See TO-WARD, -WARDS; cf. TOWARD, a.] In the direction of;—indicating:

- 1. Direction in space; as, galloping toward town. He set his face toward the wilderness. *Nun.* xxiv. 1.
- 2. Direction of anything viewed as the destination or object of action, thought, feeling, or tendency; as, retrograding toward barbarism. His eye shall be evil toward his brother. *Deut.* xxviii. 54. The first alarm. . . towards any trouble. *Clarendon*.

3. Direction as thought of in the near approach of time; approaching to; close upon; as, toward four o'clock. I am toward nine years older since I left you. *Swift*.

toward formerly was often divided, and had its object placed between its elements, as in *toward*, etc.

toward (tō'wārd; tōrd; 201), a. [AS. *tōward* impending, future. See TO-WARD; cf. TOWARD, prep.] 1. Approaching; at hand;—now only in the sense of imminent in time, and in a predicate or postpositive construction. "His toward peril." *Spenser*.

2. Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not forward; apt; docile; tractable; as, a toward youth. Why, that is spoken like a toward prince. *Shak.*

3. Compliant or accommodating; favorable. *Obs.* **towardly**, a. [Cf. AS. *tōwardlic* future.] 1. Advanced in development; forward. *Now Rare or Dial.*

2. Compliant; tractable; docile; gentle; kindly. She was very towardly and lenient. *Stevenson*.

towards (tō'wārdz; tōrdz; 201), a. Impending; toward (sense 1).—used postpositively or as predicate adj. *Obs.* We have trifled foolishly banquet towards. *Shak.*

tow/boat (tō'wōt), n. 1. A vessel, usually a steam vessel, used for towing other vessels; a tug. 2. A vessel designed to be towed, as a canal boat. *Rare.*

tow/ol (tō'wōl), n. [ME. *touaille*, *towail*, F. *touaille*, LL. *taocula*; of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. *duachila*, *duachilla*, G. *zuehle*, fr. OHG. *duahan* to wash; akin to D. *duaal* a towel, AS. *þwāla* a washing, *þwālan* to wash, OS. *duahan*, Icel. *þvā*, Sw. *tvål*, Dan. *tø*, Goth. *þwahan*.] 1. A cloth used for wiping, esp. one used for drying anything wet; as, a bath towel; a dish towel.

2. *Obs.* A cloth; specif.: a. A silken and gold cover laid over the altar except during Mass. b. A linen altar cloth.

3. A cudgel;—sometimes taken towel. *Slang.* **tow/ol'ing**, n. 1. Cloth for towels, esp. that woven in long pieces to be cut as desired, as distinguishing from that woven in towel lengths with borders, etc.

2. A piece of cloth used as a towel; a towel. *Rare.*

tow'er (tō'wēr), n. [ME. *tour*, OF. *tour*, fr. *tor*, F. *tour*, L. *turris*; prob. fr. Gr. *τῆρῆς*, *τῆρῆς*; cf. AS. *tor*, fr. OF. Cf. TOR, TURRET.] 1. A building or structure designed primarily with a view to elevation, and hence typically higher than its diameter, or relatively high by its position. A tower may be either isolated, as a campanile or belfry, or appended to a larger structure, as in the case of a church belfry, or of towers projecting above, or out from, a wall. Modern towers, as in windmill towers, observation towers, etc., are often of skeleton framework.

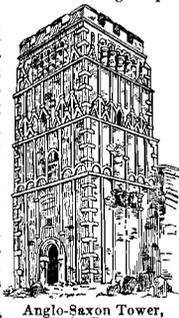
2. *Mil. Antig.* A medieval engine of war for storming operations, consisting of a tower on wheels, having several platforms, the lower sometimes occupied by a battering ram, the upper by archers and men at arms with scaling ladders and the like.

3. A citadel; fortress; hence, a defense. Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Ps.* lxi. 3.

4. *Astrol.* A mansion. *Obs.*

5. A high or towerlike headdress, fashionable about the end of the 17th century and until 1715; hence, any high headdress. *Obs. or Hist.*

6. High flight; elevation. *Obs.* **Tower and Sword.** See ORDER, n., 1.—T. of London, or simply



Anglo-Saxon Tower, Earl's Barton.

tow, + TOUGH, TWO. [towed, towed.] To move in to; to be towed. [tō'wārd; tōrd; 201, 277] prep. [AS. *tōward*, *tōwards* (tō'wārdz; tōrdz) } *weardas*. See TO-WARD, -WARDS; cf. TOWARD, a.] A New Zealand saxifrageous tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*).

tow/ail, + TOWEL. To walk, or to overflow. *Obs.* **tow/ard'ness** (tō'wārd'ness), n. See NESS.

tow/ardly, adv. Docilely; tractably. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

tow/ard-ness, n. See NESS.

tow/ards, adv. Forward. *Obs.* **tow/ards** (tō'wārdz), prep. = TOWARD.

tow/wang, v. i. [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wagan* to move.] To move about. *Obs.*

tow/both, + TOLLBOOTH.

tow/h, + TOUCH.

tow/cock (tō'kōk), n. [Chin. (Cantonese) *tau'kōk*, s'f'ring beans, peas in the pod, and *hōk* horn, pod.] The cowpea. *India.*

tow/d (tō'd), Dial. Eng. pret. & p. pl. of TELL.

tow/d, Towed. *Ref. Sp.*

tow/die (tō'dī), n. A young hen that has not laid; a young unmarried girl. *Scot.*

tow/s, + TOUCH, TWO.

tow/wed, n. n. [Cf. TO-, and AS. *wētan* to wrap up, cloth.] Wadded away. *Obs.*

tow/el (tō'el), i.-eLED (-ēld) or -ELLED; -EL-INO or -EL-LING. To rub with a towel; to use a towel.—v. t. a. To rub with a towel. b. To cudgel. *Both Stang or Dial. Eng.*

tow/el-gown, A dishcloth gown. *Scot.*

tow/en (tō'en; tō'ēn), v. t. To beat, or tame as by beating. *Obs. or Scot.*

tow/end, v. t. [AS. *tōwendan*.]

To overthrow; to divert. *Obs.* **tow'er**, v. n. To run into. *Obs.*

tow'er bastion, *Fort.* A casemated bastion of masonry.

tow'er-et, n. A small tower. *Obs.*

tow'er house, = SWITCH TOWER.

tow'er-let, n. A small tower. *Obs.*

tow'er-man (tō'ēr-mān), n.; pl. -MEN. Railroad. A man employed in a switch tower.

tow'er owl, The barn owl. *Brit.*

tow'er-ship, *Fort.* A casemated bastion of masonry.

tow'er-wort (tō'ēr-wōrt), n. The tower cress.

tow'gh'er (tō'gh'ēr), Dial. Eng. of TOUCHER.

tow'gh'er, + TOUCH. [like hair-tow'head, a.] Having tow-holes, adv. & conj. Whilet; meanwhite. *Obs.*

tow'hook (tō'hōk), n. *Ornithology.* A combined hook and hammer sometimes used by artillerymen to open ammunition chests, etc.

tow'ing (tō'ing), n. pr. & v. n. of TOW. Hence: n. A TOWAGE. b. Objects or specimens obtained by means of a towing net.

tow'ing, n. A towage.

tow'ing lights, *Naut.* Two, or three, white lights in a vertical line carried by a steamer towing other vessels.

tow'ing, n. A towage.

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tow'ing path, = TOWPATH.

tow'ing timber, *Naut.* A heavy timber on deck to which a tow-line may be attached.

tow'iron, *Whaling.* A harpoon with a twine attached.

to-wiss, adv. [AS. *tō wissum*; to be, + *wiss* certain, + *to* surely.] *Obs.* [TAKE.]

to-w, + TOOK, PERT. p. of TOOK (took). *Scot. var. of TUCK.*

to-w, + TUCKER.

to-w, n. v. or *flap*. Flaps hung from the tasset. *Obs.*

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2. Zool. One of the air-conveying tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects, myriapods, many arachnids, and the Protracheata. In the true insects they form typically a system of ramifying and anastomosing tubules, enlarged at certain points into air sacs and penetrating to nearly all parts of the body. Their external orifices, placed along the sides of the body in the true insects, are called spiracles or stigmata, and are often provided with valves. The tracheae have a chitinous lining, which is stiffened by a spiral fiber or fiberlike thickening.



Portion of Trachea of an Insect. c Tentorium, or spiral stiffening fiber, partly unwound.

3. Bot. One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are completely absorbed, so that they form a continuous duct or vessel. tra-che-al (trá-ké-ál), a. [Cf. F. tracheal.] 1. Anat. & Zool. Of or pert. to the trachea or tracheae; like a trachea. 2. Bot. Characterized by or having tracheae and tracheids. tracheal commissure, Zool., in insects, one of the large transverse tubes that unite the tracheal systems of the opposite sides of the body. — t. gills, Zool., external filaments connected with the tracheae of the inside of the body, which form part of the respiratory system of some aquatic insect larvae and occasionally persist in the adult. — t. lung, Zool., in many snakes, an extension of the left lung (or sometimes a separate organ) lying alongside of, and usually in more or less free communication with, the trachea. — t. sac, Zool., an air sac of the tracheal system of an insect. — t. tissue, Bot., vascular tissue composed of lignified cells which have lost their protoplasmic contents, and are placed end to end, the connecting walls being more or less absorbed so that they form vessels. The latter are known as spiral, annular, scalariform, reticulated, or pitted vessels, according to the mode of lignification. Tracheal tissue may be developed as tracheae or tracheids, or both. In connection with wood parenchyma and wood fibers it constitutes xylem. — t. tube, Zool., in insects, a trachea or any branch of one. — t. tympanum. See TRACHEA, 1. tra-che-al-gla (-ál'jé-á), n. [NL. See TRACHEA; -ALGIA.] Med. Pain in the trachea.

tra-che-ate (trá-ké-át), a. Zool. Having tracheae as breathing organs. See TRACHEA, 2. — n. A tracheate arthropod. tra-che-id (-íd), n. Bot. One of the cells or elements of tracheal tissue in which the end walls are not absorbed. Tracheids are strongly lignified, and commonly have bordered pits. They are very characteristic of the wood of coniferous trees and serve, like tracheae, for water conduction. — tra-che-i-dal (trá-ké-íd-ál), a. tra-che-i-tis (trá-ké-ít-ís), n. [NL. See TRACHEA; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe. tra-che-i-lis-mus (trá-ké-íl-ís-mús; -lís'mús), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τραχηλιώδης a seizing by the throat.] Med. Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck.

tra-che-lo (trá-ké-ló; trá-ké-; trá-ké-ló), trachel-. Combining form from Greek τραχέλος, neck. tra-che-lo-pe-x'i-a (-pé-k'sí-á), n. [NL.; trachelo- + -pexia.] Surg. Fixation of the neck of the uterus to an adjacent part. tra-che-lor-rha-phy (trá-ké-lór-á-fí; trá-ké-lór-á-ff), n. [trachelo- + -rhaphe.] Surg. The operation of sewing up a laceration of the neck of the uterus. tra-che-lot'o-my (-lót'ó-mí), n. [trachelo- + -tomy.] Surg. Incision of the neck of the uterus. tra-che-o (trá-ké-ó; trá-ké-ó), tra-che- (trá-ké-). Combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the trachea.

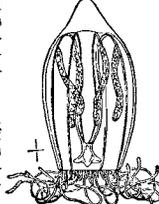
tra-che-o-bron-chi-al (-brón'kí-ál), a. Zool. Pertaining to, or composed of, both the trachea and the bronchial tubes; — said esp. of the syrinx of certain birds. tra-che-o-co-py (trá-ké-ó-s'kóp-í; trá-ké-ó-s'kóp'í; 277), n. [tracheo- + -scopy.] Med. Examination of the interior of the trachea by means of a mirror. — tra-che-o-scop'ic (-skóp'ík), a. — tra-che-o-scop'ist (trá-ké-ó-s'kóp-íst; -ó-s'kóp'íst), n. tra-che-o-ste-no-sis (trá-ké-ó-sté-nó-sís; trá-ké-ó-), n. [NL.; tracheo- + stenosis.] Med. Stricture of the trachea. tra-che-o-to-my (trá-ké-ó-tó-mí), n. [tracheo- + -tomy; cf. F. tracheotomie.] Surg. The operation of making an opening into the trachea. — tra-che-o-to-mist (-míst), n. tra-cho'ma (trá-kó-má), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τραχύωμα roughness, fr. τραχύς rough.] Med. Granular conjunctivitis due to a specific micrococcus. — tra-cho-m'a-tous (-kóm'á-tús; -kó'm'á-tús), a. trachy-. Combining form from Greek τραχύς, rough.

tra-chy-an-des-ite (trá-kí-án-dés-ít; trá-kí-án), n. Petrog. A lava intermediate in composition between trachyte and andesite. See LATITE.

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track-layer (-láj-ér), n. Railroads. Any workman engaged in work involved in putting the track in place. U. S. & Canada. — track-lay'ing, n. track-less, a. Having no track; untraced; as, a trackless desert; also, making or leaving no track; as, trackless footsteps. — track-ness, n. — track-ness, n. name, for LL. trachina, earlier trachura, fr. Gr. τραχύς, rough, rugged. tra-chy-car-pus (trá-kí-kár-pús; trá-kí-), n. [NL.; trachy- + Gr. καρπός fruit.] Bot. A small genus of low East Asiatic fan palms having leaf sheaths with a dense fibrous network which is made into ropes, network, etc. T. excolsa, the hemp palm, and T. fortunei, are often cultivated. tra-chy-dol'er-ite (-dól'ér-íté), n. [Gr. τραχυδολίτης. See TRACHYTE; -ERITE.] Petrog. Any of a group of effusive rocks intermediate between trachytes and basalts.

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the movement, mainly a theological one, were associated the restoration of symbolism and ceremonial known as ritualism and a revival of conventional life.

tractate (trák'tát), n. [L. *tractatus* a touching, handling, treatise. See TRACTABLE, TRACT a treatise, TREATY.] A treatise; tract; essay.

tractful (trák'tfú), see -FUL, a. [L. *trahere*, tractum, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. — **tractfulness** (trák'tífú-tí), n.

traction (shún), n. [L. *trahere*, tractum, to draw: cf. F. *traction*.] 1. Act of drawing, or state of being drawn. 2. Specif.: a. Act of drawing a body along a plane or gradient by motive power, as a carriage by horses, a boat by a tug, etc.; as, *steam traction*; an electric *traction* company. b. *Physiol.* Contraction; as, the *traction* of a muscle.

3. Power or influence which attracts; attraction. 4. The adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves, as of a wheel on a rail, a rope on a pulley, or the like.

traction-al (-ál), a. Of or relating to traction.

traction engine. A locomotive for drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields; a tractor.

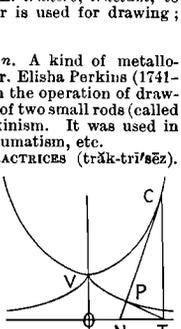
traction wheel. *Mech.* A locomotive driving wheel which acts by frictional adhesion to a smooth track. b. A smooth-rimmed friction wheel for giving motion to an endless link belt, etc.

tractive (trák'tív), a. [Cf. F. *tractif*.] Serving to draw; pulling; attracting; tractional; as, *tractive power*. The *tractive force* necessary to overcome any grade equals the load multiplied by the percentage of grade. F. P. Spaulding.

tractor (trák'tór), n. [NL, fr. L. *trahere*, tractum, to draw.] 1. That which draws, or is used for drawing; specif., a traction engine. 2. *pl. Med.* See TRACTORATION.

tracto-ration (trák'tó-rá-shún), n. A kind of metallography first used about 1796 by Dr. Elisha Perkins (1741-99) of Norwich, Conn., consisting in the operation of drawing over an affected part the points of two small rods (called *tractors*) of different metals; Perkinsism. It was used in local inflammation or pains, in rheumatism, etc.

tractrix (trák'tríks), n.; pl. TRACTRICES (trák'tríkséz). [NL. See TRACTOR.] *Geom.* A curve such that the part of the tangent between the point of tangency and a given straight line is constant; — so called because it was conceived as described by one end of a tangent line of fixed length as the other end was drawn along the given line. It is an involute of the catenary.



trade (trád), n. [Formerly, a path, fr. or akin to L.G. *trade*, akin to ME. *trade* a tread, a step, also ME. *trad* a step, fr. AS. *trād* a track, and to E. *trad*. See TREAD, n. & v.] 1. *Obs.* a A footstep; track; trail. b A course, or path; a way. 2. The tread, or bearing surface, of a wheel. *Obs.* 3. *Obs.* Course, as of action or life; a Conduct; practice. b Custom; habit. "Thy sin's . . . a trade." *Shak.* c (1) Occupation, employment, or activity. (2) A course of effort or labor. Long was my travel, long my trade to win her. *Massinger*.

4. Business of any kind; affair; dealing. *Obs.* Have you any further trade with us? *Shak.*

5. Any occupation or employment pursued as a calling; business; — now chiefly in certain connections or phrases, as in "carrying trade," the business of transportation.

6. Hence, usually, specif.: a The business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for procuring subsistence, or for profit; occupation; esp., mechanical employment as distinguished from the liberal arts, the learned professions, and agriculture; as, we speak of the *trade* of a smith, of a carpenter, or mason, but not now of the *trade* of a farmer, or a lawyer, or a physician.

Accursed usury was all his trade. *Spenser*. b Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter, or by buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic. *Trade*, in this sense, comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills, or in money; but it is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase or sale of goods, wares, and merchandises, either by wholesale or retail.

7. A company of men engaged in the same occupation; thus, booksellers and publishers speak of the customs of the *trade*, and are collectively designated as the *trade*.

8. a A bargain; a purchase and sale. b An exchange; a swap; as, a *trade* of horses. *U. S.*

9. Instruments, collectively, of any occupation. *Obs.*

10. Stuff; material; also, rubbish; refuse. *Dial.*

11. Medicine; physic. *Dial. Eng.*

12. A fuss; difficulty; trouble. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. *pl.* The trade winds.

TRADE. — **TRADE**, **CRAFT**, **BUSINESS**, **PROFESSION**. **TRADE** applies to any of the mechanical employments or handicrafts, except those connected with agriculture (see **OCCUPATION**); **CRAFT** is often interchangeable with **trade**, but denotes esp. a trade requiring skilled workmanship; as, a carpenter, bricklayer, blacksmith (not farmer, gardener), by *trade*; "this honest shoemaker — a *trade*, by the bye, remarkable for the production of philosophers and poets" (*Coleridge*); "To make a man a good weaver and a good tailor would require, not much time . . . and, after all, he would be but a poor workman at either craft" (*Scott*).

BUSINESS, as here compared, applies esp. to occupations of a mercantile or commercial nature; **PROFESSION** designates the more learned callings; as, the *business* of a merchant, a manufacturer, a stockbroker; the *profession* of a clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a sculptor, a civil engineer, a teacher; "In the greater part of mechanic *trades*, success is almost certain; but very uncertain in the liberal pro-

fessions (*Adam Smith*); "that horrid *profession* which he had chosen to adopt — *trade* she called it" (*Thackeray*). See **VOCATION**, **OFFICE**, **WORKMAN**.

trade (trád), v. i.; **TRADE** (trád'éd; -íd; 151); **TRADING** (trád'íng). 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to be engaged in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or anything else; to traffic as a business. A free port, where nations . . . resorted with their goods and *traded*. *Arbutnot*.

2. To participate in a sale or exchange.

3. To have dealings; to be concerned or associated; — usually followed by *with*. How did you dare to *trade* and traffic with Machbeth? *Shak.*

to *trade on*, to take an advantage by means of; as, to *trade on* another's friendship, fears, helplessness, etc.

trade, v. l. 1. To live through; to pass, as one's life. *Obs.* 2. To resort to for trade; as, to *trade* a country. *Obs.* 3. To sell or exchange; to buy and sell; to barter. "To dicker and to swap, to *trade* rifles and watches." *Cooper*.

4. To educate; train; — with *up*. *Obs.*

Syn. — See **SELL**.

trade-mark, n. A peculiar distinguishing mark, device, or symbol affixed by a manufacturer, merchant, or trader to his goods in order to identify them as his goods, and to distinguish them from the goods manufactured, sold, or dealt in, by others; hence, specif., such a mark the exclusive right to the use of which is recognized by law. Modern countries usually give special statutory protection to such trade-marks as to be and are registered under certain statutory provisions; but a qualified right to protection exists at common law. A trade-mark is now considered a property at least to the extent that it is transferable, if transfer does not involve fraud on the public.

There was no property in any *trade-mark* or trade name which the [common] law recognized; but there was a sort of qualified right therein recognized by the [common] law, sufficient to prevent any fraudulent use thereof in connection with the same classes of goods as those to which it had been appropriated by the original inventor thereof. The ground of the court's interference to prevent such fraudulent use was to save the public from a fraud.

The essence of a *trade-mark* is that it distinguishes the owner's goods, and the essence of an infringement (where the essential particulars are not bodily appropriated) is that the use of the mark upon the defendant's goods is calculated to lead purchasers to buy them as plaintiff's goods. *Encyc. of the Laws of Eng.*

trade name. 1. A name by which an article is called among traders, etc.; as, tin spirits is a common *trade name* in the dyeing industry for various solutions of tin salts. b An invented or arbitrarily adopted name given by a manufacturer or merchant to an article to distinguish it as one produced or sold by him.

2. The name or style under which a concern or firm does business. This name becomes a part of the good will of a business; it is not protected by the registration acts, but a qualified right to protect against its misuse exists, analogous to that existing in the case of trade-marks.

trader (trád'ér), n. 1. One engaged in trade or commerce; one who makes a business of buying and selling or of barter; a merchant; as, a *trader* to the East Indies. 2. A vessel engaged in the coasting or foreign trade.

trader's settlement (trád'érz), n. A settlement in which, in general, the land is settled upon trust for sale, the income of the land and of its proceeds being usually given for life to one or more persons, the capital being afterwards divisible among the children of marriage and their descendants; — contrasted with *strict settlement*.

Trades-union (trád'és-ún'ún), n. [NL, after John Tradescant (1608-62), traveler and gardener.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of American commelinaceous herbs, the spiderworts, having mostly narrow elongated leaves and large white, pink, or violet ephemeral flowers with equal petals and six stamens. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

trade school. A school devoted to drill in the theory and practice of a trade or trades.

tradesfolk (trád'éz'fólk'), n. *pl.* People employed in trade.

tradesman (-mán), n.; *pl.* -MEN (-mén). 1. One who trades; one who buys and sells things for a profit or means of living; a shopkeeper. A *tradesman* is differentiated from a trader by being more personally occupied in the actual purchase and sale, and especially the sale of goods, while the trader rather provides them for him. *Dict. of Pol. Econ.*

2. A mechanic or artificer, esp. one whose livelihood depends upon manual labor. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

tradespeople (-pé'pl'), n. *pl.* People engaged in trade.

tradeswoman (-wóm'án), n.; *pl.* -WOMEN (-wím'én; -ín). A woman who trades, or is skilled in trade.

trade-union (trád'ún'ún; trád'ún'ún), or **trades'-un-ion** (trád'z; -trád'z'), n.; *pl.* TRADE-UNIONS or TRADES-UNIONS. 1. A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights, privileges, and interests with respect to wages, hours and conditions of labor, efficiency, education, mutual insurance, customs, etc.

In the present, as in the former, article the term "trade-union" is used mainly in its popular signification as an organization of workmen for the purpose of improving the conditions of their employment, although legally the term is applicable also to associations of employers and to joint associations of employers and workmen. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. In a general sense, a voluntary combination for mutual aid of any persons engaged in trade, as of employers, or employers and workmen. See *Cit.* under sense 1.

trade-unionist (trád'ún'ún-íst), or **trades'-un-ion-ist** (trád'z; -íst), n. A member of a trade-union, or a supporter of trade-unions.

trade wind. A drying wind blowing continually in the same course or *trade*, toward the equator but from an easterly direction. The general direction of the trade winds is thus from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator. They are produced by the rotation of the earth and the movement of the air toward the equatorial regions, to supply the vacancy caused by heating, rarefaction, and

consequent ascent of the air there. The trade winds are chiefly limited to two belts in the tropical and subtropical regions, one on each side of the equator, and separated by the doldrums. On the sea the trade winds are quite permanent and of great value to navigators. Cf. **ANTI-TRADE**.

trading (trád'íng), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **TRADE**. Hence: a. 1. Engaged in trade or commerce; as, a *trading* company. 2. Moving in a course or current. *Obs.* 3. Venal; corrupt; jobbing; as, a *trading* politician.

trading post, a station of a trader or trading company established in a sparsely settled region where trade, usually in furs, etc., is carried on with the natives. — **stamp**, a printed stamp, with a certain value, given as a premium by a dealer to a customer, and usable instead of money in procuring articles from the issuers of the stamps.

tradition (trá-dísh'ún), n. [ME. *tradicioun*, L. *traditio*, fr. *tradere* to give up, transmit: cf. OF. *tradicion* delivery, F. *tradition* tradition. See **TREASON**, **TRAITOR**.] 1. Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. "A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery." *Blackstone*.

2. *Rom. Law*. Transfer or acquisition of property by mere delivery with intent of both parties to transfer the title. 3. The oral delivery of information, opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any knowledge, opinions, or practice, from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials.

4. Hence, that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials; as, the *tradition* of a race's origin. 5. *Theol.* A *tradition* is an unwritten code of law presented to have been given by God to Moses on Sinai.

Making the word of God of none effect through your *tradition*, which ye have delivered. *Mark* vii. 13. b That body of doctrine and discipline, or any article thereof, supposed to have been put forth by Christ or his apostles, and not committed to writing. Stand fast, and hold the *traditions* which ye have been taught, whether by word or our epistle. *2 Thes.* ii. 15. The Greek and Roman Catholic churches put ecclesiastical *tradition*, as determined by general councils and creeds, on a par with the Bible as a rule of faith and conduct. . . . The Protestant churches make the Bible the only and sufficient rule of faith, and give to *tradition* a subordinate place. *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.*

c Oral report of deeds and sayings of Mohammed not recorded in the Koran, constituting the *Sunna*. 6. A custom which has prevailed, as from generation to generation. "The courtesy of nations allows you my better, in that you are the first-born; but the same *tradition* takes not away my blood." *Shak.*

tradition-al (-ál), a. [Cf. F. *traditionnel*, LL. *traditionalis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to tradition; consisting of, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing; as, *tradition-al* opinions, customs, etc. 2. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs; old-fashioned; conventional. *Obs. or R.* 3. [*often cap.*] *Biblical Criticism*. Pert. to or designating the school of English textual critics who maintain that the true text must be primarily founded on the evidence of Greek copies of the New Testament, and secondarily in case of doubt on that of other earlier versions and quotations. *Syn.* — **TRADITIONAL**, **LEGENDARY**. That is **TRADITIONAL**, which has been handed down, esp. by word of mouth; the word may or may not imply lack of authenticity; that which is **LEGENDARY** is commonly unauthentic, and the word is often equivalent to "apocryphal," "fabulous;" as, "this precious specimen of the unspoiled *traditional* ballad" (*P. J. Child*); "Is it [Beowulf] entirely mythical and *legendary*, or is there any actual history contained in it?" (*S. A. Brooks*). *Traditional* (not *legendary*) often connotes conservatism; as, "He [Lilford] inclines . . . to the *traditional* in laws and government, to the orthodox in religion" (*Hastick*). See **FABULOUS**, **MYTH**.

tradition-al-ism (-íz'm), n. Adherence to tradition as authority; esp. [*often cap.*] the doctrine that Christian faith is to be based upon traditional interpretations of the Bible. — **tradition-al-ist**, n. & a. — **tradition-al-ist-ic** (-íz'tík), a.

tradition-al-ty (-ál'tí-tí), n. State of being, or that which is traditional; conventionality. *Rare*. *Carlyle*.

tradition-ary (trá-dísh'ún-á-rí), a. Traditional; founded on, or derived from, a tradition.

tradition-er (-ér), n. [Cf. F. *traditionniste*.] One who adheres to tradition.

tradition-ive (trád'ítív), a. [L. *tradere*, *traditum*, to transmit, give up; cf. F. *traditif*.] Of or pertaining to tradition; transmitted or transmissible by tradition (def. 3).

traditor (trád'ítór), n.; *L. pl.* **TRADITORES** (trád'ító-réz). [L., fr. *tradere*, *traditum*. See **TRAITOR**.] a A traitor. *Obs.* b Specif., one of those Christians who during the Roman persecutions, esp. the Diocletian, gave up to the officers of the law the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, or the names of their brethren.

traduce (trá-dúsz), v. t.; **TRA-DUCED** (-dúsz't); **TRA-DUCING** (-dúsz'íng). [L. *traducere*, *tractum*, to lead across, lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, disgrace, transfer, derive; *trans* across, over + *ducere* to lead: cf. F. *traduire* to transfer, translate, arraign, fr. L. *traducere*. See **DUCE**.] 1. In *Obs.* senses: a To transfer; to transmit; to hand down; as, to *traduce* mental qualities to one's descendants. b To translate from one language to another. c To deduce; derive. d To represent; exhibit; display; expose. 2. Specif., to expose wrongfully to contempt or shame; to calumniate; vilify; defame; as, to *traduce* a reputation. He had the baseness . . . to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden*.

3. To draw away; to lead astray; to seduce. *Obs.* **Syn.** — To calumniate, vilify, defame, slander; disparage, detract, depreciate, decry. See **ASPERS**.

trade sale. An auction by and for the trade, esp. of books.

trades-hall, n. = **TRADE HALL**.

tradesman-ship, n. See **SHIP**.

trade-un-ion-ism, **trades'-un-ion-ism** (-íz'm), n. See **ISM**.

trade-work. Work such as is done by the members of the mechanical trades.

tradition. + **TRADITION**.

tradition-ist (trá-dísh'ún-íst), n. To transmit by tradition. *v. t.*

tradition-al-ly, *adv.* of **TRADITION-AL**.

tradition-a-ri-ly (-á-rí-lí), *adv.* of **TRADITION-AL**.

tradition-a-ry, n.; *pl.* -RIES

tract-tion (trák-tásh'ún), n. [L. *tractatio*.] Treatment of a subject; discussion. *Obs.* **tract-tor** (-tór), n. [Cf. a hand-ler.] One who writes tracts. b [*cap.*] Specif., one of the writers of "Tracts for the Times." **TRACT**. — **TRACTRIX**. — **TRACT-TRIX** (trák'tríks), *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *trahere*, tractum, to draw; it being a pulling organ.] *Zool.* An anterior flagellum of a free-swimming protozoan. — **TRACT-LATE** (-át), a. [See **TRACTATE**.] Treating;

working people in a particular trade, representing their fellows in the same trade. **trade coin**. A coin intended for use in foreign trade, as the United States trade dollar. **trade cumulus**. *Meteor.* A peculiar small detached cumulus cloud, characteristic of trade-wind regions. [*traced*.] *Obs.* **trade-ed**, a. Professional; practicing. See **TRADE COIN**, **DOLLAR**. **trade-fall**, n. A. Ont of trade. **trade fixture**. See **FIXTURE**. 4. **trade ful**, a. Full of trade; commercial. *Non Rare*. **trade hall**. A public hall for meetings of merchants and tradespeople, or of the members of incorporated trades. **trade-less**, a. See **LESS**. **trade-mas'ter**, n. A teacher of a trade. **trade price**. The price at which goods are sold to members of the same trade, or by wholesale. **trade rights**. *Law*. Proprietary rights, as the trade name, belonging to a person in connection with a trade or business, usually exclusive of brands and trade-marks. [See **SHIP**.] **trader-ship** (trád'ér-shíp), n.

[Cf. F. *traditionnaire*.] One who admits the authority of traditions. **tradition-ism** (-íz'm), n. = **TRADITIONALISM**. **Tradition Sunday**. *Ecol.* Palm Sunday; — anciently so called because of the tradition of instruction in the creed given to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday. [*DRILLE*.] **trad-ill-er**. Corrupt of **TRADITION-AL-ly**, *adv.* of **TRADITION-AL**. Act of *traducing*; misrepresentation. **R. tradu-cent** (trá-dú-sé'n-t), a. [L. *traducens*, *p. pr.* See **TRADUCE**.] Slanderous. *Rare*.

tra-du'cian (trá-dŭ'shŭn), a. Of or pertaining to traducianism or traducians. — n. A believer in traducianism.

tra-du'cian-ism (-iz'm), n. Theol. The doctrine that human souls are propagated by generation, along with human bodies; — opposed to creationism and infusionism.

tra-du'cian-ist, n. A traducian.

tra-duc'tion (-dŭk'shŭn), n. [L. traductio a transferring; cf. F. traduction translation, OF. also as L. See TRAN- DUC.] 1. In Obs. senses: a The handing down or trans- mission from one to another. b Act of originating a soul by procreation. See TRADUCIANISM. c (1) Derivation. (2) Specif., transmission by generation by descent; propa- gation. d Translation from one language to another.

2. Act of transferring; conveyance; transportation. Rare.

3. Transition. Rare. Bacon.

4. Logic. Reasoning in which each conclusion applies to just such an object as each of the premises applies to.

tra'ffic (tráf'ík), n. [F. trafic; cf. It. traffico, Sp. tráfico, tráffago, Pg. trafegar, LL. traficium, trafica, orig. uncert. Cf. TRAFFIC, v.] 1. Interchange of goods or commodities, either by barter or by buying and selling, between coun- tries, communities, or individuals; commerce; trade. Traffic is applied to trade in general, but seldom to retail- ing, and especially to dealing including transportation.

A merchant of great traffic through the world. Shak.

The traffic in honors, offices, and persons. Macaulay.

2. The business done upon a railway, steamboat line, or other line of transportation as measured by the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried and the dis- tance covered. Cf. TRAFFIC MILE. Also, collectively, the sub- jects of transportation on a route, as persons or goods.

3. The passing to and fro of persons, animals, vehicles, or vessels, along a route of transportation, as along a street, canal, etc.; as, the traffic was directed by a policeman.

4. The subject of trade; market commodities. Rare. Gay.

5. A transaction; a piece of business. Obs. Shak.

6. Dealings; intercourse; familiarity; as, to have no traffic with one. Chetty's Archaic or Scot.

7. A path; a track or trail. Dial. Eng.

8. See COMMERCE.

tra'fficker (tráf'íker), n. f. TRAFFICKING (-íker); TRAFFICKING (-íking). [F. trafiquer; cf. It. trafficcare, Sp. traficar, trafagar, Pg. traficar, trafegar, LL. traficcare See TRAFFIC, n.] 1. To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or mon- ey; to buy or sell goods; to barter; trade.

2. To engage in any kind of dealing; to deal, often mean- ly or mercenarily; to bargain.

tra'ffice, v. t. 1. To exchange in traffic; to trade; barter.

2. To bargain for; to effect for a consideration. Rare.

tra'ffice mile. Accounting. Any unit of the total obtained by adding the passenger miles and ton miles in a railroad's transportation for a given period; — a term and practice of restricted or erroneous usage. See CIL and PASSENGER MILE, TON MILE; density of traffic, under DENSITY.

Traffic mile is a term designed to furnish an excuse for the erroneous practice of adding together two things (ton miles and passenger miles) which, being of different kinds, cannot prop- erly be added. Hadley.

tra'ga-can'tha (tráf'á-kán'tha), n. [L. tragacanthum traga- canth, tragacantha the plant producing tragacanth, Gr. τραγακάνθη; tráγος a he-goat + áκανθα a thorn; cf. F. tragacantha.] a A kind of gum obtained from various Asi- atic or East European species of Astragalus, esp. A. gum- mifer. The pure commercial varieties come in thin white translucent pieces of horny texture. It is used as a sub- stitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. b Any shrub or tree yielding this gum.

tra'go'di-an (trá-jé'di-án), n. [ME. tragedien (for sense 1), OF. tragedien, F. tragedien.] 1. A writer of tragedy.

2. Hence what the lofty grave tragedians taught. Milton.

3. An actor or player of tragedy.

tra'go'dienne' (tráf'á-dyén'; E. trá-jé'di-én', trá-jé- di-én'), n.; pl. -diennes (F. -dyén', E. -énz', -énz'). [F.] An actress who plays tragedy.

tra'go'di-ot'a (trá-jé'di-ót'a), n. [Dim. of It. tragedia tragedy.] A short tragic drama.

tra'go'dy (tráf'éd-í), n.; pl. -dies (-díz). [ME. tragedie, OF. tragedie, F. tragédie, L. tragedia, Gr. τραγῳδία, fr. τραγῳδός a tragic poet and singer, perh. orig. a goat singer; tráγος a he-goat (perh. akin to tráγος to gnaw, nibble, eat, and E. trout) + δειδέν to sing; — from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goatskins. But perh. it was orig. a harvest song, the first part being fr. tráγος groats of wheat, spelt, etc. See obs.]

1. A dramatic composition depicting a serious story, in which, typically, the leading character is by some passion or limitation brought to a catastrophe; also, generically, drama of this type, or the composing or acting of it. Greek tragedy is severely simple in plot and incident. The dialogue is in verse and is interspersed with choral odes. The action as a whole is conceived as a manifestation of fate, in which the characters are somewhat passively in- volved. Modern tragedy is typically complex and varied in plot, and at the present day is more characteristically in prose. The action is conceived as the free working out of the individual characters. See CHORUS, 1; DRAMA, 2.

Tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete.

2. Mil. To carry, as a firearm, pike, etc., with the breech or butt near the ground and the upper part inclined for- ward, the piece held by the right hand near the middle.

3. Naut. To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat, either held loosely or fastened with a line.

4. To cause to trail; to hang or adorn with something, as a ribbon, that trails or flutters loosely. Obs.

5. To tread down in a line or path, as grass.

6. To hunt by the track, or trail; to track.

7. To draw out, esp. in or as in banter. Dial. Eng.

tra'ill, v. i. 1. To hang down or to be drawn along behind, as the train of a dress.

2. Specif. To form a trail or wake behind; to follow, as in the rear of a moving object; to follow after; to follow

and of a certain magnitude; in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the play [i. e., verse in the dialogue; song in the choral parts]; in the form of action, not of narrative; through pity and fear effecting the proper catharsis, or purgation, of these emotions. Butcher (Aristotle).

2. Quality or character such as that of the events por- trayed in tragedies; that quality of life or art which gives nobility or sublimity to catastrophe and excites in the be- holder combined feelings of pity and awe. Tragedy is primarily a conflict or collision leading to catastrophe. Aris- totle noted that the catastrophe commonly follows from guilt or error, leading to the view, developed by later writers, that the tragic motive is a working out of poetic justice. The tragic mo- tive has also been regarded as the enforcement of the lesson of human limitation and of the expectation of effort to overstep natural constraints. Thus tragedy is taken to represent the tri- umph of a moral idea, or, as with Hegel, the overthrow of the individual by the universal.

3. Any literary composition, as a novel or narrative poem, whose theme has the quality or character of tragedy.

Go, little book, go little myn tragedie. Chaucer

4. The theory or art of composing or of acting tragedies.

5. A fatal and mournful event; any event conceived of as having a tragic quality or character.

tra'gic (tráf'ík) } a. [L. tragicus, Gr. τραγικός; cf. F. trag'ic (-ícal) } tragique.] 1. Of or pert. to, or of the nature or character of, tragedy; as, a tragic poem or play

His [Pompey's] end was piteous, but scarcely tragic, for the cause to which he was sacrificed was too slightly removed from being ignominious. J. A. Froude

2. Characterized by, or involving, death or calamity or the suffering implied in tragedy; terrible; calamitous.

They seemed, indeed, to be a part of the world's evil and the tragic side of life. Stevenson.

3. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or sorrow.

Why look you still so stern and tragical? Shak.

—tra'gic-al-ly, adv. —tra'gic-al-ness, n.

tra'gic-com'edy (tráf'ík-óm'éd-í), n. [F. tragicomédie, L. tragicomœdia. See TRAGIC; COMEDY.] A drama in which serious and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy and not having a fatal issue.

The noble tragi-comedy of "Measure for Measure." Macaulay.

tra'gic-nob'le (-kóm'ík), a. [Cf. F. tragi-camique.] Of or pertaining to tragi-comedy.

Julian felt toward him that tragi-comic sensation which makes us pity the object which excites it not the less that we are some- what inclined to laugh amid our sympathy. Scott.

tra'go'pan (tráf'éd-pán), n. [NL, fr. L. tragopan a fabu- lous Ethiopian bird, Gr. τραγο- παν, lit. goat-Pan. Cf. EGIPAN.] Any of several brilliantly col- ored Asiatic pheasants having the back and breast usually cov- ered with white or buff ocelli.

In the males the head is orna- mented with two bright-colored wattles and a pair of fleshy erectile horns. The crimson tragopan, or horned pheasant (Tragopan satyrus), of India, is one of the best-known species.

Also [cap.], the genus consti- tuted by these pheasants. Ceri- ornis is a syn.

tra'go-po'gon (-pó'gón), n. [NL, fr. Gr. τραγοπωγων, name of a plant; tráγος a he-goat + πωγων Crimson Tragopan (Trago- pan satyrus).]

