

Thresh'old, *n.* [A.-S. *therscold*, *therswald*; *therscan*, to thrash (*g. v.*), to beat, and *wald*, a wood.] The ground or step under a door:—a door-sill:—an entrance; beginning.

Threw (*thrū*), *i.* from *throw*.

Thrice, *ad.* [O. E. *thries*, *thryes*; A.-S. *thriwa*; *thri*, three (*g. v.*)] Three times:—very; much.

Thrid, *v. a.* [See **THREAD**.] [*pp.* *thridding*, *thridded*.] To slide or pass through; to thread.

Thrift, *n.* [Icel. *thrif*, *thrift*, prosperity.—See **THRIVE**.] A thriving state; prosperity; profit; frugality; economy:—a flowering plant.

Thrift'ly, *ad.* Frugally; prosperously.

Thrift'ness, *n.* Frugality; economy.

Thrift'less, *a.* Wanting thrift; extravagant.

Thrift'y, *a.* Using good management; economical; frugal; sparing; thriving; prosperous.

Thrill, *v. a.* [A.-S. *thryllan*, *thryllan*, to pierce; *thryel*, a hole; from *thurb*, through.—Cf. **DRILL**.] [*pp.* *thrilling*, *thrilled*.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate.—2, *v. n.* To feel a sharp, tingling sensation.—3, *n.* A breathing-hole; a sharp sound.

Thrill'ing, *a.* Causing a thrill; powerfully affecting.

Thrips, *n.*; pl. **Thrips'es**; L. pl. **Thrip'ses**. [L. & Gr.] A genus of minute destructive insects.

Thrive, *v. n.* [Icel. *thrija*, Norw. *triva*, to seize; Icel. *thriask*, to thrive,—literally, to seize for one's self; Norw. *trivast*, Sw. *trivas*, Dan. *trives*, to thrive.] [*i.* *throve*; *pp.* *thriving*, *thriven*.] To prosper; to grow rich; to flourish.

Thriv'ing, *p. a.* Growing; flourishing.

Throat, *n.* [A.-S. *throle*; O. Ger. *dronze*; Ger. *drossel*.—Cf. Dut. *strot*, It. *strozza*, the throat.] The forepart of the neck; pharynx.

Throb, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Russ. *trepate*, to palpitate, to turn; also *Drum*.] [*pp.* *throbbing*, *throbbled*.] To heave; to beat; to palpitate.—2, *n.* A beat; a strong pulsation.

Throe, *n.* [A.-S. *threa*, *threaw*, a rebuke, an affliction, a pain; *threowan*, to afflict; Icel. *thra*, a struggle; *thra*, to pant after.] The pain of travail; a pang; agony.

Throne, *n.* [Fr. *trone*, L. *thronus*, Gr. *θρόνος*, a seat.] The chair of state of a king, emperor, or sovereign:—the seat of a bishop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *throne*, *throned*.] To enthrone.

Throng, *n.* [A.-S. *thrang*, participle from *thringan*, to crowd; Icel. *thring*, Ger. *drang*, a throng; *dringen*, to press.] A multitude pressing against each other; a crowd.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *thronging*, *thronged*.] To crowd; to come in crowds.—3, *v. a.* To oppress with crowds.

Thrus'tle (*thrus'sl*), *n.* [A.-S. *throstle*, Ger. *drossel*, O. Ger. *troschel*, diminutives akin to **THRUSH**.] The thrush:—a spindle.

Throt'tle (*throt'tl*), *n.* [A dim. of **THROAT**; Ger. *drossel*.] The windpipe; the larynx.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *throttling*, *throttled*.] To choke; to suffocate.

Thro'th (*thru*), *prep.* [A.-S. *thurh*; Dut. *door*; Ger. *durch*; Goth. *thairh*.] From end to end of; throughout; by means of.—2, *ad.* From end to end, or from side to side; to the end; through.

Thro'th'ly (*thru'le*), *ad.* Thoroughly. [out. **Thro'th'ōt** (*thru'ōt*), *ad.* In every part.—2, *prep.* Quite through.

Throve, *i.* from *thrive*.

Throw (*thrō*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *throwan*, to twist, to whirl; Ger. *drehen*, to turn, to whirl.—Cf. L. *torquere*, to twist.] [*i.* *threw*; *pp.* *throwing*, *thrown*.] To send away by the hand; to fling; to cast; to hurl; to overturn:—to twist.—2, *v. n.* To make a cast; to cast dice.—3, *n.* A cast:—a pang. See **THROW**.

Thrown (*thrōn*), *p.* from *throw*.

Throw'ster, *n.* One who twists or throws silk.

Thrum, *n.* [Norw. *trōm*, *trumm*, edge; O. Dut. *drom*, Ger. *trumm*, a thrum.] The ends of a weaver's threads:—a headland wasted by the sea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *thrumming*, *thrummed*.] To weave; to knit; to fringe:—[Icel. *thruma*, to

rattle; Sw. *tramma*, to drum (*g. v.*)] to play coarsely, as on a harp.

Thrush, *n.* [A.-S. *thrysc*; Icel. *thrust*; Norw. *trast*; Russ. *dross*; Ger. *drossel*; L. *turdus*.] A small singing-bird, the thrush:—[Dan. *tröske*; Sw. *torsk*, *trosk*: akin to **THRIST**] a disease common to infants,—also of a horse.

Thrust, *v. a.* [Icel. *thrysta*, to thrust, to press; A.-S. *thraestan*, to oppress.—Cf. L. *trudere*, *trustum*, to thrust.] [*i.* *thrust*; *pp.* *thrusting*, *thrust*.] To push with force; to drive; to urge; to stab; to throw; to pierce.—2, *v. n.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon:—to press forcibly.—3, *n.* A hostile attack; an assault; a stab:—horizontal outward pressure.

Thud, *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. A.-S. *thoden*, a strong wind.] A dull, heavy blow, or the sound made by it.

Thug (*or tūg*), *n.* [Hind. *thug*; Marathi, *thak* or *thag*; Hind. *thaga*, to deceive.] One of a sect of murderous fanatics in India.

Thumb (*thūm*), *n.* [A.-S. *thuma*; Dut. *duim*; Sw. *tumme*; Ger. *dawmen*.] The short, thick finger.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *thumbing*, *thumbed*.] To handle awkwardly.

Thumb'-screw (*skrü*), *n.* A screw to be turned by finger and thumb:—an instrument of torture.

Thump, *n.* [Icel. *dumpa*; Local Sw. *dumpa*.] A hard, heavy, dull blow; a knock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *thumping*, *thumped*.] To beat with dull, heavy blows.—3, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a heavy blow.

Thump'ing, *a.* Great; huge. [Low.]

Thun'der, *n.* [A.-S. *thunor*, Dut. *donder*, Ger. *donner*, O. Ger. *thunar*, thunder; L. *tonare*, to thunder; A.-S. *tonian*, *thunrian*, to thunder.] The noise produced by the explosion of lightning; [*pp.* *thundering*, *thundered*.] To discharge the electric fluid in the air; to make a loud noise.—3, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror.

Thun'der-bolt, *n.* Lightning; fulmination.

Thun'der-clap, *n.* An explosion of thunder.

Thun'der-er, *n.* One that thunders.

Thun'der-ous, *a.* Emitting thunder.

Thun'der-struck, *a.* Astonished.

Thur'ible, *n.* [L. *thurbulum*; thus or *tus*, Gr. *θύος*, incense.] A pan to burn incense in.

Thurs'day, *n.* [A.-S. *Thunnes dæg*; Ger. *Donners-tag*; Dut. *Donnerdag*; Icel. *Thors-dagr*, day of Thor, the thunder-god.] The fifth day of the week.

Thus, *ad.* [A.-S. *thus*: allied to **THIS**; Dut. *duis*; O. Fris. *thus*.] In this manner; to this degree; so.

Thwack, *v. a.* [A.-S. *thaccian*; Icel. *thjúkka*.—Cf. **WHACK**.] [*pp.* *thwacking*, *thwacked*.] To strike; to thresh; to bang.—2, *n.* A heavy, hard blow; a thump.

Thwart, *a.* [A.-S. *thweorh*, perverse; Icel. *thvert*, *thvert*, across; Dan. *teer*, *teert*; Ger. *zuerch*.] Transverse; oblique.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *thwarting*, *thwarted*.] To cross; to oppose; to traverse.—3, *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

Thy (*thī* or *thē*), *pron.* [See **THINE**.] Of thee; belonging to thee.

Thyme (*tim*), *n.* [L. *thymus*; Gr. *θύμος*; akin to *thvos*, incense; *thveiv*, to smell, to sacrifice.] An aromatic plant.

Thym'us, *n.* [Gr. *θύμος*.] A large gland within the chest, which exists in the fetal and infantile states.

Thym'y (*ti'me*), *a.* Abounding with thyme.

Thyr'oid, *a.* [Gr. *θυροειδής*, shield-shaped; *θυρεός*, a shield, and *eidos*, form.] Noting a gland of the throat.

Thy'self, *pron. reciprocal*, used for emphasis.

Ti'-ā'ra, or **Ti'-ā'ra**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *τίαρα*.—Cf. Per. *taj*, a crown; *tajcar*, crowned.] A high cap or mitre:—a royal or papal crown.

Tib'i-a, *n.* [L.] An ancient musical pipe.—(Anat.) The large bone of the leg.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ȳ, short; æ, ƿ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Tib'i-al, *a.* Relating to a pipe, or to the tibia.

Tic douloureux (*tik dö-lö-rüh*), *n.* [Fr. *tic*, a twitch, a bad habit; It. *ticchio*, a whim, a freak, and Fr. *douloureux*, painful, dolorous (*g. v.*).] [*Med.*] A painful neuralgia in the face.

Tick, *n.* [From **TICKET**, a bill.] A score; trust; credit:—[Fr. *tique*; O. Dut. & Low Ger. *teke*; Ger. *zücke*; It. *zecca*: root of **STRICK**] a parasitic insect:—[L. *theca*, Ger. *thück*, a case; *τίθημι*, I put] a case for a bed; ticking:—[imitative] a noise made by ticking, as by a watch:—a small mark.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *ticking*, *ticked*.] To run on score; to trust:—to make a slight noise, as a watch.—3, *v. a.* To note by a regular vibration:—[Dut. *tik*, Low Ger. *tikke*, a touch; *tikken*, to touch.—Cf. **TACT**] to make a small mark against:—to hit lightly.

Tick'et, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O. Fr. *etiquet*, *estiquete*, a ticket: root of **STRICK**. Originally it was a notice stuck or set up in a public place.] A token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *ticketing*, *ticketed*.] To distinguish by a ticket.

Tick'ing, *n.* A case for a bed; a tick; cloth for a bed or case of a bed.

Tic'kle (*tik'kl*), *v. a.* [Frequentative of **TICK**, to touch; but cf. L. *tillare*, Fr. *tillier*, to tickle.] [*pp.* *tickling*, *tickled*.] To cause to laugh; to please.—2, *v. n.* To feel tickillation; to titillate.

Tick'lish, *a.* Easily tickled:—difficult to be touched; tottering; unfixed.

Tid'al, *a.* Relating to the tides.

Tid'bit, *n.* [Tr. a teat, and Bir.] A dainty; a delicate piece; titbit.

Tide, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *tid*, Dut. *tijd*, Ger. *zeit*, time. High and low tide are the high and low times of the sea.—See **TIDINGS**.] The ebb and flow of the sea; course:—time; season.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *tiding*, *tided*.] To pour a flood; to be agitated.

Tide-gate, *n.* A passage for the tide into a basin.

Tide'less, *a.* Having no tide.

Tide'-wä-ter, *n.* Water subject to tides.

Tide'way, *n.* That part of a river or channel in which the tide ebbs and flows.

Tid'ly, *ad.* In a tidy manner; neatly.

Tid'ness, *n.* State of being tidy; neatness.

Tid'ings, *n. pl.* [Icel. *tidandi*, *tidanda*, news, events; A.-S. *tidan*, *getidan*, Norse *tíða*, to happen, to betide; Dan. *tidende*, Dut. *tijding*, Ger. *zeitung*, *tidings*, news.] News; intelligence.

Tid'y, *a.* [Dut. *tijdig*, Dan. *tidig*, Ger. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable, appropriate.] Neat; clean; nice; spruce.—2, *n.* An apron; a covering.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* *tidying*, *tidied*.] To put in order.

Tie (*ti*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *teah*, *teag*, *tige*, Icel. *taug*, a tie: base of **TUG** and **TOW**.] [*i.* *tied*; *pp.* *tying*, *tied*.] To fasten with a knot; to bind; to fasten.—2, *n.* A knot; a fastening; a bond.

Tier, *n.* [Fr. *tiere*, a stretch, a row; *tirer*, to draw: akin to **TEAR**.] A row; a rank; a series of things.

Tierce (*tērs* or *tērs*), *n.* [Fr. *tiers*, *terce*, third, a third; L. *tertius*, third (*g. v.*)] A cask containing forty-two gallons:—a position in fencing.

Tiff, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *teiv*, a sniff, a scent.] Liquor; drink:—a fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel.—2, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

Tiffa-ny, *n.* [Cf. Gr. *διαφάνεια*, transparency.—See **DIAPHANOUS**.] Gauze or very thin silk.

Tiffin, *n.* [Cf. Scot. *tift*, to sip; Local Sw. *tän*, to taste; Norw. *teiv*, a sniff; more probably Hind. *tiffin*, Arab. *tafannun*, pastime.] A luncheon.

Tig'er, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; L. *tigris*; Gr. *τίγρις*.—Cf. Zend *tighri*, an arrow; *tighra*, sharp.] A fierce animal of the feline genus:—a foot-boy or young liveried attendant.

Tight (*tit*), *a.* [Icel. *thetr*; Sw. *tät*; Dan. *tæt*; Ger. *dicht*; Dut. *dicht*.—Cf. L. *tectus*, covered.] Tense; tenacious; close:—not loose:—not leaky:—hard:—neat; snug.

Tight'en (*ti'tn*), *v. a.* [*pp.* *tightening*, *tightened*.] To make tight.

Tight'ness (*ti'tnes*), *n.* Closeness:—neatness.

Tigress, *n.* The female of the tiger. [hierc.]

Tigrine, or **Tigrish**, *a.* Resembling a tiger;

Tike, *n.* [Icel. & Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A dog; a cur:—a clown.

Tile, *n.* [O. E. *tigel*, A.-S. *tigele*, Fr. *tuile*, L. *tegula*, a tile; *tegere*, *lectum*, to cover.] A piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving:—a drain-pipe of clay:—a hat.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *tiling*, *tiled*.] To cover with tiles.

Til'er, *n.* One who covers houses with tiles:—[conjectured to be Fr. *tailleur*, a cutter, from his drawn sword] a door-keeper in a lodge.

Til'ing, *n.* A roof covered with tiles.

Till, *n.* [A.-S. *tyllan*, to draw; Dut. & Low Ger. *tillen*, to lift.] A money-box in a shop; a tiller:—[Scot.; probably for *tile*, in the sense of a pan.—Cf. **HARD-PAN**] hardpan or tough subsoil.—2, *prep.* [Icel. & Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, to, up to; akin to A.-S. *til*, suitable, toward, fit, good, and to Ger. *ziel*, aim, purpose.] To the time of; to; until.—3, *ad.* or *conj.* To the time when; until.—4, *v. a.* [A.-S. *tillan*, to till, to labor, to endeavor, to make fit; *til*, good, fit; Dut. *telen*, to cultivate; Ger. *zielen*, to aim at, to endeavor; *ziel*, purpose, aim.] [*pp.* *tilling*, *tilled*.] To cultivate; to plough.

Till'a-ble, *a.* That may be tilled; arable.

Till'age, *n.* Act of tilling; culture.

Till'er, *n.* A cultivator:—[Dut. *tillen*, to pull up, to lift; Low Ger. *tillen*, to lift, to move] handle of a rudder:—the shoot of a plant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* *tillering*, *tillered*.] To put forth shoots.

Tilt, *n.* [A.-S. *teld*, Dan. *telt*, Ger. *zelt*, a tent.] A cover of a wagon:—a military game.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. & O. E. *tillen*, to totter, to fall; Icel. *tilla*, to amble; Sw. *tulla*, to waddle; Ger. *zelt*, an amble; A.-S. *teall*, unsteady.] [*pp.* *tilting*, *tilted*.] To cover; to point; to turn up; to incline to one side.—3, *v. n.* To fight; to rush, as in combat or as in a tournament.

Tilth, *n.* [A.-S. *tild*, cultivation.—See **TILL**.] That which is tilled; tillage.

Tim'ber, *n.* [A.-S. *timber*; Dut. & Sw. *timmer*; Icel. *timbr*; Dan. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer*, a room, timber; Goth. *timrjan*, to build.] Wood fit for building; a beam:—[Fr. *timbre*, a bundle of furs, a crest, casque, or helmet; Ger. *zimmer*, a certain number of skins: possibly from L. *tympnum*, a drum] a quantity of skins:—a heraldic crest; a range or row in heraldry.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *timbering*, *timbered*.] To furnish with timber:—to decorate, as in heraldry.

Tim'bre (*tim'ber*), *n.* [Fr. *timbre*, a small bell, the ring of a bell, quality of voice; L. *tympnum*, a drum.] The quality of a sound.

Tim'brl, *n.* [Dim. of O. Fr. *tymbre*, a drum.—See **TYMPANUM**.—Cf. Sp. *tamboril*, a little drum.] A kind of musical instrument.

Time, *n.* [A.-S. *tima*; Dan. *time*; Sw. *timme*.] The measure of duration; duration; period of endurance; season; age; interval; a period:—measure of sound:—repetition.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* *timing*, *timed*.] To adapt to the time; to regulate:—to observe the time of.

Time'-keep-er, *n.* That which keeps time; a watch or clock.

Time'ly, *a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early.

Time'-serv'er, *n.* One who meanly complies with the times; a temporizer.

Tim'id, *a.* [L. *timidus*; *timere*, to fear.] Wanting courage; easily frightened; fearful; timorous; not bold; afraid.

Ti-mid'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *timidité*; L. *timiditas*.] Fear.

Tim'id-ly, *ad.* In a timid manner.

Tim'ist, *n.* One who keeps time:—a time-server.

Tim'or-ous, *a.* [Fr. *timoré*; It. *timoroso*; L. *timor*, *timoris*, fear; *timere*, to fear.] Fearful; full of fear; timid.

Tim'or-ous-ly, *ad.* Fearfully; with fear.