A genus of chioriaceae herbs having entire linear leaves, and long-pedunculate heads of yellow or purple radiate flowers with a single series of involucre bracts. The species are natives of the Old World. P. por- rifolius is the salisfy. P. pratensis is the yellow goatsbeard.

tra'gu'um (tráf'íg-ŭm), n. [L. pl. tr. (G.)] [NL, fr. Gr. tráγος a part of the inner ear.] Anat. The prominence in front of the external opening of the ear. See EAR, Illust.

tra'ill (tráf'íl), v. t. 1. TRAILED (tráf'íld); TRAIL'ING. [ME. traillen to draw along, to drag, OF. traillier to tow (a boat), also to trail a deer, or hunt him upon a cold scent. (Cotgrave.) F. trailler to trail a fishing line; prob. fr. a derivative of L. trahere to draw; cf. L. traha a drag, sledge, traglia a kind of drag net, a small sledge. See TRACE, v. t.] 1. To draw or drag, as along the ground; esp., to drag loosely, as the train of a dress.

They shall not trail me through their streets. Milton.

2. Mil. To carry, as a firearm, pike, etc., with the breech or butt near the ground and the upper part inclined for- ward, the piece held by the right hand near the middle.

3. Naut. To allow (an oar) to trail in the water alongside of the boat, either held loosely or fastened with a line.

4. To cause to trail; to hang or adorn with something, as a ribbon, that trails or flutters loosely. Obs.

5. To tread down in a line or path, as grass.

6. To hunt by the track, or trail; to track.

7. To draw out, esp. in or as in banter. Dial. Eng.

tra'ill, v. i. 1. To hang down or to be drawn along behind, as the train of a dress.

2. Specif. To form a trail or wake behind; to follow, as in the rear of a moving object; to follow after; to follow

comedy, and pastoral poetry Rare. [TRAOORIGANUM.]

tra-go'ri-an. [Obs. corrupt of

tra-go'rig-a-num (tráf'éd-írg-á- nŭm), n. pl. [NL. See TRAOORIGANUM.]

tra'gule (tráf'ŭl), n. [Cf. F. tragule.] A chevretain.

tra'g'u'li-da (tráf'ŭl-í-dá), n. pl. [NL. See TRAOORIGANUM.]

tra'g'u'li-na (tráf'ŭl-í-ná), n. pl. [NL. See TRAOORIGANUM.]

tra'g'u'li-ne (tráf'ŭl-í-nŭ), n. pl. [NL. See TRAOORIGANUM.]

tra'g'u'lo'í-de-a (tráf'ŭl-í-dŭ-í-dŭ), n. pl. [NL. See TRAOORIGANUM.]

on as in a trail or line; as, smoke trailed from the chim- ney; the horse trailed until the home stretch.

3. To grow to a considerable length, esp. when slender and creeping along the ground, over rocks, etc., as a plant.

4. To extend or stretch, esp. in an irregular or straggling manner, as a mass of rock into the sea. Obs.

5. To follow a trail.

6. To move along leisurely; to walk idly or as if weary.

7. To be provided or covered with or as with a trailing vine.

8. In casino, to play a card that cannot be used in build- ing or taking; to play a card which accomplishes nothing.

tra'ill (tráf'íl), n. 1. Something drawn or dragged behind; something forming a train; as: a The train of a dress. b Anything drawn out at length like or suggesting a tail; as, a meteor's trail; a trail of smoke. "A radiant trail of hair." Pope. c Mil. That part of the stock of a gun car- riage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered. See Illusts. of FIELDPIECE, MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

2. A mark, trace, or track left by something that has passed or that has been drawn or dragged along; specif.: a A track or scent left by man or beast, as one followed by the hunter; as, a deer trail.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! Shak.

b A footpath or track worn by passage through a wilder- ness or wild region; as, an Indian trail. c Astron. A con- tinuous line obtained photographically by permitting the image of a heavenly body, as a star, to move over the plate.

3. Something drawn along, as a vehicle; esp., a sledge without wheels, or a low cart. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

4. A journey; a tramp; a tedious walk. Scot. or Dial. Eng.

5. Act of drawing out a person, esp. in banter. Dial. Eng.

6. A lazy and slovenly person. Scot. Scott.

tra'ill bridge. A ferry formed of a boat attached to a pulley running on a rope stretched across the stream, and moved from side to side by the action of the current.

tra'ill'er (tráf'íler), n. One that trails; as: a A trailing vine, plant, or branch. b A car on a street railway pulled by another car, usually a motor car; any of several logging sleds (after the first) hitched one behind another and pulled by a team driven by one man; a light two-wheeled car pulled by a bicycle or motor cycle, etc. c A fringe or appendage of thongs or strings at the heel of a moccasin. Some In- dians believe it to be a protection against rattlesnakes.

d A small speculator who tries to follow the operations of larger speculators. Cant. e A sprag to prevent a vehicle from running backward. f Locomotives. A trailing wheel.

tra'ill handspike. Ordnance. A long, stout handspike, used in moving the trail of a gun carriage.

tra'illing, p. pr. & vb. n. of TRAIL. Hence: a Specif., Loco- motives, pert. to the trailing wheels; as, trailing axle, etc. trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS, 2. b, azalea, the alpine azalea. — c begonia, a vivacious greenhouse plant (Cissus discolor), having variegated leaves somewhat resembling those of a begonia. — t. sweep. Physics. See SWEEP, n., 10. — t. wheel, a hind wheel of a locomotive when it is not a driving wheel; also, one of the hind wheels of a carriage.

tra'ill plate. Ordnance. The plate at the end of the trail of a gun carriage, terminating in the lunette.

tra'ill (tráf'íl), v. t.; TRAINED (tráf'íld); TRAIN'ING. [OF. trahiner, trahner, F. trahner, LL. trahinare, trahinare, prob. through an assumed LL. n. trahina (or trahinum) and v. trahere, fr. L. trahere to draw; cf. L. traha a drag, a sledge. See TRAIL.] 1. To draw along; to trail; drag.

Training his devilish enginery. Milton.

2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, or the like; to attract by stratagem; to entice; allure. Now Rare. Shak.

Training me on with hints, and signs, and smiles. Shelley.

3. To form by instruction, practice, or guidance; specif.: a To bring up; to educate; teach; rear; — often with up. Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. Prov. xxii. 6.

b To subject to discipline; to instruct; exercise; drill; as, to train soldiers to the use of arms. c To tame and ac- custom to act in a certain desired way or ways, as animals or birds. d To prepare for a test or contest, as in athletics, by dieting and practice; as, to train a pugilist. e Hort. To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by bending, pruning, etc.; as, to train young trees.

4. To aim or point at an object; to bring to bear; as, to train guns on the enemy or a telescope on a star.

5. Mining. To trace, as a mineral appearance, to its head.

6. To drag or dredge; as, to train a river. Dial. Eng.

7. To carry in a train of cars, as grain. Collog.

tra'ill, v. i. 1. To be lured; to yield to enticement. Obs

2. To drag; trail. Obs. or R.

3. To drill or teach; to impart proficiency by discipline.

4. To prepare one's self for a particular service or per- formance; specif.: a To drill, or be drilled, in military exercises; to do duty in a military company. b To prepare for a test or contest, as by exercise, diet, instruction, etc.

5. To romp; to cut up; to carry on. Collog., U. S.

6. To associate; to be on familiar terms; as, to train with, or in, a fast set. Slang.

7. To travel by rail in a train; — often with it as an in- definite object; as, to train it to Boston. Collog. To train off, to swerve; — said of a projectile.

tra'ile + TRAY.

tra'ilk (tráf'ík), v. t. [Orig. uncert.; cf. TRACK.] Scot. & Dial. Eng.

a To stroll or go about idly; to lounge. b To stray; wander. Scot. c To trudge; tramp. d To waste away. e To follow, as on a trail. Scot. [Obs. Scot.]

tra'ill board. Shipbuilding. One of the curved and carved boards on the sides of the cut- water near the figurehead.

tra'ill car. = TRAILER b.

tra'ill net. A net that is trailed or drawn behind a boat.

tra'ill spade. Ordnance. A metal spur, prong, or plate, on the under side of a trail, that is driven into the ground by the recoil and acts as a brake. See FIELDPIECE, Illust. [SPADE.]

tra'ill spur. Ordnance. = TRAIL- SPUR.

tra'ill'ing, adv. of TRAILING.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, so'ld; éve, évent, énd, recént, makér; ice, ill, óid, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcúls, menú;

Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

6. A plate of iron worn to protect the sole of the foot, or the shoe, when digging with a spade; also, the part of the spade against which the foot is forced in digging.

tramp'le (trám'pl), *v. t.*; **TRAMP'LED** (-p'ld); **TRAMP'LING** (-pl'ng). [*ME. trampelen, freq. of trampen. See TRAMP, v. t.*] To tread under foot; to tread down; to crush by or as if by treading; as, to *trample* grass or flowers. *Dryden.*

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet. *Matt. vii. 6.*

tramp'le, *v. i.* **L.** To tread rapidly and forcibly; to stamp; esp., to tread or stamp with or as if with contempt; — often with *on* or *upon*; as, to *trample* on one's feelings.

2. By extension, to move with a motion or sound likened to treading or stamping; as, the *trampling* of the surf.

tramp'le, *n.* Act or sound of trampling; a heavy and repeated tread of or as of many feet.

tramp rail, *n.* A rail for trams or trams; specif.: **a.** In early usage, a rail of tram plates, as distinguished from the later *edge rail*. **b.** *Mach.* An overhead rail on which a trolley runs to convey a load, as in a shop.

tramp/road (trám'róid'), *n.* [*tram* a coal wagon + *road*.] A road prepared for trams or wagons, by forming the wheel tracks of smooth beams of wood (usually metal-faced), blocks of stone, tram plates, or rails; a railway in a mine.

tramp'way (-wá'), *n.* A way for trams; as: **a.** A tramroad. **b.** A street railway. *Eng.* **c.** An overhead tram rail; also, a ropeway.

trance (tráns), *n.* [*ME. trānce, Fr. trance* fright, in OF. also, *trance, swoon, fr. transire* to chill, benumb, be chilled, shiver, OF. also, to pass (usually from life), *L. transire* to pass over, pass away, cease. See **TRANSIENT**; cf. **TRANSIT**.]

1. A passage; passageway; as: **a.** A lobby; hall. *Scot. **b.** A lane; alley; also, a courtyard; close. *Chiefly Scot.**

2. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body or to be rapt into visions; ecstasy; hence, a state likened to this, due to surprise, bewilderment, shock, etc.; as, on meeting, they stood in a *trance*.

3. Med. A prolonged profound or abnormal sleep, due, ordinarily, to hysteria or hypnotism, from which the patient cannot easily be aroused. Voluntary movement is suspended and the vital functions reduced very low.

trance, *v. t.*; **TRANCED** (tráns't); **TRANCING** (trám's'ng). [*See TRANCE, n.*; cf. **ENTRANCE, v.**] **1.** To pass over or across; to traverse. *Obs. or R.* **Beau. & Fl.**

2. To trance; enchant; to hold spellbound from which glove sharp are cut, also, a shape cut of skin. See **GLOVE**.

tran'quill (trám'kwil'), *a.* [*L. tranquillus* = prof. *fr. trans* across, over + *quies* a word akin to *quietus* quiet: cf. *F. tranquille*. See **QUIET**.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; not agitated; as, a *tranquil* lake; a *tranquil* life, mind.

Syn. — See **CALM**.

tran'quilliza'tion (-t'zā'sh'ún; -t'zā'sh'ún), *n.* A tranquilizing; quieting; state of being tranquilized.

tran'quillize (-t'zā; -t'zā; -t'zā; -t'zā) (-t'zā; -t'zā) (-t'zā; -t'zā) (-t'zā; -t'zā). [*CF. F. tranquilliser*.] To render or become tranquil; to allay when agitated; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquillize* a state; to *tranquillize* the mind.

Syn. — Quiet, compose, still, soothe, appease, calm, pacify.

tran'quillity (trám'kwil'ti; trá; -t'zā; -t'zā), *n.* [*L. tranquillitas*: cf. *F. tranquillité*.] Quality or state of being tranquil; calmness; composure.

trans- (tráns; before a vowel often tráns-). [*L. trans* across, over; perh. orig. p. pr. of a verb meaning to cross; cf. *Skr. tar* to cross. Cf. **ENTER, PENETRATE**.] A prefix used mostly in words from the Latin. See **CIS-, ULTRA-**. *Trans-* sometimes appears shortened to *tra-*, as in *transverse*, *tradition*, and usually drops *s* before a word beginning in *s*, as in *transude*, *transubstantiate*. *Trans-* is used to signify: **1.** *A* *Over, across, beyond, through*, chiefly in expressing relations of place; as in *transpose*, *transfer*, *transcend*, *translucent*; also, rarely (and in such cases generally compounded with English words), expressing the idea of change of one thing or quality over into another; as in *transdialect*, to translate from one dialect to another, *transfeminate*. In compounds with adjectives of place it is opposed to *cis-*. These compounds are generally printed as solid words, some of them being derived from Latin compounds; as in *transalpine*, *transatlantic*, *transpadane*; some, however, are also or usually written with the hyphen, and the second element capitalized; as in *transappalachian* or *trans-Appalachian*, *transcasian* or *trans-Caspian*, *trans-Siberian*. **2.** *Completeness of change, through, through and through*; as in *transform*, *transfigure*. **3.** In some scientific terms *trans-* has the meaning of *across, transversely*; as in *transfrontal*, across the frontal lobe (of the brain), *transprocess*, a transverse process, or diaphysis, of a vertebra, etc. **4.** *Org. Chem.* See **ALLOISOMERISM**.

The reference "See **TRANS-**" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word beginning in *trans-*, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the prefix and the root word.

trans-act' (tráns-ákt'; tráns-zákt'), *v. t.*; **-ACT'ED**; **-ACT'ING**. [*L. transactus*, p. p. of *transigere*. See **TRANSACTION**.]

1. To carry through; to do; perform; manage; conduct; as, to *transact* commercial business.

2. Roman & Civil Law. To make a transaction (def. 4) of.

trans-act', *v. i.* To conduct matters; to negotiate; deal.

trans-ac'tion (tráns-ákt'shún; tráns-zákt'-), *n.* [*L. trans-actio*, *fr. transigere*, *transactum*, to drive through, carry through, accomplish, transact; *trans* across, over + *agere* to drive: cf. *F. transaction*. See **ACT, AGENT**.] **1.** The doing or performing of any affair; management of any matter; as, the *transaction* of business.

2. That which is done or in the process of being done; an affair; as, the *transactions* on the exchange are large.

3. pl. The records, esp. the published records, of action taken, addresses read, etc., at the meeting or meetings of a society or association; proceedings. Some societies restrict the term *transactions* to the published addresses, and *proceedings* to the published record of the business done.

4. Roman & Civil Law. An adjustment or compromise of a disputed claim between parties by mutual agreement. **Syn.** — Proceeding, action, process.

trans-al'pine (tráns-álp'ín; -pín), *a.* [*L. transalpinus*; *trans* across, beyond + *Alpinus* Alpine, *fr. Alpes* the Alps: cf. *F. transalpin*.] Being on the farther side of the Alps in regard to Rome, i. e., on the north or west side of the Alps; also, of or pert. to the region or the people beyond the Alps; as, *transalpine* Gaul; — opposed to *cisalpine*.

n. A native or inhabitant of a transalpine country.

trans-at-lan'tic (tráns-át-lán'tík), *a.* [*trans* + *Atlantic*: cf. *F. transatlantique*.] Lying, being, or belonging, beyond the Atlantic Ocean; crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

trans-ca'lent (tráns-ká'lén't), *a.* [*trans* + *L. calens*, p. pr. of *calere* to grow warm.]. Pervious to, or permitting the passage of, heat. — **trans-ca'lent-cy** (-lén-sí), *n.*

trans-scend' (trám-sénd'), *v. t.*; **TRANSCENDED**; **TRANSCENDING**. [*L. transcendere*, *transcensum*; *trans* beyond, over + *scandere* to climb: cf. OF. *transcender*. See **SCAN**.]

1. To ascend; mount. *Obs.*

2. To rise above or beyond; to overpass; as, to *transcend* the limits of debate; to *transcend* one's power.

When man's Redeemer did transcend the skies. *Dryden.*

3. To surpass; outgo; excel; exceed.

How much her worth transcend all her kind. *Dryden.*

4. To cause to ascend; to elevate; raise. *Obs.*

Syn. — See **EXCEED**.

trans-scend', *v. i.* **1.** To climb; mount. *Obs.*

2. To be transcendent; to excel.

trans-scend'ence (-sénd'séns), *n.* [*CF. L. transcendentia*, *trans-scend'ency* (-sénd-sí) } *F. transcendence*.] **1.** Quality or state of being transcendent; supereminence.

2. Theol. The doctrine that God is prior to creation in his essential nature, that he is exalted above it, and that he has real being apart from it; — opposed to *immanence*.

3. Elevation above truth; exaggeration; hyperbole. *Obs.*

trans-scend'ent (-sénd'ént), *a.* [*L. transcendens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transcendere* to transcend: cf. *F. transcendant*, *G. transcendent*.] **1.** Superior or supreme; surpassing; excelling; as, *transcendent* worth; *transcendent* selfishness. **2. Kantianism.** Transcending, or reaching beyond, the limits of human knowledge. Cf. **TRANSCENDENTAL**, **2**.

3. Theol. Possessing transcendence; not immanent.

The idea that God is transcendent, not only exalted above the world by his moral perfection, but separated from it by the infinite reaches of space, is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation. *A. A. G. Allen.*

Syn. — **TRANSCENDENT, TRANSCENDENTAL.** That is transcendent which is of superlative quality; **TRANSCENDENTAL**, in ordinary language (for philosophical usage see **def.**), applies esp. to opinions, theories, or sentiments which are so vague, fantastic, or extravagant as to pass one's ordinary comprehension; as, "clothed with transcendent brightness" (*Milton*); "this thrice-refined pabulum of transcendent moonshine" (*Carlyle*). See **EXCEED**.

trans-scend'ent, *n.* That which is superiminent.

trans-scend'en'tal (trám-sénd'ént'ál), *a.* [*CF. F. transcendantal*, *G. transcendentally*.] **1.** Superiminent; transcendent; as, *transcendental* being or qualities. **2. Kantianism.** Of or pertaining to that in human experience which can be determined a priori. What is *transcendental*, therefore, transcends empiricism; but it does not transcend all human knowledge, or become *transcendent*. It simply signifies the a priori and necessary conditions of experience, and is contrasted with what is empirically contingent. See **KANTIANISM**.

3. Fancifully speculative; hence, vaguely and ambitiously extravagant; as, a *transcendental* style of writing.

4. Math. Of a number, incapable of being defined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients. The numbers e (≈ 2.71828 ...) and π (≈ 3.14159 ...) are *transcendental*. Hermite proved e (≈ 1873) and Lindemann π (≈ 1882) to be such.

Syn. — See **TRANSCENDENT**.

transcendental aesthetic, in Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," the first part, treating of time and space as the logical

conditions of perception, the *transcendental analytic* forming the second part, treating of the categories as the logical conditions of conception. — **transcendental cognition**, *Philos.*, cognition derived not from experience, but from the constitution of the mind. — **t. curve**, *Math.*, one whose equations contain transcendental functions. — **t. equation**, *Math.*, one containing transcendental functions of the unknowns. — **t. function**, *Math.*, a function that cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic operations upon the variable; thus $y = \sqrt{x}$ is a transcendental function of x . — **t. function** of complex argument with one or more essential singularities. — **t. geometry**, higher geometry, esp. as treated by the calculus. — **t. idealism**, Kantian idealism, holding the doctrine that space, time, and the categories of quality, quantity, etc., are given originally in our mental structure and are not derived from experience. Called also *critical idealism*, as based on the "Critique of Pure Reason." — **t. object**, *Kantianism, the thing-in-itself not modified by our faculties of cognition. — **t. philosophy**, the philosophy of Kant (see **KANTIANISM**), or philosophy characterized by transcendentalism. — **t. reality**, *Metaph.*, a reality beyond the senses, and underlying the objects of experience. — **t. school**, the group of New England thinkers of whom Ralph Waldo Emerson was leader. Thoreau, Alcott, Ripley, and Margaret Fuller were prominent members. — **t. unity of apperception**, *Kantianism, the unity of the elements of sense effected by apperception on the part of the ego, the elements of experience being united by the synthetic act of the ego.**

Kant has a technical name for what I have just named sanity. He himself does not use the latter word; he calls this process and condition of all rational consciousness *transcendental unity of apperception*. *Josiah Royce.*

trans-scend'en'tal-ism (trám-sénd'ént'ál'íz'm), *n.* [*CF. F. transcendentalisme*, *G. Transcendentalismus*.] **1. Philos.** **a.** In the Kantian sense, the transcending, or going beyond, experience, and ascertaining a priori the fundamental principles of human knowledge. Schelling and Hegel assert the absolute identity of the objective and subjective in human knowledge, and consequently the Kantian distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental* has no place in their philosophy; hence, with them, *transcendentalism* claims a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them. And in this sense the word *transcendentalism* is now most used. It is also sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy. Any philosophy which asserts the domination of the intuitive or spiritual over the purely empirical; esp., the philosophy of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his followers and the social and religious tendencies to which it gave rise; — so called because of a wrongly supposed relation to Kant's philosophy. **2.** Quality of being transcendental, or fancifully speculative; hence, ambitious vagueness, as in the use of imagery or diction.

trans-scend'en'tal-ist, *n.* A believer in transcendentalism.

trans-scend'en'tal-ity (-dén-tál'ti-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being transcendental.

trans-con'ti-nen'tal (trám-kón'tí-nén'tál), *a.* Extending or going across a continent.

trans-scribe' (trám-skrib'), *v. t.*; **-SCRIBED'** (-skribéd'); **-SCRIBING** (-skrib'ng). [*L. transcribere*, *transcriptum*; *trans* + *scribere* to write. See **SCRIBE**.] **1.** To write a copy of; to copy; as, to *transcribe* Livy; to *transcribe* a letter. **2. Music.** To make a transcription of. See **TRANSCRIPTION**, **3**.

trans-script' (trám-skript'), *n.* [*L. transcriptum*, neut. p. of *transcribere*. See **TRANSCRIBE**.] **1.** That which has been transcribed; a written copy.

The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*. *South.*

2. Hence, a copy of any kind; an imitation.

Syn. — See **DUPLICATE**.

trans-scrip'tion (trám-skrip'shún), *n.* [*CF. F. transcription*, *L. scriptio* a transfer.] **1.** Act or process of transcribing; as, errors in a text due to *transcription*. **2.** A copy; transcript. **3. Music.** An arrangement of a composition, often with some liberty in modification or embellishment, for some other instrument or voice than that for which it was originally written, as the translating of a song, a vocal or instrumental quartet, or even an orchestral work, into a piece for the piano; an adaptation; arrangement.

trans-curr'ent (trám-kúr'ént), *a.* [*L. transcurrens*, *-entis*, p. pr., running across.] Extending transversely. — **trans-curr'ent-ly**, *adv.*

trans-sect' (trám-sékt'), *v. t.*; **TRANSCUT'**; **TRANSCUTING**. [*trans* + *L. secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut across or transversely. — **trans-sec'tion** (-sék'shún), *n.*

trans-sen'na (trám-sén'á), *n.*; *pl. -næ* (-é). [*L. net, lattice-work*.] *Early Christian Arch.* A lattice or screen of stone or metal inclosing and protecting a shrine.

trans-sept (trám-sépt), *n.* [*trans* + *L. septum*, *septum*, an inclosure. See **SEPTUM**.] *Arch.* The transversal part of a cruciform church, which crosses at right angles to the greatest length, and between the nave and the apse or choir. In the basilicas this had often no projection at its ends. In Gothic churches these project greatly, and should be called the *arms* of the transept. But it is common to speak of the arms as the *transepts*. — **trans-sep'tal** (trám-sép'tál), *a.*

trans-e-unt (trám-sé-únt), *a.* [*L. transiens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *transire* to go over. Cf. **TRANSIENT**.] Passing from one

to another; operating beyond itself; transient (in sense 1); as, a transient cause; — opposed to *immanent*.

trans-fer' (trāns-fēr'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FERRED' (-fērd'); TRANS-FERRING. [L. *transferre*; *trans* across, over + *ferre* to bear; cf. *F. transférer*. See BEAR to carry.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport, remove, or cause to pass, to another place or person; as, to transfer suspicion; to transfer money by telegraph.

2. To make over the possession or control of; to make transfer of; to pass; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; as, title to land is transferred by deed.

3. To print or otherwise copy from one surface to another; as, to transfer a drawing to a lithographic stone.

Syn. — Sell, give, alienate, estrange, sequester.

trans-fer', *v. i.* To change from one car, line, or the like, to another for continuing one's journey on a transfer (see TRANSFER, *n.*, 5 c).

trans-fer' (trāns-fēr'), *n.* 1. Act of transferring, or state of being transferred; the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; transference.

2. *Law.* The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, whether by sale, by gift, or otherwise; any act by which the property of one person is vested in another. **b** Specif.: *Roman Dutch Law.* — TRADITION, 2.

3. A telegraphic order to pay to one party money deposited by another in a distant office.

4. That which is transferred. Specif.: **a** A picture, or the like, removed from one body or ground to another, as from wood to canvas, or from one piece of canvas to another.

b A drawing or writing printed in reverse from one surface on another, as in ceramics and in many decorative arts. **c** *Mil.* A soldier removed from one troop or body of troops to another. *Now Rare.*

5. *Railroading.* **a** A place where cars or trains are transferred to boats or ferries for water transportation; also, a boat or ferry used for this purpose. **b** A turnout connecting two tracks at a crossing, with switches outside the end frogs of the crossing; also, a track connecting roads that cross on separated grades. **c** In American street railway practice, a ticket given without extra charge to a passenger entitling him to continue his journey on another route.

6. *Naut.* The distance a vessel gains to the right or left from the time the helm is put over until the ship has turned through eight points, or ninety degrees.

trans-fer-a-ble' (trāns-fēr-ā-b'l-ty), *n.* Quality or state of being transferable.

trans-fer-a-ble (trāns-fēr-ā-b'l-ty), *a.* [Cf. *F. transférable*.] 1. Capable of being transferred, or conveyed from one place or person to another.

2. Capable of being made over from one party to another so as to vest in the transferee all the transferor's legal rights thereto pertaining; negotiable (which see); as, the stocks of most public companies are transferable; some tickets are not transferable. Cf. ASSIGNMENT, 2 a.

trans-fer book. A register of transfers, as of shares, from one party to another.

trans-fer day. A regular day for the registration of transfers of registered securities, as at the Bank of England for government stock or funds.

trans-fer-ee' (trāns-fēr-ē'), *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

trans-fer-ence (trāns-fēr-ēns; trāns-fēr-ēns), *n.* Act of transferring; conveyance; passage; transfer.

transference number. *Phys.* In electrolytic dissociation, the ratio of the transport of the anion as compared with that of the cation. It is so defined that if the transference number of the anion is *n*, that of the cation is 1-*n*.

trans-fer-en-tial (trāns-fēr-ēn-sh'nl), *a.* Pertaining to transference; involving a transfer or conveyance.

trans-fer-er (trāns-fēr-ēr), *n.* One who makes a transfer.

trans-fer-o-type, trans-fer-o-type (-fēr-ō-tīp; -fēr-ō-tīp), *n.* [*transfer* + *type*.] *Photog.* A bromide print transferred from a paper backing to some other surface; also, the process by which this is done.

trans-fer-ri-ng ma-chine' (-fēr-īng). A form of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller which is afterward hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank notes.

trans-fig-u-ra-tion (-fīg-ū-rā-sh'ūn), *n.* [L. *transfiguratio*; cf. *F. transfiguration*.] 1. A change of form or appearance; esp., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus on the mount. *Matt.* xvii. 1-9.

2. [*cap.*] *Ecol.* A feast held by some branches of the Christian church on the 6th of August, in commemoration of the Transfiguration of Jesus.

trans-fig-ure (-fīg-ūr; cf. *FIGURE, n.*, *v. t.*; *FIGURED* (-fūrd); *FIG-UR-ING* (-fūr-īng). [*ME.* *transfigūren*, *F. transfigurer*, *L. transfigurare, transfiguratum*; *trans* + *figurare*. See *FIGURE, v. t.*] 1. To change the form or appearance of; to metamorphose; to transform.

2. To change to something exalted and glorious; to give an ideal form to.

[Jesus] was transfigured before them. *Matt.* xvii. 2. **Syn.** — See TRANSFORM.

trans-finite (-fīnīt), *a.* *Math.* Beyond or surpassing any finite (number, assemblage, or magnitude); — said of constants, in distinction from *infinite*, which is commonly applied to variables only.

transfinite cardinals or numbers. *Math.* — the powers or cardinal numbers associated definitely with infinite manifolds.

— *t. ordinals.* *Math.* the indices of infinite manifolds. Of these the simplest is the index of the natural scale, 1, 2, 3, . . . *n*, . . . (or any manifold similarly arranged), denoted by ω . All following symbols built up of ω or by direct algebraic processes are *transfinite ordinals*.

trans-finite (trāns-fīnīt), *n.* *Math.* A transfinite number, assemblage, or magnitude.

trans-fix' (-fīks'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FIXED' (-fīkst'); TRANS-FIX-ING. [*L. transfixus*, *p. p.* of *transfixere* to transfix; *trans* across, through + *fixere* to fix, fasten. See *FIX*.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to transpire; to impale.

trans-fix-ion (-fīk-sh'ūn), *n.* Act of transfixing, or state of being transfixed.

trans-flu-ent (trāns-flō-ēnt; 243), *a.* [*L. transfuens*, *p. pr.* See *FLUENT*.] Flowing or running across or through.

trans-flux (-fīlūks'), *n.* [*trans* + *flux*.] A flowing through, across, or beyond.

trans-form' (trāns-fōrm'), *v. t.*; -FORMED' (-fōrmd'); -FORM-ING. [*ME.* *transformen*, *L. transformare, transformatum*; *trans* across, over + *formare* to form; cf. *F. transformer*. See *FORM, v. t.*] To change the form of; to metamorphose; specif.: **a** To change in outward shape or semblance; as, a caterpillar transformed into a butterfly.

b To change into another substance; to transmute; as, the alchemists sought to transform lead into gold. **c** To change in nature, disposition, heart, or the like; to convert.

d *Math.* To change the form of, as an algebraic expression or geometrical figure, without altering the meaning or value. **e** *Elec.* To change (a current) in potential, as from high voltage to low voltage, or in type, as from alternating to continuous. **f** To change (one form of energy) into another, as mechanical energy into electricity.

Syn. — TRANSFORM, TRANSFIGURE, TRANSMUTE, METAMORPHOSE, CONVERT, TRANSFIGURIFY. TRANSFORM, the general word, implies a thorough or radical change, whether in appearance or nature; TRANSFIGURE, which is strongly influenced by Biblical usage, suggests an exaltation or glorification of the outward appearance; as, "The placid sunshine . . . seems to have been transformed in a moment into imperious angry fire" (*W. Pater*); "Jesus . . . was transfigured before them; and his face did shine as the sun" (*Matt.* xvii. 2); "If she be guilty, 't will transform her to manifest deformity. . . If innocent, she will become transfigured into an angel" (*Shelley*). TRANSMUTE implies a complete change of nature or substance, esp. from lower to higher; to convert (often interchangeable with *transmute*) is esp. to turn from one state or condition to another; as, "Physiological activity must be transmuted into intellect and conscience" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Every health which I begin converts dull port to bright champagne" (*Shenstone*); "Conviction . . . is worthless till it convert itself into conduct" (*Carlyle*). METAMORPHOSE suggests a transformation into something utterly different, often by (or as if by) enchantment; TRANSFIGURIFY is humorous or colloq. for *metamorphose*; as, "metamorphosed from seemingly safe to birds and ugly beasts" (*Assolonte*); "The name 'navvie' . . . has been transmogrified into 'navigator'" (*Lowell*). See CHANGE, MODIFY, FORM.

trans-form', *v. i.* To be or become transformed. *Addison.*

trans-form (trāns-fōrm), *n.* [See TRANSFORM, *v. t.*] *Math.* A figure or expression derived from another by geometrical or analytical transformations.

trans-for-ma-tion (trāns-fōr-mā-sh'ūn), *n.* [*L. transformatio*; cf. *F. transformation*.] 1. Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; change of form or condition. Specif.: **a** *Zool.* Metamorphosis. **b** *Physiol.* Change of one form of material into another, as in assimilation; metabolism; metamorphosis. **c *Alchemy.* Transmutation. **d** *Mech.* Change of energy from one form into another. **e** *Math.* (1) Of a group, the conversion of it into an isomorphic group, as by combining each of its elements as *a* with a foreign element *t* to produce a new element *a' = t-a*. (2) Change of form, as of an equation, expression, or figure, without altering value or meaning. **f** *Theol.* A change in disposition, heart, character, or the like; conversion.**

2. The new form made by transforming. *Obs.* **Shak.**

transformation scene. *Theat.* A scene that changes in sight of the audience; specif., formerly, a scene in the pantomime in which the characters were changed to take part in the harlequinade proper.

trans-form-a-tive (trāns-fōr-mā-tīv), *a.* [Cf. *F. transformatif*.] Having power or a tendency to transform.

trans-form-er (-fōr-mēr), *n.* One that transforms; specif.: *Elec.* An apparatus for transforming an electric current from a high to a low potential (step-down transformer) or vice versa (step-up transformer), without changing the current energy; a converter. The term is now usually limited to a stationary apparatus for transforming alternating currents (formerly called stationary, or static, transformer) consisting essentially of a coil of a few turns of comparatively stout wire and another coil of many turns of fine wire, wound on a laminated iron core (core transformer), and sometimes also inclosed in an iron shell (shell transformer), the object of the iron being to increase the lines of force (cf. HIGH POTENTIAL, small current; 2 LOW POTENTIAL, large current).

One coil (the primary) is connected to the line, and the other (the secondary) to receiving devices. The ratio of the number of turns of the two coils is the ratio of transformation, voltages being transformed directly, and currents inversely, in this ratio. Cf. CONVERTER, 2 b; HEDGECOCK TRANSFORMER; PHASING TRANSFORMER.

trans-form-ism (-fōr-mīz'm), *n.* [Cf. *F. transformisme*.] *Biol.* Change of form; transmutation; esp., a process, formerly supposed by some to occur, by which an organism changed to some entirely different organism, as a plant into an animal. *Chiefly Hist.*

trans-fig-ur-ate (-dī), **trans-fig-ur-ate** (-dī), *v. t.* To transfigure. *Obs.*

trans-fig-ure-ment. *n.* Transfiguration. *Rare.*

trans-fig-ur-ation. *n.* Transfiguration. *Rare.*

trans-fer-ri-ble (trāns-fēr-ī-b'l), *a.* TRANSFERABLE. — **trans-fer-ri-ble-ly** (-b'l-ī), *adv.*

trans-fer-ri-ble-ness (-b'l-ī-ty), *n.* TRANSFERABILITY.

trans-fer-ri-ble-ness. *n.* TRANSFERABILITY.

trans-fuse' (trāns-fūz'), *v. t.*; TRANS-FUSED' (-fūzd'); TRANS-FUSING (-fūz-īng). [*L. transfusus*, *p. p.* of *transfundere*; *trans* over, across + *fundere* to pour; cf. *F. transfuser*. See *FOUND* to cast.] 1. To pour, as liquid, out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

2. *Med.* To transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one man or animal to those of another.

3. To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; as, to transfuse a love of letters.

4. Into such virtue and grace Immense I have transfused. *Milton.*

trans-fu-sion (-fūzh'ūn), *n.* [*L. transfusio*; cf. *F. transfusion*.] 1. Act of transfusing, or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another.

2. Hence, a gradual commingling resulting in an altered character of the elements commingled.

3. *Med.* Act or operation of transferring the blood of one human being or animal into the vascular system of another; also, the introduction of any fluid into the blood vessels, or into a cavity of the body from which it can readily be absorbed into the vessels.

trans-fu-sive (-sīv), *a.* Tending, or having power, to transfuse. — **trans-fu-sive-ly**, *adv.* *Rare.*

trans-gan-get-ic (trāns-gān-jēt-ik), *a.* Beyond or across the river Ganges; of or pert. to regions so situated.

trans-gress' (trāns-grēs'), *v. t.*; TRANS-GRESSED' (-grēst'); TRANS-GRESSING. [*Cf. F. transgresser*. See TRANS-GRESSION.] 1. To pass over or go beyond (some, usually proper, limit); as, to transgress the limits of patience.

2. Hence, to overpass, as a prescribed rule or limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

3. To offend against; to cross; thwart; vex. *Obs.*

trans-gress', *v. i.* To offend against a law; to sin.

trans-gres-sion (-grēs-sh'ūn), *n.* [*L. transgressio* a going across, going over, transgression of the law, *f. transgressus*, *transgressus*, to step across, go over; *trans* over, across + *gradi* to step, walk; cf. *F. transgression*. See *GRADE*.] 1. Act of transgressing; as: **a** A going or passing beyond or over some limit; an act of trespass. **b** Violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; a sin.

2. Hence, to overpass, as a prescribed rule or limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

3. To offend against; to cross; thwart; vex. *Obs.*

trans-gres-sive (-grēs-sīv), *a.* [Cf. *L. transgressivus* passing over into another class, *F. transgressif*.] Disposed or tending to transgress; faulty. — **trans-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.*

trans-gres-sor (-grēs-ēr), *n.* [Cf. *F. transgresser*.] One that transgresses; one that breaks a law, or violates any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

The way of transgressors is hard. *Prov.* xiii. 15.

trans-science (trāns-shēns), **trans-scien-ty** (trāns-shēn-sī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being transient, or passing; transiency; as, the transience of human life or time.

2. Quality or state of being loose or shifting; lack of cohesion or solidarity; looseness.

3. That which is transient. *Rare.*

trans-sient (trāns-shēnt), *a.* [*L. transiens* (cf. gen. *-entis*), *p. pr.* of *transire*, *transire*, to go or pass over; *trans* over, across + *ire* to go. Cf. *ISSUE, TRACE*.] 1. Transient; transitive; passing over (to); as, a transient activity; also, transiency; — contrasted with *immanent*.

2. Communicable; infectious. *Obs.*

3. Changed by entrance into or as if into a new condition.

4. Passing quickly across the line of vision; hence, of short duration; ephemeral; transitory; fleeting; brief; as, a transient view, passion, evil.

5. Staying for a short time; not regular or permanent; as, a transient guest; transient boarders. *U. S.*

Syn. — TRANSIENT, TRANSITORY, FUGITIVE, FLEETING, EPHEMERAL, EVANESCENT, MOMENTARY. *Transient* and *transitory* are often interchangeable; but TRANSIENT more frequently emphasizes the fact, TRANSITORY, the (often inherent) quality, of brief duration; as, "At present it [peace of mind] is an uncertain and transient guest with me" (*Cowper*); "transient sorrows" (*Wordsworth*); "A natural fact is permanent and elemental, a historical event is transient and superficial" (*M. Heintz*); "this transitory life" (*Book of Com. Prayer*); "Wise men will apply their remedies to . . . the causes of evil which are permanent, not to . . . the transitory modes in which they appear" (*Burke*); "matter, with all its transitory shapes" (*Shelley*). FUGITIVE and FLEETING apply to that which passes swiftly, and is gone; that is EVANESCENT which quickly vanishes; as, "Oh Joy; that . . . nature yet remembers what was so fugitive" (*Wordsworth*); "All the forms are fugitive, but the substances survive" (*Emerson*); "not merely some fleeting fancy of the day, but a constant longing" (*Lowell*); "few clothes our fleeting days with an eternal beauty" (*B. F. Westcott*); "evanescent visitations of thought and feeling . . . arising unforeseen and departing unbidden" (*Shelley*); "the evanescent delicacy of each motive and sentiment" (*M. Heintz*). That is MOMENTARY which is but for a moment; that is EPHEMERAL which is short-lived; as, "showers of momentary duration" (*Poe*); "a momentary bliss" (*Gray*); "the swarm of ephemeral sermons which issue from the press" (*Sydney Smith*); "ephemeral successes" (*Lowell*). See *BRIEF*.

— **trans-sient-ly**, *adv.* — **trans-sient-ness**, *n.*

trans-sient, *n.* One that is transient; specif., *Colloq.*, a transient guest or boarder.

trans-il-lu-mi-nate (trāns-ī-lū-mī-nāt), *v. t.* To pass light

transfuga; *trans* + *fulgere* to flee; cf. *F. transfuger*.) One who flees from one side to another; hence, a deserter; apostate. *Rare.*

trans-ig-gi-tive (trāns-ī-gī-tīv), *a.* TRANSIGITIVE. — **trans-ig-gi-tive-ly**, *adv.*

trans-ig-gi-tive-ness (-tīv-ē-ty), *n.* TRANSIGITIVITY.

trans-ig-gi-tive-ness. *n.* TRANSIGITIVITY.

trans-shape' (tráns-sháep'), *v. t.*; -SHAPED' (-shápt); SHAP'ING (-shápt'ing). Also **tran-shape'** (trán-sháep'). [trans + shape.] To change into another shape or form; to transform. Thus did she, an hour together, transshape thy particular virtues. *Shak.*

trans-ship' (-shíp'), *v. t.* Also **tran-ship'** (trán-shíp'). [trans + ship.] To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another.

trans-ship-ment' (-mént), *n.* Also **tran-ship-ment'** (trán-shíp-mént). Act of transshipping, or transferring for further transportation, as goods, from one ship or conveyance to another. In British practice, when dutiable goods are transhipped, the customs officer receives and retains a note (called the **transshipment bond note**), forming an entry for the goods, stating that the party named has given security for the due transshipment and exportation of the goods named. The customs officer of the incoming ship is directed by an official note (**transshipment delivery note**) to send the goods named to the dock of the export ship in custody of a customs officer; and the officer on the export steamer is directed by a note (**transshipment picking note**) to receive the goods on board that steamer for export.

trans-sub-jective' (tráns-súb-jék'tív), *a.* Pertaining to or designating a state of being independent of the individual mind, or mode of thinking, though not necessarily independent of the modes of thought common to all men. The term *transsubjective* has been devised to obviate the confusion of what is objective from the standpoint of universal experience, the one individual object of Reid's ten men, with what is objective for an individual experience. *James Ward.*

trans-sub-stan-ti-ate' (tráns-súb-stán'shí-át), *v. t.*; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING (-át'ing). [LL. *transsubstantiatus*, p. p. of *transsubstantiare* to transubstantiate; *L. trans + substantia*; See SUBSTANCE.] 1. To change into another substance; to transform; to transmute. The spider love which transubstantiates all. And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*

2. *Theol.* To change the sacramental elements, bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ; to change or produce by transubstantiation, or conversion of substance.

trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion' (-át'shún), *n.* [LL. *transsubstantiatio*; cf. *F. transsubstantiation*.] A transubstantiating, or state of being transubstantiated; specif., *Theol.*, the change, by and at the consecration of the elements in the Eucharist, of the whole substance of the bread and the whole substance of the wine into the body and blood of Christ, only the appearances of the bread and wine remaining, a form of the doctrine of the real presence, held by the Roman Catholic Church and the Eastern Church and distinguished from *consubstantiation* and *impanation*. See REAL PRESENCE.

trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tor' (-át'shún'át'ór), *n.* [Cf. *F. transsubstantiateur*.] One who receives or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

trans-sud-date' (tráns-sú-dát), *n.* A product of transudation; transuded substance.

trans-su-da-tion' (tráns-sú-dá'shún), *n.* [Cf. *F. transsudation*.] 1. Act or process of transuding. 2. A transudate; — chiefly a physiological term.

trans-su-da-to-ry' (tráns-sú-dá-tó-rí), *a.* Of or pertaining to transudation; passing by transudation.

trans-sude' (-sú-dé), *v. i.*; TRAN-SUD'ED (-sú-d'éd); TRAN-SUD'ING (-sú-d'ing). [trans + *L. sudare* to sweat; cf. *F. transsuder*.] To pass, as perspirable matter does, through the pores or interstices of textures.

trans-sume' (-súm'), *n. t.*; -SUMED' (-súmd'); -SUM'ING (-súm'ing). [L. *transumere*, *transumere*, to take from one to another, in LL., to transcribe; *trans* across + *sumere* to take.] 1. To change; to transubstantiate. *Rare.* 2. To make a copy, or transcript, of. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

trans-sump-t' (trán-súmp't'), *n.* [L. *transumptum*, neut. p. p. of *transumere*.] A copy of a writing or document; specif., an exemplified copy. *Archaic or Scots Law.*

trans-vaal' (tráns-vál'), *n.* Beyond the river Vaal, in South Africa; specif. [*cap.*], designating, or pertaining to, the Transvaal province, formerly the South African Republic, and, later, the Transvaal Colony.

Transvaal daisy, an African asteraceous plant (*Gerbera jamesonii*), having large flame-colored heads of flowers.

trans-vec-tant' (tráns-vék'tánt), *n.* *Math.* An invariant resulting from transvection.

trans-vec-tion' (-shún), *n.* [L. *transvectio*, fr. *transvehere* to carry across; *trans* across + *vehere* to carry.] 1. Act of conveying or carrying over. *Rare.* 2. [Trans. of *G. Uberschiebung*.] *Math.* Generation of a covariant by operating with one covariant on another.

trans-ver-sal' (-vúr'sál), *a.* [Cf. *F. transversal*, LL. *transversalis*. See TRANSVERSE.] Running or lying across; transverse; as, a *transversal line*. — **trans-ver-sal'i-ty'** (tráns-vér-sál'i-tí), *n.* — **trans-ver-sal-ly**, *adv.*

trans-ver-sal wall, *Bot.*, in archeogonites, the wall which separates the upper and lower halves of a proembryo.

trans-ver-sal, n. [Cf. *F. transversale*.] 1. *Geom.* A line that traverses or intersects any system of lines as the sides of a triangle or the sides produced. 2. A deviation; digression. *Obs. or R.*

trans-ver-sa-lis' (tráns-vér-sá'lís), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* 1. Any of several muscles; as: a The *trans-ver-salis ab-dó-mí-nis* (kò-dóm'ínis), a flat muscle with transverse fibers, forming the innermost layer of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen. Its fibers terminate in front in a broad aponeu-

rosis which joins that of the opposite side at the linea alba, its upper three fourths passing behind the rectus abdominis muscle, the lower fourth in front of it. *b* The *trans-ver-sa-lis cer-ví-cis* (sér-ví'sís), or *trans-ver-sa-lis col'i* (kò'l'i), a muscle lying to the inner side of the longissimus dorsi, and uniting the transverse processes of the six upper dorsal vertebrae with those of the second to sixth (inclusive) cervical vertebrae. 2. Any of several arteries; as: a The *transversalis collis*, a branch of the thyroid axis passing outward across the subclavian triangle to the margin of the trapezium, where it divides into branches. *b* The *trans-ver-sa-lis hú-me-ri* (hú'mé-rí) = SUPRASCAPULAR ARTERY.

trans-ver-se' (tráns-vúr's), *a.* [L. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere* to turn or direct across; *trans* across + *vertere* to turn; cf. *F. transverse*, OF. *transvers*. See VENSON; cf. TRAVERSE.] 1. Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction; athwart; — often opposed to *longitudinal*. 2. Hence, indirect; collateral. *Obs. & R.*

transverse arteries, Anat., small branches of the basilar artery supplying the pons Varolii, etc. — *t. axis* (of a cone), the axis through the foci of the conic. — *t. long.* *Zool.*, in some reptiles, a bone connecting the pterygoid and maxilla, forming in some snakes part of the apparatus for erecting the poison fangs. — *t. colon.* *Anat.* See 2d COLON. — *t. facial artery, Anat.*, a branch of the superficial temporal artery which supplies the parotid gland, masseter muscle, etc. — *t. facial vein, Anat.*, a vein of the side of the face, tributary to the temporal vein. — *t. fissure, Anat.*, a The cleft below the hemispheres of the brain by which the pia mater extends in to form the *velum interpositum* and choroid plexuses. *b* A short transverse cleft on the lower surface of the left lobe of the liver, where most of the vessels enter or leave that organ. — *t. flute, Music*, a traverse flute (which see). — *t. joint, Anat.*, the mediocrural joint, which can replace the ankle joint in function to some extent when the latter becomes ankylosed. — *t. ligament, Anat.*, any of various ligaments; as: a That which crosses between the greater and lesser tuberosities of the humerus. *b* The cruciform ligament of the atlas. *c* That crossing the notch in the lower border of the acetabulum. *d* That crossing and connecting the digital ends of the metatarsal bones in the sole of the foot. *e* The coracoid ligament. *f* That which crosses between the lateral masses of the atlas behind the odontoid process, etc. — *t. magnet, Physics*, a bar magnetized transversely, or at right angles to its length. — *t. palsy, Med.*, crossed paralysis or palsy. — *t. process, Anat. & Zool.*, a lateral process of a vertebra. Those in higher vertebrates are called *diapophyses*, and are outgrowths of the neural arch. They often articulate with the tubercle of a rib. Those common in lower vertebrates arise from the lower part of the centrum, and are called *parapophyses*. — *t. sinus, Anat.*, a simple network of veins connecting the two inferior petrosal sinuses. — *t. suture, Anat.*, the suture between the frontal and facial bones.

trans-verse' (tráns-vúr's; tráns'vúr's), *n.* 1. Anything that is transverse, or athwart. 2. *Geom.* The longer, or transverse, axis of an ellipse.

trans-ver-sus' (tráns-vúr'sús), *n.* [NL.] *Anat.* Any of several small transverse muscles; as: *trans-ver-sus pe-rí-nei* (pér'í-néi), a narrow muscle passing across from the inner fore part of the tuberosity of the ischium to the median line of the perineum.

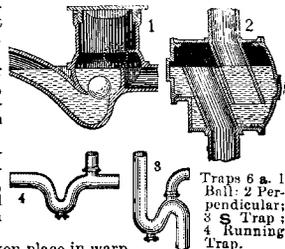
trap (tráp), *v. t.* 1. TRAPPED (trápt) or *Rare*, TRAPT; TRAP'ING. [*MIL. trappen*; cf. *ME. trappe*, *trappure*, *trappings*; orig. uncert.; cf. *F. drap* cloth (cf. *E. DRAB, DRAPE*), OF. *drapure* a covering for a horse, Sp. & *Pr. trapo* cloth.] To dress with ornaments; to adorn; — said esp. of horses. Steeds . . . that trapped were in steel all glittering. *Chaucer.*

trap, n. [See TRAPPINGS, TRAP to dress.] 1. A trapping, or horse cloth; — chiefly *pl. Obs.* 2. *pl.* Personal belongings; goods; luggage. *Colloq.* 3. Any worthless, broken, or worn-out thing. *Colloq.*

trap, n. Also *trap rock*. [*Sw. trapp*; akin to *trappa* stairs, Dan. *trappe*, *G. trappe*, *D. trap*; — so called because the rocks of this class often occur in large, tabular masses, rising above one another, like steps. See TRAMP.] *Geol. & Petrol.* Any of various dark-colored, fine-grained, igneous rocks, including esp. basalt, diabase, amygdaloid, etc., and also some kinds of diorite; — a convenient field term.

trap, n. [*ME. trappe*, *AS. treppe* (perh. also *trappe*), akin to *GD. trappe*, *OHG. trappo*; prob. fr. the root of *E. tramp*, as that which is trod upon; cf. *F. trappe*, OF. *trape* (of Teutonic orig.), which influenced the English word and may have been its source.] 1. A device, as a pitfall, snare, or machine that shuts suddenly as with a spring, for taking game and other animals; a gin. 2. Hence, any device or contrivance by which one may be caught unawares; stratagem; snare; gin. 3. Short for: a TRAP NET. *Local, U.S.* *b* TRAPBALL. *c* TRAPDOOR. *d* *Agric.* TRAP CROP. 4. A wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in playing trapball. It consists of a pivoted arm on one end of which is placed the ball to be thrown into the air by striking the other end. 5. A machine for throwing into the air balls, clay pigeons, etc., to be shot at. 6. Any of various devices permitting one kind of thing to pass through while restraining another; as: a *Plumbing*. A device for drains, sewers, etc., consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to

prevent the passage of sewer gas, etc.; as, a stench trap. *b* A device to separate sand and silt from flowing water. *c* A steam trap. 7. A place in a water pipe, p. m. p., etc., where air accumulates for want of an outlet. 8. A wagon or carriage, esp. one having springs; specif., a light two-wheeled one-horse carriage on springs. *Colloq.* 9. *Weaving*. A broken place in warp thread, or the resulting fault in the cloth. *Dial. Eng.* 10. A detective or policeman. *Slang, Eng.* 11. Mouth; as, to shut one's trap. *Low Slang.*



Traps 6 a. 1 Ball; 2 Perpendicular; 3 S Trap; 4 Running Trap.

trap (tráp), *v. t.* [Cf. *AS. treppan*. See TRAP a snare.] 1. To catch, or take, in a trap or traps; as, to trap foxes, hares, beaver, etc. 2. Hence, to insure; to take by stratagem, as a foe. 3. To release or discharge from a trap, as glass balls or clay pigeons, to be shot at. 4. To provide with a trap or traps; as, to trap a drain. 5. *Chiefly Mech.* To stop and hold by a trap; to separate by a trap, as water from steam; — sometimes with out. 6. To furnish with trapdoors, as a stage. *Rare.*

trap, v. t. 1. To set traps for game; to make a business of trapping game; as, to trap for beaver. 2. To manage a trap or traps for shooting. See TRAP, *n.*, 5. 3. *Chiefly Mech.* To become trapped, as steam in a radiator by air.

Tra'pa (tráp'á; tráp'á), *n.* [NL.; orig. uncert.] *Bot.* A small genus of Old World aquatic plants constituting the family Trapaceae (order Myrtales). They are herbs having the submerged leaves finely dissected and the floating leaves rhombic, with inflated spongy petioles. The solitary white flowers are followed by nutlike horned or spiny fruits, whence they are known as *water caltrops*. *T. natans* is the water chestnut.

tra-pan' (trá-pán'), *tré-pan'*, *n.* [OF. *trapan* plank, perh. orig. a trapdoor. Cf. *TRAP* a snare; stratagem; trick; also, a deceiver or trickster. *Obs. or Archaic.*

tra-pan', tré-pan', v. t. To snare; entrap. *Obs. or Archaic.*

trap-ball' (tráp'bál'), *n.* An old game of ball played with a trap; also, the ball used in the game. See TRAP, *n.*, 4.

trap crop, Agric. A crop planted to attract noxious insects from near-by or later crops.

trap-door' (tráp'dór'; dór'), *n.* 1. A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof or floor; esp., *Theat.*, a hinged door in the floor of the stage through which persons, scenery, etc., may be raised or lowered; also, a similar opening in the scenery. 2. *Mining*. A ventilating door in a level; — called also *weather door*.

trapdoor spider. Any of several large spiders belonging to *Cteniza* and allied genera which make a nest, consisting of a vertical hole in the earth, lined with silk, and furnished at the top with a hinged lid, like a trapdoor.



Traps (*T. natans*). Mature Fruit.

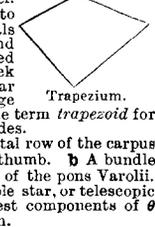
tra-pe-ze' (trá-pé-zé'), *n.* [F. *trapèze*.] 1. *Geom.* = TRAPEZIUM, 1. 2. *Gymnastic Apparatus*. A short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes, one at each end.

tra-pe-zi-form' (-pé-zí-fór'm), *a.* [*trapèzium* + *-form*; cf. *F. trapèziforme*.] Like a trapezium in form.

tra-pe-zi-um' (-úm), *n.*; *pl. E.* -ZIUMS (-úzms), *L.* -ZIA (-áz). [NL., fr. *Gr. trapèziov* a little table, an irregular four-sided figure, dim. of *trapèza* a table, for *trapèza*; *trépa* (see *TRÉPA*) + *πέζα* foot, akin to *rois* foot; hence, orig., a table with four feet. See FOOT.] 1. *Geom.* A plane figure formed by four right lines, of which no two are parallel. *b* Rarely, a trapezoid. According to Euclid (Def. 34) all other quadrilaterals but squares, rectangles, rhombi, and parallelograms (rhomboids) are called "trapezia" (trapeziums). Other Greek writers use the term for any irregular quadrilateral. Prevailing English usage follows the Greek, except in using the term *trapezoid* for the quadrilateral with two parallel sides. 2. *Anat. & Zool.* a A bone of the distal row of the carpus at the base of the first metacarpal, or thumb. *b* A bundle of transverse fibers in the dorsal part of the pons Varolii, trapezium of *Orion, Astron.*, the multiple star, or telescopic group, consisting of the four brightest components of θ (Theta) Orionis, in the nebula of Orion.



Trapezoid. Trapezium.



Trapezium.

tree duck. Any of several long-legged and long-necked arboreal ducks, mostly of warm regions, of the genus Dendrocygna, allied to the sheldrakes and somewhat to the geese. The plumage is usually chestnut varied with black and white. Two of the species reach the southern United States, the fulvous tree duck (D. bicolor) and the black-bellied tree duck (D. autumnalis).

tree fern. 1. Any fern of arborescent habit, having a woody trunk or caudex. They belong chiefly to the families Cyatheaceae and Marattiaceae, though there are some polyodiaceous tree ferns, notably species of Dicksonia. They are chiefly characteristic of the tropics, but are also well represented in Australia and New Zealand. 2. The gray polypody.

tree frog. a In a broad sense, any tailless leaping amphibian of arboreal habits: a tree toad. b In a narrow sense, any of numerous Old World arboreal frogs belonging to the Clavonidae, Rhacophoridae, and allied genera of the family Ranidae, as the flying frog. Their toes have suckers for adhesion.

tree hopper. Any of many small leaping homopterous insects constituting the family Membracidae, which live chiefly on branches and twigs, and injure them by sucking sap. Many are very odd in shape. The buffalo tree hopper (Ceresa bubalus), a grass-green species which lays its eggs in the bark of fruit trees, is well known.

tree kangaroo. One of several arboreal kangaroos of the genus Dendrolagus, mostly of New Guinea, but also represented in Queensland. They have a long, slender, thickly furred tail, and the hind legs are only slightly longer than the front.

tree lungwort. A lichen (Stictia pulmonacea) growing on trees and rocks. The lacinate thallus suggests lung tissue, and was once used in pulmonary diseases.

tree moss. a Any moss or lichen inhabiting trees. b Any moss or club moss resembling a miniature tree.

tree nail, tree nail (trē'nāl; colloq. or cant trē'n'), trē'n'āl, n. [tree + nail.] 1. A wooden pin, peg, or spike, ordinarily of dry compressed timber so as to swell in its hole when moistened, as in wooden ships. 2. Arch. = 1st GUTTA, 2. Rare.

tree peony. A shrubby Chinese peony (Paeonia moutan).

tree pie. Any Asiatic bird of the genus Dendrocygna, allied to the magpie. The tail is long and graduated and the plumage varied with orange brown, buff, black, and white.

tree poppy. a The giant poppy. b A shrubby papaveraceous plant (Dendromecon rigida) of California, having thick rigid leaves and showy yellow flowers.

tree porcupine. An American porcupine of the family Erethizontidae; esp., one of the South and Central American prehensile-tailed species of the genus Coendou.

tree sparrow. a A European sparrow (Passer montanus), smaller than the English sparrow, with a black spot on the ear coverts. b An American sparrow (Spizella monticola), larger than the chipping sparrow, breeding in northern North America and wintering in the United States.

tree squirrel. An arboreal squirrel; esp., a typical squirrel of the genus Sciurus, as distinguished from a ground squirrel or spermophile.

tree swallow. a The white-bellied swallow. b An Australian and Malaysian swallow (Petrochelidon nigricans) which nests in holes in trees.

tree swift. Any of several peculiar swifts of the genus Macropygia of India and the East Indies. They have unusually soft plumage and are mostly crested. The sexes are dissimilar and the young differ markedly from adults.

tree dove. A cuckoo dove or allied arboreal pigeon.

tree fish. A transversely banded Californian scorpionoid market fish (Sebastes chrysomelas).

tree fuchsia. The native fuchsia (Fuchsia excorticata) of New Zealand, a tree 30-40 feet high.

tree ful. n. See FUL.

tree germander. A shrubby European germander (Teucrium fruticans).

tree goldenrod. An ill-scented amarantaceous shrub (Bosca peruviana) of the Canary Islands.

tree goose. The bernicle goose. tree gum. Chem. Xylan.

tree hair. The horsehair lichen.

tree health. A shrubby health (Erica arborea) of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region.

tree hood, n. See HOOD.

tree hoopoe. A wood hoopoe. tree houseleek. The houseleek tree.

tree huckleberry. The farkle-tree. tree luckeberry. Any of various arborescent ipomoeas, esp. Ipomoea fistulosa, native of Mexico and the southern United States.

tree jobbar. A woodpecker. tree lack. The tree pipit. tree less, a. See LESS.

tree less-ness, a. See NESS.

tree lily, a. Any plant of the genus Yucca.

tree line. The limit of altitude at which trees grow. (tree. R.)

tree ling, n. A small or young tree lotus.

tree lotus. The lotus tree.

tree lucern. The tagasaste.

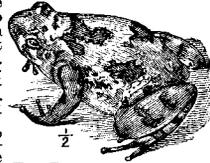
tree ly, + TRULY.

tree mallow. Any arborescent mallow of the genus Lavatera.

tree medic. A European shrubby medic (Medicago arborea), with yellow flowers.

tree milk. A milky juice of an East Indian asclepiad.

tree toad. Any of numerous toadlike or froglike amphibians of arboreal habits; a tree frog. The majority belong to the family Hylidae, of which Hyla is the largest and most widely distributed genus. They commonly have sucking disks on the digits and many change the color of their skin. Some have notably loud voices. Hyla arborea, usually green above and yellowish or whitish below, is the only European species. The Tree Toad (Hyla versicolor), common species of the eastern United States (Hyla versicolor), is mottled gray or green. Cf. PIPING FROG, TREE FROG.



tree wax. Any of various waxes or waxy secretions produced by, or found on, trees or shrubs; specif., Japan wax.

tree worship. The worship of trees, a widespread superstitious practice of primitive peoples, springing from the belief that trees are either themselves powerful beings or the seats of divinities. Cf. ASHERAH, 1; DRYAD.

tree (trēf), a. [Yiddish, fr. Heb. Erevphah an animal torn by wild beasts.] Ceremonially unclean, according to the Jewish law; — opposed to kosher.

tree'fil' (trē'fil'), a. [Fr. tréfil.] Her. a Having a three-lobed extremity or extremities, as a cross. b Ornaented with trefoils as a bearing.

tree'foil (trē'fōil), n. [OF. trefeuille, L. trifolium. See TRIFOLIUM, cf. TRIFLE, n.] 1. The clover; any plant of the genus Trifolium; hence, any of various other trifoliate fabaceous herbs, esp. (in England) the black medic. 2. The third leaf developed by a young plant. Obs.



3. Arch. An ornamental foliation of three divisions, or foils. 4. Her. A three-lobed flower or leaf, such as the clover leaf.

tree'fol arch. An arch having its intrados or archivolt developed into a trefoil outline. See ARCH, Illustr. (12).

tree'g'a- (trē'g'a-), tree'g- (trē'g-). [Cf. TREGMUM.] Elec. Combining forms signifying one million millions (10¹² or one trillion); as in, tregreg, tregohm, tregadyne.

tree'ha-lose (trē'hā-lōs), n. A white crystalline sugar, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁·2H₂O, obtained from trehala, the ergot of rye, and certain fungi. It is a disaccharide and yields on hydrolysis two molecules of d-glucose.

treek (trēk), v. t.; TREKKED (trēkt); TREK'ING. Also track. [D. trekken. See TRACK to low, TRACK, n.] 1. To draw or haul a load, as oxen. South Africa. 2. To travel, esp. by wagon and to a new home; to migrate. Chiefly South Africa.

treek, n. [D.] The act of trekking; a migration. Chiefly South Africa.

treek'om'e-ter (trēk-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [Cf. TRECHOMETER.] Mil. A field range finder used in the British service.

tree'lis (trē'lis), n. [ME. trellis, F. treillis trellis, earlier sackcloth (from the resemblance of the latticework to network or meshes), OF. tresliz, also a., triple-twilled, LL. (assumed) trisilius, for L. trillis, fr. L. tri- (see TRI-) + licium thread, thrum.] 1. A structure or frame of latticework, as for screens or for plants; also, a bower, summerhouse, or the like, chiefly or wholly of latticework. 2. Her. A modification of the lattice in which the pieces are nailed at the joints without interlacing.

tree'lis, v. t.; TREE'LISED (-līst); TREE'LIS-ING. 1. To provide with a trellis; esp., to train on a trellis, as vines. 2. To cross or interlace as in a trellis; to interweave.

tree'lis armor or armour, a medieval armor having bands crossing at right angles, with a large rivet head or boss at each intersection. It is not perfectly understood.

tree'lis'work (-wŭrk'), n. 1. = LATTICE, n., 1. 2. A kind of appliqué embroidery imitating a trellis with climbing plants, done on a background which is cut away.

tree'ma (trē'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τρημα a hole; — because the drupe has holes.] Bot. A genus of tropical umbellaceous shrubs and trees having alternate distichous leaves and cymose polygamous flowers succeeded by small drupes. T. micrantha occurs in southern Florida.

tree'scape', n. [See LANDSCAPE.] A landscape including many trees or groups of trees. Rare.

tree'scribe. = BARK BLAZER.

tree'ship, n. See SHIP.

tree'shrew. A squirrel shrew. tree'shrike. A bush shrike.

tree'sorrel. A shrubby sorrel or dock (Rumex lunaria), of the Canary Islands.

tree'sugar. Maple sugar. [See SUGAR.]

tree't (trē't), n. A unfinished whet. Obs. Dial. Eng.

tree'tiger. A leopard. tree'tobacco. A South American species of Nicotiana (N. glauca), naturalized as a weed in California, Australia, etc.

tree'tomato. The Brazilian shrub Cypomandra betacea; also, its egg-shaped reddish brown edible fruit, which is in flavor somewhat like a tomato.

tree'tree, + TREE.

tree'wood. Pine wood. tree'work', n. Woodwork; carpentry. Obs. = tree'work'er, n.

tree'worm', n. The teredo. Obs. tree'wormwood. A shrubby wormwood of southern Europe (Artemisia arbuscula).

tree'w' (trē'w'), n. [W. Old Cymric Law. A homestead or hamlet; specif., a group or area (also called tref gordd (trē'gōrdh)) acting as a civic community as regards cattle and plowing, and constituting a taxable unit. The typical trefgordd consisted of 9 houses, one plow, one oven, one churn, one cart, one cock, and one herdsman.

tree'fles, tree'f. + TRIFLE.

tree'le (trē'le'), n. [Fr. trèfle, prop., trefoil. See TRIFOLIUM.]

tree-man'do (trē-nān'dō), a. [It. Musico. Tremulous; — used as a direction to perform in a tremolo manner.]

tree'ma-to'da (trē-mā-tō'dā; trē'm'ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. τρηματῶδες; having holes, fr. τρημα, τρηματός, hole + τῶδες, form.] Zool. A class of flatworms including the flukes and their allies. See 1st FLUKE, 2. All are parasitic; most have no cellular epidermis or cilia, but have a chitinous cuticle covering the body, and suckers for adhesion. The alimentary canal is well developed. The class comprises two very different subclasses or orders, — Monogenetica and Digenetica. — tree'ma-to'de (trē-mā-tō'd; trē'm'ā), a. & n.

tree'm'ble (trē'm'blē), v. i.; TREM'BLE (b'ld); TREM'BLING (-bling). [F. trembler, fr. LL. tremulare, L. tremulus trembling, tremulous, fr. tremere to shake, tremble; akin to Gr. τρέμω, Lith. trintis. Cf. TREMULOUS, TREMOR.]

1. To be agitated with quick, short, continued vibrating motions; specif.: a To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, excitement, fatigue, etc.; to shiver; to shudder; to quiver; — said of a person or an animal. b To totter; to shake; to quake; — said of a thing; as, the mountain trembled.

2. To feel or evince tremulous agitation; to quaver or shake, as sound; to be tremulous; as, the voice trembles.

3. To be uncertain; to vacillate. Now Rare.

trem'ble, n. 1. An involuntary shaking or quivering. 2. pl. Med. The milk sickness. 3. The American aspen (Populus tremuloides). Canada.

trem'bler (trē'm'blēr), n. 1. One that trembles. 2. Any of certain West Indian birds of the genera Cinclocerthia and Rhamphocinclus, of the family Mimidae. 3. Elec. The vibrating hammer, or spring contact piece of a hammer break, as of the electric ignition apparatus for an internal-combustion engine. See HAMMER BREAK.

trem'bling (-bling), p. pr. & vb. n. of TREMBLE. Hence: n. Veler. A fatal disease of sheep accompanied with neuromuscular disturbance, and having two forms, a convulsive and a pruriginous. The cause is unknown.

trembling hammer, Elec., a trembler. — t. poplar, t. tree, the aspen. — t. prairie. See SHAKING PRAIRIE.

tree'mel'la (trē-mēl'ā), n. [NL., fr. L. tremere to tremble.] Bot. A genus of fungi typifying the family Tremellaceae. They have a yellowish gelatinous thallus with brainlike convolutions.

tree'mel'la'les (trē-mēl'ā-lēs), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of higher basidiomycetous fungi including the majority of the gelatinous forms. They have the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise, usually into four parts. They occur as watery, gelatinous masses of a white, pink, orange-yellow, or black color on dead wood, agarics, etc.

tree'men'dous (trē-mēn'dūs), a. [L. tremendus that is to be trembled at, fearful, fr. tremere to tremble. See TREMBLE.] 1. Fitted to excite trembling fear or terror; such as may vary by its magnitude, violence, or the like; terrible; dreadful; as, a tremendous shock or fall.

2. Hence, of a nature to arouse wonderment or awe; astonishing; marvelously great; — used intensively or hyperbolically; as, a tremendous bird; a tremendous storm. Syn. — Terrible, dreadful, frightful, terrific, horrible, awful. See MONSTRIOUS.

tree'men'dous-ly, adv. — tree'men'dous-ness, n.

trem'ie (trē'm'ē), n. [Fr. tremie hopper.] Hydraulic Engin. An apparatus for depositing and consolidating concrete under water, essentially a tube of wood or sheet metal with a hopperlike top. It is usually handled by a crane.

trem'o-lite (trē'm'ō-līc), n. [From Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] Min. A white or gray variety of amphibole, occurring in long, blade-like, or short, stout crystals, and also in columnar, fibrous, or granular masses. It is essentially a calcium magnesium silicate, CaMg₂(SiO₆)₂. Sp. gr., 2.9-3.1. — tree'm'ō-lit'ic (-lī'tik), a.

trem'o-lo (trē'm'ō-lō), n. [It. Cf. TREMULOUS.] Music. a The rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone or chord without apparent breaks, so as to produce a tremulous effect. It may involve a perceptible variation of pitch. b A mechanical contrivance in an organ, which causes the notes to sound with fluttering or tremulous tones; — called also tremolant, and tremulant. Also, the stopping finger such tones.

tree'mor (trē'mōr; trē'm'ōr; 277), n. [L., fr. tremere to tremble. See TREMBLE, v.] A trembling; a shivering or

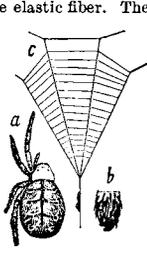
trēst + TRAIT, TREST.

trēst, v. t. To rest. trēst, n. [L., fr. trahere to draw.] A draught ox. So, tree'ox. A draught ox. So, tree'oxen. A draught oxen.

tree'ox, n. A draught ox. tree'oxen, n. A draught oxen.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofd; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōnt, makēr; īce, īll; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ārn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; | Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

posed of four radii crossed by a double spider holds the thread at the apex of the web and stretches it tight, but lets go and springs the net when an insect comes in contact with it.



a Triangle Spider, with right legs removed (x 3); One of its feet (x 25); c Its Web (x 4).

tri-an-gu-lar (tri-ang'g-lar), a. [L. triangulus: cf. F. triangulaire.] 1. Of, relating to, or consisting of, a triangle; having three angles; having the form of a triangle; as, a triangular figure; a triangular plot of land. 2. Of, relating to, or comprising, three parts, elements, persons, factions, or the like; as, a triangular agreement. triangular compass. See COMPASS, n., 8-t. crab, any maioid crab; -so called because the carapace is usually triangular. -t. file. See FILE, tool. -t. numbers, Math., the successive sums of the first n natural numbers, namely, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, . . . See FIGURE, NUMBERS.

tri-an-gu-lar-i-ty (tri-ang'g-lar-i-ti), n. -tri-an-gu-lar-ly, adv. tri-an-gu-lar-i-ty ster'ni (tri-ang'g-lar-i-ty ster'ni), n. [NL. (sc. musculus), lit., triangular muscle of the chest.] Anat. A thin layer of muscular and tendinous fibers on the inner front wall of the chest.

tri-an-gu-late (tri-ang'g-lat), a. Consisting of, or marked with, triangles; having triangular markings.

tri-an-gu-late (lat), v. t.; TRI-AN-GU-LATE'D (-lat'ed); TRI-AN-GU-LAT'ING (-lat'ing), n. 1. To divide into triangles; specif., to survey by triangulation. 2. To make triangular, or three-cornered.

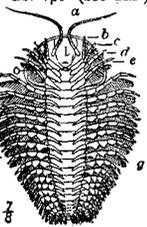
tri-an-gu-la-tion (-la'shun), n. [Cf. F. triangulation.] 1. Surv. The series or network of triangles into which any portion of the earth's surface is divided in a trigonometrical survey; the operation of measuring the elements (mainly angles, with a theodolite) necessary to determine these triangles, and thus to fix the positions and distances apart of their vertices. The adjustment of the triangulation is the distribution of the errors, according to the method of least squares, and the reduction of the triangulation is the completion (by means of trigonometric calculations) of the determination of the triangles. The measurement of the base line, to which all other measurement and calculations are referred, is no part of the triangulation proper. 2. Mech. The system, or designing, of the triangular bays of Warren and lattice girders, etc.

tri-an-gu-lal (tri-ang'g-lal), a. Arch. Having three apses; -said of a building. The apses in a triapsidal church may be side by side at the east end; or they may be projected from a central tower, or the like.

tri-arch (tri'ark), a. [Gr. τριάρχος having three branches; τρι- = TRI- + ἀρχή beginning.] Bot. Having three protoxylems; -applied to roots in which three xylem strands unite to form a plate of woody tissue.

tri-arch (tri'ark), n.; pl. -ies (-kiz). [Gr. τριάρχια; τρι- = TRI- + ἀρχή ruler.] Government by three persons; a triumvirate; also, a country under three rulers.

tri-arthrus (tri-arth'rus), n. [NL.; Gr. τρι- (see TRI-) + ἄρθρον joint.] Paleont. A genus of small Ordovician trilobites. T. becki is the only trilobite which has been found with the antennae and appendages in a good state of preservation. It occurs in the Utica formation of New York State.



Triarthrus (T. becki), Ventral Side, a Antennae; b, c, d, Oral Appendages; e Mouth; f, g Legs, bearing fringed multiaarticulate Exopodites.

tri-as (tri'as), n. [L., triad. See TRIAD.] 1. Geol. The system between the Permian and the Jurassic, and the period during which the system was deposited; -so named by the Germans, from its threefold division in Germany into Bunter, Muschelkalk, and Keuper. See TRIASSIC. 2. Ger. Hist. The threefold political union of Austria, Prussia, and the group of smaller states, regarded as constituting the old German Empire. 3. Theol. The Trinity; -so called anciently and in the Eastern Church.

tri-as'sic (tri-ās'ik), a. Geol. Of the age of, or pert. to, the Trias. -n. The Triassic period or system; the Trias. See GEOLOGY, Chart; JURASSIC. Rocks of the system are largely red sandstone. The climate seems to have been rather arid, and the vegetation scant, at least in the earlier part. Gymnosperms, esp. the cycads, were the most distinctive plants. The amphibians declined, while the reptiles and mammals developed rapidly. Mammals existed probably, but they were few, small, and primitive. The system contains workable coal, as in Virginia.

tri-at'ic (tri-ät'ik), a. Naút. A term used in: triatic stay, a rope, or two pendants of which the lower ends are joined by a span, secured at the ends to the heads of the foremast and mainmast with thimbles spliced to the bight of the rope or the lower ends of the pendants into which stay tackles hook. Also, sometimes, the spring stay between the mastsheads of schooners.

tri-a-tom'ic (tri-ät-töm'ik), a. Chem. a Consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule. b Trivalent. c Having three replaceable atoms or groups.

tri-ax'ial (tri-äks'äl), a. Having three axes; specif., designating a diagram with three axes for representing graphically three variables.

tri-an-gu-la (tri-ang'g-lä), n. [NL.; astron. = TRIANGULUM a. Triangular. Obs.] LANGUATE. tri-an-gu-late-ly, adv. Of, or pertaining to, a triangle. tri-an-gu-lar (tri-ang'g-lar), n. One who triangulates. [Obs.] tri-an-gu-lar. a. Triangular. tri-an-gu-lid (tri-ang'g-lid), n. [Triangulum triangle + -id.] Astron. A star of a shower of meteors whose radiant is in either Triangle (see TRIANGLE, 5).

tri-an-gu-loid (trid), n. [L. triangulum triangle + -oid.] Somewhat triangular in shape. tri-an-gu-lum (trid), n. [L.] Astron. a = TRIANGLE, 5 b = called also, formerly, TRIANGULUM MAJOR. b = V. TRIAN-gu-lum AUS-TRALE (68-trä-lä), [NL., southern triangle.] = TRIANGLE, 5 a.

tri-an-gu-lo-pe (tri-ang'g-löp), n. Corrupt of TARANTULA. Australis.

tri-an-thous (-än'thus), a. [tri- + -anthous.] Three-flowered. tri-a-phar'ma-cal (tri-ä-far'mä-käl), n. [Gr. τρία φάρμακα three drugs.] A kind of tincture. Obs. TRIADICAL. tri-ap'pal (tri-äp'pal), n. a = TRI-AR-CHATE (tri-ä-r-kät), n. A triarchy. Rare. tri-arc'ic, a. Zoögeog. = HOI-AR-CHATE. tri-arc'ian (tri-ä-r'ian), n. [See TRIARCH.] Occupying the third post or rank. pl. tri-ä-r'ia (tri-ä-r'ia), n. [L., fr. tres, tria, three.] Rom. Antiq. A class of soldiers which formed the third rank from the front.

tri-arc'ic-ü-late (tri-ä-r'ik'ü-lät), a. Zool. Having three joints. tri-arc'ter (tri-ä-r'ik'ter), n. [G.; tri- (see TRI-) + Gr. ἄρτη star.] Biol. A mitotic figure resulting from tripolar (usually a normal) division of a nucleus.

tri-ax'ion, n. [NL. See TRI-AXON.] Zool. A triaxial sponge spicule. -tri-ax'on, a. tri-ax'o-nian (tri-äks'ön-ian), a. Zool. Having triaxial spicules, as many calcareous sponges. tri-ax'o-lic (tri-äks'ö-lik), a. [tri- + axo- + -ic.] Chem. Hydrazoic. tri-ax'ole (tri-äks'öl), n. Chem. A pyridinoid, specif. one obtained by distilling triazene with phosphorus pentoxide, and otherwise, or a derivative of it.

tri-b'ism (tri-b'iz-m), n. [L., fr. tres, tria, three.] Rom. Antiq. A class of soldiers which formed the third rank from the front.

tri-b'le (tri-b'li), n. [L., fr. tribulus, a thistle.] A small or branch. tri-b'le (tri-b'li), n. A frame on which new paper is dried. tri-be, v. t. To distribute into tribes or classes. R. (tribe, trible) = tribu. A small or branch. tribes'peo'ple (tribz'pē'plē), n.

tri-az'ine (tri-äz'in; -än; 184), n. Also in. Org. Chem. Any of three (hypothetical) isomeric compounds, C₃H₃N₃, regarded as derived from benzene by replacing three CH groups by nitrogen atoms; also, any of various derivatives of these. The three varieties are distinguished as symmetrical, unsymmetrical, and vicinal, triazine, according to the position of the nitrogen atoms in the ring. The first, called also cyanidene, include many polymeric cyanogen compounds. See BENZENE NUCLEUS.

trib'al (trib'äl), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe or tribes; as, tribal customs. By Warburton.

trib'al-ism (tri-b'äl-iz'm), n. Tribal life, organization, or society; also, tribal feeling, peculiarities, or characteristics.

trib'as'ic (tri-bäs'ik), a. Chem. Having in the molecule three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts or esters, as phosphoric acid. trib'as'ic lead acetate. See LEAD ACETATE b.

tribe (trib), n. [ME. tribu, L. tribus, one of the three, later more, divisions of the Roman people, a tribe; of uncert. orig.; cf. F. tribu. Cf. TRIBUTE.] 1. A social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descending from the same ancestor, together with slaves, dependents, adopted strangers, etc.; as, the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob. Anthropologists generally treat the tribe as a (putatively) consanguineous endogamous group, primitively comprising several exogamous clans which it unites under one political head, or chief, and often with a special tribal worship distinct from the specific clan cults. Cf. def. 2. See CLAN, 2; FAMILY, 4. Although the idea of consanguinity persists, the tribe, as it expands, depends more and more on common social and political institutions, and less on actual kinship.

2. Hist. a In ancient Rome, one of the three divisions of the Roman people, the Ramnes, Tities, and Luceres, traditionally Latin, Sabine, and Etruscan settlements respectively. Later (under Servius Tullius according to Roman accounts) the number of tribes was made four territorially distinct, the floating and plebeian population being brought into tribal relationships (cf. CLASS, n., 1). See CURIA, 1; GENS, 1. b One of the phylæ of ancient Athens. See PHYLÆ. c Any aggregation of people, esp. in a nomadic state, believed to be of a common stock and acting under a more or less central authority. d Any group of persons having, or conceived of as having, a common character, occupation, etc.; as, the scribbling tribe. Collq.

3. Biol. A category of classification to which different ranks have been assigned, usually equivalent to, or ranking just below, a suborder, or used as a division of a family. Also, often, any natural group, irrespective of taxonomic rank; as, the cat tribe, the rose tribe, etc.