Tim'or-ous-ness, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, büer, räde, üse.—C, G, g, ħ, soft; C, G, g, ħ, hard; s as z; x as gz; thia.

Tim'o-thy, n. [Origin variously stated.] A cultivated grass.

Tin, n. [A.-S., Dut., Icel., & Dan. *tin*; Sw. *tenn*; Ger. *zinn*: probably not related to Fr. *étain*, L. *stannum*, tin.] A common whitish metal, very malleable:—a thin plate of iron covered with tin.—2, v. a. [pp. tinning, tinned.] To cover with tin.

Tin'cal (ting'kal), n. [Malay, *tingkal*; Per. & Hind. *tinakar*.] A mineral; crude borax.

Tinct'ure (tingkt'yur), n. [L. *tinctura*; *tingere*, *tinctum*, to stain.] Color or taste superadded:—essence; extract of drugs.—2, v. a. [pp. tincturing, tinctured.] To imbue; to tinge.

Tin'der, n. [O. E. *tind*, to kindle; A.-S. *tyndre*, tinder; *tendan*, to kindle; Icel. *tindr*, Dan. *tinder*, Ger. *zunder*, tinder; *anzünden*, to kindle.] Any thing very inflammable.

Tine, n. [A.-S. *tind*; Icel. *tindr*; Sw. *tinne*.—Cf. Ger. *zinne*, a pinnacle; *zinke*, a tine.] Spike or tooth of a fork, harrow, &c.

Tin'föil, n. Tin formed into a very thin leaf.

Ting, v. n. [Imitative.—See TINKLE.] [pp. tingling, tingled.] To ring; to sound as a bell.—2, n. A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell.

Ting'e, v. a. [L. *tingere*, Gr. *τέγγειν*, to stain, to moisten.] [pp. tingeing, tinged.] To impregnate; to imbue; to dye.—2, n. A color or shade of color; stain; tint.

Tin'gle (ting'gl), v. n. [A variant of TINKLE.] [pp. tingling, tingled.] To feel a quick pain.—2, n. A tingling.

Tin'gling, n. A thrilling sensation or noise.

Tink (tingk), v. n. [Imitative.—See TINKLE.] [pp. tinkling, tinked.] To make a shrill noise; to tinkle.

Tink'er (tingk'er), n. [From TINK or TINKLE, to make a ringing sound.] A mender of brass or metal ware.—2, v. a. & v. n. [pp. tinkering, tinkered.] To mend, as old brass vessels.

Tin'kle (tingk'l), v. n. [L. *tinire*, Fr. *tinter*, to ring, to tinkle; O. Dut. *tinklen*, *tingelangen*, to tinkle: imitative.] To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink; to tinkle.—2, v. a. To cause to clink.—3, n. A clink; a quick, sharp noise.

Tink'ling, n. A small, quick, sharp noise.

Tin'man, n. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin.

Tin'ny, a. Abounding with tin; like tin. [tin.]

Tin'-plate, n. A thin sheet of iron covered with tin.

Tin'sel, n. [Fr. *étincelle*, a flash; L. *scintilla*, a spark.] A kind of shining cloth—any thing showy and of little value.—2, a. Specious; showy; superficial.—3, v. a. [pp. tinselling, tinselled.] To decorate, as with tinsel.

Tint, n. [Fr. *tint*; L. *tinctus*, a stain.—See TRINCTURE.] A dye; a color.—2, v. a. [pp. tinting, tinted.] To dye.

Tin-tin-nab-ù-lä'tion, n. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell; *tintinnare*, to jingle: imitative.] A tinkling sound. [on tin-plate.]

Tin'type, n. [TIN and TYPE.] A photograph taken with tin.

Tin'ny, a. [Local E. *teeny*, small, insignificant,—also sorry, peevish, irritable; *teen*, sorrow, vexation.] Little; small; puny.

Tip, n. [Low Ger. & Norw. *typp*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*: a mecremy;—a touch:—The top; end; point; extremity:—a touch:—a tilting motion:—a small present of money.—2, v. a. [pp. tipping, tipped.] To top; to cover on the end; to tap:—[Sw. *tippa*, Ger. *tippen*, to touch, to tap (q. v.); *tippen*, a touch] to give money to:—to tilt; to turn; to incline; to cant.

Tip'pet, n. [A.-S. *teppes*, a tippet; *teppe*, a fillet.—See TAPESTRY.] Something worn about the neck:—a cape; the cape of a cloak.

Tip'ple (tip'pl), v. n. [Norw. *tippla*, to tipple, to dribble; Local Ger. *zipfeln*, to sip.—Cf. Local E. *tip*, a drink.] [pp. tipping, tipped.] To drink to excess.—2, n. Drink.

Tip'pler, n. One who tipples; a drunkard.

Tip'pling, n. The act of drinking to excess.

Tip'si-nëss, n. Drunkenness.

Tip'ståff, n. An officer and his staff of justice; a constable:—a staff tipped with metal.

Tip'sy, a. [Cf. Local Ger. (Swiss) *tipsehn*, to get fuddled; *tips*, a fuddled state: akin to TIP.] Drunk; overpowered with drink.

Tip'toe (tip'to), n. The end of the toe.

Tip'top, n. The highest degree; the summit.—2, a. Very excellent. [Colloq.]

Ti-råd' [tp-råd', R. N. S. H.], n. [Fr. *tirade*, a long speech, a pulling out; *tirer*, to draw: root of TEAR.] A strain of invective or violent declamation.

Tire, n. [An old word; sometimes it seems to represent *tiara*, a tiara, sometimes *attire*.] Furniture; apparatus; attire:—a head-dress:—[probably from TIE; possibly identical with *tire*, a head-band] the hoop of a wheel:—a tier; a row.—2, v. a. [A.-S. *teorian*, from *tearan*, to tear.—Cf. also A.-S. *tirigan*, to irritate; *tearan*, to tear; Fr. *tirer*, to draw.] [pp. tiring, tired.] To fatigue; to exhaust; to make weary.—3, v. n. To become weary or fatigued.

Tired (tird), p. a. Fatigued; weary. [tire.]

Tire'less, a. Untiring; never tired:—having no tire'some (tir'sum), a. Wearisome; tedious.

Tire'some-nëss, n. Quality of being tiresome.

Ti'rō, n. A beginner; a novice. See TYRO.

Tis (tiz), Contracted for *it is*.

Tis'sue (tish'yū), n. [Fr. *tissu*, formerly a participle of *tistre*, now *tisser*, to weave; L. *texere*.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; texture:—membranous organization or structure of parts:—a series.—2, v. a. [pp. tissing, tissue.] To interweave; to variegate.

Tit, n. [Norw. *tita*, Icel. *títtr*, a bird.] A small horse:—a titmouse:—[see TEAT] a teat.

Ti-tån'ic, a. [L.; Gr. *Τιτάνας*, the sun-god,—also one of a race of giants or monsters.—Cf. Skr. *titha*, fire.] Gigantic:—enormous.

Ti-tån'j-um, n. [From *Titan*, a son of the Earth.—See TITANIC.] A rare, hard metal.

Tit'bit, n. A nice bit; nice food. See TIDBIT.

Tithe, n. [A.-S. *teotha*, a tenth (q. v.).] The tenth part; a tenth:—the tenth part of produce, paid to the clergy.—2, v. a. [pp. tithing, tithed.] To levy the tenth part.

Tith'er, n. One who gathers tithes.

Tith'ing, n. A decenary; tithes:—part of a parish.

Tith'ing-mån, n. A petty parish officer.

Tit'ill-ate, v. a. [L. *tutillare*, *tutillatus*, to tickle.] [pp. titillating, titillated.] To feel titillation; to tickle. [ting; a tickling.]

Tit'il-lä'tion, n. [L. *tutillatio*.] The act of tickling.

Tit'lärk, n. [TIT and LARK.] A small bird.

Tit'le, n. [Fr. *titre*; O. Fr. *titile*; L. *titulus*, a superscription.] An appellation of honor; an inscription:—a title-page:—a claim of right.—2, v. a. [pp. titling, titled.] To entitle; to name.

Tit'led (tit'ld), a. Having a title. [title.]

Tit'le-påge, n. The page of a book containing the title.

Tit'måse, n.; pl. Tit'mice. [TIT (q. v.), and A.-S. *mase*, Dut. *mees*, Ger. *meise*, a titmouse.] A small bird; a tit.

Tit'råte, v. a. [Fr. *titrer*; *titre*, a title (q. v.), a standard.] [pp. titrating, titrated.] To analyze by using standard solutions.

Ti-trä'tion, n. [Fr.] Analysis by the use of standard solutions.

Tit'ter, v. n. [Imitative.] [pp. tittering, tittered.] To laugh with restraint; to giggle.—2, n. A restrained laugh.

Tit'tle, n. [Sp. *títide*, Port. *tít*, Catalan *títlla*, Rumanian *títile*, all names of diacritical marks on letters; L. *titulus*, a superscription,—later, a sign or token; Ger. *títel*, a jot.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

Tit'ù-lar, a. [L. *titularis*.—See TITLÉ.] Existing only in name or title; nominal; titular.