4. Stock Breeding. A group of animals descended from some particular female progenitor, through the female line, as the Duchess tribe, or family, of shorthorns.

tribes'man (tribz'män), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A member of a tribe. tribes'man-ship, n.

trib'lot (trib'löt), n. [F. tribulet.] Any of various mandrels used in making rings, nuts, etc., or in drawing tubes.

trib'o-flu-o-res'cence (trib'ö-flü-ö-res'çens; 243), n. [Gr. τριβέω to rub + fluorescence.] Physics. Fluorescence produced by rubbing. -trib'o-flu-o-res'cent (-çent), a.

trib'o-lu-mi-nes'cence (trib'ö-lü-mi-nēs'çens; 243), n. [Gr. τριβέω to rub + luminescence.] Physics. Luminescence produced by rubbing. -trib'o-lu-mi-nes'cent (-çent), a.

trib'o-phos-phor-es'cence (trib'ö-för-ös-çens; 243), n. [Gr. τριβέω to rub + phosphorescence.] Physics. Phosphorescence produced by rubbing. -trib'o-phos-phor-es'cent (-çent), a.

tri-brach (tri-bräk), n. [L. tribrachys, Gr. τριβραχῆς consisting of three short syllables; τρι- = TRI- + βραχῆς short.] Gr. & L. Pros. A poetic foot of three short syllables, of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis, as μέτρον. -tri-brach'ic (tri-bräk'ik), a.

tri-bro'mide (tri-brö'mid; -mid), n. Also -mid. Chem. A bromide containing three atoms of bromine in the molecule. tri-bro'mo, tri-brom-, Chem. A combining form signifying the presence of three bromine atoms, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms.

trib'u-la'tion (trib'ü-lä'shun), n. [ME. tribulacio, F. tribulation, L. tribulatio, fr. tribulare to press, afflict, fr. tribulum a threshing sledge, akin to terere, tritum, to rub. See TRITE.] 1. A state of distress or any severe affliction. In the world ye shall have tribulation. John xvi. 33. 2. A source of distress or affliction; a trouble; trial. 3. A troublesome or lawless person or class. Obs. Shak. Syn. - See SORROW.

trib'u-lus (trib'ü-lüs), n. [L., a kind of caltrop, Gr. τριβόλος.] Bot. A genus of zygophyllaceous herbs having pinnate leaves and yellow or white flowers succeeded by a fruit of five indehiscent tuberculate carpels, natives of dry regions. T. terrestris and T. cristoides have been introduced into the United States as ballast plants. See CALTROP, 3 b.

tri-bu'nal (tri-bü'näl), n. [L. tribunus, fr. tribunus a tribune who administered justice; cf. F. tribunal. See TRIBUNE, an officer; cf. TRIBUNE, an elevated place.] 1. The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice. 2. Hence, a court or forum of justice; a person or body of persons having authority to hear and decide disputes so as to bind the disputants; as, the Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of the United States.

3. (Sp. pron. tré'bü-näl; 220.) [Sp.] In villages of the Philippine Islands, a kind of town hall or municipal building, also used as a prison, quarters for troops, etc.

trib'ute, v. t.; -UT-ED (-üt-éd); -UT-ING (-üt'ing). [Cf. L. tributus, p. p. See TRIBUTE, n. 1.] To pay as tribute. R. 2. To tribute; dispose. Obs.

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trib'u-na-ry (trib'ü-nä-rī), a. Of or pertaining to tribunes; as, tribunary powers or authority.

trib'u-nate (-nä-tē), n. [L. tribunatus: cf. F. tribunat.] State, office, or function of a tribune; tribuneship.

trib'üne (trib'ün), n. [F.; cf. It. tribuna; apparently fr. L. tribunus. Cf. TRIBUNAL.] Arch. The raised platform in one end of a Roman basilica, used esp. as the official station of the praetor, and commonly placed in a semicircular apse. Hence: a The bishop's throne in a basilican church, or the apsidal structure containing it. b Any apsidal structure in a public building, esp. in an Italian church. c Any dais or platform from which an assembly is addressed, as the rostrum in the French Chamber of Deputies.

trib'üne, n. [L. tribunus, prop., the chief of a tribe, fr. tribus tribe; cf. F. tribun. See TRIBE.] Rom. Hist. Orig., a chief or representative of a tribe; a trial magistrate or official, as of the old patrician tribes or of the tribes of Servius Tullius; hence, an official or magistrate belonging to any of several classes; as: The tribuni aë-ris/ris (trib'ü-ni ä-er'is; 115), (lit., tribunes of the money) financial officials of obscure function; | tribuni mil'i-tar'es or mil'i-tum (mil'i-tär'ez, mil'i-tüm), or military tribunes, military commanders (at first three, then six, and later six for each legion) appointed by the consuls until 462 b. c., and from that date elected, at first in part, by the comitia tributa. The tribuni mil'i-tar'es, or mil'i-tum, com/su/ri-p'o-ta-sta'te (köm'sü-lä-r'i pöt-äs-tät'e), military tribunes with consular power, who were the highest officers of state from b. c. 444 to 367, when the office was abolished by the Licinian law. They were elected by the comitia centuriata. The tribuni ple'bis (plē'bis), or tribunes of the people, who are generally referred to when tribune is used without qualification. Their specific function was to protect the individual citizen, and esp. the plebeian, from the arbitrary action of magistrates, esp. the patrician magistrates. The office was established in b. c. 494. They were elected from the plebeians, at first, probably, by the comitia curiata, afterwards by the comitia tributa; in b. c. 457 their number was increased to ten. They could peremptorily veto any magistrate's judgment against a plebeian; could inflict punishment, even that of death; and their persons were sacrosanct. They gradually acquired greatly increased powers, and became the political leaders of the people. Under the empire much of their power was lost.

trib'u-ni'cial (trib'ü-nish'äl), trib'u-ni'cian (-än), trib'u-ni'al (-äl), trib'u-ni'tian (-än), a. [L. tribunicius, tribunitius: cf. F. tribunicien.] Of, pert. to, or befitting, a tribune or tribunes.

trib'u-ta'ri-us (trib'ü-tär-i-üs; 115), n.; pl. -RII (-ri). [L.] 1. Rom. Hist. Short for COLONUS TRIBUTARIUS. 2. In Anglo-Saxon and early English history, a class of tenants paying a tax or rent to the king or a lord; also, the land occupied by such a tenant, par. a hide.

trib'u-ta-ry (trib'ü-tär-i), a. [ME. tributarie, F. tributaire, L. tributarius. See TRIBUTE.] 1. Paying tribute to another, either from compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission, or to secure protection, or to purchase peace; hence, subject; subordinate; as, tributary nations. 2. Paid or owed as tribute; of, relating to, or of the nature of, tribute. 3. Shak. 4. Rom. & Eng. Hist. Of, pert. to, or held by, a tributarius. 5. Yielding or carrying supplies or accretions of any kind; contributory; auxiliary; as, a tributary stream.

trib'u-ta-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-ri-z). 1. A ruler or state that pays tribute to a conquering power. 2. A stream flowing into a larger stream or into a lake. 3. Rom. & Eng. Hist. = TRIBUTARIUS.

trib'ute (-üt), n. [ME. tribut, L. tributum, fr. tribuere, tributum, to bestow, grant, pay, allot, assign, akin to tribus tribe; cf. F. tribute. See TRIBE; cf. ATTRIBUTE, CONTRIBUTE.] 1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one ruler or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty; also, the tax levied for such a payment. Wycliffe. Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute. C. C. Pinckney.

2. Liability or obligation to pay tribute (in sense 1). 3. A personal contribution or tax made formerly by a subject or tenant to a ruler, lord, or landlord; a tax, impost, duty, rental, or the like. 4. A personal contribution of any kind, as of praise, service, etc., in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved; as, a tribute of affection; the tribute of tears.

5. Mining. A certain proportion of the ore raised, or of its value, given to the miner as his recompense in one system (the tribute system) of payment. As originally developed in Cornwall, Eng., bids for certain pitches, or working places, were called for at a Dutch auction, the lowest bidder receiving the contract and assuring (taking in a number of partners on equal shares) or hiring laborers.

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trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n.

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trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n. trib'brac'te-ate (trib-bräk'tät), n.

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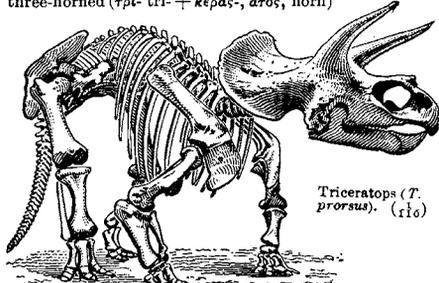
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tri-car/pel-la-ry (tri-kâr'pêl-â-ry), *a.* Having three carpels. **tríce** (tris), *v. l.*; TRICKED (trîk); TRICKING (trîk'ing). [*M.E. trisen, tricen*; of Scand. or LG. orig.; cf. Sw. *trissa* sheave, pulley, *triss* spritsail brace, Dan. *trisse* pulley, *trisse* to haul with a pulley, to trice, LG. *trisse* pulley, D. *trissen* to hoist.] 1. To haul up or in and lash, or secure, with a small rope, as a sail; — usually with *up*. *Chiefly Naut.* Prisoners are *triced* up by the wrists or hands. *S. J. Barrows.* 2. To pull, haul; drag; to pull or thrust away. *Obs.* **tríce**, *n.* [*Prob. orig. a pull, a single pull.* See TRICK, *v. l.*] A very short time; an instant; a moment; — now used only in the phrase *in a trice*. "On a trice." *Shak.* **tri-cen'ti-al** (tri-sên'ti-âl), *a.* [*L. tricentum* thirty years; fr. the source of *tricensi* thirty, thirty each, *triginta* thirty + *annus* year: cf. *L. tricennalis*.] Of or pert. to thirty years; occurring once every thirty years. **tri-ceps** (tri'sêps), *n.* [*N.L., fr. L. tri-ceps* having three heads; *tres*, *tria*, three + *caput* head: cf. *F. tri-ceps*. See TRICE; *CHIEF*.] *Anat.* The great extensor muscle (more fully termed *tri-ceps ex-ten-sor car-pi-ti* [tîka-tên-sôr kâr'pî-tî]), situated along the back of the upper arm, arising by three heads and inserted into the olecranon at the elbow. The middle, or long, head arises from the scapula immediately below the glenoid cavity; the external and internal heads both arise from parts of the shaft of the humerus and the intermuscular fibrous septa. *b* The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles considered as constituting together one muscle (more fully called *tri-ceps ex-ten-sor su-præ* [sû'præ]). **Tri-cer-a-tops** (tri-sêr-â-tôps), *n.* [*N.L.; Gr. τρικέρατος* three-horned (τρί- tri- + κέρας, *âtos*, horn)



Triceratops (*T. prorsus*) (110)

+ *ôp* face.] *Paleon.* A genus of huge herbivorous dinosaurs of the group Ceratopsia from the Cretaceous of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The skull had two large horns above the eyes, a median horn on the nose, a horny beak, and a great bony hood or transverse crest over the neck. Their toes, five in front and three behind, were provided with hoofs, and the tail was large and strong. **tri-ce/r'i-on** (-sêr'i-ôn) } *n.*; *pl.* -ria (-â). [*N.L., fr. LG. tri-ce/r'i-on* (-sêr'i-ôn)] *trick-ion* (cf. *dic-ion*). [*East. Ch.* A three-branched candlestick symbolizing the Trinity, used in making the sign of the cross over the evangelist in some services, and in pronouncing benedictions. **trick/a-tro'phi-a** (trîk'â-tro'fî-â), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICKO; *ATROPHIA*.] *Med.* Atrophy and brittleness of the hair. **tri-ch'i-a-sis** (trî-kî'â-sîs), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. τριχιασμός, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.*] *Med.* A condition in which the hairs around a natural orifice turn in and cause irritation, specif. such a condition of the eye. *b* The appearance of hairlike filaments in the urine. **Tri-chil'i-a** (tri-kîl'i-â), *n.* [*N.L., prob. fr. Gr. τριχίλος* three-lipped; τρι- (see TRI-) + χίλος *lip*.] *Bot.* A very large genus of tropical African and South American meliaceous trees and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and panicles of rather large flowers with four or five petals and a 3-celled ovary, which in the fruiting becomes a capsule. *T. emetica* is the malfurra tree; *T. hirta* is called *ironwood*. **tri-chi'na** (trî-kî'nâ), *n.*; *pl.* TRICHININAE (-nê). [*N.L., fr. Gr. τριχίνας* hairy, made of hair, fr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] *Zool.* 1. A small slender nematode worm (*Trichinella*, or, incorrectly, *Trichina*, spirals) which, in the larval state, is parasitic, often in immense numbers, in the voluntary muscles of man, the hog, and many other animals. When the larvæ, in insufficiently cooked meat, are swallowed, they are liberated, rapidly become adult, pair, and the ovoviviparous females produce large numbers of young which find their way into the muscles either directly, or indirectly by means of the blood, where they establish themselves in or between the muscle fibers and finally become encysted. Their presence in large numbers produces trichinosis. 2. [*cap.*] *Syn.* of *Trichinella* (*trî-kî'nêl'â*), the genus containing the above worm. **trich'i-ni-ze** (trîk'î-nîz), *v. l.*; *NIZED* (-nîzd); *Trichina*. The *-niz*ing (-nîz'ing). To render trichinous; and *Worm* to affect with trichine; — chiefly used in the encysted state in human *p. p.*; as, *trichinized* pork. **trich'i-ni-za't-ion** (-nî-zâ'shî-n; -nî-zâ'shî-n), *n.*



tri-chl/no-scope (trî-kî'nô-skôp), *n.* [*trichina* + *scope*.] A device to detect trichinae in the flesh of animals, as swine. **trich'i-no'sis** (trîk'î-nô'sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHINA.] *Med.* The disease caused by trichinae in the intestinal tract and the muscles. It is marked first by intestinal disorders, as colicky pains, nausea, and serous diarrhea, and later by severe muscular pain and stiffness, dyspnea, and oedema due to migration of trichinae to the muscles. It is sometimes fatal through exhaustion or complication. **trich'i-notic** (-nô'tîk), *a.* Trichinous. **trich'i-nous** (trîk'î-nô's), *a.* Of or pertaining to trichinae or trichinosis; affected with, or containing, trichinae. **trich'ite** (trîk'î-tî), *n.* [*Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.*] 1. *Pelag.* A kind of crystalline resembling a bunch of hairs, common in ovidian. See CRYSTALLITE, *Illustr.* 2. *Zool.* A hairlike siliceous spicule in certain sponges, often occurring in fascicles called *trichite sheaves*. **tri-chit'ic** (trî-kî'tîk), *a.* Containing, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, trichite or a trichite. **tri-chlor-a-ce'tic** (trî-klor'â-sê'tîk), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a strong, deliquescent, crystalline acid, CCl₃CO₂H, got by chlorination of acetic acid, by oxidation of chloroal. It is caustic and astringent. **tri-chlor'ide** (trî-klor'id; -rîd), *n.* Also *-rid*. *Chem.* A chloride having three atoms of chlorine in the molecule. **tri-chlor'o**, *trichlor'*. *Chem.* Combining form signifying the presence of three chlorine atoms, usually replacing three hydrogen atoms. **tri-chlor'o-lac'tic** (trî-klor'ô-lâk'tîk), *a.* Also *tri/chlor-lac'tic* (trî-klor'ô-lâk'tîk). [*trichloro* + *lactic*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, CCl₃CHOHCO₂H, best prepared by heating chloral cyanhydrin with alcohol and sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. **trich'o-** (trîk'ô-), *trich-*. Combining form from Greek θρίξ, τριχός, hair; as in *trichopathy*, *trichophore*. **trich'o-cyst** (-sîst), *n.* [*tricho* + *-cyst*.] *Zool.* Minute lassoing or stinging organs on the body of many infusorians. They are similar to small nematocysts in structure, but do not occupy or constitute a separate cell. **trichog'e-nous** (trî-kôj'ê-nô's), *a.* [*tricho* + *-genous*.] Producing hair; specif., designating the hypodermal cells of insects and other arthropods that produce the chitinous hairs or spinules on the surface of the body and limbs. **Trich'o-glos'si-dæ** (trîk'ô-glôs'sî-dê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; trich'o* + *Gr. γλωσσις* tongue + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A family of small brush-tongued parrots consisting mainly of the lories and lorikeets, often ranked as a subfamily. **Trich'o-glos'si-næ** (-glôs'sî-nê), or regarded as a syn. of *Lorinæ*. — **trich'o-glos'sine** (-glôs'sîn; -în; 184), *n.* **trich'o-gyne** (trîk'ô-jîn), *n.* [*F., or NL; tricho* + *Gr. γυνή* woman, female.] *Bot.* The filamentous receptive portion of a procarp. — **trich'o-gyn'ic** (-jîn'îk), *a.* **trich'o-ly-gy** (trî-kôl'ô-jî), *n.* [*tricho* + *logy*.] *Med.* The science treating of the hair. — **trich'o-ly-gist** (-jîst), *n.* **Trich'o-lo-ma** (trîk'ô-lô-mâ), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. λωμα* border.] *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics with a pileus with thin, commonly sinuate, lamellae and no volva or annulus. The species vary in color; some are edible. **trich'o-ma** (trîk'ô-mâ), *n.* [*Gr. τριχόμα, -ώματος*, a growth of hair.] 1. *Med.* A Entropion. *b* Plica. 2. *Bot.* A trichome. **Trichom'a-nes** (trî-kôm'â-nêz), *n.* [*L., a kind of plant, fr. Gr. τριχομανές.*] *Bot.* A very large genus of chiefly tropical hymenophyllaceous ferns, having delicate, usually much divided, fronds, with flattened sporangia within a transverse ring. Many species are epiphytic. Two occur in the southern United States. Also [*l. c.*], a fern of this genus. **trichom'a-tose** (-tôz), *a.* [*See TRICHOMA.*] *Med.* Affected with a disease which causes agglutination and matting; — said of the hair when affected with plica. See Plica, 1. **trich'ome** (trîk'ôm; trîk'ôm), *n.* [*See TRICHOMA.*] *Bot.* Any epidermal hair structure. Cf. *EMERGENCE*, 3. — **trich'om'ic** (trî-kôm'îk), *a.* **trich'o-my-co'sis** (trîk'ô-mî-kô'sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHO; *MYCOSIS*.] *Med.* A hair disease due to minute fungi. **trich'op'a-thy** (trî-kôp'â-thî), *n.* [*tricho* + *-pathy*.] Any disease of the hair. — **trich'o-path'ic** (trîk'ô-pâth'îk), *a.* **trich'o-phore** (trîk'ô-fôr; 201), *n.* [*tricho* + *-phore*.] *Biol.* A *Bot.* The cell or row of cells which bears the trichogyne. *b* *Zool.* One of the saclike structures from which the setæ of annelids arise. — **trich'o-phor'ic** (-fôr'îk), *a.* — **trich'o-ph'o-rous** (trî-kôf'ô-rô's), *a.* **trich'ophy-ton** (trî-kôf'î-tôn), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. φυτόν* plant.] A fungus causing disease of the skin and hair. **trich'ophy-to'sis** (-tô'sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHOPHYTOSIS; *-osis*.] *Med.* Disease of the skin and hair due to the presence of trichophyton. **Trich'o-plax** (trîk'ô-plâks), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. πλάξ* a plate.] *Zool.* A genus of minute marine multicellular animals having a completely ciliated, and in the resting condition discoid, body composed of three layers of cells, but without trace of bilateral or radial symmetry or organs of any kind. Its affinities are unknown. See MESOZOEA. **Trich'op-ter-a** (trî-kôp'têr-â), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. πτερόν* wing.] *Zool.* An order of insects consisting of the

caddis flies. Some make it a suborder of Neuroptera. — **tri-chop'ter-ous** (trî-kôp'têr-ô's), *a.* **trich'ord** (trîk'ôrd), *a.* [*Gr. τριχορδος* three-stringed; τρι- (see TRI-) + χορδή chord or string.] *Music.* Having three strings; as, a *trichord* piano-forte, one having three strings, tuned in unison to each digital throughout most of its compass. **trich'ord**, *n.* *Music.* A instrument, as a lyre or lute, having three strings. **Trich'o-san'thes** (trîk'ô-sân'thêz), *n.* [*N.L.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair* + *άνθος* flower; — in allusion to the fringed corolla lobes.] *Bot.* A large genus of cucurbitaceous plants having entire or lobed leaves and white flowers succeeded by fleshy fruits of various forms, often elongated and sinuous. The species are natives of Asia and Australia. Several, as *T. anguina*, are cultivated as ornamental gourds. **tri-ch'o'sis** (trî-kô'sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHO; *-osis*.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair. **Trich'o-spo-rum** (trî-kôspô-rûm; trîk'ô-spô'rûm), *n.* [*N.L.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair* + *σπόρα* seed; — because the seeds are furnished with long hairs.] *Bot.* A genus of East Indian ornamental gesneriaceous herbs, the shame-flowers or blushworts, epiphytic, some woody, with pendent stems and red or orange flowers. The seed bears a aristole or hair at the apex and one or more at the base. **Trich'o-ste'ma** (trîk'ô-stê'mâ), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. στήμα* stamen.] *Bot.* A genus of North American menthaceous herbs or undershrubs having axillary whorls of small blue flowers with four exerted stamens and a deeply lobed ovary. *T. lanatum* of California is the black sage. *T. dichotomum* of the eastern United States is the bastard pennyroyal, or blue-curtis. **trich'o-tom'ic** (-tôm'îk), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, trichotomy; trichotomous. **tri-chot'o-mous** (trî-kô'tô-mô's), *a.* [*See TRICHOTOMY.*] Divided into three parts, or into three; three-forked; as, *trichotomous* branching. — **tri-chot'o-mous-ly**, *a.* **tri-chot'o-my** (-mî), *n.* [*Gr. τριχῶν* threefold, in three parts + *-omy*.] Division into three parts; specif., the division of the mind of man into body, soul, and spirit. **trich'ro'ic** (trî-kro'îk), *a.* Exhibiting trichroism. **trich'ro-ism** (trîk'rô-îz'm), *n.* [*trî* + *Gr. χρώς* color.] *Physics.* The property of some crystals of presenting different colors in three different directions. Cf. *MESCHERHOISM*. **trich'ro-ma'tic** (-mât'îk), *a.* Of, pert. to, or employing, three colors; esp., pert. to or designating the three-color process in printing. See COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY. — **trich'ro-ma-tism** (trî-kro'mâ-tîz'm), *n.* **trich'rome** (trîk'rôm), *a.* [*trî* + *Gr. χρώμα* color.] Designating, or pertaining to, an apparatus or machine for printing three colors; as, a *trichrome* typewriter. **trich'rom'ic** (trî-kro'mîk), *a.* [*trî* + *Gr. χρώμα* color.] Of, pert. to, or consisting of, three colors; trichromatic. **trick** (trîk), *n.* [*Perh. fr. D. trek* a trick, prob. a different word fr. *trek* a pull, a drawing (cf. D. & LG. *trekken* to draw, OFries. *trekka*, E. *trigger* of a dial form, also some senses of this word, as 6 and 7), and fr. a dial form of OF. *triche* trickery, deception. Cf. *TRICKERY*, *TREACHERY*.] 1. An artifice or stratagem; a crafty or deceitful contrivance or procedure; as, a *trick* in trade. Of such unkindly tricks he nat roghte [wrought]. *Hoccleve.* 2. A sly, dexterous, or ingenious feat or procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse; as, a bear's *tricks*; a juggler's *tricks*; also, a knack, as in a dexterous feat; dexterity. *b* An illusion or deception, likened to that caused by sleight of hand; as, a *trick* of the eyesight. 3. A mischievous or roguish, or sometimes mean, act; a prank; as, the *tricks* of boys. 4. A habit or manner peculiar to one; a peculiarity or mannerism; as, a *trick* of frowning or gesturing. He hath a trick of Cœur de Lion's face. *Shak.* 5. A toy; trifle; knickknack. *Obs. or Dial. U. S.* 6. *Card Playing.* The cards played in one round, collectively, often used as a unit of score. 7. A turn or spell of duty; specif., the spell of a sailor at the wheel, or helm, usually two hours. *Syn.* — Stratagem, wile, ruse, subterfuge, finesse, sleight; fraud, cheat, juggle, deception, imposture, delusion, imposition. See ARTIFICE, MANNER. **trick**, *v. t.*; TRICKED (trîkt); TRICK'ING. [*Cf. OF. trikier*, var. of *trichier* to deceive, cheat. See TRICK, *n.*; cf. *TREACHERY*.] 1. To deceive by cunning or artifice; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat; to affect by deceit or trickery; as, to *trick* another in a sale; to *trick* one into consent. 2. [*Orig. uncert. cf. trick* to delineate.] To dress; to decorate; to adorn, esp. fancifully; — often with *up*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *trick* out a hall with bunting, a speech with tropes. 3. [*Cf. OD. trekken* to draw, to delineate. Cf. *TRICKER* (of a gun).] To draw in outline, as with a pen; specif., *Heraldry*, to delineate or distinguish (a coat of arms, etc.) by outline sketches without color, the tinctures being indicated by abbreviations (*O. for*, *G. for* gules, etc.) and the repetition of a charge by numbers. *B. Johnson.* **trick**, *v. i.* 1. To practice trickery or fraud. *Rare.*



One of the Trichoptera (*Neuronia semifasciata*)

tri-car'pous (trî-kâr'pôs), *a.* Tricarpellary. [*Hinting. Obs.* **trice** (tris), *n.* [*OLG. trisse*, *trize*, or *OD. trîs*.] A roller; a windlass. *Obs.* **tri-ce-na-ri-um** (trî-sê-nâr'i-yûm), *n.*; *pl.* -ria (-â). Also *Anglicized* **tri-cen'na-ry** (trî-sên-âr-î). [*L., neut. of tricentarius* containing thirty.] *R. C. Ch. A* *trental*. **tri-cen'ti-ous** (trî-sên-tî-ô's; -îs; 115), *a.* Tricentennial. *Rare.* **tri-cen'te-na-ry** (trî-sên'tê-nâr-î), *a.* *n.* = TRICENTENARY. **tri-cen'tral**, *a.* Having three centers. *Obs.* — **tri-cen'tral'i-ty** (trî-sên'trâl'î-tî), *n.* *Obs.* **tri-ceph'a-lous** (trî-sêf'â-lô's), *a.* Three-headed. **tri-ceph'a-lus** (-lûs), *n.* [*N.L.; tri-* + *Gr. κεφαλή* head.] *Terat.* A three-headed monster. **trich**, *n.* [*OF. trichier*. Cf. *TRICK*, *n.*] *Terat.* *Obs.* **trichard**, *n.* [*OF. trichart*] A deceiver. *Obs.* **tri-check'le-dæ** (trî-kêk'êl'ê-dê; trî-k'êl'ê-dê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; trichochus* + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the manatees; — formerly and erroneously used for the walrus. *Manatidæ* is a syn. — **tri-check'line** (trî-k'ên; 185), *a.* **tri-check'o-dont** (-ô-dônt), *a.* [*See TRICHOCHUS; -odont*.] Having molar teeth with rows of tubercles confluent into transverse crests, as in some arenarians, mastodons, and allied forms. — **tri-check'o-don't** (trî-k'êk'ô-dônt), *a.* [*N.L.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair* + *ον* to have.] *Zool.* The genus comprising the manatees. *Manatus* is a syn. Incorrectly used for the walrus (*Odobenus*). **trich'er'ic** + *TRACHERY*. **trich'er-ous** + *TRACHEROUS*. **trich'i-a** (trîk'î-â), *n.* [*N.L., fr. Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair.*] *Med.* Entropion. **trich'i-ni-a-sis** (-nî'â-sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* *Med.* Trichinosis. **trich'i-nif'er-ous** (-nîf'êr-ô's), *a.* Producing trichine.

trich'i-nosed (trîk'î-nôz-d; trîk'î-nôz't), *a.* Trichinous. **trich'i-tis** (trîk'î-tîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHO; *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the hair bulbs. **trich'i-u'ri-dæ** (trîk'î-urî-dê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; Gr. θρίξ, τριχός, hair* + *ουρίτις* -itis.] *Zool.* The family constituted by certain ctenoid fishes. The type genus is *Trich'i-ur-us* (-rûs), a *trich'i-ur'i-form* (-rî-fôr'm), a — **trich'i-ur'oid** (-rî-fôr'm), *n.* **Trich'o-bac'ter'i-æ** (trîk'ô-bâk'têr'î-ê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *bacteria* + *-inæ*.] *Bacteriol.* In Fischer's classification, an order of bacteria comprising the higher (filamentous) forms. Cf. *HAPLOBACTERINÆ*. **trich'o-car'pous**, *a.* [*tricho* + *-carpous*.] *Bot.* Hairy-fruited. **Trich'o-ceph'a-lus** (-sêf'â-lûs), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. κεφαλή* head.] *Zool.* A genus of insecting internal nematode worms including the whipworm of man. **trich'o-cla'si-a** (trîk'ô-clâ'sî-â; -sî-â), *n.* [*N.L.*] *See TRICHOCLASIS*. **trich'o-cla'si-æ** (trîk'ô-clâ'sî-ê; -sî-ê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. κλάσις* breaking.] *Med.* Brittleness of the hair. **trich'o-don'ti-dæ** (trîk'ô-dôn'tî-dê), *n. pl.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *δόντις* + *-idæ*.] See *SARPISTRINÆ*. **trich'o-gen** (trîk'ô-jên), *n.* [*tricho* + *-gen*.] *Zool.* A trichogenous cell. **trich'o-glos'si-a** (-glôs'sî-â), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. γλωσσις* tongue + *-ia*.] *Med.* Hairy look of the tongue due to thickening of the papillæ. **trich'o'id** (trîk'ô'id), *a.* [*tricho* + *-oid*.] Hairlike. **trich'o-ma-to'sis** (trîk'ô-mâ-tô'sîs; trîk'ô-mâ-tô'sîs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHOMA; *-osis*.] *Med.* A parasitic disease in which the hair becomes matted; plica. **trich'o-no'sis** (trîk'ô-nô'sîs), *n.* [*See TRICHO*; *-osis* for the second part of the word.] *Med.* Any disease of the hair. **Trich'o-on** (trîk'ô-on), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. ὄν* egg.] *Bot.* A small widely distributed genus

of reedlike grasses, disting from *Arundo* by having the lowest flowers staminate and the flowering glume undivided. *T. phragmites* is the common reed. **trich'o-rh'e'us** (trîk'ô-rhê-ûs), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. ῥήσσω* to pluck, tear + *-ia*.] *Med.* Inane desire to pull out one's hair. **trich'our** + *TRACHER*. **trich'ro-chrom'ic** (trîk'rô-kro'mîk), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. ῥήσσω* a breaking.] *Med.* Trichoclasia. **trich'o-chi-sis** (trîk'ô-kî-sîs), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. σχίζω* cleaving.] Splitting of the hairs. **trich'o-spo-range** (trîk'ô-spô-rânj; trîk'ô-spô-rân'gî-um (-rân'jî-um), *n.* [*N.L.; trichosporangium*. See TRICHO; *SPORANGIUM*.] *Bot.* The multicellular sporangium of fungi algal. *R.* **trich'o-spo-ran'gi-al** (-âl), *a.* *Rare.* **trich'o-spo-re**, *n.* [*tricho* + *spore*.] *Bot.* A conidium. *Obs.* **trich'o-syph'ilis** (-sîf'îl'îs), *n.* [*trich'o-syph'ilis* (-sîf'îs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHO; *-syphillis*.] *Med.* Any syphilitic hair disease. **trich'o-thal'ic** (trîk'ô-thâl'îk), *a.* [*tricho* + *thallos*.] *Bot.* Having a filamentous thallus. *Rare.* **trich'o-thi-lo-ma'tis** (trîk'ô-thî-lô-mâ'tîs), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. τίθημι* to pluck, tear + *-matis*.] *Med.* Inane desire to pull out one's hair. **trich'our** + *TRACHER*. **trich'ro-chrom'ic** (trîk'rô-kro'mîk), *n.* [*N.L.; tricho* + *Gr. ῥήσσω* a breaking.] *Med.* Trichoclasia. **trich'o-nous** (trîk'rô-nô's), *a.* [*Gr. τριχονός; tri-* (see TRI-) + *χρονός* time.] Triseme. **trich'ur** + *TRACHER*. **trich'y** (trîk'î), *n.*; *pl.* -i-æ (*trîk'î-æ*). A coarse chert made at Trichinopoly, India. *Colloq.* **trich'in-um** (trî-sîn'î-um), *n.* [*L., a song by three voices.*] *Music.* A trio for voices. **tri-chip'tal** (trî-kîp'tâl), *a.* [*See TRICKERS*.] *Anat.* Having three heads or origins, as a muscle. **tri-cir-cu-lar** (-sôr'kû-lâr), *a.* **trich'o-syph'ilis** (-sîf'îs), *n.* [*N.L.* See TRICHO; *-syphillis*.] *Med.* Any syphilitic hair disease.

âle, senâto, câre, âm, âccount, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôld, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; use, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, mentû; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

tri-lat'er-al (tri-lăt'er-ăl), *a.* [L. *trilateralis*; *tri-* (see *TRI-*) + *latus*, *lateralis*, side: cf. *F. trilateral*. See *LATERAL*.] *Geom.* Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle. — **tri-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.* — **tri-lat'er-al-ness**, *n.*

tri-lem'ma (-lēm'ă), *n.* [NL.; *Gr. τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *λήμμα* anything received, in logic, an assumption. Cf. *DILEMMA*.] **1.** *Logic.* A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises disjunctively affirmed in the minor. **2.** A state of things in which it is difficult to determine which one of three courses to pursue.

tri-lin'e-ar (-lin'ē-ăr), *a.* *Math.* Of, pertaining to, or included by, three lines; as, *trilinear* coordinates.

trilinear *coordinates*. See *COORDINATE*, *n.*, 2 (27).

tri-lin'gual (-līn'gwăl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tri-* (see *TRI-*) + *lingua* tongue, language. See *LINGUAL*.] Consisting of, having, or expressed in, three languages.

Tri-lit'ea (tri-līt'ē-ă), *n.* [NL.; anagram of *LIATRIS*.] *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs, disting. from *Lacinaria* by the corymbose panicle of flower heads and involucral bracts of two or three series only. The two species are natives of the southern United States. *T. odoratissima* is wild vanilla.

tri-lit'er-al (tri-līt'er-ăl), *a.* Consisting of three letters; trigrammatic. — *n.* A trilateral word. — **tri-lit'er-al-ly** (-ăl'ī-t'ī), *adv.* — **tri-lit'er-al-ness**, *n.*

tri-lit'er-al-ism (-līt'm), *n.* Quality of being trilateral; as, *trilateralism* is characteristic of the Semitic languages.

tri-lit'ron (tri-līt'rhōn), *n.* [NL., fr. *Gr. τριλιθρον* of or with three stones; *τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *λίθος*, stone.] *Archæol.* A monument consisting of two upright megaliths carrying a third as a lintel.

trill (trīl), *v. i. & t.*; **TRILLED** (trīld); **TRILLING**. [ME. *trillen* to roll, turn round; of Scand. origin; cf. *Sw. trilla* to roll, *Dan. trille*, *Icel. pyrta* to whirl.] **1.** To turn, twirl, roll, or rock; also, to quiver. *Obs.* **2.** To flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle, as a tear. *Shak.* **3.** *v. t.* [Cf. *F. triller*, *It. trillare*; prob. of imitative origin.] To impart the quality of a trill to; to utter as, or with, a trill; as, to *trill* the *v.*

The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson*

trill, *v. t.* To utter trills or a trill; to play or sing with tremulous vibrations; to have a trembling sound; to quaver.

trill, *n.* [Cf. *F. trille*, *It. trillo*. See *TRILL* to shake.] **1.** A consonantal sound made with a rapid succession of partial or entire intonations, by the vibration of some one part of the oral organs against another part; as, the *r* is a *trill* in many languages. **2.** The action of the organs in producing such sounds; as, to give a *trill* to the tongue. **3.** *Musical*. — *SHAKE*, *n.*, 4 *a.*

4. A sound likened to a musical trill; a warble; as, the *trill* of a blackbird.

trilling (trīl'ing), *n.* [Cf. *TRI-*, and *G. drilling*.] **1.** One of three children born at the same birth; a triplet. **2.** *Cryst.* A compound crystal consisting of three individuals. Cf. *TWIN*.

trillion (trīl'yōn), *n.* [F. *trillion*, from *tri-* in imitation of *million* a million. Cf. *BILLION*.] The number denoted by a unit with 12 zeros annexed (in French-American notation) or with 18 zeros (in English notation). See *NUMERATION*, 2, *Note*. — **trillion**, *a.* — **trillionth** (-yōnth), *n.* & *a.*

Tril'li-um (-lī-zim), *n.* [NL., fr. *tri-*; — so called because all species have leaves in sets of three. See *TRI-*.] *Bot.* A genus of convallariaceous herbs sometimes separated as the family *Trilliaceae* (-sēs-ē-ă). They have short rootstocks and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower at the summit. The corolla is white, pink, purple, yellow, or greenish, and is followed by a many-seeded berry. The species, often called by the name *wake-robin*, are chiefly North American, with a few in Asia; they are often cultivated in wild gardens. Also [*l. c.*] a plant of this genus. The common red or purple species, or *wake-robin*, is *T. erectum*; the large-flowered white species is *T. grandiflorum*; the nodding species is *T. cernuum*.

tri-lo'bate (tri-lō'băt; trīlō; 277), *a.* Having three lobes.

tri-lo-bite (tri-lō'bit), *n.* [Cf. *F. trilobite*. See *TRILOBATE*.] Any of numerous extinct marine arthropods constituting the group *Trilobita*, so called from the division of the segments of the body by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes, a median one called the *axis* and two lateral ones, the *pleura*. They are usually of a flattened oval form, and besides the longitudinal lobes, present three transverse body regions, head, thorax, and abdomen. The head is covered by a continuous shield, the thorax con-

sists of a variable number of free segments, and the abdomen consists of a number of more or less completely coalescent segments. The legs, which were delicate and are very rarely preserved, are biramous, and those of the thorax carry gills. Many trilobites could roll the body up into a ball. Trilobites lived during the Paleozoic, reaching their maximum during the Cambrian and Ordovician, and becoming extinct in the Permian. Most of them were an inch or two long, some one or even two feet. See *TRILITHUS*, *Illustr.* — **tri-lo-bit'ic** (tri-lō'bit'ik), *a.*

tri-loc'u-lar (tri-lōk'ū-lăr), *a.* [*tri-* + *locular*: cf. *F. trilocular*.] Having three cells or cavities.

tri-lo-gy (tri-lō'jī), *n.*; *pl. -gies* (-jīz). [*Gr. τριλογία*, *τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *λόγος* speech, discourse: cf. *F. triologie*. Cf. *LOGY*.] A series of three dramas or, by extension, three literary or musical compositions, which, although each is in one sense complete, have a close mutual relation, and form one historical, poetical, or other theme, as Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

On the Greek stage, a drama, or acted story, consisted in reality of three dramas, called together a *trilogia*, and performed consecutively in one Capsule. *Coleridge*.

tri-loph-o-dont (tri-lōf'ō-dōnt), *a.* [*tri-* + *lopho-* + *-odont*.] *Zool.* Having or designating teeth with three crests.

trim (trīm), *v. t.*; **TRIMMED** (trīmd); **TRIMMING**. [ME. *trimen*, *trumen*, AS. *tryman*, *tryman*, to make strong, confirm, set in order, array, fr. *trim* firm, strong; of uncertain origin.] **1.** To put in order for any purpose; to make neat or trim; to dispose; adjust. *The hermit trimmed his little fire* *Goldsmith*

2. To make trim, neat, ready, or right by cutting, shortening, clipping, or the like; hence, often with *off* or the like, to cut, clip, or lop; as, to *trim* the hair; to *trim* a tree; to *trim off* rough edges; to *trim* a lamp. **3.** To put in condition for some purpose by equipping; to equip; furnish; dress. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. *Shak.* **4.** To decorate; to adorn; esp., to embellish with or as with ribbons, laces, or other ornaments; as, to *trim* a hat; also, to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window). **5.** *Carp.* To dress, as timber; to make smooth. **6.** *Naut.* To adjust to a position in the water, as a ship or small boat, by arranging the ballast, cargo, or persons, esp. on each side of the center and at each end that she shall sit well on the water, sail well, etc. **b** To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails. **7.** *Colloq.* To rebuke; reprove. **b** To chastise; beat. **c** To defeat, as in a game or contest. **d** To trim by the head or stern. *Naut.*, to trim (a vessel) so that she has greater draft forward, or by the head, than aft, or vice versa. — *t. in*, *Carp.*, to fit, as a piece of timber, into other work. — *t. up*, to make trim; to put in order.

trim, *v. i.* **1.** *Naut.* Of a vessel, to assume, or, of a person, to cause a boat or other vessel to assume, a certain position, or *trim*, in the water; — used with an adverb or adverbial phrase; as, a boat or rower *trims* badly. **2.** To balance; to preserve a balance; specif., to maintain a middle position between parties or the like, so as to appear to favor each or to be neutral between them. **3.** To trim by the head, or stern. *Naut.*, to be lower in the water forward, or by the head, than aft, or vice versa.

trim, *n.* **1.** Order; condition; disposition; adjustment; as, to put a house in good *trim*. **2.** *Naut.* The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, etc., considered in reference to her readiness and fitness for sailing. **b** The position of a vessel in the water, esp. with reference to the horizontal plane. **c** The difference between the draft of a vessel forward and that aft. *Designed . . . to float at a draft of 12 feet forward and 15 feet aft, giving a trim of 3 feet by the stern.* *E. L. Atwood*

3. Condition as to equipment, furnishings, dress, decoration, or the like, esp. suitable condition; hence, dress; gear; ornaments; as, in hunting *trim*. **4.** Condition as to personal qualities; character. *Obs.* or *R.* **5.** *Arch.* The lighter woodwork in the interior of a building, esp. that around openings, usually a molded architrave, to protect the plastering; hence, any framing around openings, the dado, and analogous parts. **b** The hardware of a house, as locks, hinges, etc. *Rare*. *U. S.* **6.** That which is trimmed off, as in trimming paper.

trim of the masts, *Naut.*, their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, erect or raking, etc.

trim (trīm), *a.*; **TRIMMED** (-ēr); **TRIMMEST**. [See *TRIM*, *v. t.*] **1.** Firm; stout; strong. *Obs.* **2.** Excellent; fine; also, pleasant; gay. *Obs.* *Spenser*. **3.** In good order; fitly adjusted, equipped, prepared, or the like; made ready for service or use. *Rare* or *Archaic*. **4.** Neat and compact or well ordered; free from anything unkempt or disordered; of clean lines and good proportions; as, a *trim* figure, costume, house, lawn.

Trim. See *TRIM*.

tri-mel-litic (tri-mel'it'ik), *a.* Also **tri-mel'lic** (tri-mel'ik). [*tri-* + *L. mel*, *mellic*, honey.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline tribasic acid obtained indirectly from mellic acid and in other ways.

trim'er-ous (trī'mēr-ūs), *a.* [See *TRI-MEROUS*.] *a Bot.* Having the parts in threes; — said of a flower. Usually written *tri-merous*. **b** *Zool.* Having three (or apparently three) joints in each tarsus; pert. to the Trimerata.

tri-mes'ic (tri-mēs'ik), *a.* [*tri-* + *mesitylene* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless crystalline acid, $C_6H_3(CO_2H)_3$, the symmetrical tricarboxyl derivative of benzene. It is formed by the oxidation of mesitylene and in other ways. Called also *trimestic*.

tri-mes'tic (tri-mēs'tik), *a.* [*tri-* + *mesitylene* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* A trimesic. **b** Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, a tricarboxyl derivative of pyridine.

tri-mes'ter (tri-mēs'tēr), *n.* [L. *trimestris* of three months; *tri-* (see *TRI-*) + *mensis* month: cf. *F. trimestre*.] A term or period of three, or about three, months. — **tri-al** (-trī-ăl), *a.*

tri-m'e-ter (tri-m'ē-tēr), *a.* [L. *trimetrus*, *Gr. τριμετρος*; *τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *μετρον* measure. See *METER* measure.] *Pros.* Consisting of three measures. — *n.* A verse or period consisting of three measures, as, in iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic verse, of three dipodies or six feet, or, in other verse, of three feet.

tri-meth'yl (-tri-mēth'īl-). *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) indicating the presence of three methyl groups.

tri-meth'yl-am'ine (-ăm'īn; -ă-mēn'; 184), *n.* Also **tri-methyl** + *amine*. [*tri-* + *methylo-*] *Chem.* A colorless volatile alkaline liquid, $N(CH_3)_3$, obtained from herring brine, beet roots, etc., with a characteristic herringlike odor. It is regarded as ammonia in which methyl has replaced all hydrogen.

tri-meth'yl-ene (-mēth'ī-lēn), *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6 , isomeric with propylene and obtained from it indirectly. Its molecule is regarded as composed of a ring of three methylene groups. Called also *cyclopropene*.

trimethylene bromide. *Chem.* A colorless liquid, $BrCH_2-CH_2-CH_2-Br$, obtained by adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide, or by action of bromine on trimethylene.

tri-met'ric (tri-mēt'rik), *a.* [*tri-* + *Gr. μετρον* measure.] **a** *Pros.* = *TRIMETER*. **b** *Cryst.* Orthorhombic. **c** *Trimetric projection*, *Geom.*, a kind of projection (resembling isometric projection) in which each of the three dimensions is measured by a different scale, the angles being chosen arbitrarily.

trim'ner (trī'mēr), *n.* **1.** One who trims, clips, arranges, adjusts, decorates, fits, or the like; as, a window *trimmer*, hat *trimmer*, etc.; specif., a man employed on shipboard to stow coal or freight so as to distribute the weight. **2.** An instrument or machine with which trimming is done; specif., any of various circular saw machines with an endless-chain feed, for trimming lumber. **3.** *Naut.* A clinometer to show a vessel's trim. *Rare*. **4.** One who does not adhere to one set of opinions in politics, or the like; one who fluctuates, or holds a middle position, between parties, so as to appear to favor each. **5.** *Arch.* A beam which receives the end of a header in floor framing, as about a hole left for stairs, or to avoid bringing joists near chimneys. See *HEADER*, *Illustr.* **6.** One who inflicts chastisement, as by words or blows; anything employed in such chastisement, as a rebuke; hence, anything that makes a deep impression; a "set-ter;" a "stunner." *Colloq.* or *Dial.* **7.** A virago, scold; vixen. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

8. A night line used in pike fishing; a ligger. *Dial. Eng.*

trimmer arch. *Arch.* An arch built between trimmers in the thickness of an upper floor to support a hearth.

trim'ming (trī'm'ing), *p. pr. & v. n.* of *TRIM*. Hence: *n.* **1.** The act of one who trims; specif., *Colloq.*, the act of one who chastises; as, to give a sound *trimming*. **2.** That which serves to trim, make complete, ornament, or the like; esp., necessary or ornamental fittings or appendages, as of a garment; hence, *Colloq.*, any accessories, as of a dish; — usually in *pl.*; as, *trimmings* for a hat; turkey and *trimmings*; educational *trimmings*. **3.** *Arch.* A process or manner of supporting joists, etc., by a trimmer or trimmers. **b** Trim. **4.** *pl.* Parts or pieces removed by trimming, cutting, or the like; specif., wool shorn from the shanks of sheep. **trimming hatch or hole**, *Shipbuilding*, a hatchway at a distance from a main hatch, through which to load grain or similar cargo to bring it uniformly close up to the deck. — *t. joint*, *Arch.*, a joint into which timber trimmers are framed. — *t. tank*, *Shipbuilding*, a tank which can be filled with water to trim a ship.

tri-mo-lec'u-lar (tri-mō-lēk'ū-lăr), *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from, three molecules. — *trimolecular reaction*. See *REACTION*, 3.

tri-morph (trī'mōrf), *n.* [See *TRIMORPHOUS*.] *Cryst.* A substance which crystallizes in three distinct forms; also, any one of these distinct forms. See *TRIMORPHISM*, 1.

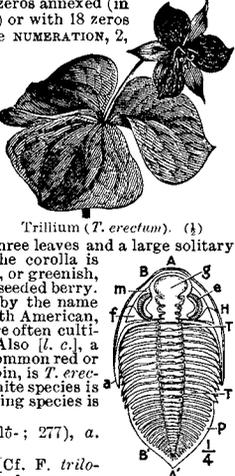
tri-mor'phism (trī-mōrf'iz'm), *n.* [See *TRIMORPHOUS*.] **1.** *Cryst.* The property of crystallizing in three forms fundamentally distinct, as is the case with titanium dioxide, which crystallizes in the forms of *rutile*, *octahedrite*, and *brookite*. See *PLEOMORPHISM*, 2. **2.** *Biol.* Polymorphism in which there are three distinct forms of a species. Cf. *DIMORPHISM*, 1. **3.** *Bot.* Occurrence of three distinct forms of organs, as leaves, flowers, etc., on individuals of the same species; specif., heterogenous trimorphism (which see).

tri-mor'phous (-fīs), *a.* [*Gr. τριμορφος* three-formed; *τρι-* (see *TRI-*) + *μορφή* form.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, trimorphism.

Tri-mur'ti (trī-mūr'tī), *n.* [*Skr. trimūrti*; *tri* three + *mūrti* shape.] *Hindu Myth.* The triad, or trinity, of Hindu gods, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer).

tri'nal (trī'năl), *a.* [See *TRINITY*.] Threefold. *Milton*.

trin'dle (trīn'dl); *dial. also* trēn'īl), *n.* [See *TRENDEL*; cf. *TRENDEL*.] **1.** *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* A round or circu-



Trillium (*T. erectum*). (4)

lar object; a trundle; specif.: a A wheel, esp. of a wheelbarrow. b A kind of large wooden tub. c A shirt ruffle. d A long wax taper, usually cabled.

2. *Bookbinding.* A flat bifurcated slip, usually of metal, several of which are placed between the cords and boards of a book to flatten the back and fore edge before cutting.

trine (trīn), *n.* [L. *trinus* triple, *trini* three each, fr. *tres*, *trīs*, three; cf. F. *trine*, trine; SEE THREE; cf. TERN, *a.*]

1. Threefold; triple; as, *trine* dimensions.

2. *Trine.* *Obs. or R.*

3. *Astrol.* Being in trine; distant 120°. See TRINE, *n.*, 1.

trine compass, the universe as comprising three parts, earth, sea, and heaven. *Obs.* — *t. immersion*, in baptism, immersion three repeated in allusion to the Trinity.

trine, *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*] 1. *Astrol.* The (favorable) aspect of planets 120 degrees apart; trigon.

2. A triad; and trinity; specif. [*cap.*], the Trinity. *Rare.*

tri-nerv'ate (trī-nŭr'vāt), *n.* [NL. *trineruatus*; tri- + L. *nervus* nerve.] *Bot.* Having three ribs or nerves or veins extending unbranched from the base to the apex, as a leaf.

tringle (trīng'g'l), *n.* [F. *l.*] 1. A curtain rod, esp. for a bed.

2. *Ordnance.* A low guard rail on a gun platform to keep the trucks of the gun carriage from running off. *Rare.*

3. *Arch.* A narrow straight molding, esp. of square section.

Trin'i-tar'i-an (trīn'ī-tā'rī-ān; 115), *a.* [See TRINITY, 1.] [also *l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the Trinity, the doctrine of the Trinity, or believers in that doctrine.

2. *R. C. Ch.* Of or pertaining to the order of Trinitarians.

Trin'i-tar'i-an, n. 1. One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. *R. C. Ch.* One of a monastic order (the Order of the Holy Trinity for the Redemption of Captives) founded in Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha (1160-1213) and an old French hermit, St. Felix of Valois (d. 1212), for redeeming Christian captives from the Mohammedans; a Redemptionist; a Mathurin. Women have been associated with the order from the first, from 1236 being admitted to take vows. The order is now chiefly occupied with charitable and educational work.

Trin'i-tar'i-an-ism (-iz'm), *n.* The doctrine of the Trinity.

Trin'i-trate (trīn'ī-trāt), *n.* *Chem.* A nitrate containing three NO₂ groups in the molecule.

tri-nit'ro (trī-nī'trō), *Chem.* A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of three nitro groups.

trin'i-ty (trīn'ī-tī), *n.*, *pl.* trin'ī-tīz. [ME. *trinitez*, F. *trinité*, L. *trinitas*, fr. *trini* three each. See TRINE, *a.*]

1. [*cap.*] *Theol.* The union of three persons or hypostases (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons or hypostases as to individuality.

2. Any union of three in one; three units treated as one; a triad; as, the Hindu *trinity*, or Trinitum.

3. Any symbol of the Trinity in art, esp. the triangle.

4. The condition of being three; threeness. *Rare.*

5. [*cap.*] [From *Trinity River*, Texas.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the American Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous). See *Geology*, *Chart*.

Trinity House, Corporation of. A corporation in London chartered by Henry VIII in 1514 for promoting commerce and navigation. It has been granted by acts of Parliament authority to collect light dues on shipping and to erect and maintain the lighthouses, beacons, etc., on the coasts of England and Wales. It is also authorized to license pilots and has many under its jurisdiction.

Trinity Sunday. The Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed as a feast in honor of the Holy Trinity.

trin'ket (trīn'kĕt; -kĕt; 151), *n.* [ME. *trekenk* a sort of knife, hence, prob. a toy knife worn as an ornament; OF. *trenquet*, var. of OF. & F. *tranchet* a sort of knife, fr. OF. *trenchier* to cut, F. *trancher*. Cf. TRENCH, *v. t.*] 1. A knife; a cutting tool; also, prob., a toy knife, as for ornament. *Obs.*

2. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like.

3. A thing of little value; a trifle; a toy.

trin'nod'al (trīn-nōd'āl), *a.* [L. *trinitus* three-knotted; tri- + *nodus* knot.] 1. *Anat. & Bot.* Having three nodes.

2. *Geom.* Having three nodal points.

tri-no'mi-al (-nō'mī-āl), *a.* 1. *Math.* Consisting of three terms; of or pertaining to trinomial; as, a *trinomial* root.

2. *Biol.* Consisting of, or involving the use of, names composed of three words or terms; as, a *trinomial* scientific name, the first name being that of the genus, the second that of the species, and the third that of the subspecies to which the organism belongs. See NOMENCLATURE, 3.

trine, *v. t.* [Cf. AS. *asthrēnan*; et al. *trinan* to touch.] To touch. *Obs.* [*Obs. Cant.*]

trine (trīn), *v. t.* & *i.* To hang.

trine, *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *trine*.] To go; march; proceed. *Obs.*

trine, *n. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Rare.*

trin'eal, *adj.* Threefold.

trin'erve (trīn'ŭrv), *OF. trin'erve (trīn'ŭrv), *a.* Trineruate.*

trin'ga (trīn'gā), *n.* [NL., fr. LL. *tringas*, *tringas*, a water hen, fr. Gr. *τρίγυς*, a kind of bird.] *Zool.* A genus of sandpipers now restricted to the knot (*T. canutus*) and a related Asiatic species (*T. crassirostris*).

trin'gine (-jīn; -jīn; 183), *a.* **trin'gold** (trīn'gōld), *a.* [*trīng* + *gold*.] Of or pertaining to the sandpipers; tringine.

trin'i-da-dō, *n.* [Pseudo-Sp.] Tobacco from Trinidad. *Obs.*

Trinidad pitch. Asphalt from Trinidad.

trinte, *trintee*, + TRINITY.

trin'i-trin' (trīn'ī-trīn'), *n.* [*tri*- + *nitrus*, *n.* - + *trin*.] Nitro-trin.

trin'i-trin-car-bol'ic (trī-kārbōl'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Picric.

trin'i-tro-cel'ulose, *n.* Cellulose hexanitrate; — improperly so called.

trin'i-tro-phos'phol (-fē'nōs; -nōs), *n.* Picric acid.

trin'i-tro-sul'phur'ic (-sŭl'fŭr'ic; -sŭl'fŭr'ic), *n.* *Chem.* Styphnic acid.

trinity column. *Arch.* A column of triangular plan for all or part of its height, built as a religious memorial. [FIELD, *a.*]

trinity fields. See THREE-trinity-fields, *n.* See THREE-trinity-fields, *n.* See THREE-trinity-fields, *n.*

Trinity Jones. William Jones et al. *trinit* (1728-1800), distinguished for his treatises in defense of the doctrine of the Trinity, and also for having originated "The British Critic."

trinity bellium. The large-flowered white trillium.

Trinity season. *Ecol.* The period between Trinity Sunday and Advent.

Trinity sitting or term. See TRINITY VIOL.

trin'i-u-ni-ty (trīn'ī-ŭn'ī-tī), *n.* [See TRINE, *a.*; ENITY.] Trinity; trinity. *Obs.*

trin'k (trīn'k), *n.* A kind of fish-trink (trīn'k), *n.* A small water-trink-er. [*trīn* + *water*.] *Obs.*

trin'ket, *n.* A drinking cup. [*trīn* + *cup*.] *Obs.*

trin'ket-ry (-rī), *n.* Trinkets.

trin'kle (trīn'kl), *v. i.* = *trīn'kle*. To intrigue; tamper. *Obs.*

trin'kle, *v. t.* [Cf. TINKLE.] 1. To tinkle; thrab. *Obs. Scot.* 2. To tinkle. *Obs.*

trin'kle, *v. i.* [Cf. TRICKLE.] To tinkle; thrab. *Obs. Scot.*

trin'kle, *v. t.* To tinkle; thrab. *Obs. Scot.*

tri-no'mi-al (trī-nō'mī-āl), *n.* [*tri*- + *nomial*, as in *binomial*: cf. F. *trinôme*.] 1. *Math.* An expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (-), or both; as, $x + y + z$, or $ax + 2b - c^2$.

2. *Biol.* A trinomial name; a trionym.

Trin'o-vant (trī-nō-vānt), or **Trin'o-van'tum** (-vānt'ŭm), *n.* [From L. *Trinobantes* a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex, and the southern parts of Suffolk, or from the Celtic source of the Latin name.] An old name of London. Early historians corrupted the name into *Troynovant*, as if from *Troja Nova* (New Troy). See BRVT.

Tri-nu'cle-us (trī-nŭ'klē-ŭs), *n.* [NL.] *Paleont.* A widely distributed genus of Ordovician trilobites in which the glabella and cheeks form three rounded elevations on the head.

trio (trē'ō; trī'ō; 277), *n.*; *pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). [It., fr. L. *tres*, *trīs*, three; cf. F. *trio*, from the Italian. See THREE, 1.] Three, considered collectively; three in company or acting together, as in performing a musical trio; a set of three; three united.

The *trio* were well accustomed to act together. *Dickens.*

2. *Music.* a A composition for three solo parts or three instruments. b The secondary, or episodic, movement of a minuet or scherzo, as in a sonata or symphony, or of a march, or of various dance forms, generally contrasted in key, and in a quieter style than the primary division. It was originally played by three instruments.

3. *Poultry.* A male and two female fowls, esp. when entered in an exhibition.

tri-oc'tile (trī-ōk'tīl), *n.* *Astrol.* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when three octants, 135°, apart.

tri-oc'ti-on (-ōk'tī-ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -ōn (-ōz). [Gr. *τρίοκτιον*.] See TRI-; *ocē*.] *East. Ch.* A service book containing the offices from Septuagesima Sunday to Easter eve; — so called because the hymns used have only three strophes.

tri-oc'clous, **tri-oc'clous** (-ē'shŭs), *a.* [*tri*- + Gr. *oikos* house.] *Bot.* A pertaining to the order Tricocci. *Obs.*

b Having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants. — **tri-oc'clous-ly**, **tri-oc'clous-ly**, *adv.*

trio'let (trī'ō-lĕt), *n.* [F. *triolet*. Cf. TRIO.] A poem or stanza of eight lines, in which the first is repeated as the fourth and seventh, and the second as the eighth. Its rhyme scheme is *abaabab*.

trio'nal (trī'ō-nāl), *n.* [*tri*- + *sulphonal*; — because it contains three ethyl groups.] *Pharm.* A compound similar to sulphonal, used as a hypnotic. Chemically it is diethylsulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane, C₈H₁₆O₂S₂.

trio'r (trī'ōr), *n.* *Law.* a = TRIER, 2. a b A person appointed by law to try challenges of jurors.

trio'se (trī'ōs), *n.* [*tri*- + *ose*.] *Chem.* a A sugar derived from a trihydric alcohol. b A trisaccharide.

Tri-ost'e-um (trī-ōst'ē-ŭm), *n.* [NL., shortened fr. *triostepernum*; tri- + Gr. *ostēon* bone + *stēra* seed; — in allusion to the (usually) three bony nutlets of the fruit.] *Bot.* A small genus of caprifoliaceous herbs having connate or perfoliate entire leaves and purple or yellowish tubular flowers, usually sessile in the axils. They are natives of Asia and of the eastern United States. *T. perfoliatum* is the common feverroot, or horse gentian.

tri-ox'ide (-ōk'īd; -sīd), *n.* Also **-id**. *Chem.* An oxide with three atoms of oxygen in the molecule; as, sulphur trioxide, SO₃; — formerly called *trioxide*.

trip (trīp), *v. i.*; TRIPPED (trīpt), or *Poetic or Rare*, TRIPP; TRIPPING. [ME. *trippen*; akin to D. *trippen*, Dan. *trippe*, Sw. *trippa*, and perh. to E. *trap* a snare, *tramp*. See TRAMP, 1.] To move with light quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to skip; to move the feet nimbly; also, rarely, as of deer, to run; — sometimes with *it* (see IT, 5).

This horse anon began to trip and dance. *Chaucer.*

Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastic toe. *Milton.*

2. To make a journey or pleasure excursion; as, to trip to Europe. *Now Rare or Archaic.*

3. To make a false step; to catch the foot; to stumble.

4. To offend against morality, propriety, accuracy, or the like; to slip; err. "Till his tongue trips." *Locke.*

What? dost thou verily trip upon a word? *R. Browning.*

5. *Shipbuilding.* To be strained out of the perpendicular; — said of the floors between the keel and keelson.

6. *Horol.* To run past the pallet of the escapement; — said of a tooth of the scape-wheel.

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A galley having three banks of oars. It was the usual type of warship in late times. See GALLEY, 2.

tri-rhom-bo-hedral (tri-róm'bó-héd'rál), *a.* *Cryst.* Pertaining to or designating a group of the hexagonal system, characterized by three different types of rhombohedrons.

tri-rhom-boi'dal (tri-róm-boi'dál), *a.* Having three rhombohedral faces.

tri-sac'cha-ride (trí-sák'há-ríd; -ríd; 184), *n.* Also **-rid**. *Chem.* A complex sugar, as raffinose, yielding by hydrolysis three simple sugar molecules.

tri-sac'ra-men-ta-ri-an (râ-mén-tá-ri-án; 115), *n.* *Ecol.* One who recognizes three sacraments, and no more, namely, baptism, the Lord's Supper, and penance. See SACRAMENT, 3.

Tri-sag-i-on (trí-ság'i-ón; -sá-gi-ón), *n.* [NL., fr. *Trisagios* thrice holy; *trís* thrice + *ágios* holy.] *Ecol.* A in the Eastern Church, a short hymn or respond, "Holy God, Holy and Mighty, Holy and Immortal, have mercy upon us." **b** Less properly, the Tercianctus, or Sanctus.

tri-sect' (trí-sékt'), *v. t.*; **TRI-SECT'ED**; **TRI-SECT'ING**, [tri- + *L. sectus*, p. p. of *secare* to cut. See SECTION, 1.] **1.** To cut or divide into three parts.

2. Geom. To cut or divide into three equal parts.

tri-sect'ion (-sék'shún), *n.* [Cf. *F. trisection*.] The division of a thing into three parts; specif., *Geom.*, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

tri-sect'o-ry (-tô-ri), *a. Math.* Used in, or pertaining to, the trisection of an angle; — said of certain cubic curves.

tri-seme (trí-sém), *a.* [*L. trisemus*, Gr. *τρῖσημος*; *τρῖς* + *σημα* sign.] *Pros.* Equal to, or having the length of, three times, or more. — *a.* A syllable or foot of three morae.

tri-sep'tate (trí-sép'tát), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having three partitions, or septa.

tri-se'ri-al (-sér'i-ál), *a.* Arranged in three series; specif.: **Bot.** a Arranged in three vertical or spiral rows. **b** Having only three floral whorls, as some flowers. *L. H. Bailey.*

Tri-se'tum (trí-sé'túm), *n.* [NL. See TRI-; SETA.] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of perennial tufted grasses having spikelets with several bisexual flowers, the flowering glume bearing a dorsal awn. Several species afford good pasturage and hay.

tris-kel'i-on (trí-s-kél'i-ón), or **tris'kele** (trí-s'kéel), *n.* [Gr. *τρισκέλιος* three-legged. See TRI-; ISOCÉLES.] A figure composed of three branches, usually curved, radiating from a center, as the figure composed of three human legs, with bent knees, which has long been used as a badge or symbol of Sicily and of the Isle of Man.

tris'mus (trí-tímús; 185), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *τρισμός* gnashing of the teeth.] *Med.* The lockjaw.

tris-oc'ta-hed'ral (trís-ók'tá-héd'rál), *a. Geom.* Pertaining to, or formed like, a trisoctahedron; bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

tris-oc'ta-hed'ron (-drón), *n.* [Gr. *τρῖς* thrice + *οκταεδρον*.] **1. Math.** A polyhedron of 24 congruent faces meeting on the edges of a (regular) octahedron.

2. Cryst. The solid described 1 Tetragonal, and 2 Trigonal, in 1 (fig. 2), frequently called a trigonal trisoctahedron in distinction from a related solid, also belonging to the isometric system, bounded by 24 quadrilateral faces, the tetragonal trisoctahedron, or (more frequently) the trapezohedron.

Tris-ta-ni-a (trís-tá-ni-á), *n.* [NL., after Jules Marie Claude *Tristan*, French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs having small yellow or white flowers with numerous stamens united in five columns. The species are natives of Australia and the Indian Archipelago; many yield a hard and durable wood. See WATER GUM, RED BOX.

tris-tet'ra-he'dron (trís-tét'rá-héd'rón), *n.* [Gr. *τρῖς* thrice + *τετραεδρον*.] *Cryst.* A solid of the tetrahedral class of the isometric system having 2 triangular, and 2 tetragonal, and 2 trigonal, trisoctahedron (tetragonal trisoctahedron) of the holohedral class; it is also called a trigonal

trise. + *TRICE*.

tri-sect'ed (trí-sék'téd), *a. Bot.* Divided into three parts or segments by deep incisions.

triseen + *TRICE*.

tri-se'mic (trí-sém'ík), *a. Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Triseme.

tri-sep'al-ous (-sép'al-ús), *a.* [tri- + *sepal*.] *Bot.* Having three sepals.

tri-se'ri-al-ly, *adv.* of *TRISERIAL*.

tri-se'ri-ate (-sér'i-át), *a.* **Tri-se'ri-al-tim** (-á'tím), *adv.* In a triserial manner.

tri-se'tose, *a.* Having three setae.

tri-shag'i-on (trí-shág'i-ón; -há-gi-ón), *Var.* of *TRISAGION*.

trish'traah, *n.* Nonsense. *Obs.* **tri-all'i-cate** (trí-ál'ík-át), *n.* See SILLICATE.

tri-sil'i-cate (trí-sil'ík-át), *n.* A trisilicic acid.

tri-sil'i-cian (trí-sil'ík-án), *n.* A trisilicic acid.

Tri-tu-rus (tri-tū'ris), n. [NL, prob. fr. Gr. Τρίτων Triton + οὐρά tail.] A genus of salamanders comprising the typical newts.

Tri-ty-lo-don (tri-tī'lo-dŏn), n. [NL; tri- + Gr. τυλος knob + δὸνος, δόντος, tooth.] *Palaen*. A genus of generalized mammals from the lower Mesozoic of Africa and Europe, scarcely distinguishable from reptiles, but usually included in the order Allostheria. They had tubercular premolars similar to the true molars.

Tri-um-fet'a (trī'um-fĕt'ā), n. [NL, after G. Battista Triumfetti, Italian botanist. *Bot.* A large genus of tropical triaceous herbs and shrubs, clothed with stellate hairs, and bearing yellow flowers with numerous stamens, succeeded by bristly capsules. Several species have mucilaginous properties and are used medicinally. *T. rhomboides* and *T. semitriloba* yield valuable fiber. See **BURBARK**.

Tri-umph (trī'umph), n. [L. *triumphus*, OL. *triumpus*; orig. uncert.; cf. Gr. θρίαμβος a procession in honor of Bacchus; cf. F. *trionphe*. Cf. **TRUMP** at cards.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* An imposing ceremonial in honor of a general who had gained a decisive victory over a foreign enemy. He was allowed to enter the city crowned with laurel, bearing a scepter in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, wearing a toga picta, and riding in a four-horse circular chariot of a peculiar form. He was preceded by the senate and magistrates, musicians, the spoils, the captives in fetters, etc., and followed by his army in marching order. The procession advanced to the Capitoline Hill, where sacrifices were offered and the general was entertained with a public feast.

2. Hence, any triumphal procession or stately, esp. public, show or pageant. *Obs.* *Shak.*

3. A state of joy or exultation for success.

4. Great triumph and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

5. Victory; conquest; as, the triumph of knowledge.

6. A trump card; also, an old game at cards. *Obs.*

Syn. — See **VICTORY**.

Tri-umph (trī'umph; also, until about 1700, trī-ūmf, as in *Dryden*), v. t.; **TRiUMPH** (-ūmf); **TRiUMPH-ING**. [L. *triumphare*; cf. F. *trionpher*. See **TRiUMPH**, n.] 1. To receive the honor of a triumph; hence, to celebrate victory or success with exultation; to exult boastfully.

*Sorrow on thee and all the pack of you
That triumph thus upon my misery* *Shak.*
But now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face. *Shak.*

2. To obtain victory; to be successful; to prevail.

Triumphing over death, and chance, and thee, O Time. *Milton.*

3. To be prosperous; to flourish; to triumph.

4. *Maculay.* When commerce triumphed on the favoring gales.

Tri-umph, v. t. *Obs.* 1. To obtain a victory over; to conquer; also, to exult over. 2. To cause to triumph.

Tri-umph-ant (trī-ūmf'ant), a. [L. *triumphans*; cf. F. *trionphant*.] Of, pert. to, or used in, a triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph; as, a triumphal crown, arch, feast, triumphal arch, a form of memorial arch. b The great arch in an early (basilican) church, leading into the choir or sanctuary; the chancel arch. c A column, a monumental column commemorating a victor or a victory, as those of Trajan and Antonine in Rome, the Colonne Vendôme in Paris, and Nelson's Trafalgar Column in London.

Tri-umph-ant, n. A paean; verse commemorating victory or peace; also, a token of victory. *Obs.* *Milton.*

Tri-umph-ant (-fānt), a. [L. *triumphans*, p. pr. of *triumphare*; cf. F. *trionphant*. See **TRiUMPH**, v. t.] 1. Enjoying a triumph; also, of pert. to a triumph; triumphal. *Obs.* "Captives bound to a triumphal car." *Shak.*

2. Rejoicing for, or celebrating, victory; expressive of joy for success; exultant; as, a triumphal shout.

3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

4. Of shining beauty; magnificent. *Obs.* "A triumphal grave." "A most triumphal lady." *Shak.*

Tri-umph-ant-ly, adv.

Tri-umph-er (trī-ūmf'ēr; cf. *TRiUMPH*, v. t.), n. 1. *Rom. Antiq.* One who was honored with a triumph.

2. One who triumphs, or rejoices for victory; a victor.

Tri-umph-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **TRiUMPH**. Hence, a. Having, celebrating, or pert. to, a triumph; triumphant. — **Tri-umph-ing-ly**, adv.

Tri-umph-iv (trī-ūmf'ivēr; n.; pl. L. *VI-RI* (-vī-ri), E. *VI-RIS* (-vēr-z), [L., fr. *trium virorum*, of three men; *tres*, gen. *trium*, three + *vir* a man. See **THREE**; **VI-RILE**.] *Rom. Antiq.* One of three men united in public office or authority. — **Tri-umph-iv-ral** (-vī-rāl), a. [L. *triumviratus*.] 1. The office or term of a triumvir.

2. Government by three in coalition or association; the term of such a government.

3. A coalition or association of three in office or authority, esp. either of two which grasped the government of the Roman empire. Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Crassus formed the **First Triumvirate** (69 b. c.); Mark Antony, Octavius (Augustus), and Lepidus, the **Second Triumvirate** (43 b. c.).

4. Any group, party, or association of three.

Tri-une (trī'ūn), a. [*tri* + L. *unus* one. See **ONE**.] Being three in one; — used of unity of the Trinity in the Godhead.

Tri-un-gu-lin (trī-ūn'gŭ-lĭn), n. [See **TRI-**; **UNGULATE**.] *Zool.* 1. The first larval stage of certain beetles which undergo hypermetamorphosis (oil beetles and blister beetles). It is active and of the campodeiform type, and, in many cases at least, parasitic, the best-known forms feeding on eggs of bees, wasps, or locusts. 2. The somewhat similar larva of strepsipterous insects, parasitic on larval Hymenoptera, or sometimes on Homoptera.

Tri-uni-ty (trī-ūn'i-tē), n. Quality or state of being triune; trinity. *Dr. H. More.*

Tri-ur-ti-da-les (trī-ūr-tī-dā'lez), n. pl. [NL. See **TRIURIS**; **ALES**.] *Bot.* A small order of monocotyledonous plants found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They are white, yellow, or red leafless saphrophytic herbs having star-shaped flowers with the perianth segments often fringed or tailed. *Triuris* and *Sciaphila* are the only genera.

Tri-uris (trī-ūr'is), n. [NL; *tri* + Gr. οὐρά tail; — in allusion to the appendages of the perianth.] *Bot.* A genus of plants typifying the family Triuriaceae.

Tri-val-ent (trī-vā'lĕnt; trī-vā'lĕnt), a. [*tri* + L. *valens*, -entis, p. pr. See **VALENCE**.] *Chem.* Having a valence of three. — **Tri-val-ence** (-lĕns), **tri-val-ency** (-lĕn-sĭ), n.

Tri-vel-et (trī-vĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), n. [*Orig. uncert.*] A knife for severing the loops of the pile threads of velvet, Wilton carpet, or the like; — formerly called *treval*.

Tri-vel-et (trī-vĕl'ĕt; -ĭt; 151), n. [*AS. tres*, fr. L. *tripēs*, -pedis, three-footed; *tri* (see **TRI**) + *vel*, pedis, foot. See **FOOT**; cf. **TRIPOD**.] A three-legged stand or support, esp. one to hold a kettle or similar vessel near the fire, a tripod.

Tri-vid-ual (trī-vī-dŭ-āl), a. [L. *trivialis*, prop., that is in, or belongs to, the crossroads or streets; hence, that may be found everywhere, common, fr. *trivium* a place where three roads meet, a crossroad, the street; *tri* (see **TRI**) + *via* a way; cf. F. *triviale*. See **VOYAGE**.] 1. Common; ordinary; commonplace; trite. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. *Keble.*

2. Of little worth or importance; trifling; petty; paltry; as, a trivial affair; trivial arguments; also, rarely, of a person, trifling. "As a scholar . . . trivial." *De Quincey.*

3. Of or pertaining to the trivium.

4. *Zool.* Pertaining to the trivium of an echinoderm.

Syn. — See **TRIVIAL**.

Tri-vid-ual, n. *Bot. & Zool.* A The specific name of an organism as distinguishing from the generic name. *Obs.* b The popular, or vernacular, name of an organism as distinguishing from the scientific name. *Rare.*

Tri-vid-ual-ism (-iz'm), n. A trivial matter, utterance, method, etc.; or a triviality. — **Tri-vid-ual-ist**, n. *Carlyle.*

Tri-vid-ual-ity (-al'i-tē), n.; pl. **-ITIES** (-i-tēz). [Cf. F. *triviale*, LL. *trivialis*.] 1. Quality or state of being trivial.

2. That which is trivial; a trifle.

Tri-vid-ual-ism (trī-vī-dŭ-āl'iz-m; n.; pl. **TRIVIA** (-ā-gram). [LL. See **TRIVIAL**.] 1. The three "liberal" arts, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, so classified in medieval schools. See **QUADRIVIVIUM**.

2. *Zool.* In echinoderms, the three anterior rays collectively — distinguished from *bivium*.

Tri-vid-ual **Cha-ron'tis** (kā-rŏn'tis), [L., lit., crossroads of Charon.] A nearly square darkish spot or marking on the northern hemisphere of Mars, toward which many canals converge, by some thought to be due to vegetation.

Tri-week-ly (trī-wĕk'li; 87), a. Occurring or appearing every three weeks or three times a week; as, a triweekly newspaper.

Tri-week-ly, adv. Three times a week.

Tri-rix (trī'rix), n. [*Tri-rix*, as in *bellatrix* a female warrior.] A suffix of feminine agent nouns, corresponding to masculine ending in *-tor*; as in *excucitrix*. See **TOR**, -OR.

Tri-zo-mal (trī-zŏ'māl), a. [Cf. **TRI**; **RHIZOME**.] *Math.* Related to the sum of three square roots; as, the **trizomal** curve $\sqrt{ax} + \sqrt{by} + \sqrt{cz} = 0$, where $X = 0, Y = 0, Z = 0$ are three curves of a system.

Tro-car (trŏ'kār), n. Also *trochar*. [*F. trocart* (or *trois-quarts*, i. e., three quarters); *trois* three (L. *tres*) + *carre* the side of a sword blade; — so called from its triangular point.] *Surg.* A stylet, usually with a triangular point, used for exploring tissues or for inserting drainage tubes.

Tro-cha (trŏ'chā), n. [*Sp.*, bypath, crossroad.] *Mil.* A line of fortifications, usually rough, constructed to prevent the passage of an enemy across a region. *Sp. Amer.*

Tro-cha'ic (trŏ-kā'ik), a. [L. *trochaeus*, Gr. τροχαικος or τροχαικος.] See **TROCHEE**. *Pros.* Of, pert. to, or consisting of, a trochee or trochees; as, *trochaic* verse.

Tro-chaic dactyl. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A trochaic foot resembling a dactyl in having three syllables scanned ♪ ♪ ♪; — represented by the symbol \cup . Called also the *choric dactyl*.

Tro-cha'ic, n. Sometimes, the cyclic dactyl.

Tro-cha'ic, n. *Pros.* A trochaic measure or verse; as: Sailed into the fiery hail.

Tro-chal (trŏ'kāl), a. [From Gr. τροχός a wheel.] *Zool.* Resembling a wheel. — **trochal** disk, *Zool.*, the expanded, flat, or somewhat funnel-shaped disk at the anterior end



Triungulin of Blister Beetle (*Epicauta viciae*) much enlarged.

of a rotifer's body. It serves to draw in food or to propel the animal. See **ROTIFERA**.

Tro-chan-ter (trŏ-kān'tĕr), n. [NL, fr. Gr. τροχαντήρ, fr. τροχέων to run.] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* In many vertebrates, a femur prominence or process at the upper part of the femur serving for the attachment of muscles (in birds for articulation with the ilium). In mammals there are usually two, sometimes but one, though in some, as the horses and rhinoceroses, and rarely in man, there is a third. In man there are normally two, the *greater* or *greater*, situated at the outer part of the upper end of the shaft at its junction with the neck, and the *lesser*, at the lower back part of the junction of the shaft and neck.

2. *Zool.* The second segment, counting from the base, of the leg of an insect. It is usually small and short. In some insects it consists of two distinct parts. Cf. **TROCHANTER**, 1.

Tro-chan-ter'ic (trŏ-kān-tĕr'ik), a. *Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or trochanters.

trochanteric fossa, *Anat.*, the digital fossa.

Tro-chan'tin, **tro-chan'tine** (trŏ-kān'tĭn), n. 1. *Zool.* The proximal of the two segments into which the trochanter of the leg of an insect may be divided, often united with, and sometimes regarded as belonging to, the coxa.

2. *Anat.* The lesser trochanter of the femur. *Rare.*

Tro-che (trŏ'kĕ; 277), n. [*Gr. τροχός* anything round or circular, a wheel, prop., a runner, fr. τροχέων to run. Cf. **TROCHEE**.] *Pharm.* A medicinal tablet or lozenge, esp. one used as a demulcent, as for soreness or irritation in the throat; strictly, one of circular form.

Tro-chee (trŏ'kĕ), n. [*L. trochaeus*, Gr. τροχαικος (sc. ποῦς), fr. τροχάος running, fr. τροχέων to run. Cf. **TROCHE**, **TRUCK** a wheel.] *Pros.* A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, as in the Latin word *ante*, or the first accented and the second unaccented, as in the English word *motion*; a choreus.

Tro-chil'ic (trŏ-kĭl'ik), a. [See **TROCHILICUS**.] Of or pertaining to rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round. "By art trochilic." *Camden.*

Tro-chil'ics (-iks), n. [*Gr. τροχίλια* the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass, fr. τροχέων to run.] The science of rotary motion, or of wheelwork. *Wilkins.*

Tro-chil'ic-dæ (-i-dĕ), n. pl. [NL; *Trochilus* + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* The family of picarid birds consisting of the humming-birds. — **tro-chil'ic-dine** (-dĭn; -dĭn; 183), a. [See **TROCHILUS**.] Of or pertaining to the humming-bird family; trochilid.

Tro-chil'ius (-lĭs), n.; pl. **-ILI** (-lĭ). [*L. trochilus* a kind of small bird, an annular molding, etc., fr. τροχίλος, fr. τροχέων to run.] 1. A crocodile bird. 2. Any of several Old World warblers, as the goldcrest or the willow warbler. 3. A hummingbird.

2. [*Cap.*] A genus of humming birds, formerly extensive, but now restricted to the common rubythroat and a few closely allied species.

3. *Arch.* = **SCOTIA**.

Tro-chis'cus (trŏ-kĭs'kŭs), n.; pl. **-CI** (-kĭs'i). [*L.*, fr. Gr. τροχίσκος a small ball, dim. of τροχός a wheel. See **TROCHEE**.] *Pharm.* A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche.

Tro-che-le-a (trŏ-kĕ'le-ā), n. [*L.*, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, Gr. τροχίλια. See **TROCHILICUS**.] 1. *Mach.* A pulley. *Obs.*

2. *Anat.* A structure likened to a pulley, as the articular surface on the inner condyle of the humerus, which articulates with the ulna, or the fibrous ring, in the inner upper part of the orbit, through which the tendon of the trochlear muscle of the eye passes, or the smooth depression on the front of the femur between the condyles.

Tro-che-le-ar (-lĕ-ār), a. [*L. trochlea* block or pulley.] 1. *Anat.* Shaped like, or resembling, a pulley; pertaining to a trochlea or to the trochlear muscle (see below).

2. *Bot.* Pulley-shaped; round, and narrow in the middle.

trochlear fossa, *Anat.*, the depression for the attachment of the trochleae of the superior oblique muscle. — **t. muscle**, *Anat. & Zool.*, the superior oblique muscle of the eye. See under **OBLIQUE**, 5 b. — **t. nerve**, *Anat. & Zool.*, a nerve of the fourth cranial pair. In man they are the smallest of the cranial nerves and are motor nerves supplying the superior or trochlear muscle of the eye. They issue from the brain on the outer side of the crus cerebri.

troche. Combining form from Gr. τροχός, wheel.