Tit'ù-lä-ry, n. [See TRULAR.] One who has a title or right.—2, a. Relating to a title; titular.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; æ, æ, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fall; häir, hër;

Tö, or To, prep. [A.-S. *to*; Dut. *toe*; Ger. *zu*; Goth. *du*; Russ. *do*.] Noting motion toward:—opposed to from; in the direction of; as far as.—2, ad. A particle used before a verb in the infinitive mood.—To and fro, backward and forward.—To-day, on this day.—To-night, on this night.—To-morrow, on the morrow.

Töad (töd), n. [A.-S. *tadige*, *tadie*; Dan. *tudse*.] An animal resembling a frog.

Toad'stööl, n. A sort of mushroom.

Toad'y, n. A base flatterer; a sycophant.

Toast (töst), v. a. [O. Fr. *tostie*, Fr. *toste*, toast; *toster*, to toast; L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch.] [pp. toasting, toasted.] To scorch:—to drink in honor of.—2, v. n. To give a toast to be drunk.—3, n. Bread toasted:—[so called because toast, as well as good wishes, often accompanied the act of drinking] a health or sentiment proposed:—a lady much complimented.

To-bäc'cö, n. [Sp. *tabaco*, a native American name of a tobacco-pipe, and in some places, it is said, a name of the plant itself.] A plant and its dried leaves, which are used for smoking, chewing, and for making snuff.

To-bäc'cö-nist, n. A dealer in tobacco.

To-bög'gan, n. [Algonkin.] A sledge made of a single board:—a sledge drawn by dogs.

Töc'sin, n. [Fr. *tocsin*, O. Fr. *toquesing*, an alarm-bell; *toquer*, to touch (q. v.), and *signe*, O. Fr. *sign*, a signal.] A public alarm-bell.

Töd, n. [Icel. *töddi*, a piece, a tod of wool; Ger. *zotte*, a tuft: the name was given to the fox from his bushy tail.] A fox:—twenty-eight pounds of wool:—a bush, or tuft of bushes.

To-däy, n. This day.—2, ad. On this day.

Töd'dle (töd'dl), v. n. [Sw. *tulla*; Ger. *zoteln*.—See TOTTER.] [pp. toddling, toddled.] To walk feebly; to tottle.

Töd'dy, n. [Hind. *tari* pronounced somewhat like *töddy*; Per. & Hind. *tar*, a kind of palm.] A tree:—the sap of the cocoa-nut palm:—a mixture of spirits and water.

To-dö, n. Bustle; stir; ado. [Colloq.]

Töe (tö), n. [A.-S. *ta*; Dut. *teen*; Dan. *taa*; Ger. *zehe*.] An extremity of the foot.

Töf'fy, n. [See TAFFY.] A sweetmeat; taffy.

Tö'ga, n. [L.—Cf. *tegere*, to cover.] The Roman outer garment.

To-gëth'er, ad. [A.-S. *to-gædre*.—See GATHER.] In company; not apart.

Tög'gër-x, or Tögg, n. pl. [Said to be from L. *togæ*, a gown.] Garments. [Slang.]

Tög'gle (tög'gl), n. [Perhaps related to TACK or TACKLE.] A pin or key to fasten chains or ropes together.—2, v. a. [pp. toggling, toggled.] To fasten with a toggle.

Töil, v. n. [O. E. *toile*, struggle; O. Fr. *toiller*, to entangle; *toelle*, trouble, torment: in English it early became influenced by TILL, to cultivate.—Cf. O. Dut. *tuyt*, tillage; *tuyten*, to till.] [pp. toiling, toiled.] To labor; to work; to be busy.—2, n. Labor; work; fatigue:—[Fr. *toile*, cloth; *toiles*, a net for beasts; L. *tela*, a web; *tezere*, to weave] a net; a snare.

Töil'er, n. One who toils or labors.

Töil'ët, n. [Fr. *toilette*, attire, a cloth for a dressing-table; dim. of *toile*, a cloth.] A dressing-table:—the act of dressing:—dress; attire.

Töil'some (töil'sum), a. Laborious; weary.

Tö-käy, n. [From the place where it is produced.] A rich Hungarian wine.

Tö'ken (tö'kn), n. [A.-S. *taen*, *taean*; Dut. *teeken*; Dan. *tegn*; Ger. *zeichnen*; root of Ger. *zeigen*; L. *indicare*, to show.] A sign; a mark; a memorial.

Töld, i. & p. from tell.

Töler-a-ble, a. [L. *tolerabilis*.—See TOLERATE.] That may be tolerated; passable; endurable; not excellent.

Töler-a-bly, ad. Supportably; passably.

Töler-ance, n. [L. *tolerantia*.—See TOLERATE.] Endurance; toleration.

Töler-ant, a. [L. *tolerans*, tolerating.—See TOLERATE.] Disposed to tolerate; enduring.

Töler-ate, v. a. [L. *tolerare*, *toleratum*: akin to *tolere*, to lift, to bear.] [pp. tolerating, tolerated.] To suffer; to permit; to allow.

Töler-ä'tion, n. [L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; allowance; sufferance; endurance.

Töll, n. [A.-S. *toll*; Dut. *tol*; Dan. *töld*; Ger. *zoll*.—Cf. TALE, a reckoning.] A tax paid for some privilege, as for crossing a bridge, &c.:—an excise on goods:—[etymology doubtful; probably imitative, like KNOLL, KNELL] the sound, or regular tone, of a bell.—2, v. n. [pp. tolling, tolled.] To pay toll:—to sound, as a bell; to ring.—3, v. a. To cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:—to take toll of:—[cf. Bret. *tonella*, to allure; L. *toltere*, to carry] to allure; to coax along.

Töll'bösth, n. A prison; a jail:—a toll-house.

Töll'g-äte, n. A gate where toll is paid.

Töll'p-häse, n. A house where toll is paid.

Tö-lü', n. [The name of a town in Colombia.] A balsam or oleoresin.

Töm'g-häwk, n. [Algonkin.] An Indian hatchet.

Tö-mä'tö, or Tö-mä'tö, n. [Sp. *tomate*; Mex. *tomatl*.] A garden-plant and its fruit; love-apple.

Tömb (töm), n. [Fr. *tombe*, L. *tumba*, Gr. *τύμβος*, a tomb, a tumulus.] A monument over a grave or in which the dead are enclosed; a sepulchre; a grave.—2, v. a. [pp. tombling, tumbled.] To bury; to entomb.

Töm'hac, n. [Malay *tombaga*, copper.] An alloy of copper and zinc.

Tömb'stöne (töm'stön), n. A monument placed over the dead, or over a grave.

Töme, n. [Fr.; L. *tomus*; Gr. *τόμος*, a volume, a section; *τέμνειν*, to cut.] A volume; a book.

Tö-mö'r-röw, n. [A.-S. *to merigen*.—See MORROW.] The day after the present day.—2, ad.—On the next day coming.

Töm'pi-on, n. [See TAMPON.] A stopper; a plug.

Töm'tit', n. [Tom for Thomas.—Cf. *jack-sparrow*; *robin-redbreast*; *jackdaw*; *magpie*.] A titmouse; a small bird.

Tön, n. [A.-S. *tonne*; Icel. & Gael. *tonna*; Irish, *tonna*; Dut. *ton*; Dan. *tönde*; Ger. *tonne*.] The weight of 20 hundred gross, or 20 cwt., equal to 2240 pounds avoirdupois. [fashion.]

Tön, n. [Fr. for "tone" (q. v.).] The prevailing tone, n. [L. *tonus*; Gr. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a string, a note; *τείνειν*, Skr. *tan*, to stretch.] The particular quality; the sound of the voice; note:—degree of firmness or tension; elasticity; tension:—prevailing hue; quality.

Töngs, n. pl. [A.-S. *tunge*; Dut. & Dan. *tang*; Ger. *zunge*.—Cf. TANG, to bite.] A utensil to take up fire, &c.

Töngue (tüng), n. [A.-S. & Dan. *tunge*; Dut. *tong*; Ger. *zunge*; Irish, *teanga*; O. L. *dünqua*; L. *lingua*.] The organ of speech and of taste:—speech; a language; talk:—the catch of a buckle:—a point; a projection.

Töngue'-fied, a. Having an impediment in speech.

Tön'ic, n. [Gr. *τονικός*, relating to tone or tension.] A medicine that strengthens and gives tone to the system:—the key-note in music.—2, a. Increasing tone or strength:—relating to tones or sound. [night.]

Tö-night (tö-nit'), n. & ad. This night:—on this

Tön'nage (tön'aj), n. The number of tons burden; weight:—duty by the ton.

Tön'sil, n. [Fr. *tonsille*, L. *tonsilla*, properly a mooring-stake; *tonsa*, an oar.] (Anat.) An oblong, suboval gland, situated at the base of the tongue. [barber.]

Tön-sö'ri-äl, a. Pertaining to shaving or to a

Tön'süre (tön'shur), n. [L. *tonsurä*; *tondere*, *tonsum*, to clip.] A shaven spot on the head:—the act of clipping the hair.

Tön'tine' (tön'ten'), n. [Fr.; named from *Tonti*, its inventor.] A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorships.

mfen, sir; möve, nöf, söf; häll, büf, räle, äse.—C, G, g, h, soft; c, s, e, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Tōō, *ad.* [A special use of the preposition *to*.] Over; overmuch—likewise; also.
Took (tūk), *i.* from *take*.
Tōōl, *n.* [A.-S. *tol*, *toll*; Icel. *tol*: related to *Do*.] Any instrument; an implement:—a hireling, or one used as a tool.
Tōōt, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [O. Dut. *toeyten*; Sw. *tjuta*; Dan. *tude*; A.-S. *theotan*: imitative.] [*pp.* tooting, tooted.] To make a noise; to sound; to blow a horn:—to solicit; to tout (*q. v.*).
Tōōth, *n.*; pl. **Tōōth**. [A.-S. *toð*, for *tand*; Dut. & Dan. *tand*; Ger. *zahn*; L. *dens*, *dentis*; Per. *danda*; Skr. *danta*; Gr. *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντες*.] One of the little bones of the jaw:—a tine; a prong.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* tooting, toothed.] To furnish with teeth; to indent.
Tōōth'ache (tōth'ak), *n.* Pain in the teeth.
Tōōth'pick, *n.* An instrument for picking the teeth.
Tōōth'less, *a.* Wanting teeth. [*teeth*.]
Tōōth'some (tōth'sum), *a.* Palatable.
Tōōp, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., & Dut. *top*; Norw. *topp*; Ger. *zopf*: root found also in Celtic, apparently of identical origin with *Tip* and *TAP*.] The highest part or point; the summit:—surface:—[because sharpened to a *top* or point] a child's toy or plaything.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* topping, topped.] To rise aloft; to be eminent.—*3, v. a.* To cover or decorate on the top; to tip:—to rise above; to surpass:—to crop.
Tōōpāz, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*; L. *topazus*; Gr. *τόπασος*.] A precious stone; a yellow gem.
Tōōpe, *v. n.* [Perhaps related to *Tip* or *TRIPLE*, or to Fr. *tope*, to cover a stake in dicing.] [*pp.* toping, topped.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.—*2, n.* [Hind.] A grove or clump of trees:—[Skr. *thupa*] a monument raised over a Buddhist relic; a dhagoba.
Tōōper, *n.* A drunkard; a tippler.
Tōōp-gāl-lant, *a.* [*Naut.*] Highest: as, *top-gallant-sail*, i.e., the sail above the top-mast.
Tōōp-hēav-y (tōp'hēv-ē), *a.* Heavy at the top.
Tōōphet, *n.* [Heb.; from *thuph*, to spit.] An unclean place near Jerusalem:—metaphorically used for *hell*.
Tōōp-i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *topiarius*; *topiaria*, ornamental gardening.] Shaped by clipping.
Tōōp'ic, *n.* [Gr. *τόπος*, local; *τόπος*, a place, a commonplace.] A general head; a subject of argument or discourse; a matter.
Tōōp-i-cal, *a.* Relating to a place or part; local.
Tōōp-i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a topical manner. [*head*.]
Tōōp-knōt (tōp'nōt), *n.* A knot on the top of the *Tōōp-māst*, *n.* [*Naut.*] The second mast above the deck, at the head or top of the lower mast.
Tōōp'mōst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.
Tōōp-pōg-rā-pher, *n.* One versed in topography.
Tōōp-o-grāph'ic, *a.* Relating to, or comprising, topography.
Tōōp-o-grāph'ic-cal, *a.* Topography.
Tōōp-o-grāph'ic-cal-ly, *ad.* By topography.
Tōōp-pōg-rā-ph'y, *n.* [Gr. *τοπογραφία*; *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφειν*, to write, to describe.] A description of cities, towns, places, roads, bridges, &c.
Tōōp'ping, *a.* Fine; gallant; proud.
Tōōp'ple (tōp'pl), *v. n.* [See *Tor*.] [*pp.* toppling, toppled.] To fall down; to totter.—*2, v. a.* To throw down.
Tōōp'pling, *a.* Ready to fall.
Tōōp-sāil, *n.* A sail across the top-mast.
Tōōp'sy-tīr'v'y, *ad.* [Said to be from *top-side* *Cother way*; but various other conjectures have been made.] With the bottom upward.
Tōōrch, *n.* [Fr. *torche*; Sp. *antorcha*; It. *torcia*: Late L. *torcia*; L. *torquere*, *torquem*, to twist.] A large blazing light; a flambeau, formerly made of twisted tow and pitch.
Tōōr-mēnt', *v. a.* [Fr. *tourment*, *torture*; L. *tormentum*, *torture*, an instrument of torture; from *torquere*, to twist.] [*pp.* tormenting, tormented.] To put to pain; to excruciate; to torture; to vex greatly.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, i, ō, ū, ȳ, short; æ, ę, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Tōōr'mēnt, *n.* Pain; agony; anguish; torture.
Tōōr-mēnt'er, or **Tōōr-mēnt'or**, *n.* One who torments; a torturer:—an agricultural instrument.
Tōōr'mēnt-til, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille*; It. *tormentilla*; probably because it was used to alleviate pain.—See *TORMENT*.] A highly-astringent plant.
Tōōrn, *p.* from *tear*.
Tōōr-nā'dō, *n.*; pl. **Tōōr-nā'dōēs**. [Sp. *tornado*, a turning; *tornear*, to whirl, to turn (*q. v.*).] A hurricane; a violent storm and whirlwind.
Tōōr-pē'dō, *n.*; pl. **Tōōr-pē'dōēs**. [L.; from *torpere*, to be numb.] An electric fish, whose touch benumbs:—a machine to blow up ships.
Tōōr'pid, *a.* [L. *torpidus*; *torpere*, to be numb.] Numb; motionless; sluggish.
Tōōr'pid-i-ty, *n.* State of being torpid; torpor; torpid-ness; numbness.
Tōōr'pōr, *n.* [L.] Numbness; torpidity.
Tōōr-rē-fac'tion, *n.* Act of drying by the fire.
Tōōr-rē-fā, *v. a.* [L. *torrefacere*; *torere*, to parch, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* torrefying, torrefied.] To dry by the fire.
Tōōr'rent, *n.* [L. *torrens*, burning, boiling,—also, a raging stream; *torere*, to dry up, to parch.] A rapid stream or current.—*2, a.* Rolling or rushing as a current.
Tōōr'rid, *a.* [L. *torridus*; *torere*, to parch.] Hot; parched; burning.—*Torrid zone*, the region of the earth included between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
Tōōr'sion, *n.* [L. *torzio*, a twisting; *torquere*, *torsi*, to twist.] The act of twisting; a flexure.
Tōōr'sō, *n.*; pl. **Tōōr'sōs**. [It.; L. *thyrsus*; Gr. *θύρσος*.] The trunk of a statue deprived of the head and limbs.
Tōōrt, *n.* [*Law*.] A wrong; injury; injustice.
Tōōrt'ile, *a.* Twisted; wreathed; turned aside. [*n.*]
Tōōrt'oise (tōrt'iz or tōrt'is), *n.* [Fr. *tortue*; Sp. *tortuga*; Prov. *tortosa*; O. Fr. *tortis*; Late L. *tortuca*; from *torquere*, *torquem*, to twist; from the twisted feet.] A reptile covered with a hard shell.
Tōōrt-ū-ōs'i-ty, *n.* [L. *toruositas*.] State of being tortuous.
Tōōrt'ū-ōis, *a.* [L. *toruosus*; *torquere*, *torquem*, to twist.] Twisted; wreathed; winding.
Tōōrt'ūre (tōrt'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *toritura*; *torquere*, *torquem*, to twist.] Torments judicially inflicted, as by the wheel or rack; torment; severe pain; agony; anguish; pang.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* torturing, tortured.] To vex; to torment.
Tōōrus, *n.* [L. for a "swelling," also for a "bed," or "cushion."] (*Arch.*) A bold convex moulding in the base of a column.—(*Bot.*) The receptacle of a flower.
Tōōry, *n.* [Irish *toiridhe*, a pursuer; *toir*, a pursuit.—Cf. also *toir*, give thou.] One of a party in England inclined to support the royal prerogative and ecclesiastical authority—opposed to *Whig*:—one who, in the American Revolution, supported the British government.—*2, a.* Relating to the Tories.
Tōōry-ism, *n.* The principles of a Tory.
Tōōs, *v. a.* [Welsh *tos*, a toss; *tosio*, to toss, to jerk.—Cf. Norw. *tossa*, to spread, to sprinkle.] [*i.* tossed; *pp.* tossing, tossed or tost.] To throw; to fling; to agitate.—*2, v. n.* To fling; to move; to be tossed.—*3, n.* Act of tossing; a cast; a jerk.
Tōōs'pōt, *n.* A toper; a tippler; a drunkard.
Tōōtal, *a.* [Fr.; Late L. *totalis*; L. *totus*, entire.] Whole; entire; complete; full.—*2, n.* The whole sum; the whole.
Tōōtāl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *totalité*.] The whole quantity or sum; entirety.
Tōōtāl-ly, *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely.
Tōōte, *v. a.* [Origin unknown.] [*pp.* toting, toted.] To carry; to bear. [*Southern States*.]
Tōōtem, *n.* [Of Algonkin origin.] Any object from which the people of a certain stock believe they are descended, and which they reverence as a protector.