Troch'o-den-dra-ce-ae (trŏk'ŏ-dĕn-drā'sĕ-ā), n. pl. [NL; *trocho* + Gr. δένδρον tree; — from the verticillate leaves.] *Bot.* A small family of Japanese trees (order Ranunculales), distinguished from the Magnoliaceae in having apetalous flowers and in not being aromatic. The three genera are **Troch'o-den-dron** (-dĕn'drŏn), the type, *Euptelea*, and *Cercidiphyllum*. — **troch'o-den-dra-ce-ous** (-shŭs), a.

tro'cho'id (trŏ'kŏ'id), n. [*Gr. τροχός* a wheel + *-oid*; cf. F. *trochoïde*. See **TROCHEE**.] *Geom.* A roulette (which see).

tro'cho'id, a. *Anat.* Admitting of rotation on an axis, as certain joints. **b** Trochiform. **c** *Mach.* Trochoidal.

tro-choi'dal (trŏ-kŏi'dāl), a. 1. *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of, a trochoid, or roulette.

2. *Anat. & Zool.* Trochoid.

Troch'o-sphere (trŏk'ŏ-sfĕr), n. [*trocho* + *sphere*.] *Zool.* A form of free-swimming larva occurring in various groups

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Gums. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

of aquatic invertebrates, as many worms, rotifers, mollusks, etc., in typical cases having a bilaterally symmetrical, ovoid, or pyriform body with an equatorial preoral circlet of cilia. There are a mouth, an intestine, an anal opening, an apical sensory plate and sometimes nephridial tubes, also frequently a second ciliated band behind the mouth. — troch'o-spher'ic-cal (trōk'ō-sfēr'ī-kāl), a. troch'o-zo'ōn (-zō'ōn), n. [NL.] Zool. Any one of the Trochozoa or of a hypothetical ancestral organism.

Troch'us (trōk'ūs), n.; pl. Troch'oi (-kī). [NL., fr. Gr. τροχός a wheel.] Zool. 1. The typical genus of top shells. See TOP SHELL, Illust. b [l. c.] A trochal disk.

Tro'co (trōk'ō), n. [Cf. It. trucco a kind of game with balls on a table, Sp. truco a game resembling billiards.] An old English game, supposed by some to have suggested billiards, played on a lawn with wooden balls and cues with spoon-shaped iron tips. Points are scored by sending the player's ball through an iron ring on a pivot in the center of the field or by caroming on the other balls. Called also lawn billiards.

Tro'co-lite (trōk'ō-lī-tē), n. [G. τροχολίθι, fr. Gr. τροχός, a nibbler, a sea fish (taken as making troil) + λίθος stone.] Petrol. A variety of gabbro consisting principally of labradorite spotted by dark grains of olivine; — so called from its fancied resemblance to the speckled skin of a trout.

Tro'g-la-dyte (trōg'lē-dīt), n. [L. Troglodytes, pl., Gr. τρογλοδύτης one who creeps into holes; τρογλή a hole, cavern (fr. τρογείν to gnaw) + δύν to enter: cf. F. troglodyte.] 1. Ethiol. One of any savage race that dwells in caves, natural or artificial; a cave dweller. 2. An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee.

Tro'g-la-dy'tes (trōg'lē-dīt'ēz; trōg'lēdīt'ēz), n. [NL. See Τρογλοδύτης.] Zool. a A genus of wrens, in older and broader usage including the common European wren and many others, in restricted modern use limited to the American house wren and near allies. b Incorrectly, a genus of anthropoid apes containing the gorilla and chimpanzee. tro'g-la-dy'tic (trōg'lē-dīt'īk) a. [L. Troglodytes, Gr. τρογλοδύτης.] Of or pertaining to a troglodyte, or dweller in caves.

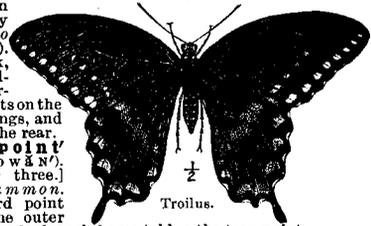
Tro'g-la-dy'ti-dæ (-dīt'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL.; Troglodytes + -idæ.] Zool. The family consisting of the wrens, formerly including also the thrashers, mocking birds, and allied forms. As sometimes regarded, it is a subfamily of Timaliidae called Trog-la-dy'ti-næ (-dīt'ī-næ).

Tro'gon (trōg'ōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. τρογών, p. pr. of τρογείν to gnaw.] Any of numerous nonpasserine birds constituting the family Trogonidae, noted for the brilliant color and luster of their plumage. They inhabit tropical forests in America, Africa, and India, but chiefly in America, where the most beautiful species (see QUETZAL) is found. They have a short, stout, dentate bill, and are unique in having heterodactylous feet. A common coloration is shimmering green on the back and rose pink and white on the under parts. The group constitutes an order, Trogones (trōg'ōn'ēz), coextensive with a family, Trogoni-dæ (-gōn'ī-dē). Also [cap.], the typical and largest genus of trogons, including most American species.

Tro'ika (trō'īkā), n. [Russ. troika, fr. tri three.] A vehicle drawn by three horses abreast; also, a team of three horses abreast. Russia.

Tro'i-lus (trō'ī-lūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Τροίλος.] Gr. Myth. A son of Priam, killed by Achilles. He is prominent in medieval Troy legend, and is the hero of Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde" and Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida." He seduces Cressida through her uncle Pandarus. She is the daughter of Calchas, the Trojan high priest, who deserted to the Greeks; and when she is sent to her father in exchange for Antenor, she deserts Troilus for the Greek Diomedes.

Tro'i-lus butterfly (trō'ī-lūs). [See TROILUS.] A large American butterfly (Papilio troilus). It is black, with yellow marginal spots on the front wings, and blue on the rear.



Trois' poin't (trō'wā'pōn'), n. [F. trois three.] Backgammon. The third point in on the outer edge on each player's home table; the troy point.

Tro'jan (trō'jān), n. [L. Trojanus, fr. Troja, Troia, Troy, fr. Troas, Gr. Τροάς, Troas, the mythical founder of Troy.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or its inhabitants, supposed to have been Phrygian immigrants into Asia, closely related to the Thracians and the Achaean Greeks. Trojan War, in Greek legend, the ten years' war waged by the confederated Greeks under Agamemnon against the Trojans and their allies, caused by the carrying off of Helen

Troch'o-zo'a (-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL.; troch'o-zo'a.] Zool. A group of invertebrates including all those whose early larval stage is normally a trochozoa, as the annelids and mollusks. — troch'o-zo'ic (trōk'ō-zō'īk) a. trock (trōk), n. & v. = TROUKE. Scot. & Dial. Eng. trockik, trockse, + TROCHISK. trod (trōd), n. [AS. trod a track.] 1. A track; a road or pathway. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Footstep; tread. Obs. 3. Course of action. Dial. Eng. trod (trōd), n. [AS. trod a track + a way.] Track; path; Ohs. trod'n. Trodden. Ref. Sp. troe'ger-ite, trō'ger-ī-tē (trō'gēr'ī-tē), n. [G. τρογίτης.] Min. A hydrous arsenate of uranium, (UO₂)₂(AsO₄)₂·12H₂O, occurring in lemon-yellow crystals. Troe-zo'ni-an (trō-zē'nī-ān), a. (fr. Gr. Τροζώνιος.) Of or pertaining to Trezen, a city of an-

cient Argolis. — n. One of the people of Trezen. troe'zou'le, n. [F. Troie.] Ref. Sp. trofe, trofille. + TRIFLE. trog (trōg), n. & v. [Cf. Troch'o-zo'a.] Barter; bargain. Scot. trog'ger (trōg'gēr), n. A peddler; a dealer in old clothes; a vagrant. Scot. [wares. Scot. trog'gin (-īn), n. Peddlers' trog'h + THROUGH, TROUGH. trog'lo-dy'ish (trōg'lē-dīt'īsh), a. See -ISM. trog'lo-dy'ism (-dīt'īz-īm), n. [trogon + -oid.] Like, or pertaining to, the trogons. trogs, troggs (trōgz), n. pl. Troil. Scot. trogs, troggs, n. pl. Clothes, trog (trōg), n. [Cf. G. trog, trough, E. trough.] Mining. A wooden trough, forming a drain. Local. Eng. [glt'ām]. Bib. Trog'y'li-um (trō'jī'li-ūm), n. Tro'ic (trō'īk), a. [L. Troicus, Gr. Τροικός, fr. Τροάς. See Tro'jan.] Of or pert. to Troy, the Troad, or Trojan War; Trojan. troch, + TROUGH. troll, v. t. [OF. trollier to deceive.] To beguile; deceive. Ohs. troll'ite (trō'īt), n. [After Dominico Troili, an Italian of the 18th century.] Min. Native ferrous sulphide, FeS, occurring

by Paris and ending in the destruction of Troy. Its events are told in the Iliad, Odyssey, and Æneid, by the cyclic poets, in medieval romances, etc. See 1st PARIS, 1; ACHILLES.

Tro'jan (trō'jān), n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Troy. 2. One who shows the pluck, endurance, determined energy, or the like, attributed to the defenders of Troy; — used chiefly or only in the phrase like a Trojan; as, he endured the pain like a Trojan; he studies like a Trojan. 3. A gay or somewhat disreputable companion. Old Slang. 4. One opposed to introducing the study of Greek in English universities at the time of the Reformation. Obs. or Hist. troll (trōl), n. [Icel. troll, akin to Sw. troll, Dan. troll. Cf. TRULL.] Teut. Folklore. A supernatural being, conceived sometimes as a dwarf, sometimes as a giant, fabled to inhabit caves, hills, and like places. See DWARF, 2; GIANT, 1. troll (trōl), v. t.; TROLLED (trōld); TROLLING. [ME. trollen to roll, to wander; perh. fr. OF. trollier to ramble, F. trôler to drag about, to ramble, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. G. trollen to roll, ramble, sich trollen to begone, MHG. trollen to run with short steps. Cf. TRAWL.] 1. To move circularly; to revolve; to turn; wag. Obs. or Archaic. To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye. Milton. 2. To roll; wheel; bowl; trundle. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 3. To send about; to circulate, as a vessel in drinking. 4. To bring the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch. b To sing loudly or freely. c To celebrate in song; to sing of. "That all tongues shall troll you." Beau. & Pl. 5. To angle for with a trolling line, or with a hook drawn along the water; hence, to allure; entice. 6. To angle in. "Trolls the finny deep." Goldsmith.

troll, r. i. 1. To roll; to run about; to move around; to circulate; as, to troll in a coach and six. Archaic. 2. To wag, as the tongue. F. Beaumont. 3. To take part in trolling a song. 4. To fish, esp. by drawing the hook along or through the water, as with a long hand line behind a moving boat.

troll, n. 1. Act of moving round; routine; repetition. 2. A song sung in parts successively; a catch; round. 3. A reel used on a fishing rod. Now Rare. 4. The lure, as a spoon, used in trolling. 5. (pron. trōl) A trolley, or coster's cart. Chiefly Eng. 6. (pron. trōl) A slovenly or loose woman; a trollop. Scot. & Dial. Eng. tro'ley, tro'ly (trō'īl), n.; pl. -LEYS, -LIES (-līz). [Cf. TROLL to roll.] 1. Local, Eng. Any of various vehicles; as: a A kind of handcart or barrow. b A narrow cart drawn by an animal. c A market cart. d A low cart, also a kind of sledge, used in farming. e A kind of railroad dump car. f A low two-wheeled truck, as for moving lithographic stones in a shop. 2. Hence: Mining. A small truck used underground. 3. A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track, as on a parcel railway in a shop or store; esp., the wheeled truck of a traveling crane or of a ropeway, from which the load is suspended. See CRANE, Illust. 4. Elec. Railroads. A the grooved wheel, fixed in bearings at the end of a flexible pole, pressed upwards in rolling contact with the overhead wire to take off the current; hence, any device for taking off current for electric cars or locomotives, as a wire bow (bow trolley) in sliding contact. b An electric car; a trolley car. U. S. & Canada. tro'ley, or tro'ly lace. [Flemish trolle (cf. D. trol) a kind of coarsely woven thread.] An English pillow lace copied from old Flemish patterns, having a net ground and a heavy twisted thread outlining parts of the design.

trolley-man, tro'ly-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A man who works on a trolley or electric car; esp., a motorman or conductor of an electric car. Troil'us (trō'ī-lūs), n. [NL., fr. Hung. tarolya, name of the herb.] Bot. A genus of ranunculaceous herbs, the gloeflowers, natives of north temperate regions, having palmately lobed leaves, large yellow or lilac flowers with sepals and petals colored alike, and fruit consisting of a head of follicles.

troll'op (trō'l'ōp), n. [Cf. TROLL to roll, to stroll.] A slovenly woman; a slattern; also, a loose woman. troll plate (trōl'plāt). Mach. A rotative disk with spiral ribs or grooves, by which several pieces, as the jaws of a chuck, can be moved radially in or out.

Trom-bid'ium (trōm-bīd'ī-ūm), n. [NL.] Zool. A genus of mites having the body divided into two regions, each of which bears two pairs of legs. It is the type of a family, Trombi-dī'ī-dæ (trōm'bī-dīt'ī-dē). See HARVEST TICK.

trom'bone (trōm'bōn), n. [It. aug. Trombidium (T. irri) of tromba a trumpet: cf. F. trom-bone, Much enlarged. bone. See TRUMPET.] Music. A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet kind, thought by some to be

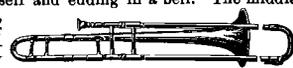
in miterites. Some regard it as identical with pyritroite. || Tro'ja fū'it. [L.] = FUIT LIUM troke (trōk), n. [Cf. TRUCK exchange.] Scot. a Barter; an exchange; a bargain. b Petty wares; trash. c Business dealings; a piece of business. troke, v. t. & i. To barter; traffic; exchange; also, to deal or negotiate. — trok'er (trōk'ēr), — trok'ing (-īng), v. n. All Scot. tro'le-ite (trō'lē-īt), n. [After H. G. Trolle-Waechmeister.] Min. A hydrous phosphate of aluminum.

troll'er, v. n. One who trolls. tro'ly, v. t. & i. To convey by, or to ride on, a trolley car. Chalm. tro'ly, n. Short for TROLLEY. trolley catcher. Electric Cars. A spring ratchet device for checking and holding the trolley rope when the trolley jumps the wire, while permitting gradual movements of the rope. trolley harp. Elec. Railways. The metal piece in which a trolley wheel is mounted. trolley retriever. Electric Cars. A trolley outlever with a supplementary mechanism to pull down the pole. troll'flower (trōl'flō'ēr), n. A flower or plant of the genus

Troilus; gloeflower. troil'lad, am. troll'my-dames', n. + TROU MADAME. tro'lo' (trō'lē'), v. t. & i. To troll, as a song. tro'lop (trō'l'ōp), v. t. [Cf. TROLLOP, n.] To work, walk, or act in a slovenly or, sometimes, wanton manner. Scot. & Dial. Eng. tro'lop, n. i. To heat; trash. tro'lop-se' (trō'l'ōp'sē'), n. A loose dress for women. Obs. tro'lop-ish, a. Like, or characteristic of, a trolley; slovenly. tro'lops (trō'l'ōps), n. A slovenly slattern. Scot. & Dial. Eng. tro'lop-y (-āp'ī), a. Trollopish. [Sloven. Scot. & Dial. Eng. tro'ly (-ī), n. A trolley; a trol'ly. Var. of TROLLEY. tro'lop-y (-āp'ī), n. [old songs. Obs.] tro'ly-ly'ly, n. A burden in tro'ly'ba (trōm'bā; It. trōm'bā), n.; pl. trombe (-bā). [It.] Music. A trumpet. trombe. Var. of TROMPE. trom'blon' (trōn'b'lōn'), n. [F.] Mil. Antiq. A kind of blunderbuss fired from a rest. trom'bone, n. & v. To sound like a trombone. Rare. trombone coil. A continuous steam or hot-water coil in which each intermediate section of pipe is connected at its ends by



the ancient sackbut, consisting of a tube in three parts, bent twice upon itself and ending in a bell. The middle part, bent double, slips into the outer parts, as in a telescope, so that by change of the vibrating length any tone within the compass of the instrument (which may be bass or tenor or alto or even, in rare instances, soprano) is commanded. It can slide from note to note as smoothly as a violin. Softly blown, it has a rich and mellow sound.



trom'bone (trōm'bōn), n. [Cf. G. trommel a drum.] Mining. A revolving hollow or sieve, shaped like a drum, barrel, or truncated cone, and used for separating, or sizing, ores. trom'mōn'ter (trō-mōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. τρομός trembling + -meter.] An instrument for measuring or detecting minute earth tremors. — trom'o-met'ric (trōm'ō-mē'tr'īk), a. — trom-mōn'e-try (trō-nōm'ē-trī), n. trompe (trōmp), n. [F. trompe. Cf. TRUMPET.] An apparatus, as for a Catalina forge, in which air is sucked through sloping holes in the upper end of a large vertical wooden tube by a stream of falling water. The water is discharged below, and the air is led to the furnace. A fall of 30 feet gives an air pressure of about 2 lbs. per square inch. tro'nā (trō'nā), n. [Said to be fr. Ar. name in Egypt.] Min. A gray white, or yellowish white, monoclinic combination of neutral and acid sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃·HNaCO₃·2H₂O, in crystals or fibrous or columnar masses as a deposit from certain soda-brine springs and lakes; — called also urao, and by the ancients nitrum. It has an alkaline taste. H., 2.5-3. Sp. gr., 2.11-2.14.

tron'age (trōn'āj), n. [From TRONE a steelyard.] A medieval toll or duty for compulsory weighing of coarse goods, esp. wool, at the public trone; also, the act of weighing such goods, or the right of demanding the toll. trone (trōn), n. [OF. trone, LL. trona, fr. L. trutina a balance; cf. Gr. τροναί.] 1. Often pl. Of various weighing machines, spec. one for heavy wares, still used in some towns, having two horizontal bars crossing each other, and beaked at the extremities, also, sometimes, a spring balance. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Scot. a = TRONE WEIGHT. b A market place, or market. Obs. Cf. The pillory.

troop (trōp), n. [F. troupe; cf. It. troppa, LL. troppus; orig. unrec.; cf. Icel. tropp a hamlet, village, G. Dorf a village, G. dial. Dorf a meeting, Norw. torp a little farm, a crowd, E. thorp. Cf. TROUPE, n.] 1. A collection of people or, formerly, also of things; a company; a number. One large middle row or troop of small tenements. Stow. 2. Soldiers, collectively; an armed force — generally in pl.; as, victorious troops. "The plumed troop." Shak. 3. Mil. A body of cavalry, a division of a squadron, commanded by a captain; the unit of formation of cavalry, corresponding to the company in infantry. Formerly, also, a company of horse artillery; a battery. In the United States army four troops constitute a squadron, each troop consisting of 107 (formerly of 65 to 100) men. In the British army either three or four troops may constitute a squadron, and their numbers vary. 4. A company of actors; a troupe. Obs. or R. Syn. — See COMPANY.

to get, receive, etc., one's troop, Mil., to be promoted to the captaincy, or command, of a troop. troop, v. t.; TROOPED (trōp't); TROOP'ING. 1. To move or gather in crowds or troops; as, trooping to school. 2. To march on; to go forward, off, or away, esp. as one of a throng or number. Shak. 3. To associate; to go in company. Obs. or Archaic. "A snowy dove trooping with crows." Shak. troop, v. t. To unite with, or form into, a troop or troops. To troop the colors or colours, Mil., in the British army, to perform a ceremony consisting essentially in carrying the colors, accompanied by the band and escort, slowly before the troops drawn up in single file and usually in a hollow square, as in London on the sovereign's birthday.

troop'er (-ēr), n. [Cf. F. trompier soldier.] 1. A soldier in a body of cavalry; a cavalryman; also, his horse. 2. An army transport, or troopship. Rare in U. S. 3. A mounted policeman. Australias. The black troopers of Queensland are a regiment of aboriginal police, employed chiefly for dispersing aborigines from sheep runs.

troop'ship' (trōp'shīp'), n. A vessel built or fitted for the conveyance of troops; a transport. troost'ite (trōost'īt), n. [After Dr. Gerard Troost, of Nashville, Tenn.] 1. Min. See WILLEMITE. 2. Metal. A transition substance occurring in steel in the transformation stage whose limits are defined by the presence of martensite and osmondite respectively.

tro'pa-co-la'ine (trō'pā-kō'kā-īn; -ān; 184), n. Also -in. [Trade name of benzoylpseudotropine.] Chem. A white crystalline alkaloid, C₁₅H₁₅O₂N, obtained from a coca plant

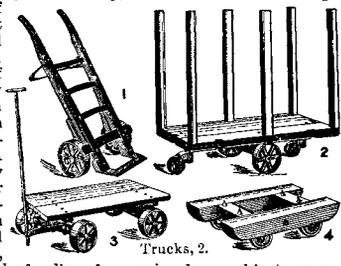
return ends to the parallel section on either side. trom'bon-let (trōm'bōn'lēst), n. A player on the trombone. trom'e, n. [AS. truma.] A troop; company; array. — v. t. To array in order of battle. Both Obs. trom'o-mā'nī-a (trōm'ō-mā'nī-ā), n. [NL.; Gr. τρομός trembling + mania.] Med. Delirium tremens. tromp, tromps, + TRUMP. tromp'er, v. t. To trumpet, a trumpet. trompery, + TRUMPERY. trompet, trompeter, + TRUMPET, TRUMPETER. tromp'ie, or tro'ly palm (trōp'ī-ē), n. [F. trompilles, pl.] An aperture in a trompe. [weighing machine.] tron (trōn), n. [Cf. F. trone.] Var. of TRONE. tron, pret. of TRINE, to go. Obs. tron-na'tor (trōn'nā'tōr), n. [LL. See TRONAGE.] An old-time London official who weighed wool and collected the tronage. Obs. tron'cheon, troncheon, tronchoun, + TRUNCHEON. troncke, v. t. TRUNK. tron'gōn' (trōngōn'gōn'gōn'), a. [F.] Her. Broken, but preserving the general outline. tron's, + TRONE, n. & v. trone (trōn), n. A trench; a small drain. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

trone (trōn), n. [Cf. TRANT, n. v.] Truant. — v. i. To play truant. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng. trone, v. t. To pillory. Obs. Scot. trone weight. An old standard of weight used in Scotland. The pound contained 21 to 28 ounces avoirdupois. tron'ly, a. [trone, obs. var. of throne + -ly.] Angelology. Of the nature of the thrones. Obs. tron'on'dē, n. Tronçonné — erroneous. [TRUMPET.] tronpette. Obs. corrupt. of troncaun. + TRUNCHEON. tron'tes, n. pl. Perh., truant. Obs. tron weight. Var. of TRONE WEIGHT.

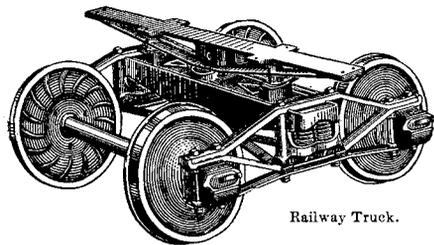
troo'lie, or troo'ly palm (trōō'ī-ē), n. [Galibi turliwi.] Bussa palm. tron, + TRONE, throne. troop'fow' (trōōp'fōul'ō). The scaup duck. Local, U. S. troop'ial (trōōp'ī-āl), n. Var. of TROPIAL. troop'meal', adv. [troop + meal.] By crowds. Obs. troopt. Trooped. Ref. Sp. troosh'lach (trōōsh'lāch), n. [Cf. Gael. truasair, truasairachd.] Rubbish; trash. Scot. troop, + TRAP. troop, Abb. Troop; tropical. Tro-pæ-o-la'ce-æ (trō-pē-ō-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. See Tro-

ing essentially of a strong, braced frame terminating in a pair of handles at one end and supported on a pair of small heavy wheels with broad rim (fig. 1 in *Illust.*), a heavy rectangular frame supported on four small wheels, used instead of rollers for moving heavy objects, as on a floor (fig. 4 in *Illust.*). **C** Any of various small flat-topped cars for pulling or pushing by hand, with or without a handle and sometimes with stakes or vertical ends to prevent the load from falling off (figs. 2 and 3), used in shops, railroad stations, etc., for moving heavy articles. **D** Any strong heavy cart or wagon, horse-drawn or self-propelled, for heavy hauling. **E** An open railroad freight car; a railway goods wagon; —disting. esp. from a *van*. **Brit. f** = RUBBLE CAR. **U. S.**

3. A swiveling carriage, consisting of a frame with one or more pairs of wheels and the necessary boxes, springs, etc., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or a railroad or street car, etc.; —sometimes called *buggy* in England. Trucks are necessary in turning sharp curves.



Trucks, 2.



Railway Truck.

4. A small, usually circular wooden disk, variously used; specif.: **A** small wooden cap at the summit of a flagstaff or a masthead, usually having holes in it for reefing flag or signal halyards.

truck (trŭk), *v. t.*; **TRUCKED** (trŭkt); **TRUCK'ING**. To transport on a truck or trucks.

truck, *v. t.* [ME. *trukken*, *F. troquer*; akin to Sp. & Pg. *trocar*; of uncert. origin; cf. Flem. *trok* wages, pay, sale, akin to Flem. *trokken* to draw, D. *trekken* (cf. *TRIGGER*, of a gun).] To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* knives for gold dust; also, rarely, to peddle.

truck, *v. t.* To exchange commodities; to barter; traffic.

To *truck* and higgler for a private good. *Emerson.*

truck (trŭk), *n.* [Cf. *F. troc*.] **1.** Barter. *Hakluyt.*

2. Intercourse; dealing; association; as, he would have no *truck* with such people. *Colloq. & Dial.*

3. Commodities appropriate for barter, or for small trade; small commodities; esp., in the United States, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck*.

4. Payment of wages in goods instead of cash. In England it is now forbidden, except in husbandry, by the Truck Acts, 1831 to 1896. See **TRUCK SYSTEM**.

5. Small articles of little value; hence, rubbish. *Colloq.*

truck/age (trŭk'āj), *n.* Money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight; also, conveyance by trucks.

truck/age, *n.* Exchange; barter; truck. *Milton.*

truck farm. A farm on which vegetables are raised, esp. in large quantities, for the market. *U. S.* — **truck farmer**. — **truck farming**.

truck house. A storehouse for goods used for or received in barter, as formerly in the trading of settlers with Indians in America. Also called **TRUCKING HOUSE**.

truck/le (trŭk'li), *n.* [Dim. of *truck* a wheel; or from the kindred *L. trochlea* a block, sheaf containing one or more pulleys. See *TRUCK* a wheel.] **Obs. or Dial.** **1.** A small wheel, as a pulley wheel or caster; a trundle. *Hudibras.*

2. A small barrel-shaped cheese.

3. A truckle-bed.

truck/le, *v. t.*; **-LED** (-l'ld); **-LING** (-l'ng). [From *truckle* in *truckle-bed*.] **1.** To sleep in a truckle-bed. *Obs.*

2. [In allusion to the fact that the *truckle-bed* on which the pupil slept was rolled under the large bed of the master.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to show servility. "Small, truckling states." *Burke.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

3. To truck; barter; deal. *Obs.* *Quarles.*

truck/le, *v. l.* To roll or move on truckles; to trundle.

truck/le-bed, *n.* [*truckle*, *n.* or *v. t.* + *bed*.] A low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under another bed; a trundle-bed. "His standing bed and *truckle-bed*." *Shak.*

truck/man (trŭk'män), *n.*; *pl.* **-MEN** (-m'ēn). [From *TRUCK* barter.] One who does business in the way of barter.

truck/man, *n.* [From *TRUCK* a carriage.] One who drives a truck, or whose business it is to convey goods on trucks.

truck system. The system of paying wages in goods instead of cash or money. Cf. **5th TRUCK**, 4.

[On the whole when this so-called *truck system* prevails in any trade in an old country, we may fairly assume that the real rate of wages is lower than the nominal. — *Alfred Marshall.*]

truc'u-lence (trŭk'ŭ-lēns; trŭk'ŭ-l'ēn) *n.* [L. *traculentia*.]

truc'u-len-cy (-l'ēn-sī; 277) *n.* Quality or state of being truculent; savageness, as of manners; ferociousness. "The... truculency of her attitude." *Hawthorne.*

truc'u-lent (-l'ēnt), *a.* [L. *traculentus*, fr. *trux*, gen. *trucus*, wild, fierce; cf. *F. truce*.] **1.** Fierce; savage; ferocious; barbarous; as, *truculent* native tribes; a *truculent* mien; *truculent* speech.

2. Ruthless; destructive. "Truculent plagues." *Harvey.*

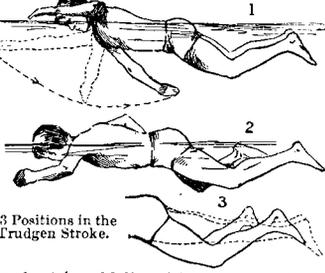
Syn. — See **FEROCIOUS**.

— **truc'u-lent-ly**, *adv. — **truc'u-lent-ness**, *n.* *Rare.**

trudge (trŭj), *v. t.*; **TRUDGED** (trŭjd); **TRUDGE'ING** (trŭj'ng). [Perh. of Scand. origin, and orig. meaning, to walk on snowshoes; cf. dial. Sw. *truga*, *trudja*, a snowshoe, Norw. *truga*, Icel. *pruga*; or cf. *F. trucher* to beg.] To walk or march on foot, esp. toilsomely or wearily.

And *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet. *Dryden.*

trudgen stroke (trŭj'ēn). *Swimming.* A racing stroke in which the arms are extended forward and the hands are used in a motion as if used in a rowing motion; — so called from its use by an amateur in a rowing race.



1-3 Positions in the Trudgen Stroke.

true (trŭ), *a.*; **TRUER** (trŭ'ē); **TRU'EST**. [ME. *trewe*, AS. *tréowe* faithful, trusty, fr. *tréow* fidelity, faith, troth; akin to OFries. *trūwe*, *tréowa*, *n.*, OS. *triuwi*, adj., *tréwa*, *n.*, D. *trouwe*, adj. & *n.*, G. *trou*, adj., *troue*, *n.*, OHG. *griuwit*, adj., *triuwa*, *n.*, Icel. *truggir*, adj., Dan. *tro*, adj. & *n.*, Sw. *trogen*, adj., *tro*, *n.*, Goth. *trigguis*, *trigguwa*, *n.*, *trawan* to trust, OPers. *truwis* faith. Cf. *TRIG*, *a.*, *TROW*, *TRUST*, *TRUTH*.] **1.** Steady in adhering to friends, promises, allegiance, or the like; faithful; loyal; not false, fickle, or perfidious; as, a *true* friend; a *true* charge, etc.

2. Honest; just; upright; as, a *true* man. *Archais.*

3. Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; as, *true* balsam; a *true* Christian.

4. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; correct; not false, erroneous, inaccurate, or the like; as, a *true* relation or narration; a *true* history; a declaration is *true* when it states the facts; — often used elliptically for *it is true*.

5. Constant in telling truth; truthful.

Dare to be *true*; nothing can need a lie. *Herbert.*

6. Conformable to a standard, rule, or pattern; exact; accurate; correct; as, a *true* copy; a *true* likeness of the original; a gallop is called *true* when the horse gallops on the right foot when turning to the right, on the left foot in turning to the left; the corner of the square is not *true*.

Making his eye, foot, and hand keep true time. *Scott.*

7. Legitimate; rightful; as, the *true* owner.

8. To be relied upon; certain; as, a *true* indication.

9. *Biol.* Genuine; real; not deviating from the essential characters of a class; as, a lizard is a *true* reptile; a whale is a *true*, but not a *typical*, mammal. Cf. **TYPICAL**, *a.*, 2.

Syn. — See **REAL**.

A *true bill*, *Law*, a bill of indictment returned by the grand jury so enclosed. See **INDICTMENT**, 2. — *truly*, *adv.* See **ANOMALY**, a (1) — *t.* as *steel*, the gospel, touch (i. e., touchstone), etc., absolutely true, to be relied on, etc. — *t. blue*. See in the *Vocabulary*. — *t. course*, *Navig.*, the angle of a ship's track with the true meridian. — *t. daffodils*. See **NARCISSUS**, 1. — *t. discount*. See **DISCOUNT**, 1. **1 b.** — *t. error*. See **ERROE**, *n.*, 6. — *t. fresco*. See **FRESCO**, 2. **a.** — *t. horizon*, that great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is at right angles to the plumb line; the geometric horizon. — *t. Inspiration Congregation*. See **AMANA SOCIETY**. — *t. magnetizing current*. See **MAGNETIZING CURRENT**. — *t. nuclein*. See **NUCLEIN**. — *t. pelvis*. *Anat.* See **PELVIS**, 1. **a.** — *t. place of a star or planet*, its apparent position with the effects of aberration, refraction, parallax, and light equation eliminated. — *t. plane*, in workshop parlance, a plane surface (of metal) made by repeated scraping with a scraper and testing with a surface plate smeared with red ochre and oil. — *t. ribs*. See **RIB**, 1. **a.** — *t. ribs*. *Anat.*, ribs whose costal cartilages connect directly with the sternum, in man the first seven pairs. — *t. ruby*. See **RUBY**, *n.*, 1. — *t. skin*, *Anat.*, the derma. — *t. stitch*, a stitch taken through material and alike on both sides. — *t. time*, apparent solar time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian. — *t. vein*, *Mining*, a fissure vein. *Western U. S.* — *t. vocal cords*. *Anat.* See **VOCAL CORDS**.

true, *adv.* **1.** In accordance with truth; truly. *Shak.*

2. Faithfully; loyally. *Obs.*

3. *Biol.* Conformably to parental type; purely; without change; as, a variety comes *true* from seed.

true (trŭ), *n.* [AS. *tréow*. Cf. **TRUCE**.] **1.** In *Obs.* senses: **a** Fidelity. **b** Compliance; agreement; compact. **c** A truce; a respite. **d** Truth. **e** A true or trusty person, a true-love; specif. [*cap.*], Christ.

true'-de-rived (-d'ē-r'iv'd), *adv.* **1.** Legitimate. *R.* [Fully. *Obs.*]

true/ly, *adv.* Truly; faithfully; *truly*. **1.** Truthfulness; fidelity. **2.** **TRUWEL**. [*low*.]

true/penny, *n.* An honest fellow. **1.** **TRU'ER** (trŭ'ēr), *n.* One that *trues*; a tool for *truing*.

true/ship, *n.* Truthfulness. *Obs.*

true'-table, *n.* A table used in playing hazard. *Obs.*

truif (trŭif; trŭif). *Dial.* Eng. var. of **TROUGH**. [*TRU*.]

truif (trŭif). *Obs.* or *Scot.* var. of **TRU**.

truif (trŭif), *v. t.* [*CF. OF. truffer* to deceive.] To steal. *Scot.*

truif, *n.* [*OF. trufe*, *trufe*.] A trick. *Obs.*

truif (trŭif), *n.* [*Scot.*] A trick. [*Scot.*]

truif (trŭif), *n.* [*F.*] Truffles.

truif (trŭif), *n.* [*Scot.*] A trick.

truif (trŭif), *n.* [*Scot.*] A trick.

2. State of being true or accurate, as in alignment, adjustment, or the like; — used in phrases; as, *in true*, *out of true*.

true (trŭ), *v. t.*; **TRUED** (trŭd); **TRU'ING** (trŭ'ng) or **TRU'ING**. **1.** To verify. *Obs.*

2. To make true; to bring to its exact and correct condition as to form, place, angle, adjustment, or the like; — often with *up*; as, to *true up* a board, i. e., to make one or more of its surfaces a true plane; to *true up* work in a lathe.

true blue. **1.** Orig., some especially fast blue dye or color, prob. that of Coventry blue.

2. The blue color adopted by the Covenanters, or Scotch Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism; also, thorough-going or uncompromising orthodoxy, loyalty, or fidelity.

true-blue (87), *a.* Of strict Presbyterian faith; hence, of inflexible fidelity; of unchanging loyalty to a party, movement, or the like; as, a *true-blue* Tory.

true-blue, *n.* A true-blue person.

true'-bred, *a.* **1.** Of a genuine or right breed. *Shak.*

2. Being of real breeding or culture; — used of persons.

true'-hearted (-här't'ed), *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; not faithless. — **true'-heart'ed-ness**, *n.*

true/love (trŭ'luv), *n.* [*CF. AS. tréowlufu* faithful love.] **1.** One truly beloved or loving; a sweetheart.

2. An unexplained word in Chaucer, meaning, perhaps, an aromatic sweetmeat for sweetening the breath. *Obs.*

Under his tongue a *truelove* he bore. *Chaucer.*

3. The plant *Paris quadrifolia*.

4. A lover's symbol, prob. a true-love knot. *Obs.*

truelove knot. A complicated knot not readily untying, emblem of mutual love; — called also *true-lover's knot*.

true/ness, *n.* [AS. *tréowness*.] Quality of being true; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness; truth.

truffle (trŭfl); **TRUFFLED** (trŭfl'ld); **TRUFFLE'ING** (trŭfl'ng); **TRUFFLE'ING**. [*OF. truffe*, *truffe*, *F. truffe*; *akin to Sp. trufa*; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. *L. tuber* tumor, knob, truffle. Cf. *TUBER*, *TRIFLE*.] **1.** Any of various European edible subterranean fungi of the genus *Tuber*. Truffles are commonly oblong, with a warty or rugose blackish surface. They are highly esteemed as a delicacy. *T. melanosporum* yields the best French truffles. **b** Any of several related fungi of the genus *Tercecia*, etc. See **TUBER**, 1. **b.**

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trux-ill'ic (trūk-sil'ik), a. Chem. Pert. to or designating either of two white crystalline acids, (C₁₀H₈O₂)₂, regarded as polymers of cinnamic acid and derivatives of tetramethylene, and distinguished as α-truxillic acid (melting at 274° C.) and β-truxillic acid (melting at 206° C.), respectively produced by decomposition of α- and β-truxilline.

trux-ill'ine (-in; -en; 184), n. Also -ilino. Chem. Either of two isomeric, white, amorphous alkaloids, C₁₀H₁₀O₂N₂, obtained from Truxillo (Trujillo, Peru) coca and distinguished by the prefixes α- and β-. The mixture of the two was originally named cocaine.

try (tri), v. t.; TRIED (trid); TRY'ING. [ME. *trien* to select, pick out, F. *trier* to cull, to pick out, perh. fr. LL. *tritare* to triturate (hence the sense to thresh, to separate the grain from the straw, to select), L. *terere* to rub, bruise, grind, thresh (cf. TRIRE).] 1. To cull out or separate as being proved the best, most useful, or the like; to separate, as one sort from another; to choose; select; — often with out; as, to try out the wild corn from the good. The latest science of the three... The vertu tryeth the vice.

2. To purify or refine, as metals; also, to melt out, and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, etc.; to render; — often with out; as, to try out whale oil from the blubber. The words of the Lord are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times. To test, prove, or make true of, by or as by actual experiment for determining relative truth, usefulness, accuracy, strength, or other quality; to put to proof; to test; prove; as, life tries all.

3. To test, prove, or make true of, by or as by actual experiment for determining relative truth, usefulness, accuracy, strength, or other quality; to put to proof; to test; prove; as, life tries all. Let the end try the man.

4. To settle; to determine; specif., to decide by an appeal to arms; as, to try rival claims by a duel; to try conclusions. Let I the court, to see this quarrel tried.

5. Law. To examine or investigate judicially; to examine by witnesses or other judicial evidence and the principles of law; to conduct the trial of; as, to try a criminal.

6. a To use experimentally; to experiment with; as, to try a new remedy or a new horse. "To ease her cares the force of sleep she tries." Swift. b To experiment or practice upon; to treat experimentally; as, to try a sick child with various remedies; to try a convalescent's appetite with dainties. c To subject to afflictions or trials; to afflict. These are the times that try men's souls. Thos. Paine.

7. To experience; to gain knowledge of by experience. Or try the Libyan heat or Scythian cold. Dryden.

8. To essay; attempt; endeavor; undertake. Let us try... to find a path. Milton.

9. To strain; to subject to excessive and harmful uses or tests; as, the light tries his eyes.

10. To invite; to request the presence of. Obs. & R. 11. Carp. & Mech. To fit or finish with accuracy; specif., to plane with the trying plane; — usually with up.

12. To try a fall, to try a bout at wrestling. Shak. — to t. on. a To put on, as a garment, to ascertain whether it fits the person. b To attempt; to undertake. Slung. Dickens.

try (tri), v. t. 1. To endeavor; to make an effort or attempt. 2. To prove something by experiment; to make trial. 3. To do; fare; as, how do you try? Dial. Eng.

4. Naut. To lie, in a gale, head to the wind under very little canvas. Obs. or Archaic.

try'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of TRY. Hence: a. Fitted for, or used in, trying; specif., of a nature to try, or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive; as, a trying occasion.

try'ing plane, the largest plane used by carpenters, following the jack plane to produce a truly plane surface. See 4th PLANE, 2. Illust. = TRY-SQUARE. Rare.

try'ma (tri'mā), n. [Gr. *trypma* hole.] Bot. A nutlike drupe, in which the exocarp and mesocarp separate as a somewhat fleshy or leathery rind from the hard 2-valved endocarp. The walnut and hickory nut are examples.