Tōōt'er, *v. n.* [O. E. *tulten*, to tilt; *totter*, to flounder; A.-S. *tealtrian*, to totter; O. Dut. *touteren*, to tremble.] [*pp.* tottering, tottered.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to reel; to stagger.
Tōōt'er-ing, *a.* Shaking; threatening to fall.
Tōōt'le (tōt'ul), *v. n.* [See *TORREX*.] [*pp.* tottling, tottled.] To totter; to topple.
Tōōt'cān [tō'tkän, K. W. B. St.], *n.* [Brazilian: said to be from the bird's cry.] A large Brazilian bird.
Tōōt'ch (tūch), *v. a.* [Fr. *toucher*; It. *toccare*; Sp. *tocar*: akin to Ger. *sucken*, to twitch; *ziehen*, to draw.] [*pp.* touching, touched.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle; to join; to affect.—*2, v. n.* To be in contact.—*3, n.* The sense of feeling; contact:—a test; a hint; a feature:—a single act of the pencil; a stroke:—a slight essay.
Tōōt'ch'i-nēss (tūch'ē-nēs), *n.* Peevishness.
Tōōt'ch'ing (tūch'ing), *prep.* With respect to.—*2, a.* Pathetic; affecting.
Tōōt'ch'ing-ly (tūch'ing-ly), *ad.* With emotion.
Tōōt'ch'mē-nōt (tūch'mē-nōt), *n.* A plant.
Tōōt'ch'stōne (tūch'stōn), *n.* A stone used as a test for metals, &c.; a test; a criterion.
Tōōt'ch-wood (tūch'wōd), *n.* [Cf. O. E. *tache*, tinder.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from a flint. [*table*; *techy*.]
Tōōt'ch'y (tūch'ē), *a.* [See *TERCHY*.] Peevish; irritable.
Tōōt'igh (tūf), *a.* [A.-S. *toh*; Scot. *tuach*; Dut. *tuai*; Ger. *zähne*.] Not brittle; firm; strong.
Tōōt'igh'en (tūf'f'n), *v. n.* [*pp.* toughening, toughened.] To grow tough.—*2, v. a.* To make tough.
Tōōt'igh'ness (tūf'f'nēs), *n.* State of being tough.
Tōōt'pē', *n.* [Fr. *toupé*.] A curl; a small wig.
Tōōt'pēt' (tō-pā', tō-pē', or tō-pēt'), *n.* [Fr.] An artificial lock of hair; a curl; a small wig.
Tōōr (tōr), *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, a round; *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] A ramble; a roving journey.
Tōōr'ist (tōr'ist), *n.* One who makes a tour.
Tōōr'mā-line, *n.* [Name of Ceylonese origin.] A mineral with remarkable electric properties.
Tōōr'nā-mēnt (tōr'nā-mēnt or tūr'nā-mēnt), *n.* [Fr. *tournoiement*, *tournement*, a turning,—formerly also a tournament; *tournoi*, a tourney (*q. v.*); *tournoyer*, to turn (*q. v.*),—formerly also to joust.] A military equestrian sport, or mock encounter; a tilt; a joust.
Tōōr'ney, *v. n.* [Fr. *tournoi*.—See *TOURNAMENT*.] [*pp.* tourneying, tourneyed.] To tilt in the lists.—*2, n.* A tournament.
Tōōr'ni-quēt (tōr'nē-kēt), *n.* [Fr.; from *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] (*Med.*) A bandage used in amputations to prevent hemorrhage, tightened by a screw.
Tōōse, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *tuseln*, Ger. *zausen*, to touse, to tease (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* tousing, toused.] To touse; to pull; to tear; to haul; to drag.
Tōōt'gle (tōt'gl), *v. a.* [Frequentative of *Touse*.] [*pp.* tousing, toused.] To tumble; to tangle.
Tōōt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *tolian*, to project, to stick out, to peep out.—Cf. Icel. *tala*, a peak; Sw. *tut*, a point.] [*pp.* touting, touted.] To seek for customers.
Tōōw (tō), *n.* [A.-S. *ton*, O. Dut. *tonw*, tow; Dan. *tau*, fibre: root of Goth. *tanjan*, to make; *tau*, a thing wrought; Low Ger. *tonw*, implements.—See *Do* and *TAW*.] The coarse part of flax or hemp:—the act of towing:—a vessel towed.—*2, v. a.* [Icel. *toğa*, to pull; *toğ*, A.-S. *tohan*, a tow-rop; A.-S. *teuhan*, Goth. *tūhan*, Ger. *ziehen*, to draw.—Cf. L. *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* towing, towed.] To draw on the water by a rope.
Tōōw'āge, *n.* The act of towing:—price of towing.
Tōōw'ard, or **Tōōw'ards**, *prep.* [A.-S. *toneward*, *tonwardes*; to, to, and the suffix *-ward*, becoming, to.] In a direction to; in the direction of; with respect to; near to.
Tōōw'ard, *a.* Docile; towardly.
Tōōw'ard-ly, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt.
Tōōw'ard-nēss (tōw'ard-nēs), *n.* Docility.
Tōōw'ōat, *n.* A boat used for towing vessels.
Tōōw'ēl, *n.* [Fr. *tonaille*; Sp. *toalla*; It. *tovaglia*;

Ger. *zwehle*; Dut. *doaal*, *dwiel*: root of A.-S. *thevan*, *thuchan*, to wash.] A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.
Tōōw'er, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, L. *turris*, Gr. *τύπος*, *τύπος*, A.-S. *torr*, Welsh *tor*, a tower; Gael. *tor*, a hill.] A high building:—a citadel.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* towering, towered.] To soar; to fly or rise high.
Tōōw'er'ed (tōw'er'ed), *a.* Adorned with towers.
Tōōw'er-ing, *p. a.* Very high; soaring; lofty.
Tōōw'line, *n.* A rope or chain used in towing.
Tōōw'n, *n.* [A.-S. *twan*, Ger. *zaun*, a fence, enclosure; Icel. *twan*, an enclosure, a dwelling; A.-S. *tywan*, to enclose.—Cf. Irish *duan*, Welsh *duan*, a fort.] Any large collection of houses; a large village; a city; township:—the metropolis and its inhabitants, as opposed to the country.
Tōōw'n'-clerk (tōw'n'klärk or klärk), *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town.
Tōōw'n'-hōuse, *n.* A hall for public business.
Tōōw'n's'folk (tōk), *n.* The people of a town.
Tōōw'n'ship, *n.* The district of a town:—a block six miles square of land in the public survey.
Tōōw'n's'man, *n.* One of the same town.
Tōōw'n'-tālk (tāwk), *n.* The common talk.
Tōōw'-pāth, *n.* A path for a horse in towing.
Tōōw'ic, *a.* Having poisonous qualities; poisonous.
Tōōw'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to a poison.
Tōōw'i-cal-ly (tōw'i-cal), *ad.* Relating to toxicology.
Tōōw'i-cōl'ō-g'y, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικός*, poison,—properly, arrow-poison; *τοξικός*, belonging to archery; *τοξόν*, a bow.] A treatise on poisons.
Tōōy, *n.* [Dut. *toot*, attire; *tuig*, utensils, stuff, trifle, trash; *speeluyg*, Ger. *spielzeug*, toys.—Cf. Ger. *zeug*, stuff, trash.] A trifle; a plaything; a bauble.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* toying, toyed.] To trifle; to dally; to play.
Tōōy'shōp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trace, *n.* A mark left by any thing passing; a mark; footprint; track.—*pl.* [Fr. *trai*, pl. *trais*, a strap, a trace; *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] The tugs of a harness.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* tracing, traced.] [*Fr.* *tracé*, It. *traccia*, Sp. *traca*, a trace; Fr. *tracer*, It. *tracciare*, Sp. *trazar*, to draw, to trace, to sketch; L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] To follow by the footsteps; to follow with exactness:—to mark out.
Trace'a-ble, *a.* That may be traced.
Trāc'er, *n.* One who traces.
Trāc'ē-ry, *n.* Ornamental stone-work.
Trā'che, or **Trā'shē'a**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *τραχεία*, fem. of *τραχύς*, rough.] (*Anat.*) The windpipe.
Trā'shē-ōt'ō-my, *n.* [Gr. *τραχεία*, the trachea, and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] The operation of making an opening into the windpipe, or trachea.
Trā'sh'yte, *n.* [Gr. *τραχύς*, rough.] A species of volcanic rock.
Trāc'ing, *n.* A mechanical copy; a copy traced.
Trāck, *n.* [Fr. *trac*, a beaten path; Dut. *trek*, a draught; *trekken*, to travel,—properly, to pull, to draw (*q. v.*).] A mark left by the foot; footprint:—a path:—the course of rails on a railroad.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* tracking, tracked.] To follow by footsteps left; to trace.
Trāck'āge, *n.* The act or cost of drawing or towing a boat:—the use of a track.
Trāck'less, *a.* Untrodden; not marked out.
Trāct, *n.* [L. *tractus*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, to stretch.] A region; a quantity of land:—a continuity; a course:—[L. *tractatus*, a tract; *tractare*, to treat (*q. v.*), to handle: frequentative of *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] a short treatise; *essay*; a small book or pamphlet.
Trāc-tā-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being tractable.
Trāc'tā-ble, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*; *tractare*, to handle: frequentative of *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Manageable; docile.
Trāc'tā-ble-nēss, *n.* Docility; tractability.
Trāc'tā-bly, *ad.* In a tractable manner.
Trāc'tā-ri-an, *n.* A high-churchman.
Trāc'tāte, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.—See *TRACT*.] A short dissertation or treatise; a tract; a small book.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, bür, rüle, üse.—c, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.
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Trac'tile, *a.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] Ductile.
Trac'til'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being tractile.
Trac'tion, *n.* The act of drawing; attraction.
Trac'tive, *a.* That draws; attractive.
Trade, *n.* [O. E. *træde*, a path; A.-S. *trædan*, to tread (*q. v.*).] The derivations from Fr. *traite*, Sp. *trato*, traffic, and from L. *trahere*, to deliver, to exchange (*trans*, across, and *dare*, to give), are discredited. Exchange of goods for other goods or for money; traffic; commerce; the business of buying and selling;—occupation or employment, as that of a mechanic;—persons engaged in trade.—The trade, men engaged collectively in any one occupation.—2, *v. n.* [pp. trading, traded.] To traffic; to deal; to barter.
Trade-dol-lar, *n.* A United States silver dollar, containing 420 grains, coined for export to China and India.
Trade-märk, *n.* A registered mark for goods.
Trad'er, *n.* One engaged in trade.
Trades-man, *n.* A shopkeeper;—a mechanic.
Trades-un-ion, *n.* A combination of workmen.
Trade-wind, *n.* A periodical wind between the tropics, favorable to commerce; monsoon.
Tra-dy'tion (trā-dish'yun), *n.* [L. *traditio*; *tradere*, *traditum*, to deliver; *trans*, across, and *dare*, *datum*, to give.] The act of transmitting; the delivery of facts to posterity by oral report; an oral account transmitted from age to age.
Tra-dy'tion-al (trā-dish'un-əl), *a.* Relating to tradition; delivered by tradition.
Tra-dy'tion-al-ly, *ad.* By tradition.
Tra-dy'tion-a-ry (trā-dish'un-ə-ry), *a.* Delivered by tradition; traditional.
Tra-dy'tion-ist, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.
Trad'i-tive, *a.* Traditional; transmitted.
Traduce, *v. a.* [L. *traducere*, to lead across,—also, to divulge, to prove guilty; *trans*, across, and *ducere*, to lead.] [pp. traducing, traduced.] To censure; to calumniate; to vilify; to decry; to disparage; to revile.
Traducer, *n.* One who traduces; a vilifier.
Tráf'fic, *n.* [Fr. *traffiquer*, to trade; O. Fr. *traffique*, Fr. *trafic*, trade; It. *traffico*, Sp. *trafico*, trade; perhaps from L. *trans*, across, and *vicis*, a change, or *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] Exchange or sale of commodities; commerce; trade; barter.—2, *v. n.* [i. trafficked; pp. trafficking, trafficked.] To practise commerce; to buy and sell; to trade; to barter.—3, *v. a.* To exchange in traffic.
Tráf'fic-er, *n.* A trader; a merchant.
Tráf'a-cánth, *n.* [Gr. *τράγος*, a goat, and *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.] A plant and its gum.
Tráf'fē'di-an, *n.* A writer or actor of tragedy.
Tráf'e-dy, *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳδία*, tragedy,—literally, a goat-song; *τράγος*, a goat, and *ὄδῳ*, an ode (*q. v.*): perhaps because a goat was slain as a sacrifice at the time of the singing.] A species of drama in which the catastrophe is melancholy or affecting;—any dreadful event, occurrence, or deed.
Tráf'fic, *a.* [Gr. *τραγικός*.] Relating to tragedy.
Tráf'i-cal, *adj.* mournful; calamitous; dreadful.
Tráf'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tragical manner.
Tráf-i-cóm'e-dy, *n.* [L. *tragicomædia*.—See TRAGEDY and COMEDY.] A drama partaking both of tragedy and of comedy.
Tráf-i-cóm'ic, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of tragedy and of comedy.
Tráf-i-cóm'i-cal, *adj.* of tragicomedy.
Tráil, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *traail*, Late L. *trahale*, a reel, a sledge; L. *traha*, a sledge; *trahere*, to draw.] [pp. trailing, trailed.] To draw; to drag; to draw along the ground;—to hunt by track.—2, *v. n.* To be drawn out; to drag.—3, *n.* A track; any thing drawn behind.
Tráin, *v. a.* [Fr. *train*, *travine*, *travine*, a train; *traher*, Late L. *trahinare*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] [pp. training, trained.] To draw; to allure;—to educate; to bring up; to exercise or discipline.—2, *n.* Part of a gown trailing behind; any thing drawn after; a trail;—a tail of a bird;