Tryp'a-no-so-mal (tri'p'a-nō-sō'māl), n. [NL.: Gr. *trypnonov* an auger + *σώμα* body.] Zool. A genus of parasitic flagellate protozoans having the anterior flagellum expanded into delicate undulating membrane which runs down the

side of the body and sometimes projects as a second flagellum behind; also [l. c.], a parasite of this genus. They infest the blood of various animals, including man, being usually transferred by the bite of some species of insect which is an intermediate host of the parasite, and some cause serious or fatal disease. *Trypanosoma gambiense* (transmitted by the fly *Glossina palpalis*), causing the sleeping sickness of Africa; *T. evansi*, causing surra; and *T. brucei* (transmitted by the tsetse fly), causing nagana (very fatal to domestic animals in parts of Africa), are examples. — tryp'a-no-so-mal (tri'p'a-nō-sō'māl), a.

tryp'a-no-so-mal-a-sis (-sō-m'ā-l'ā-sis), n. [NL. See TRYPANOSOMA; -ASIS.] Med. Presence of trypanosomes in the blood; disease due to infection by trypanosomes.

tryp'sin (tri'psin), n. [G., fr. Gr. *trypsein* to rub down, wear out (hence, to digest) + *pepsin*.] Physiol. Chem. A proteolytic enzyme present in the pancreatic juice, differing from pepsin in acting in a neutral or alkaline medium and in producing a more thorough decomposition of the protein substances. b Any of several similar enzymes, occurring in other animal juices and in various plants.

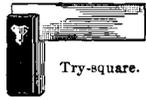
tryp'sin'o-gen (tri'psin'ō-jen), n. [trypsin + -gen.] Physiol. The antecedent of trypsin, a substance contained in the cells of the pancreas and giving rise to the trypsin.

tryp'tic (tri'ptik), a. Physiol. Relating to trypsin or to its action; produced by trypsin; as, tryptic digestion.

tryp'to-phane (-tō-fān), tryp'to-phan (-fān), n. [G. *tryp-tophan*; cf. TRYPHONE, and Gr. *φαίνω* to show.] Physiol. Chem. A product of tryptic digestion which gives a red or violet color on oxidation. It is an amino acid derived from indol.

try'sail' (tri'sāil'; naut., tri'sīl'), n. Naut. A fore-and-aft sail, bent to a gaff, hoisted on a lower mast than the small mast called the *trysail mast* close abaft, and usually connected to, a lower mast, and used chiefly as a storm sail. Called also *spencer* when at the foremast or mainmast.

try'-square', n. An instrument used by carpenters, joiners, etc., for laying off right angles, and testing whether work is square.



Try-square.

tryst (trist; trist; 277; in Scot. & Dial. trist only), n. [ME. *trist*, *triste*, *tristre*, OF. *triste*, *tristre*, a place for watching or waiting (in hunting), an ambush, F. *titre*; perh. of Scand. orig. Cf. *trustr*, v. & n.] 1. A post in hunting. Obs.

2. An appointment to meet; a meeting; also, an appointed place of meeting; a trying place; as, to keep tryst.

3. a Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. A market or fair; esp., a fixed annual cattle market; as, the tryst of Falkirk. b A meeting or gathering of people, esp. for merrymaking.

4. A journey undertaken by two or more persons in company; — esp. in phrase *tryst's end*. Obs. Scot.

5. A betrothal; engagement. Scot.

tryst, v. t.; TRYST'ED; TRYST'ING. [See TRYST, n.] 1. To agree to meet at a certain time or place; to make tryst with. Chiefly Scot.

2. Scot. a To appoint; fix; engage; esp., to fix a time for. b To afflict; visit. c To engage for marriage; to betroth. d To invite; beguile.

tryst, v. i. To agree upon a meeting. Chiefly Scot.

tryst'ing, n. An appointment; tryst.

tryst'ing day, An arranged day of meeting or assembling.

tryst'ing place, An agreed meeting place; rendezvous.

tsēt'se (tsēt'sē), n. [Cape D. *tselse*, fr. *Sesuto* *tsintsi* fly.] A muscid fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of central and southern Africa, which by its bite conveys to various animals, as cattle, horses, and goats, the parasite (*Trypanosoma somaliense*) that causes nagana, and renders certain districts uninhabitable for these domestic animals during certain seasons. A closely related species (*G. palpalis*) is the carrier of the trypanosome which produces the sleeping sickness.



Tsetse Fly (*Glossina morsitans*). x 13.

tsu'ba (tsōō'bā), n. [Jap.] The flat plate forming the guard of the sword formerly worn by all Japanese military men.

Tsu'ga (tsū'gā), n. [NL., fr. Jap. *tsuga* larch.] Bot. A genus of pineaceae trees, the hemlocks or hemlock spruces, distinguished by the drooping branches, linear leaves with persistent petiole bases, and reflexed cones. Two species occur on the Atlantic coast of North America, two on the Pacific coast, and two in Asia. See HEMLOCK, 2.

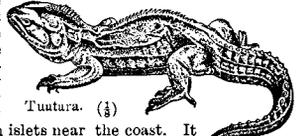
Tsung'-li Ya'men (tsōōng'li' yā'mēn), (Chin. *tsung* general + *li* managing + *yā'men* office.) The Chinese board or department of foreign affairs through which, from its establishment in 1861 until 1901, communications to the throne and the Six Departments of the government were addressed by the foreign ministers. See WAI WU PU.

tsung' tu' (tsōōng' tōō'), [Chin. *tsung* a viceroxy or

governor-general, the highest provincial official in China, with civil and military authority over one or more provinces.

Tua'reg (twā'rēg), n. One of the Berber nomads of the western Sahara, perhaps descendants of the ancient Gaetulians. Their chief industry is the escort of caravans or the plundering of those which refuse this service. They have preserved their Hamitic speech in great purity, as also their alphabet, derived probably from the Punic, but have adopted the Mohammedan religion. See BERBER.

tua-ta'ra (tōō'tā'rā), n. [Maori *tuatara*; *tua* on the farther side (the back) + *tara* spine.] A large iguana-like reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) formerly common in New Zealand, but now confined to certain islets near the coast. It is the only surviving rhynchocephalian.



Tuatara. (♂)

Tua-tha De Da-nann' (tōō'ā-hā dā dā'nān'). [OIr., tribe or folk of the goddess Dana.] In Irish legend, the divine race, children of Dana, which invaded Ireland, overthrew the Firbolgs and the Fomors, and were finally conquered by the Milesians, by whom, however, they were worshipped as gods. Cf. ANGUS, BRIGIT, DAGDA, NUADA.

tub (tūb), n. [ME. *tubbe*; of D. or LG. origin; cf. LG. *tubbe*, D. *tobbe*; perh. fr. L. *tubus* a pipe, tube. See TUBE.] 1. An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a kind of short cask, half barrel, or firkin.

2. The amount which a tub will hold; the contents of a tub; as, a tub of butter.

3. Something shaped like, or likened to, a tub; as: a An old form of pulpit. b A slow-moving boat or vessel. *Slang*.

4. A small cask; esp., a keg or cask holding about four gallons, formerly used by smugglers; as, a tub of gin.

5. A vessel to contain water for bathing or tubbing; a bathtub; hence, the act or process of bathing or tubbing; as, a morning tub. *Collog*.

6. A sweating in a tub; a tub fast. *Obs*.

7. Mining. a A box or bucket in which coal or ore is sent up a shaft. b A keeve. c A tram used underground.

8. Naut. a A cylindrical band attached to a gaff or yard and sliding on the mast as the spar is hoisted or lowered. *Rare*. b A pair-oared gig with a place for a coach in the stern. *Brit.* c A rack for topsail halliards. See 8th RACK, 3e.

9. The top of a malt kiln. *Dial. Eng*.

10. = TUBFISH. *Dial. Eng*.

11. An old-fashioned hand-driven fire engine. *Local, U. S.*

tub, v. t.; TUBBED (tūbd); TUB'ING. 1. To plant or set in a tub; as, to tub a plant.

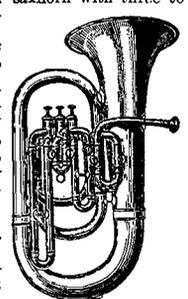
2. To wash or bathe in a tub.

3. Mining. To line with tubbing; to keep back (water) by tubbing (sometimes with off). See TUBBING, 1 b.

tub, v. i. To use a bathing tub; to take a bath. *Collog*.

tub'a (Span. & Eng. pron. tōō'bā; *Tagalog*, tōō'bā'), n. [Tag.] A beverage consisting of the sap from flower clusters of certain palms, esp. the coconut, nipa, and jaggery palms. Also, a strongly alcoholic liquor distilled from the sap when fermented.

tub'a (tū'bā), n. [L., trumpet.] *Music*. a An ancient trumpet. b A large deep-toned saxhorn with three to five valves, giving all the chromatic tones of nearly four octaves. Important varieties are the *bass tuba*, *bombardon*, and *tenor tuba*, or *euphonium*.



Bass Tuba.

tub'age (tū'bāj), n. [Cf. F. *tubage*.] 1. *Ordnance*. Act or process of inserting in a gun, usually a smoothbore gun of large caliber, a tube of wrought iron or steel, increasing the strength but decreasing the caliber of the gun. It is now rarely done.

2. *Surg.* Intubation.

tub'al (tū'bāl), a. Of or pert. to a tube, esp. a Fallopian tube.

tub'ate (-āt), a. Having or forming a tube or tubes; tubiform; tubular; as, a tubulate gland.

tub'bing (tū'bing), p. pr. & vb. n. Bass Tuba. of TUB. Hence: n. 1. a The making of tubs; also, materials for making tubs. b *Engin. & Mining*. A lining of timber or metal for a shaft; esp., a water-tight shaft lining consisting of a series of cast-iron cylinders bolted together, used in sinking through water-bearing strata. See KIND-CHAUDRON PROCESS.

2. Act or practice of rowing in a tub.

3. Act of using a tub, as for bathing.

taine (tāin), n. [Burmese *tsain*.] The banteng. [MEASURE.] *tsain* (tsāin), n. [Burmese.] Lord; master; — the equivalent of *sahib* Malay *Archeologie*.

tu'an (tū'ān), n. [F.] Killing; sharp Obs.

tu'an' (tōō'nān'), n. [Malay *tuang*.] Lord; master; — the equivalent of *sahib* Malay *Archeologie*.

tu'ant' (tū'ānt'), a. [F.] Killing; sharp Obs.

tu'ant' (tōō'ānt'), n. Also *toant*, *toant*, and *tecart*. [Native name.] The white gum (*Eucalyptus gunnisoniana*) of western Australia. [TUTARA.]

tu-a-te'ra (tū'ā-tē'rā), n. [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A tribe.

tu'ath (tū'āth), n. [Ir.] *Irish Hist.* A tribe.

tuay' + TWAY.

TU'AN (tū'ān), n. [Tag.] The phisic nut. *Phil. I.*

TU'bal (tū'bāl), *Bib.*

TU'bal-cain' (-kān'), n. *Bib.* Son of Lamech, a teacher of artificers in brass and iron. *Gen. iv. 22.*

tubaron' + TUBARON.

tube' + TUB.

tub'beck (tū'bēk), n. [Burmese *topak shawl*.] A shawl, usually red, worn by women. *Burma*.

tub'ber (tū'bēr), n. [Cf. dial. *tubbal*, *tubwāl*.] *Mining*. A kind of beele, or pickax.

tub'ber, n. a One that tubs. b A cooper. *Local, Eng.*

tub'bish' (tū'bīsh'), n. Like a tub. [Obs.]

tub'dist' (tū'bīst'), n. = TUB-PEACHER.

truth'-lov'er (trūth'lov'ēr), n. One who loves the truth.

truth'ness, n. Truth. *Obs*.

truth'tell'er, n. One who tells the truth. — truth'tell'ing, truth'y (trūth'ī), a. Veracious. *Obs. or R.*

tru'ti-nate (trū'ti-nāt), v. t. [L. *trutinatus*, p. p. of *trutinari* fr. *trutina* a balance.] To weigh; balance; consider. *Obs.* — tru'ti-na-tion' (-nā'shōn'), n. *Obs*.

tru'ti-na'tious (trū'ti-nā'shūs), a. [L. *truita* a trout, L. *trutta*.] See TROUT 1. Pert. to or like a trout. [weaver's knife. *Engl.*]

tru'vat' (trū'vāt), n. = TRIVET.

tru'vage' + TRUAGE.

tru'vandise' + TRUVANDISE.

tru'vas' + TRUCE.

tru'vise' + TRUCE.

tru'vise' + TRUCE.

tru'vise' + TRUCE.

tru'vise' + TRUCE.

try gun. A model gun with a stock capable of being altered, used by gunsmiths in making guns of special build to order.

try'-house', n. A house for trying blubber or lard.

tryl'bubble, n. = TRILLIBUB, *tripe*. *Obs*.

try'me, n. = TREMBLE.

try'm's (trī'm's), n. Var. of TRYMSA.

try'ne, n. = TRAIN, TRENNE.

try'pa (trī'pā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *trypna* hole.] A pore in the front wall of the zoecium of a polychaete. — try'pate (trī'pāt), a.

tryp'a-no-so-mat'ic (trī'p'a-nō-sō-māt'ik), tryp'a-no-so-mat'ic (-sō-m'ā-t'is; -sō'mā-t'is), a. Zool. Trypanosomal.

tryp'a-no-so-mat'ic (trī'p'a-nō-sō-m'ā-t'ik), n. Zool. A protozoan parasite, of *Trypanosoma* or allied genus.

tryp'hē-nā (trī'fē'nā), n. [Gr. *tryphe*, name of a town near Naples.] Lit., delicate; luxurious; — fem. prop. name.

try'phon (trī'fōn), *Bib.*

try'pho'sā (trī'fō'sā), n. [Gr. *tryphe*, perh. through L. *tryphe*.] Lit., luxurious; — fem. prop. name.

try'plane. = TRYING PLANE.

tryp'o-graph (trī'p'ō-grāf), n. [Gr. *trypno* to pierce through + *-graph*.] A kind of mimeograph. — tryp'o-graph'ic (trī'p'ō-grāf'ik), a.

try'-pot', n. A metallic pot used on whalers or on shore for rendering blubber.

tryp'tase (trī'ptās), n. *Chem*. Any enzyme of the trypsin type.

tryp'tone (trī'ptōn), n. [G. *tryp-ton*, fr. Gr. *trypsein* to rub down + *pepton* peptone.] A peptone formed by tryptic digestion.

try'sail' mast. A small mast abaft of, and joined to, a lower mast, on which a trysail is hoisted.

try'st' + TRUST.

try'st-ree', n. A trying tree. *trvster*, n. = TRYST, 1 & 2. *Obs*.

try'st'ing, n. One who tries.

try'st'ing tree. A tree used as a trying place. *Scot*.

try't (trī't), Scot. var. of TRIED.

try'te' + TRUCE.

try't-works', n. A brick furnace in which try-pots are placed; also, the furnace with the pots. T. S., or t. s. *Abbr.* Taesto solo (*Mysic*). A sailing strength; tub-sized (weight). See WEIGHT.

tsā' (tsā), tsā' + VITCH. tsā-rī'na, etc. See CZAR, etc.

tsā't'lee' (tsā't'lē'), n. [Dial. form of Chin. *tsā't'li*, lit., seven li, a place noted for silk producing.] Raw Chinese silk from the province of Hupeh, formerly considered the finest.

Tscheb-el'cheff's, or more properly, Cheby'sheff's, straight-line' motion (chē-b'ishēf's) [After Prof. Pafnuti Lvovich Chebyshev (1821-94), the inventor of Russian mathematician.] See STRAIGHT-LINE MOTION.

Tscher-scheb' (chēr'shēb'), n. = CIRCASSIAN.

Tschek (tschēk), n. Var. of CZECH.

tsē' (tsē), n. [Heb. *tsē*.] *Abbr.* Gram. A vowel point (—) written below its consonant, indicating Hebrew long e, pronounced as Eng. *e* in *ale*.

tsē'se-be, tsē'se-be' (tsē'sē-bē'), n. = SASSABY.

Tshl' (chē), a. Designating a linguistic stock of Negroes of the Gold Coast of West Africa, comprising the Ashanti, Fanti, and other tribal groups.

tsia' + TIA.

tsien (chīen), n. [Chin. *chien*.] A Chinese coin. See 3d CASH, 1 b. Var. of CHIEEN = MACE.

Tsim'ah-an (tsīm'ah-an), n. & a. See CHIMESYAN.

tub/by (tüb't), a. Resembling or suggesting a tub; as: a Like a tub in shape; round, thick, and clumsy. b Sounding dull and without resonance, like a tub; wanting elasticity or freedom of sound; as, a tubby violin.

tube (tüb), n. [L. tubus; akin to tuba a trumpet: cf. F. tube.] 1. A hollow cylinder, of any material, to convey liquids or gases or for some other purpose; a pipe; as, a fire tube; a water tube; a condenser tube (see CONDENSER, 2); the tubes of a tubular bridge; a friction tube; the tube of a musical instrument; bronchial tube; a priming tube, etc.

2. The word tube is arbitrarily associated with certain articles or devices not customarily called pipes, and vice versa, although tube and pipe are practically synonymous mechanically; as, iron pipe; glass or rubber tube; gas pipe; boiler tube.

3. Specif.: a Something with a tube or tubelike part as its chief feature, as a gun or a telescope. "Glazed optic tube." Milton. b Elec. & Magnetism. A space, usually assumed to be tubular in form, bounded by lines of force or induction; — called specif. tube of force.

This suggests a systematic mode of drawing lines of force. We can describe a small closed curve at some point near the magnet, and can imagine lines of force drawn through each point of this curve; these lines, if continued, will of course be found to start from a north pole of a magnet and end on a south pole; so they thus form a hinged line from one pole to the other, whose cross section is small near each end, but greater at a distance. If the initial small curve is taken of exactly the proper size, this tube is called a "unit tube." J. S. Ames.

c Ordnance. The inner cylinder of a built-up gun, usually extending from the inner face of the breechblock to the muzzle. It carries the rifling on its inner surface and is surrounded by the jacket and hoops, if any are used. d Bot. The narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx; also, the united part of a monadelphous androecium.

3. Zool. a A more or less cylindrical, sometimes crooked or spirally twisted, case secreted or constructed by many annelids, larval insects, and other animals, for protection or concealment. b One of the siphons of a bivalve mollusk.

4. Elec. Railways. A tunnel for a tube railway; also, Collog., a tube railway. Chiefly Eng.

tube of a vector, Math., a tubular surface formed by all the lines of a vector that pass through a given closed contour. — tubes of Bel-ly'ni (bél-lyé'ni) [after Lorenzo Belini, Italian anatomist], Anat., the large excretory ducts of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney opening on the free surface of the papillae. — t. of Ferretin' (fè'rè'tin') [after A. Ferretin (1693-1769), French anatomist], Anat., the tubes which form the pyramids of Ferretin of the kidney. See under PYRAMID. — t. of Miescher (mè'shèr). Zool. & Med. = MIESCHER'S TUBES. See SARCOCYSTIDA.

tube, v. t., TUBED (tüb'd); TUB'ING (tüb'ing). To furnish with, or inclose in, a tube or tubes; as, to tube a well; to tube media in bacteriology; also, to form into a tube; to make tubular; as, to tube yarn.

tube casts. Med. Casts of the tubules of the kidney found in the urine, fibrous, granular, hyaline, etc.

tube foot. Zool. One of numerous small tentaclelike flexible tubular processes of starfishes, sea urchins, and most holothurians, bearing at the end an adhesive sucker and employed like small legs in crawling, or in holding on to objects, and serving also in respiration and as tactile organs. Their cavity is part of the water-vascular system.

tube-nosed' (tüb'nöz'd), a. Zool. Having the nostrils prolonged in the form of horny tubes, as in the petrels.

tuber (tüb'er), n. [L. a hump, knob, truffle; prob. akin to tumere to swell. Cf. TUMID.] 1. Bot. a A short fleshy underground stem or shoot bearing minute scale leaves with buds or "eyes" in their axils, as the potato and the Jerusalem artichoke. b [NL.] [cap.] A large genus of fungi, the truffles, typifying the family Tuberales, and characterized by the warty peridium and rounded or ovoid asci. See TRUFFLE.

2. Anat. a Tuberosity, tubercle, or protuberance.

Tu'ber-a'ce-ae (tüb'er-ä'sé-ä), n. pl. [NL. See TUBERUS.] Bot. A family of fungi typifying the order Tuberales, having outwardly dehiscent ascocarps formed of several labyrinthine passages. — tu'ber-a'ceous (-shüs), a.

tube railway. An underground railway.

Tu'ber-a'les (-lèz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of subtropical and temperate fungi; the truffles. They have a tuberlike thallus varying in size from that of an acorn to that of a large apple, and having the asci collected in a wholly enclosed hymenial layer. There are two families.

tu'ber-cl-ne-re-um (tüb'er-si-nè-rè-üm). [L., ashly hump.] Anat. An eminence of gray matter on the lower surface of the brain between the optic tracts and in front of the corpora albicantia. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. Its lower surface bears the infundibulum to which the pituitary body is attached.

tu'ber-cle (tüb'er-k'l), n. [L. tuberculum, dim. of tuber:]

tub'd r'ub'ber, n. = TUB-PRÉACHER. Obs.

tube compass. See COMPASS, n., 3.

tube coral. An organ-pipe coral or stiel fossil coral.

tube door. A door in the smoke chamber of some boilers to permit of access to the fire tubes.

tube flower. An East Indian shrub (Clerodendron sibthorpii) having white flowers with a long slender corolla tube.

tube fire. = FIRE TUBE.

tube form' (tüb'förm'), a. Tubiform.

tube head. = TUBE PLATE.

tube ignition. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE.

tubeless, a. See LESS.

tube mill. A grinding mill consisting of a long revolving tube containing flints or the like.

tube plate or sheet. Engin. A plate or sheet perforated with plain or screwed holes for the reception of tubes, as in a boiler.

tube pouch. Mil. A pouch containing priming tubes.

Tu'ber-cu-la'ri-a (tüb-ür'kü-lä-ré-ä), n. [L.] Bot. A genus of fungi typifying the family Tubulariaceae.

cf. F. tubercule, OF. also tubercle. See TUBER.] 1. Any of various small knoblike prominences or excrescences, esp. on some part of an animal or plant; specif.: a Bot. (1) A nodule on the roots of leguminous plants. (2) A small tuber. (3) A tuberculous root which bears adventitious buds, simulating a tuber. b Anat. & Zool. (1) A prominence of the crown of a molar tooth. (2) A small rough prominence (smaller than a tuberosity) on a bone, for the attachment of one or more muscles or ligaments, as that on the front of the head of the tibia for the ligamentum patellæ, that on the femur at the upper part of the junction of the neck and great trochanter, that on the ulna at the base of the coronoid process, etc. (3) An eminence near the head of a rib which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra.

2. Med. A small rounded morbid growth somewhat larger than a papule, in the substance of an organ or in the skin; esp., the specific lesion of tuberculosis, which is a translucent grayish nodule of the size of a millet seed, consisting of a collection of lymphocytes, endothelioid or epithelioid cells, and giant cells.

tubercle of Darwin. Anat. = DARWINIAN TUBERCLE. — t. of Ko-lan'do (kö-län'dö), Anat., the enlarged upper end of the funiculus of Rolando.

tubercle bacillus. Bacteriol. & Med. A minute vegetable organism (Bacillus, properly Bacterium, tuberculosus), which is the exciting cause of tuberculosis. It was discovered in 1882 by the German physician and bacteriologist Robert Koch.

tu'ber-cled (tüb-ür'kè-lèd), a. Tuberculated. Tubercle Bacillus.

tu'ber-cu-lar (tüb-ür'kü-lär), a. Of, pert. to, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle or tubercles; having tubercles; tuberculated; specif., Med., characterized by the presence of tubercles; sometimes, affected with tubercles; tuberculous; as, a tubercular growth, leprosy, patient.

tubercular meningitis, Med., acute hydrocephalus.

tu'ber-cu-lar-ize (-iz), v. t. & -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). [tubercular + -ize. Med.] To infect with tuberculosis. — tu'ber-cu-lar-iz-a'tion (-iz-iz'shün; -iz-iz'shün), n.

tu'ber-cu-late (-lät), a. [NL. tuberculatus.] Tuberculated; also, tubercular.

tu'ber-cu-lat'ed (-lät'èd), a. Having, or characterized by, a tubercle or tubercles; as, a tuberculated surface. — tu'ber-cu-lat'ion (-lät'shün), n.

tu'ber-cu-line (-lin), n. Also tu'ber-cu-line (-lin; -lèn; -lè). A sterile liquid containing the growth products of the tubercle bacillus. It was put forth as a cure for tubercular diseases by Koch about 1890. It failed as a remedy, but is used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of cattle. The tuberculin test consists in the hypodermic injection of tuberculin, having little or no effect with healthy cattle, but causing a marked rise in temperature in tuberculous animals.

tu'ber-cu-lo-cl'din (-lö-si'din), n. [tuberculum + root of L. caedere to kill.] Physiol. Chem. A special substance contained in tuberculin, supposed to be the active agent of the latter freed from various impurities.

tu'ber-cu-loid (tüb-ür'kü-loid), a. [tuberculum + -oid.] Med. Resembling a tubercle.

tu'ber-cu-lo-sis (-lö'sis), n. [NL. See TUBERCLE; -OSIS.] Med. An infectious disease the exciting cause of which is the tubercle bacillus and which is characterized by the production of tubercles (see TUBERCLE, 2); specif., this disease when seated in the lungs; pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. Among the most frequent seats of tuberculosis are the lungs, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serous membranes, the bones, the skin, the brain, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus, and the spleen. The symptoms vary with the localization. The disease affects, besides men, many of the lower animals, as cattle, hogs, dogs, cats, monkeys, rabbits, and guinea pigs.

tu'ber-cu-lous (tüb-ür'kü-lüs), a. Having, or characterized by, tubercles; tubercular; hence, Med., affected with, or of the nature of, tuberculosis.

tu'ber-in (tüb'ür-ín), n. [From TUBER.] Physiol. Chem. A globulin, the typical protoid of the potato tuber.

tuberose' (tüb'ür-öz'; tü'ür-ös'; 277), n. [Cf. G. tuberosa, F. tubéreuse, NL. Polianthes tuberosa. See TUBEROUS.] A Mexican bulbous amarillidaceous plant (Polianthes tuberosa), commonly cultivated in gardens for its spike of fragrant white lilylike single or double flowers.

tu'ber-on-a-ly (tüb'ür-öf-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). 1. State or quality of being tuberous.

2. An obtuse prominence; specif., Anat., any of certain large prominences on bones, usually serving for the attachment of muscles or ligaments, as the two (distinguished as greater and lesser) near the upper end of the humerus, the lateral eminence of the head of the tibia, the rough eminence on the lower back part of the ischium on which the body rests when sitting, that on the inner front aspect of the radius for the attachment of the biceps tendon, or any of certain prominences on the cuboid and navicular bones of the foot. Also, the tubercle of a rib.

tu'ber-ous (tüb'ür-üs), a. [L. tuberosus: cf. F. tubérous. See TUBER; cf. TUBEROSE.] 1. Covered with knobby or wartlike prominences; knobbed.

-CU-LA (-lä). [L., dim. of tuber a swelling.] 1. A tubercle.

tu'ber-ür-er-er (tüb'ür-ür-ür), n. [Cf. tuber + -er.] Producing or bearing tubers.

tu'ber-ür-form' (tüb'ür-ür-förm'), a. Bot. Shaped like a tuber.

tuber moth. The potato moth.

tu'ber-old, a. [tuber + -old.] Bot. Resembling a tuber.

tuberon + TUBERON.

tu'ber-ose (tüb'ür-ös; see -OSE), a. Tuberosus.

tu'ber-ous-ly, adv. OF TUBEROUS.

tu'ber-ous-ness, n. See -NESS.

tu'ber-pos-it-ive (tüb'ür-pös-it-iv), n. [tuber + -pos-it-ive, posterior knob] or tu'ber-val-vu-lus (vül-vü-lüs), n. [NL. Cf. TUBER; VALVULUS.] The posterior division of the inferior cerebellar vermis.

tube saw. = TUBULAR SAW.

tube sheet. = TUBE PLATE.

tube shutter. Nip. The shutter closing the outward end of a submerged torpedo tube.

tube spinner or weaver. Any of various spiders that construct a flat web connected with a tubular nest in which the spider hides. They belong to Tegenaria, Agelena, and other genera.

tube well. = DRIVEN WELL.

tube wrench. = PIPE WRENCH.

tub fast'. An old treatment for the pox, by sweating in a close place, or by an fasting. Obs. Tub'fast', n. The sapphire garnard. Dial. Eng.

tub'ful (tüb'fü), n.; pl. -FULS (-füls). See -FUL.

tub'har'ür, n. A parasite. Obs. Tu'bi-a'nites (tüb'ä'nites), n. Pl. D. Bib.

tu'bi-en (tüb'ü-sèn), n. [L.] Rom. Antiqu. Trumpeter.

tu'bi-ic'ian (tüb'ü-s'ian), n. [L. tubicen a trumpeter.] To blow a trumpet. Rare.

2. Bot. Consisting of, bearing, or resembling, a tuber, or tubers.

tuberosus begonia. See BEGONIA, 2. — t. pea, the leafy part of the root of a thick fleshy root resembling a tuber, but having no buds or scale leaves. Tuberosus roots are often fasciated, as in the dahlia. — tu'ber-ous-root'ed, a.

tube worm. Any annelid building, and living in, a tube, as a serpulid.

tu'bic'o-lous (tüb'ik'ö-lüs), a. [L. tubus a tube + E. -colous.] Zool. a Inhabiting a tube. b Spinning a tubular web; as, tubicolous spiders.

tu'bi-form (tüb'ü-förm), a. Tubular in Tuberosus Roots of form; tubeform.

tub'ing (tüb'ing), v. pr. & vb. n. OF TUBE. Hence: n. 1. Act of making tubes.

2. A series of tubes; tubes, collectively; a length or piece of a tube; material for tubes; as, leather tubing.

Tü'bing-en (tüb'ing-èn), a. Of, pert. to, or named from, Tübingen, Germany, the seat of an ancient university; of or pert. to the Tübingen school; as, Tübingen theology.

Tübingen school. Theol. a A school of theology founded by Gottlob Christian Storr, professor of theology at Tübingen 1777-97, which stood for Biblical supernaturalism.

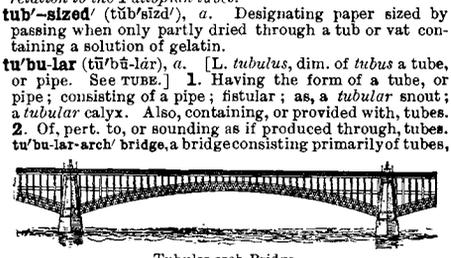
b Esp., a school of theology founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen, 1826-65. Baur subjected the New Testament to radical treatment, making out, by applying the Hegelian dialectic to church history and the New Testament, an original Petrine or Jewish party, an opposing Pauline or Gentile party, and a reconciling Johannine party in the primitive church, and maintaining that most of the New Testament was written in the 2d century. c A school of liberal Roman Catholic theology, founded by Johann Adam Möhler, professor of theology and church history at Tübingen, 1825-65. Möhler endeavored to promote among Roman Catholic theologians a better understanding of the Reformation and of the divergences between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, and to promote friendly relations.

tu'bo (tüb'ö), a. A combining form from Latin tubus, E. tube, used specif. in anatomy, medicine, etc., to indicate relation to the Fallopian tubes.

tu'b-sized' (tüb'siz'd), a. Designating paper sized by passing when only partly dried through a tub or vat containing a solution of gelatin.

tu'bu-lar (tüb'ü-lär), a. [L. tubulus, dim. of tubus a tube, or pipe. See TUBE.] 1. Having the form of a tube, or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a tubular snout; a tubular calyx. Also, containing, or provided with, tubes.

2. Of, pert. to, or sounding as if produced through, tubes. tu'bu-lar-arch' bridge, a bridge consisting primarily of tubes,



built in an arched form. — tubular boiler. See BOILER, 3. — t. breathing, Med., a kind of respiratory sound heard on auscultation over the lungs in certain cases of disease, resembling that due to the air passing through the trachea. — t. girder, a plate girder having two or more vertical webs with a space between them. — t. lock, a rim lock with the tumblers contained in a fixed tube which usually projects through the door. — t. saw, a crown saw, esp. one having considerable length compared to its diameter; a tube saw.

Tu'bu-la'ria (tüb'ü-lä-ré-ä), n. [NL.] Zool. A genus of gymmolebiate hydroids having the hydranths with two circles of tentacles at the summits of long, slender, usually simple stems. The gonophores are adeloclonic, of small size, and cluster at the bases of the outer tentacles. It is the type of a large and widely distributed family, T u'bu-la-ri'f-er-ae (-lä-ré-ä-fé-ä).

tu'bu-late (tüb'ü-lät), v. t. & -LÄT'ED (-lä-t'èd); -LÄT'ING (-lä-t'ing). To form into, or to provide with, a tube or a tubule; as, a tubulated bottle or retort.

tu'bu-late (-lä), tu'bu-lat'ed (-lä-t'èd), a. a Provided with a tube. b Having the form of a tube.

tu'bu-la'tion (-lä'shün), n. Act of shaping or making a

tubus tube + E. -facient.] Zool. Secreting or constructing a tube. tu'big (tüb'ig), n. [Tag.] Water. tu'bi-lan-gual (tüb'ü-län-gwäl), a. [L. tubus tube + lingua tongue.] Zool. Having a tubular tongue, as honey eaters.

tu'bi-lus-tri-um (-lüs-tri-üm), n. [L.] Rom. Zool. The feast of trumpets, held on March 23 and again May 23, when the battle horns, tubes, were consecrated. See MARS, 1.

tu'bi-nar-ia (tüb'ü-nä-ré-ä), n. pl. [NL.: L. tubus tube + naris nostrils.] A suborder coextensive with Procellariiformes.

tu'bi-na-ri-al (-ri-äl), tu'bi-na-ri-ous (-ri-üs), n. fr. tubocarys curare shipped in bamboo reeds (tubes). Chem. See CURARE, 1.

tub'preacher, n. A ranting dissenting preacher. Obs.

tu-briga, n. [Cf. AS. tuge a pull, pulling, drawing, and E. BRIDGE.] A drawbridge. Obs.

tu'bu-ster, n. A tub-preacher. Obs.

Tu'bu-la'ri-a (tüb'ü-lä-ré-ä), n. [L. tubus tube + F. jarrosus.] Zool. Secreting material for forming a tube, as certain glands of some annelids, etc.

Tu'bi-p'o-ra (-rä), n. [NL.: L. tubus tube + porus passage.] Zool. The genus consisting of the organ-pipe coral. It constitutes a family, Tu'bi-por-ia-da (tüb'ü-pör-é-ä), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSA. — tu'bu-la-ri-an (-än), a. & n.

Tu'bu-la'ri-da (-lä-ré-ä-dä), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. Syn. of ANTHOMEDUSA. — tu'bu-la-ri-ty (-tí-ti), n. State of tu'bu-lar-ity, adv. OF TUBULAR.

is still the center of tulip cultivation (see TULIPOMANIA), though attempts have been made to raise bulbs for the market in the United States. By growers tulips are classified as follows: (1) *Saifs*, or mother tulips, with flowers of a solid color; these are not constant, but "break" after a few years into variegations. (2) *Bizarres* (bi-zärz'), with a yellow center and orange or red markings. (3) *By-bloemens* (bi-bloë-ménz), white marked with various dark colors, as purple, brown, etc. (4) *Roses*, with variegated rose-pink, red, or scarlet flowers. Most of these occur in both single and double forms. Many wild species, as *Tulipa greigt*, *T. oculus-sovia*, *T. clusiana*, *T. praeox*, etc., are also cultivated. 2. *Ordinance*. The swell of the metal at the muzzle of an old-fashioned gun. *Obs.* or *R.*



Tulip.

Tu'lip-pa (tū'lip-pā), n. [NL.] *Bot.* A large genus of European and Asiatic liliaceous plants, the tulips, having coated bulbs, linear or broadly lanceolate leaves, and commonly a single showy flower, with six equal perianth segments and six hypogynous stamens. See TULIP, *Illust.*

tulip mold or **mould**. A destructive mold fungus (*Sclerotinia parasitica*) which attacks cultivated tulips, forming the stem, leaves, and flowers.

tu'lip-o-ma'ni-a (tū'lip-ō-mā'nī-ā), n. [*tu'lip*+*mania*]; — said to have been coined by Ménage.] A mania for acquiring or growing tulips, specif. that which seized on all classes in Holland about the year 1634. Tulip marts were set up in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other towns, where bulbs were sold and resold at fabulous prices. The ruinous speculation was finally ended by governmental interference. — **tu'lip-o-ma'ni-ak** (tū'lip-ō-mā'nī-āk), n.



Tulip Shell.

tulip root. A disease of oats due to a small nematode worm (*Tylenchus devastatrix*) which causes a swelling in the stem somewhat like a tulip bulb.

tulip tree. 1. A tall North American magnoliaceous timber tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) having truncate, somewhat lobed leaves, and large, tuliplike, red and yellow flowers. Its soft white wood (whitewood, poplar, or yellow poplar) is much used for cabinetwork, woodenware, etc. 2. Any of various other trees with tulip-shaped flowers; as: a In the West Indies, the majagua. b In East India, the malvaceous tree *Thespesia populnea*. c The Asiatic magnoliaceous tree *Michelia fuscata*. Called also *Chinese tulip tree*. d In Australia: (1) The waratah. (2) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria patersonii*.



Tulip Tree, 1.

tu'lip-wood' (tū'lip-wōod'), n. 1. Wood of the tulip tree; whitewood. 2. The handsome striped or variegated wood of any of several trees, or any of the trees themselves: a The rose-colored wood of a Brazilian lythraceous tree (*Physocalymna scaberrimum*), much used by cabinetmakers for inlaying. b In Australia: (1) The wood of the sapindaceous tree *Harpullia pendula*, often distinguished as *Queenland tulipwood*. (2) The wood of the emu apple, or sour plum.

tulle (tūl; F. tül), n. [F.; — from the town of Tulle, in France.] A thin, fine silk net, plain or dotted, used for veils, hats, dresses, etc.

Tullian (tū'li-ān), a. [L. *Tullianus*, from *Tullius*, the name of a Roman gens.] Belonging to, or in the style of, Tully (Marcus Tullius Cicero); Ciceronian.

tu'li-bee (tū'li-bē), n. [Of Amer. Ind. orig., and said by the giver of the name to be from Cree *otoneemish* whitefish. *Perh.* fr. the Montagnais word for whitefish; cf. Montagnais (not Cree) *nameash* fish.] A whitefish (*Argyrosomus tullibee*) found in the Great Lakes and other waters of northern North America.

Tulli-ver. *Mag'gie* (mā'jī tū'li-vēr). The imaginative passionate heroine, a miller's daughter, of George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss." She is a victim of the respectability of the commonplace well-meaning people about her, and is drowned in a flood together with her selfish, unimaginative, and uncompromising brother Tom, to whom she is lovingly devoted.

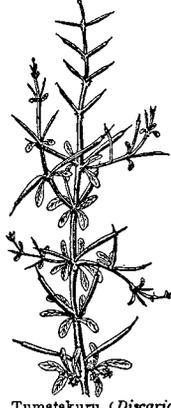
Tu-lu'nd (tū-lū-ōō'nīd), n. A Mohammedan dynasty which established itself in Egypt sometime in the 9th century; — so called from its founder, Ahmed ben Tulun, the son of a freed man.

tum (tūm), v. t.; **TUMMED** (tūmd); **TUMMING**. *Woolen Manuf.* To card (wool) as a preliminary to finer carding; to open or tease out (wool) before carding; also, sometimes, to mix (various grades or colors of wool).

Tum (tōōm), n. [Egypt. *Tūmū*, *Atūmū*, *perh.* prop. the unknown, or the creator.] *Egypt. Relig.* A sun god, regarded as the "closer" of the day, or the night sun, and often as the creator of the world. He wears the pschent and carries the ankh and a scepter. Cf. RA.

tu'ma'ta-ku'ru (tūm'ā'tā-kū-ōō-ōō), n. Also *tumatukuru* and *tomakuru*. [Maori.] A New Zealand rhamaaceous shrub or tree (*Discaria tomatou*) having stout, sharp spines used by the Maoris for tattooing; — called also *matagory* and *wild Irishman*.

tum'ble (tūm'b'l), v. i.; **TUM'BLE** (-b'ld); **TUM'BLING** (-blīng). [ME. *tumbler*, freq. of *tumben*, *tomben*, to dance, to jump, AS. *tumbian* to turn heels over head, to dance violently; cf. D. *tumelen* to fall, Sw. *tumla*, Dan. *tumle*, Icel. *tumba*. Cf. *TUMBRIL*.] 1. To roll over, or to and fro; to roll or toss about; as, to *tumble* and toss in pain. 2. To turn end over end, as a tumbling pigeon in falling, etc.; specif., *Gunney*, to turn end over end in the air, as a projectile. 3. To fall suddenly and violently; to be precipitated; as, to *tumble* from a scaffolding. 4. To move, go, come, pass, etc., in a hasty disorderly manner; as, the dogs came *tumbling* at his call. 5. To perform acrobatic feats, esp. without apparatus, such as somersaults, springs, etc. 6. To dance. *Obs.* 7. To understand; comprehend; — often with *to*. *Slang*.