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ê, ÿ, ō, ŷ, short; ç, ç, ð, ð, ð, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

—a process; a method;—a company moving in order; a succession of carriages or cars; a series; a retinue; a procession;—a line of powder.
Tráin'ing, *n.* Act of exercising or shaping; discipline;—a military review.
Tráin'-oil, *n.* [Dut. & Low Ger. *traan*, Ger. *tran*, Dan. *tran*, train-oil; Dut. *traam*, Ger. *thraam*, a tear (*q. v.*), an exudation.] Oil from the fat of whales.
Tráipse, *v. n.* [Ger. *treppen*, frequentative of *trep-pen*, to tread.] [pp. traipsing, traipsed.] To walk carelessly or idly.
Tráit (trát or trá) (trá, S. P. J. K. Sm. R. C. N. Co.; trát, H. Cu. E. W. B.; trát or trá, W. F. Ja. I. S.), *n.* [Fr. *trait*, a feature, line, outline; from *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] A stroke; a touch; a characteristic; a feature.
Tráit'or, *n.* [Fr. *traître*, L. *traditor*, a betrayer; *tradere*, to deliver, to betray; *trans*, across, and *dare*, to give.] One who, being trusted, betrays; one guilty of perjury or treachery; a betrayer.
Tráit'or-ous, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.
Tráit'or-ous-ly, *ad.* Treacherously.
Tra-jéc'to-ry, *n.* [Fr. *trajectoire*; L. *trajicere*, to throw across; *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw.] A curve which a moving body describes in space.
Trám, *n.* [O. & Local E. *tram*, a beam, bar, rail, or shaft; Local Sw. *tromm*, O. Ger. *dram*, O. Dan. *drom*, a beam or log.] A sort of wagon for a tram-road; a coal-wagon;—a tram-way.
Trám'mel, *n.* [Fr. *tramaill*, *trémaill*, a net; Late L. *tramacula*; Low Ger. *treemke*; It. *tramaiglio*; Sp. *trasmallo*; probably from L. *trans*, across, and *macula*, a net,—meaning a net set across a stream.] A net; shackles;—an iron hook for suspending pots and kettles.—2, *v. a.* [pp. trammelling, trammelled.] To hinder; to shackle.
Tra-món'tane, or **Trám'on-táne**, *n.* [Fr. *tramon-tane*, northern; It. *tramonitano*; L. *transmontanus*; *trans*, beyond, and *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A foreigner; a stranger; an ultramontane.—2, *a.* Foreign; ultramontane.
Trámp, *v. a.* [Ger. *trampen*; Dan. *trampe*; Sw. *trampa*; root *trap*, to tread.] [pp. tramping, tramped.] To tread.—2, *v. n.* To travel.—3, *n.* A journey or travel on foot;—a stroller; a vagrant.
Trám'ple (trám'pl), *v. a.* [A frequentative of TRAMP; Ger. *trampeln*.] [pp. trampling, trampled.] To tread under foot; to tramp.—2, *v. n.* To tread hard or in contempt.
Trám'-road, *n.* A road prepared for the transit
Trám'-way, *n.* of trams or wagons.
Tránce, *n.* [Fr. *trance*, fright, fear; *transir*, to chill, to benumb, to quake; L. *transire*, to pass over, to cease; *trans*, across, and *ire*, to go; *transitus*, a going across, a transit.] A temporary view of the spiritual world; an ecstasy; a rapture.
Trán'quil, *a.* [L. *tranquillus*; Fr. *tranquille*.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.
Trán'quil'i-ty, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*; Fr. *tranquillité*.] State of being tranquil; quiet; calmness; composure; peace.
Trán'quil-lize, *v. a.* [pp. tranquilizing, tranquilized.] To render calm or tranquil; to compose; to quiet; to soothe.
Trán'quil-ly, *ad.* In a tranquil manner.
Tráns, *prep.* [L.] Beyond. (Used as a prefix.)
Tráns-act, *v. a.* [L. *transigere, transactum*.—See TRANS and ACT.] [pp. transacting, transacted.] To manage; to conduct.—2, *v. n.* To conduct matters.
Tráns-ác'tion, *n.* [L. *transactio*.] Dealing; management.
Tráns-ác'tor, *n.* One who transacts.
Tráns-ál'pine, *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, across the Alps.—See TRANS and ALPINE.] Situated beyond the Alps.
Tráns-at-lán'tic, *a.* [TRANS and ATLANTIC.] Beyond the Atlantic.
Tráns-scénd' (trán-sénd'), *v. a.* [L. *transcendere*; *trans*, across, and *scandere*, to climb.] [pp. transcending, transcended.] To pass; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to outdo; to go beyond.