Tumatakurū (*Discaria tomatou*). (3)

tum'ble home, *Shipbuilding*, to incline inward, above the water line or greatest breadth — said of the sides of a ship. Cf. *WALL-STAY*. — **to t. in.** a To tumble home. b To go to bed. *Colloq.* — **to t. up.** a To get out of bed; to rise. *Slang* or *Colloq.* b *Naut.* To go or come quickly on deck. **tum'ble, v. t.** 1. To turn over; to turn or throw about, as for examination or search; — sometimes with *over*, *about*, etc.; as, to *tumble* books about; to *tumble* papers. 2. To disturb; rump; disorder; as, to *tumble* a bed. 3. To cause to tumble, or fall; to roll over or down; to precipitate; pitch; fling; to throw down; as, to *tumble* one in wrestling; to *tumble* a hare with a shot. 4. To whirl in a tumbler or tumbling barrel, as for polishing (metal goods), softening (leather goods), etc.

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Tumblebug (*Phanæus carnifex*).

tum'ble-down' (-doun'), a. Ready to fall; dilapidated; ruinous, as a shanty. *Colloq.* **tum'bler** (tūm'blēr), n. 1. One who tumbles; esp., one who performs acrobatic tricks, as somersaults, etc. 2. [*cap.*] A Dunker; — a derisive nickname alluding to the baptismal ceremony of the Dunkers, in which the person is thrice plunged face forward into the water. 3. Any of certain domestic pigeons having the habit of tumbling, or somersaulting backward in flight. The short-faced tumbler rarely tumble, being bred mainly for color, carriage, shape, etc. They have a very short bill, a high bulging forehead, and a strutting carriage. Cf. ALMOND TUMBLER. The common tumblers and the rollers have a longer bill and head, and are bred for their aerial performances. 4. A tumbling barrel or box, a tub wheel for washing or softening leather, or the like. 5. A movable obstruction in a lock, consisting of a lever, latch, wheel, slide, pin, or the like, which must be adjusted to a particular position by a key or other means before the bolt can be thrown. See *LOCK*, *Illustr.* 6. *Firearms*. A piece attached to, or forming part of, the hammer of a gunlock, on which the mainspring acts and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter. 7. *Mach.* a A projecting piece on a revolving shaft or rockshaft, for actuating another piece, as the click which moves the rack in a striking mechanism for a clock. See *ROCKSHAFT*. b The movable part of a tumbler gear. 8. *Wearing*. In certain looms, one of the levers from which the harness is suspended; a tippler. 9. One of a breed of dogs formerly used in coursing rabbits. 10. A drinking glass without a foot or stem, originally made with a pointed or convex base. 11. A kind of cart; a tumbrel. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

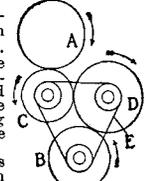
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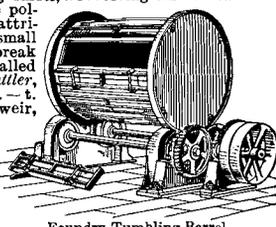
12. *Naut.* A pin, or one of a pair of pins, engaging the ends of a ring stopper and shank painter.

13. [*cap.*] A member of one of the ruffianly London bands of the early 18th century. Cf. MOHOCK, n., 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*



tumbler bearing. *Mach.* Any of the intermediate swiveling or pivoted bearings for a square shaft (with fixed end bearings), which can be knocked aside by a traveling crab or the like moving along, and gearing with the square shaft, as in a gantry, etc.

tumbler gear. *Mach.* Any of various reversing gears, used esp. in modern machine tools, in which reversing is accomplished by one or more idle wheels journaled in a swinging frame. — **tumbler gearing**. **tum'ble-wood'** (tūm'b'l-wēd'), n. In the western United States, any plant which habitually breaks away from its roots in the autumn, and is driven by the wind, as a light, rolling mass, over the fields and prairies. The commonest tumbleweeds are the bigseeded, the winged pigweed, *Psoralea lanceolata*, and species of *Amaranthus* (as *A. albus*), and B. and C. out of gear entirely.



Foundry Tumbling Barrel.

TUMBLE, v. i. — **tumbling barrel**, a revolving cask or barrel in which nails, etc., are polished, as by mutual attrition, or in which small castings are put to break out their cores; — called also *rattle barrel*, *rattler*, *tumble*, *tumbler*, etc. — **t. bay**, an overfall, or weir, in a canal. — **t. box**, a revolvable receptacle in which small objects are polished by attrition with emery powder or some other abrasive. — **t. rod**, *Mach.*, or *weir*, in a canal. — **t. shaft**, a revolvable receptacle in which small objects are polished by attrition with emery powder or some other abrasive. — **t. shaft**, *Mach.*, a cam shaft or way shaft. Cf. TUMBLING ROD. — **t. verse**, *Pros.*, an irregular form of early English verse, roughly equivalent to a four-stressed anapaestic verse, but with much displacement of the light syllables.

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tum'ble, n. 1. Act of tumbling, in any sense; as, to take a *tumble*, or fall; an acrobatic *tumble*, or the like. 2. A confused condition; bewilderment; also, a confused pile or mass. *Colloq.* or *Dial.* 3. a = TUMBLING BARREL. b = LICKER-IN. 4. A kind of toy, usually a figure of a person, so formed and weighted as to rock or tumble at a slight touch.

tum'ble-bug' (-būg'), n. Any of various scarabaeid beetles (as species of the genera *Scarabæus*, *Canthon*, *Copris*, and *Phanæus*) which form globular masses of dung, which they roll and bury in holes excavated in the ground. The balls serve as food for them or their larvæ, the eggs being deposited in them.

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6. Shipbuilding. The tubelike water-tight passage, through which the propeller shaft passes, between the stern tube and either the afterpeak bulkhead or a dwarf bulkhead terminating a small chamber called the *stuffing-box recess*.

7. Sulphuric-Acid Manuf. A tube of sheet lead, connecting adjoining leaden chambers when a series is used.

8. A long wire-covered passageway forming a snare into which partridges and the like were decoyed. *Obs.*

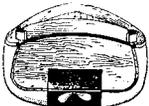
tun'nel (tūn'el), *v. l.* **TUN'NELED** (-ēd) or **TUN'NELLED**, **TUN'NEL-ING** or **TUN'NEL-LING**. *n.* 1. To form into or like a tunnel. 2. To catch in a tunnel net. 3. To make an opening, or a passageway, through or under; as, to *tunnel* a mountain; to *tunnel* a river.

tun'nel, *v. i.* To cut, blast, or otherwise make, a tunnel.

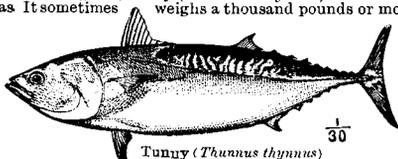
tun'nel-er, **tun'nel-ler** (tūn'el-ēr), *n.* One that tunnels; specif.: **a** A machine used in tunneling, as one used in mining to cut a drift, or an annular groove so that the drift may easily be made, in a single operation. **b** One that uses a tunnel to catch birds. See **TUNNEL**, *n.*, 8. *Obs.*

tunnel stern. A design of motor boat stern, for use in shallow waters, in which the propeller is housed in a tunnel and does not extend below the greatest draft.

tun'ny (tūn'ny), *n.* *pl.* -nies (-z). [*E. thon*; cf. *Pr. thon*, *It. tonno*; fr. *L. thunnus, thynnus*, Gr. *θύννος, θύννος*] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the common, or great, tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*) of all warm seas. It sometimes weighs a thousand pounds or more,



Tunnel Stern.



Tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*)

and is extensively caught in the Mediterranean. On the Atlantic coast of America it is called *horse mackerel*; on the Pacific coast, where it is much sought for as a game fish, it is called *tuna*. The flesh is coarse and oily, but is often eaten; the oil is sometimes used in currying. The little tunny (*Gymnosarda allegrata*) of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, and the long-finned tunny, or albacore (see **ALBACORE**, *a*), are smaller species.

tun shell. Any of numerous marine tenebrionid gastropods belonging to the genus *Dolium*.

tun'up (tūn'up), *v. i.* **TURRED** (tūrt); **TUR'FUP** (tūf'up), *n.* *pl.* -ups (-z). [*E. thorn*; cf. *Pr. thon*, *It. tonno*; fr. *L. thunnus, thynnus*, Gr. *θύννος, θύννος*] Any of several oceanic fishes of the mackerel family, esp. the common, or great, tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*) of all warm seas. It sometimes weighs a thousand pounds or more,



Tun Shell (*Dolium perthi*).

tup, *n.* 1. A ram (male of the sheep). 2. Any of various devices acting by impact; as: **a** The ram or monkey, or falling weight, of a pile driver, drop hammer, etc.; specif., the heavy head of a steam hammer in which the upper pallet is secured. **b** A pavior's mallet.

tup'pe-lo (tūp'pē-lō), *n.* *pl.* -los (-lōz). *Bot.* A North American tree (*Nyssa multiflora*) having brilliant, glossy foliage, acid red berries, and hard, cross-grained wood. Also, any of several related species of *Nyssa*. See **BLACK GUM**, *a*.

tup'po gum. Any tupelo or sour gum, specif., the tree *Nyssa aquatica*, which has softer wood than *N. multiflora*.

Tu'pi (tūp'i), *n.* An Indian of the tribe from which the Tupian stock takes its name, dwelling, at the advent of the Portuguese, about the mouth of the Amazon. Also, their language, which is the basis of the Indian trade language of the Amazon.

Tu'pi-an (-pī-ān), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a linguistic stock of South American Indians comprising the most important Brazilian tribes. Agriculture, pottery, and stone working were practiced by them at the time of the conquest. The Tupi and the Guarani were originally the most powerful of the stock, which is hence also called *Tupi-Guaranian*.

Tup-per-ri-an (tūp'pēr-i-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to, M. F. Tupper (1810-89), author of "Proverbial Philosophy," a long series of trite moralizings in blank verse; hence, unispired; commonplace. — **Tup-per-ism** (tūp'pēr-i-z'm), *n.*

tup'que (tūk'), *n.* [Canadian Fr. See **TOQUE**.] A kind of warm cap for winter wear, made from a knit bag with closed tapered ends, by pushing one end up in the other.

tu'ra-cin (tū'rā-sīn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An amorphous reddish violet pigment containing copper, obtained from certain feathers of several species of touraco.

Tu-ra'ni-an (tū-rā'nī-ān), *a.* [From *Tur*, in Persian legend, one of the three brothers from whom sprang the races of mankind.] Of, pert. to, or designating, the languages now commonly called the *Ural-Altaic languages*; also, of, pert. to, or designating, the people who speak them.

Tu-ra'ni-an, *n.* *Ethnol.* **a** A member of any of the peoples of Ural-Altaic stock; vaguely, a member of any division of a supposed nomadic people who preceded the Aryans in Europe and Asia. *Obsolts.* **b** A member of any tribe or nationality of Turkic or Tataric stock. *Rare.*

tur'ban (tūr'bān), *n.* [Formerly *turband*, *turbant*, *toit-bant*, *F. turban*, *OF. tolliban*; cf. *It. turbante*; fr. *Turk. tubent, dubend*, fr. *Per. dubband*. Cf. **TULIP**.] 1. A headdress worn by men in the Levant and by most Mohammedans of the male sex, consisting of a cap, with a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about it, and sometimes hanging down the neck. 2. A headdress likened to an Oriental turban; as: **a** A headdress resembling a turban fashionable among women in Europe and America in the early 19th century. **b** A bandanna, or square of cotton cloth, worn by negro women in the West Indies and the southern United States. 3. A kind of woman's or child's hat with no brim or with brim turned up close to the crown. 4. A turban squash. 5. *Cookery.* A drum-shaped case for entrées, filets, etc.

turban'band (tūr'bānd), *a.* Wearing a turban.

turban lily. A European lily (*Lilium pomponium*), cultivated for its deep red, spotted, turban-shaped flowers.

turban squash. A variety of squash in which the fleshy receptacle does not extend over the ovary, which therefore protrudes like a cap or turban.

turban stone. A round stone pillar with a turban carved at the top; — a common form of Mohammedan tombstone.

tur'ba-ry (tūr'bā-rī), *n.* *pl.* -ries (-rīz). [*L. turbaria* a place for digging peat, fr. *turba* peat; cf. *OF. torberie* See **TURP**.] *Eng. Law.* An easement to dig turf or peat on another's land; also, the ground where turf is dug.

Tur'bel-la-ri-a (tūr'bē-lā-rī-ā), *n.* *pl.* [*NL., fr. L. turbellaria* a bustle, stir, dim. fr. *turba* disturbance; — so named because the cilia cause tiny currents in the water.] *Zool.* The class of flatworms consisting of the planarians, etc. It formerly included the nemertean also.

tur'bel-la-ri-an (-ān), *a.* *Zool.* Pertaining to the Turbellaria. — *n.* A turbellarian worm.

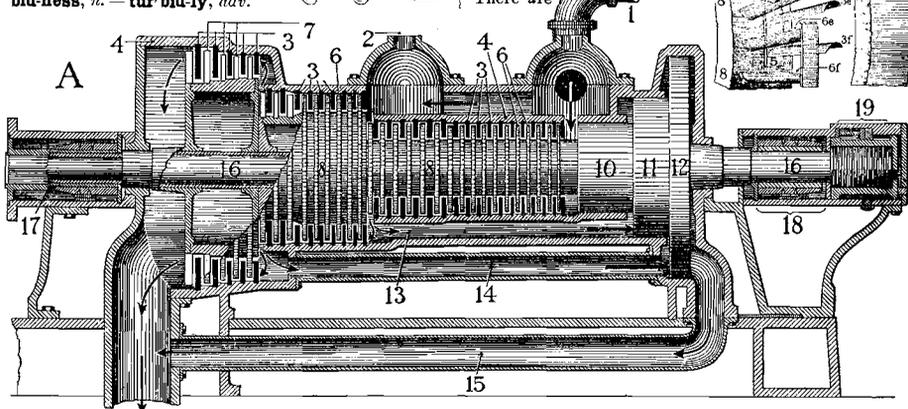
tur'bid (tūr'bīd), *a.* [*L. turbidus*, fr. *turbare* to disturb. See **TROUBLE**; cf. **DISTURB**, **PERTURB**.] 1. Having the lees or sediment disturbed; roiled; hence, loosely, muddy; not clear; — used of liquids; as, *turbid* water or wine. 2. Disturbed; confused; disordered. "Such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners." *Howell*. *Syn.* — **TURBID**, **MUDDY**. Anything is **TURBID** when its clearness is disturbed, esp. by the stirring up of sediment of any sort; that is **MUDDY** which is turbid with mud; both words are used fig. (*muddy* being the stronger) of that which is confused, disturbed, or cloudy; as, "the *turbid* ebb and flow of human misery" (*M. Arnold*); "Joubert had far less smoke and *turbid* vehemence in him than Coleridge" (*id.*); "Turbid ecstasy is surely not . . . good. . . Turbid rather suits the muddy kind of inspiration which London porter conveys" (*Lowell*); "his thinking is muddy." See **DARK**. — **tur-bid-ly** (tūr-bīd'ly), *adv.*



One form of Turban, 1.



One of the Turbellaria (*Macrostomum auratum*), a Otolith; m Mouth; c c' d Male Cavity containing Food; e e' d Male Organs; e' Ovaries



A Steam Turbine. Outer Casing with Stationary Vanes shown in Vertical Longitudinal Section; Inner Revolving Barrel with Attachments shown in the round at the right, and in section at the left. The steam at its highest pressure acts on the short Vanes at the right, and as its pressure decreases it meets the longer Vanes on the larger parts of the Barrel. Back Vanes are stationary; Light arrows are moving in all cases. Arrows show the course of the Steam. 1, 2 Main and Secondary Admission Pipes; 3 Edges of Stationary Vanes fastened to and projecting inward from Casing (4). [In detailed drawing B, 3 a & 3 b are Stationary Vanes held between Casing (4) and Retaining Ring (5); 3 c, 3 d, 3 e, 3 f, Similar Vanes shown in section and broken away from Casing.] 6 Retaining Rings surrounding Moving Vanes; 7 Moving Vanes shown in section attached to, and projecting outward from, Moving Barrel (8). [In fig. B, 6 a, 6 b, 6 c, 6 f are Moving Vanes between Barrel (8) and Retaining Ring (9); 6 c, 6 d, Moving Vanes with Retaining Ring removed.] 10, 11, 12 Balancing Pistons against which the steam is brought by Equalizing Pipes (13, 14, 15), to offset the thrust effect; 16 Shaft; 17, 18 Journal Bearings; 19 Thrust Bearing. **B** A Row of Stationary Vanes (black), and Moving Vanes (light) revolving in direction of Arrow 20. **C** Diagram showing cross section of Vanes and of the course of the Steam.

tur'bi-nal (tūr'bī-nāl), *a.* [*L. turbo, turben, -inis*, a top, whirl.] *Anat. & Zool.* Rolled in a spiral; scroll-like, turbinate; — applied to the thin, plicated, bony or cartilaginous plates covered with olfactory and mucous membrane borne on the walls of the nasal chambers. There are usually several of these plates in each nasal chamber. The turbinals of man are commonly called *turbinated bones*. In fishes *turbinal* has been applied to bones otherwise called *nasals*.

tur'bi-nal, *n.* A turbinal bone or cartilage.

tur'bi-nate (-bī-nāt), *a.* [*L. turbinalis*, fr. *turbo, turben, -inis*, a whirl, top.] 1. Whirling in the manner of a top. 2. *Bot.* Shaped like a top, or inverted cone; Turbinate, 2 narrow at the base and broad at the apex. 3. *Anat. & Zool.* Turbinal. 4. *Zool.* Spiral with whorls decreasing rapidly from base to apex; — said of certain shells.

tur'bi-nat-ed bone (tūr'bī-nāt'ēd). *Anat.* A turbinal bone or process. In man there are three such bones or processes, borne on the outer wall of the nasal fossa on each side. The inferior and largest is a separate curved bony plate, horizontally placed and separating the inferior and middle meatuses in the nose. The middle and superior turbinated bones are merely processes of the ethmoid.

tur'bi-na'tion (-nā'shēn), *n.* [*Fr. L. turbatio* a pointing in the form of a cone. See **TURBINATE**.] 1. Act of spinning, or whirling, as a top. 2. A turbinate or whorled formation, as a shell

tur'bine (tūr'bīn; -bīn), *n.* [*L. turbo, -inis*, that which spins or whirls round, whirl, akin to *turba* a crowd, *turbare* to disturb. Cf. **TROUBLE**.] 1. A whirlwind. *Obs.* 2. A rotary motor actuated by the reaction, impulse, or both, of a current of water under pressure. A turbine usually consists of a series of curved vanes arranged to rotate on a central spindle, the whole being inclosed by a casing permitting the inlet and outlet of the water in a desired manner. Turbines are usually classified according to the manner in which the water flows through them, as: *parallel-flow* or *axial-flow* turbine, in which water enters the turbine through fixed guide blades, passing axially and spirally through the passages and discharges in a direction parallel or axial to the turbine spindle, as in the *Jonval turbine*; *outward-flow* turbine, in which water flows axially into the machine, passing through it radially, and discharging radially outward from the rim, as in the *Fourneyron turbine*; *inward-flow* turbine, in which water enters from the circumference, passing radially inward, and escaping axially, as in the *Thomson turbine* or *Francis turbine*; *mixed-flow* turbine, combining the inward-flow and parallel-flow types, as in the *Schiele turbine*. This classification applies to reaction or to reaction-and-impulse turbines. In turbines working solely by impulse, as the *Giard turbine*, parallel flow is universally adopted, and the water passages are only partly filled, contrasting with reaction turbines, which are only at their best efficiency with "drawn out" passages. Cf. **FELTON WHEEL**, **WATER WHEEL**. 3. A form of steam engine analogous in construction and action to the water turbine described above. There are

tunnel disease. *Med.* **a** Châsson disease, **b** Ankylostomiasis.

tun'neled, **tun'nelled** (tūn'ēld), *a.* Having a tunnel.

tunnel head. *Metrol.* The top of a smelting furnace where the materials are put in.

tunnel kiln. A limekiln using coal for fuel, as distilling from a *flame kiln*, using wood or peat.

tun'nel-er, *v. n.* See **TUNNEL**.

tunnel net. A fishing net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. [*VALT.*]

tunnel vault. *Arch.* = **BARREL**.

tunnel weaver. Any terebrantian spider.

tun'ner (tūn'ēr; tōm'ēr), *n.* 1. To put (ale, etc.) in tuns or casks. *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*] 2. Tun'neled, *n.* A funnel.

tun'ny-back, *n.* The stickleback. *Dial. Eng.*

tunny oil. See **OIL**, *Table II*.

tun'y (tūn'y), *a.* Tunaful; melodious. *Collq.*

tuo, tuone, **+** **TWO**, **TEN**.

tuom. *Dial. Eng.* var. of **TOOM**.

tup, *v. i.* 1. To butt, as a ram. 2. To copulate, as a ram.

tup'ace, **+** **TOPAZ**.

Tu-pa'ia (tū-pā-yā), *n.* [*NL.*, of Maori origin. See **TANA**, *n.*] The principal genus of squirrel shrews, type of a family, *Tupaia* (*tū-pā-yā*). [*MAORI*.] The tutu.

Tu-pa-ki'hi (tū-pā-kē'hī), *n.*

Tu-pa-ra (tū-pā-rā), *n.* [Maori corruption of *E. two-barrel*.] A double-barreled gun. *Dial. New Zealand*. [*TYPHOON*.]

Tu-phān (tū-fān'), *v. n.* Var. of **TUP-HEAD'ED**, *a.* Sheep-headed, stupid. *Rare*.

Tu-pi-a-qua-rā-ni-a, *a.* See

tup'man (tūp'mān), *n.* *pl.* -MEN (-mēn). A man who breeds, or deals in, tups. *Dial. Eng.*

Tup'man, **Tray** (trā'y), *n.* In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a member of the Pickwick Club, who is very amorous.

tup'pe, **+** **TUP**. [*TWOPENCE*.]

tup'pence (tūp'pēs). *Var. of* **TUP'SEE** (tūp'sē), *n.* [*HN*, *d.* *tu-pē-nāch*.] A kind of fish (*Polyactis nana* or allied species) of the Ganges.

Tu-pu-na (tū-pū-nā), *n.* *sing. & pl.* [Maori.] An ancestor or parent. *New Zealand*.

tup'net, **+** **TREWIT**.

Tu-qui (tū-ki), *n.* A kind of yam (*Dioscorea sativa*). *Phil. I.*

tu quo'que. [*L.*] Thou also; — a retort charging an adversary with being or doing the same as one's self.

tu quo'que, **Bru'te!** [*L.*] = **ET TU**, **BRUTE**.

tur, **+** **TOWER**.

tur (tūr), *n.* [*Cf. Russ. tur* *urca*.] Any of several Caucasian wild goats, as *Capra cylindricornis* of the eastern, *C. scottii* of the western, and *C. caucasica* of the central Caucasus.

Tu-ra-co, **Tu-ra-co'u**, **Tu-ra-co'u**, *v. n.* [*HN*, *d.* *tu-ra-co*.] *Var. of* **TURACO**.

Tu-ra-co-ver-din (tū-rā-kō-ṽēr-dīn), *n.* [*See* **TURACO**, *v.* **VERDANT**.] A green pigment found in feathers of the touraco.

Tu-ra-cus (tū-rā-kūs), *n.* [*NL.* See **TURACO**.] *Zool.* The typical genus of touracos, including those with feathered nostrils.

Tu-ran-ose (tū-rān'ōs; tō-rān'ōs), *n.* [*Cf. Turanus*, fr. *Turan* Turkestan, because got from Turkestan manna.] *Chem.* **a**

Fr. Ar. turbah. A small dome-like edifice over a Mohammedan tomb, esp. over the tomb of a person of rank or importance.

tur'bel, **+** **TURBLE**.

tur'be, **+** **TURBINE**. [*NOT*.]

tur'bet, **Obs.** or **Scot** of **TURBETH**, **+** **TURBETH**.

tur'bill, **+** **TURBLE**.

tur'bil'ion (tūr-bīl'yōn), *Var. of* **TURBILLION**.

tur'bi-nā-cean (tūr-bī-nā-ṽēn), *n.* [*See* **TURBARY**.] Of or pert. to peat, or turf. *Rare*.

tur'bi-nage (tūr-bī-nā-j), *n.* [*Fr. turbinage*.] *Manuf.* Process of separating sugar crystals and molasses by turbines or centrifugals.

tur'bi-nate (tūr-bī-nāt), *n.* [*Fr. turbiné*.] Disturbance; disquieting; also, fear; trouble. *Obs.*

tur'beh (tūr'bē), *n.* [*Turk.*,

round table, flush with the floor or ground, carrying track rails, and turning on a central vertical pivot, used for turning locomotives, cars, wagons, etc., usually so as to run on another track. b Any swiveling platform supporting a swing bridge, a pile driver, etc.

Turn-vest (tŭrn'vĕst), n. [G.; *turnen* to exercise + *vestin* a union.] A company or association of gymnasts and athletes. Cf. TURNHALL.

Turn-wrest (tŭrn'wĕst), turn-wrist (-rĭst'), a. [turn + rest, var. of *rest* plowshare.] Designating a plow with a reversible moldboard. It turns a furrow to either side.

Tu-rŏ-ni-an (tŭ-rŏ'nĭ-ān), a. [L. *Turonens* a people in Gaul, whence *F. Tours*, a town in France, *Touraine*, an old province of France.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating a subdivision of the European Upper Cretaceous. See *Geology, Chart.* — Tu-rŏ-ni-an, n.

Turn-pen-tine (tŭrn'pĕn-tĭn), n. [OF. *turbentine*, *tourbentine*, *terbentine*, F. *térbentine*; cf. Pr. *terbentina*, *terbentina*, It. *terbentina*, *trematina*; fr. L. *terebinthinus* of the turpentine tree, fr. *terebinthus* the turpentine tree, Gr. *τερεβινθος*, *τερεβινθος*. Cf. *TEREBINTH*, *TEREBINTHINE*.] 1. A semifluid or fluid oleoresin, the exudation of the terebith tree; — called specif. *Clasian turpentine*. b An oleoresin derived from various coniferous trees. American turpentine is the product of various pines, esp. of the long-leaved pine (*Pinus palustris*) and the loblolly (*P. taeda*). Canada turpentine or Canada balsam is yielded by the balsam fir; Venice, Venetian, or Venetian, by the European larch; Strassburg turpentine, by the silver fir; French or Bordeaux turpentine, by the cluster pine; Russian, Swedish, Carpathian, etc., turpentine, by various other European pines. When turpentine is distilled with steam, the essential oil (oil, or spirits, of turpentine) passes off, leaving a resin known as rosin, or colophony. This oil is a thin, colorless, inflammable liquid, of characteristic odor, consisting of turpene. It is widely used in the arts, as in varnishes, paints, etc., and also in medicine.

2. Popularly, oil of turpentine.

Turn-pen-tine, v. t.; -TINEN (-tĭnd); -TIN'ING (-tĭn'ĭng). 1. To saturate or rub with turpentine; to apply turpentine to. 2. To extract turpentine from (a tree). Southern U. S. Turpentine tree. a The terebith tree. b In Australia and New Zealand, any of several trees, as *Syncarpia laurifolia*, yielding a resinous fluid. See TARATA, TALLOWWOOD.

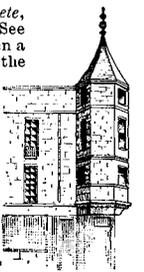
Tur-peth (tŭrpĕth), n. Also *turbeth*, *turbith*. [NL. *turpethum*. See TURBETH.] 1. The root of a tropical Asiatic and Australian convolvulaceous plant (*Ipoma turpethum*), formerly used in medicine as a purgative; — also called *vegetable turpeth* and *Indian jalap*. Also, the plant. 2. A basic mercuric sulphate, Hg₂O₂SO₄, obtained as a heavy yellow powder by the action of hot water on the normal sulphate; — called also *turpeth mineral*. It is sometimes used in medicine as a purgative.

Tur-pi-tude (tŭrpĭ'tūd), n. [L. *turpitud*, fr. *turpis* foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; depravity.

Turps (tŭrps), n. Oil or spirits of turpentine. Cant. Tur-quoise (tŭr'kwŏz), n. [Fr. *turquoise*; from *Tur* formerly brought from Turkey. See TURKEY.] Min. A blue, bluish green, or greenish gray hydrous phosphate of aluminum, Al₂(OH)₂PO₄·H₂O, containing a little copper. It is usually in reniform masses with a botryoidal surface. H. 6. Sp. gr., 2.60-2.83. It takes a high polish, and when bright blue is valued as a gem. The most famous mines are in Persia. It is also found elsewhere, as in Arizona and New Mexico. Its fault is its liability to assume a green tint.

Tur-quoise, a. Having a fine light blue color, like that of choice mineral turquoise. — turquoise green, a bluish green color like that of some turquoise.

Tur-ret (tŭr'ĕt), n. [ME. *tolet*, OF. *tolette*, *tolette*, dim. of *tour* a tower, L. *turris*. See TOWER.] 1. Arch. A little tower, often a merely ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure. 2. Mil. Antiq. A movable tall building, often of a square form, sometimes having as many as twenty stories, usually moved on wheels, and carrying soldiers, engines, rains, ladders, casting bridges, and other necessities for breaching or scaling a wall or firing over it into a besieged place. 3. Nav. & Mil. A tower, or tower-like structure, heavily armored and usually revolving, within which heavy guns are mounted. Turrets are used on vessels of war and, less commonly, in land fortifications. On war vessels turrets are always of the revolving



Turret ("Tourelle de Marat") of Marat's house in Paris.

type, usually containing two guns of not less than 6 or, in the United States navy, 8, inches caliber. The first practical example of the type was the turret of the U. S. S. *Monitor*, designed by John Ericsson in 1862.

A turret is essentially a circular armored structure which protects the breech portion of the guns and revolves with them, and in which elliptical ports are cut; while the armor of a barbette is fixed, the whole of the gun when in its firing position being above it and unprotected, the barbette armor protecting the loading and other machinery only. Encyc. Brit.

4. Railroads. The elevated central portion of the roof of a passenger car. Its sides are pierced for light and air.

5. Her. A small tower on top of a larger. b = TURRET.

6. A holder for several tools; specif., *Mach.*, a pivoted tool holder in a machine tool, by which each of various tools can be presented in quick succession to the work; — called also *turret head*. See 2d LATHE, n., 1.

7. A small metal ring, as a turret. Obs. or R.

Turret captain. Nav. In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer appointed to the command of a turret crew, ranking next to the officer while in a turret.

Turret deck. A narrow superstructure running from stem to stern on the upper deck of a steam cargo vessel having a rounded gunwale and sides curved inward convexly.

Tur-ret-ed, a. 1. Furnished with a turret or turrets; specif.: a Zool. Designating shells in which the whorls form a high conical spiral. b Her. Towered.

2. Shared like a turret.

Turret spider. Any wolf spider that builds a tube of twigs and mud to lengthen its burrow, as the American species *Lycosa nidifex*, n. Nat. size.

Turret steamer. A whaleback steamer with a hatch coaming, usually about seven feet high, extending almost continuously fore and aft.

Tur-i-cal (tŭrĭ'kāl), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a turret, or tower.

Tur-ri-olate (tŭrĭ'kŏ-lāt), tur-ri-olate'd (-lāt'ĕd), a. [L. *turricula* small tower, turret.] Having, or formed like, a small turret or turrets. b Zool. Of shells, turreted.

Tur-ri-lite (tŭrĭ'lĭt), n. [L. *turris* tower + Gr. *λίθος* stone, cf. F. *turritide*.] Palcon. Any of a genus (*Turritella*) of Cretaceous ammonoid cephalopods having a spiral, sinistral, turreted shell with the later whorls more or less separate. By some the genus is regarded as the type of a family, Turritellidae (-lĭt'ĕd).

Tur-ri-tel-la (-tĕl'ā), n. [NL., prob. irreg. dim. fr. L. *turris* tower.] a Zool. A genus of marine tenebrionid gastropods having an elongated turreted shell, composed of many whorls with a rounded aperture, and a horny multispiral operculum. It is the type of a family, Turritellidae (-lĭt'ĕd). b [L. c.] Any shell of this genus or family. — Turritellidae (-lĭt'ĕd).

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Bacon. Turreted Shell (*Trophon clathrus gunneri*). Nat. size.



Turritella (*Turritella catenulata*). Nat. size.



Spotted Turtle (*Chelopus guttatus*).

green turtle and diamond-back terrapins, is esteemed as food. Some writers have tried to restrict the term *turtle* to the aquatic Chelonia (a few even to the marine forms only, as originally), calling the others *tortoise*. Usage does not warrant this, though sea turtles are rarely called *tortoise*, and land turtles of fewer *tortoise* than *turtle*. Cf. TERRAPIN.

2. *Print*. A curved plate holding the form in a type-revolving cylinder press; hence, a table on which a newspaper page is made up and wheeled into the stereotype room.

3. *Railroads*. A tie plate. U. S. & Canada.

tur-tle (tŭr'tl), i.; TUR-TLED (-tĕd); TUR-TLING (-tĭng). To catch turtles, esp. as an occupation.

tur-tle-back' (-bāk'), n. 1. Archæol. A celt whose form suggests the back of a turtle. See CELT, *Illustr.*

2. *Shipbuilding*. A convex deck at the bow or stern, rarely extending from bow to stern, of a vessel, so made to shed the seas quickly. Also called *turtle deck*.

3. A helmet shell (*Cassia tuberosa*). Jamaica.

tur-tle-dove' (-dŭv'), n. [See 1st TUR-TLE, n.] 1. Any Old World wild dove of *Turtur* or other allied genus, esp. the common European species (*T. turtur*), noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition. It is mostly cinnamon brown with a white-bordered back patch on each side of the neck and white-tipped outer tailfeathers. The turtle-dove of Scripture is believed to be *Stigmatopelia senegalensis*, or possibly the ring-dove (*T. risorius*).

2. a The mourning dove. Local. U. S. b A small Australian dove (*Geopelia cuneata*) of terrestrial habits.

3. *Turtle-dove* (*Turtur turtur*).

turtle grass. a Eel grass. b A West Indian marine sphenocladaceous plant (*Thalassia testudinum*).

turtle-head' (tŭr'tl-hĕd'), n. Any American scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Chelone*, esp. *C. glabra*; — called also *snakehead*, *shell flower*, and *batwing*.

turtle peg. A sharp steel spear attached to a cord, used in taking sea turtles. — turtle pegging.

turtle stone. Geol. A calcareous concretion divided in the interior by cracks partly or wholly filled by crystallized minerals; a septarium; — so called from its resemblance when polished to the back of a turtle.

Tus-can (tŭs'kän), a. [L. *Tuscanus*, *Tuscanus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Tuscan in Italy. 2. Arch. Of, pertaining to, or designating, one of the five classical orders. It is of late Roman origin and is rudely plain in style. See ORDER, n. 3. b & *Illustr.*

Tus-can, n. A native or inhabitant of Tuscan; also, the standard dialect of Italian. See ITALIAN, n., 2.

Tus-ca-ro-ra (tŭs'kŏ-rŏ-rā), n. One of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly living on the Neuse and Tar Rivers in North Carolina. It was conquered in 1713, and the remnant joined the Five Nations, forming the Six Nations. It is now settled about equally in New York and Ontario.

tus-che' (tŭsh'ĕ), n. Also *tushe*, *tousche*. [G. *tusche*, fr. F. *toucher* to touch.] A lithographic drawing or painting material of the same nature as lithographic ink. It is also used as a resistant in the hatching process. One variety is made by melting together yellow wax, 2 parts; mutton tallow, 2; Marseilles soap, 6; shellac, 3; lampblack, 1-2.

Tus-cu-lan (tŭs'kŭ-lān), a. [L. *Tusculanus*.] Of or pert. to the ancient Tusculum, about fifteen miles southeast of Rome on a mountain. It had numerous villas of Romans (Pompey, Brutus, Cicero, etc.).

tush (tŭsh), n. [ME. *tusch*, AS. *tusc*; akin to OFries. *tusk*, *tusch*, and perh. to AS. *tōð tusc*. Cf. TOOTH, *TUSK*.] A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; and specif., a horse's canine.

tush (tŭsh), interj. An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or in contempt; as, *tush, tush!* do not speak of it.

tush, v. i.; TUSHED (tŭsh't); TUSH'ING. To express contempt, disdain, or rebuke, by exclaiming "Tush!"

tushed (tŭsh't), a. [From TUSH, n.] Having tusches; tusked.

tusk (tŭsk), n. [ME. *tusk*, *tuz*, AS. *tuz*, var. of *tusc*. See TUSH a tooth.] 1. In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which projects when the mouth is closed and serves to dig up food, as a weapon, etc. Most tusks are canine teeth; those of elephants are incisors.

2. Hence, any long protruding tooth.

3. *Carp*. A kind of small tenon. See TUSK TENON.

Syn. — See TOOTH.

tusk, v. t.; TUSKED (tŭsk't); TUSK'ING. To dig or turn up with the tusk; also, to gash or gore with the tusk.

tusked (tŭsk't), a. 1. Furnished with or having tusks. 2. Her. Having teeth or tusks of a specified tincture.

tusk'er (tŭs'kĕr), n. An elephant, or a wild boar, having large tusks.

tur-tiling (-tĭng), n. [From *Tusculooza*, county and city of Alabama. Geol. The Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system of Alabama and adjacent States.

Tus-can-iam (tŭs'kän-ĭz'm), n. Literary style of, or considered like that of, the Italians who made Tuscan their standard.

Tus-can-ize, v. t. & i. To conform to Tuscan. Obs. or R.

tusch, t. r. u. s. t. a tooth. tusche, n. [Cf. F. *tissu* a ribbon, a belt, E. *tussuk*] a girde; scarf; cord. Obs. Scot. [Obs. tush, v. t. To cut up (a barrel). tush (tŭsh; tŭsh), v. t. & i. To shove or drag. Dial. Eng. tusk (tŭsk). Fr. on. for *tusche*. tusk (tŭsk). Cf. TUSOCK.] A tuft. Obs. or Dial. Eng. tusk (tŭsk), n. [See TORSK.] See CUSK a. Scot. [teeth. Obs. tusk, v. t. To bare or gnash the tusk, n. t. Cf. Icel. *tuskast* to wrangle, *tusk* dial. *tuska* to make a noise, to tumble about.] *Thunting*. To beat (woods). Obs. tusk'kar (tŭs'kär), n. [Cf. Icel. *Torskeri* a turf cutter, *torfskeri* cutting turf or peat.] A peat spade. Scot. *Shet.* *Obs.* I. tusk'kin. A dish of meat balls made of pork and eggs, and boiled in a thick spiced broth. Obs. tusk'less, a. See LESS.

on the erroneous assumption that it came through French from Latin *culus* rump, tail, and *vertax* to turn. [Obs. turn'cale, n. = TURNWAY. turn'tip'pet, n. A turncoat. Obs. [assiduum]. Lat. Eng. turn-tree, n. *Moring*. A wind-turn'up' (-ŭp'), a. Turned up or straight; made or fitted to be turned up; as, a *turnup* collar. Cf. TURNUP, 2. — turn'up bed, a folding bed. turn'up', n. *Colloq.* or *Slang*. 1. A disturbance. 2. One that comes into prominence or appears suddenly. Turn'us (tŭrn'ŭs), n. [L. In Vergil's "Æneid," the chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe, and a rival of Aeneas for Lavinia. Turn'us buk'ter-ŭy. [See TURNUS.] The northern yellow form (*Papilio glaucus turnus*) of the tiger swallowtail. [Obs. turn'way', n. An apostrophe. Turp (tŭrp), v. t. To turpentine. *Slang* or *Coat*. turpayl, + TURPEL. turpel, n. [OF. *trepeil*.] Disturbance; quarrel. Obs. turpentine moth. Any of several small torticoles whose larvae eat the tender shoots of pine and fir trees, causing an exudation of pitch or resin. turpentine oil. See OIL, Table I. turpentine pine. Georgia pine.

Turpentine State. North Carolina, producing much turpentine. Tur-pen-tin'ic (tŭrn'pĕn-tĭn'ĭk), a. Of or pert. to turpentine. Tur-pli-ty, v. t. [L. *turpis* base + E. *ty*, cf. L. *turpificatus* made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. Obs. tur-pin (tŭr'pĭn), n. [Cf. TER-RAPIN.] A terrapin. Obs. Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin, made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. Obs. tur-pin (tŭr'pĭn), n. [Cf. TER-RAPIN.] A terrapin. Obs. Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin, made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. Obs. tur-pin (tŭr'pĭn), n. [Cf. TER-RAPIN.] A terrapin. Obs. Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin, made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. Obs. tur-pin (tŭr'pĭn), n. [Cf. TER-RAPIN.] A terrapin. Obs. Turpin, Archbishop. A celebrated knight of the Charlemagne romances, who died by the side of Roland. He bears little or no resemblance to the historical Archbishop Turpin, made foul.] To make unclean or base; to calumniate. Obs. tur-pin (tŭr'pĭn), n. [Cf. TER-RAPIN.] A terrapin