Trán-scénd'ence, *n.* Preëminence; supereminence.
Trán-scénd'ent-ly, *ad.* Supereminently.
Trán-scén'dent, *a.* [L. *transcendens*, surpassing.—See TRANSCEND.] Excellent; preëminent.
Trán-scén'dén'tal, *a.* [See TRANSCEND.] Preëminent; surpassing; extraordinary; transcendent;—being beyond the bounds of experience; not derived from experience.
Trán-scén'dén'tal-ism, *n.* State of being transcendental;—transcendental philosophy; a species of metaphysics.
Trán-scén'dén'tal-ist, *n.* One who adheres to transcendentalism.
Trán-scén'dent-ly, *ad.* Supereminently.
Trán-scribe, *v. a.* [L. *transcribere, transcriptum*; *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] [pp. transcribing, transcribed.] To write over again, or in the same words; to write a copy of; to copy.
Trán-scrib'er, *n.* One who transcribes.
Trán'script, *n.* [See TRANSCRIBE.] A copy from an original.
Trán-scrip'tion, *n.* [L. *transcriptio*.] The act of transcribing.
Trán'sépt, *n.* [L. *trans, across*, and *septum*, an enclosure.—See SEPTUM.] (Arch.) The cross part of a cathedral, between the nave and the choir.
Tráns-fér', *v. a.* [L. *transfere*; *trans*, across, and *ferre*, to carry.] [pp. transferring, transferred.] To convey from one person or place to another; to make over; to transmit.
Tráns'fer, *n.* The act of transferring; transference; removal; change; place of change.
Tráns-fér'a-ble (tráns'fer-ə-bl, W. B. N.), *a.* That may be transferred.
Tráns-fér'ence, or **Tráns-fér'ence** (tráns'fer-ens, W. B. N.), *n.* A transfer.
Tráns-fig-ú-rá'tion, *n.* [L. *transfiguratio*.] Change of form or figure; change of personal appearance.
Tráns-fig'úre (tráns'fig'yur), *v. a.* [L. *transfigurare*; *trans*, across, and *figura*, figure (*q. v.*).] [pp. transfiguring, transfigured.] To change the figure or form of; to transform.
Tráns-fix', *v. a.* [L. *transfigere, transfixum*.—See FIX.] [pp. transfixing, transfixed.] To pierce through.
Tráns-form', *v. a.* [L. *transformare*; *trans*, over, and *forma*, form (*q. v.*).] [pp. transforming, transformed.] To change the form of; to transmute; to metamorphose.—2, *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.
Tráns-form'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being transformed.
Tráns-for-má'tion, *n.* [L. *transformatio*.] The act of transforming; change of form; metamorphosis; transmutation.
Tráns-fúse', *v. a.* [L. *transfundere, transfusum*.—See TRANS and FUSE.] [pp. transfusing, transfused.] To pour out of one into another;—to inject, as blood into the veins.
Tráns-fú'si-ble, *a.* That may be transfused.
Tráns-fú'sion, *n.* [L. *transfusio*.] The act of transfusing.
Tráns-gréss', *v. a.* [L. *transgredi, transgressus*; *trans*, across, and *gradi*, to go.] [pp. transgressing, transgressed.] To pass beyond;—to violate; to break; to infringe.—2, *v. n.* To violate a law; to err; to offend by violation of a law.
Tráns-gré'ssion (tráns-grésh'un), *n.* [L. *transgressio*.] The act of transgressing; violation;—offense; crime;—violation of law.
Tráns-gré'ss'or, *n.* [L.] One who transgresses.
Trán'sient (trán'shent), *a.* [L. *transiens*, pres. part. of *transire*, to go across; *trans*, across, and *ire*, to go.] Short; momentary; soon past; hasty; fleeting; transitory; not long abiding.
Trán'sit, *n.* [L. *transitus*; *transire*, to go across.] The act of passing, as a planet across the sun's disk, or as goods through a country.
Trán-si'tion (trán-siz'un), *n.* [L. *transitio*.—See TRANSIENT.] Passage or change from one state to another; change.—2, *a.* (Geol.) Noting change from one state to another.
Trán-si'tion-al, *a.* Relating to transition.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; báll, bürr, rüle, üse.—Ç, Ç, ç, ç, soft; Ç, Ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this,

Trán-si'tion-a-ry, *a.* Transitional.
Trán'si-tive, *a.* [L. *transitivus*.] (Gram.) Noting a verb that expresses action upon some object; active.
Trán'si-tive-ly, *ad.* In a transitive manner.
Trán'si-to-ry-ly, *ad.* Transiently.
Trán'si-to-ry, *a.* [L. *transitorius*.—See TRANSIT.] Quickly vanishing; transient; fleeting; passing quickly; momentary.
Tráns-lá'te', *v. a.* [L. *transfere*, *translatum*, to carry across; *trans*, across, and *ferre, latum*, to carry.] [pp. translating, translated.] To remove; to transfer;—to change into another language; to interpret; to construe;—to explain.
Tráns-lá'tion, *n.* [L. *translatio*.] The act of translating;—a translated book; a version;—removal.
Tráns-lá'tor, *n.* [L.] One who translates.
Tráns-lá'to-ry, *a.* Transferring.
Tráns-lit'er-ate, *v. a.* [L. *trans, across*, and *littera*, a letter.] [pp. transliterating, transliterated.] To change the written or printed characters of; to express in different characters or in another alphabet.
Tráns-lit'er-á'tion, *n.* The act of transliterating; that which has been transliterated.
Tráns-lü'cent-ly, *ad.* Quality of being translucent.
Tráns-lü'cent, *a.* [L. *translucere* (part. *translucentis*), to shine through; *trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine.] Pervious to light; semi-transparent; diaphanous; pellucid.
Tráns-má-rine, *a.* [L. *transmarinus*, beyond the sea.—See TRANS and MARINE.] Being, or situated, beyond the sea.
Tráns-mi-grá'te, *v. n.* [L. *transmigra*, *transmigratum*.—See TRANS and MIGRATE.] To go to another state or place;—to remove to another body.
Tráns-mi-grá'tion, *n.* [L. *transmigratio*.] The act of transmigrating; passage from one state into another. [mitted.]
Tráns-mis'si-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That may be transmitted.
Tráns-mis'sion (tráns-mish'un), *n.* [L. *transmissio*.—See TRANSMIT.] The act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.
Tráns-mit', *v. a.* [L. *transmittere*; *trans*, across, and *mittere*, to send.] [pp. transmitting, transmitted.] To send from one person or place to another; to transfer; to send.
Tráns-mit'ter, *n.* One who transmits.
Tráns-müt'a-ble, *a.* That may be transmuted.
Tráns-müt-á'tion, *n.* [L. *transmutatio*.—See MUTATION.] The act of transmuting; change of substance; alteration.
Tráns-müt'e', *v. a.* [L. *transmutare*; *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] [pp. transmuting, transmuted.] To change from one nature or substance to another; to change; to alter.
Trán'som, *n.* [L. *transstrum*, a thwart, a transom; from *trans*, across.] (Arch.) A horizontal timber running across a double window; a cross-beam or lintel over a door;—a cross-staff.
Tráns-pár'en-cy, *n.* State of being transparent; clearness; transparency;—that which is transparent.
Tráns-pár'ent, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *parere* (part. *parentis*), to appear.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent.
Tráns-pár'ent-ly, *ad.* With transparency.
Tráns-pár'ent-ness, *n.* Transparency.
Trán-spi'cú-ous, *a.* [L. *transpicere*, to see through.—Cf. CONSPICUOUS.] Pervious to the sight.
Tráns-pierce', *v. n.* [Fr. *transpercer*.—See TRANS and PIERCE.] [pp. transpiercing, transpierced.] To pierce through.
Trán-spi-rá'tion, *n.* The act of transpiring.
Trán-spi're', *v. a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] [pp. transpiring, transpired.] To emit in vapor.—2, *v. n.* To be emitted, as vapor;—to escape from secrecy into notice; to become known;—to come to light;—to happen (*in this last sense not in good use*).

Trāns-plānt', *v. a.* [L. *transplantare*.—See TRANS and PLANT.] [*pp.* transplanting, transplanted.] To plant in a new place.

Trāns-pōrt', *v. a.* [L. *transportare*; *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry.] [*pp.* transporting, transported.] To convey from place to place; to carry; to bear.—to banish:—to affect with passion or ecstasy; to enchant.

Trāns-pōrt, *n.* Conveyance; transportation; carriage:—a vessel:—rapture; ecstasy.

Trāns-pōrt'ā-ble, *a.* That may be transported.

Trāns-pōrt'ā-tion, *n.* [L. *transportatio*.—See TRANSPORT.] The act of transporting; transport; conveyance; banishment.

Trāns-pōse', *v. a.* [Fr. *transposer*: historically it represents L. *trans*, across, and *posere*, in meaning it stands for L. *transponere*, *transpositum*, to remove; *trans*, across, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] [*pp.* transposing, transposed.] To put each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

Trāns-pō-si'tion (trāns-pō-zish'ūn), *n.* [L. *transpositio*.—See POSTRION.] The act of transposing; reciprocal change of place.

Trāns-ship', *v. a.* [TRANS and SHIP.] [*pp.* transshipping, transhipped.] To remove from one conveyance or vessel to another.

Trāns-ship'ment, *n.* The act of transshipping.

Trān-sub-stān-ti-ā'tion (she-ā'shūn), *n.* [Late L. *transubstantiatio*; *transubstantiare*, to change the substance of; *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance (*q. v.*)] The doctrine that bread and wine in the eucharist are changed into the real body and blood of Christ; change of substance.

Trān-sū-dā'tion, *n.* The act of transuding.

Trān-sū-de', *v. n.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat.] [*pp.* transuding, transuded.] To pass through.

Trāns-vēr'sal, *a.* Running crosswise.—2, *n.* A line drawn across others, so as to cut them all.

Trāns-verse', *n.* [L. *transvertere*, *transversum*, to turn across; *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] The longest diameter of an ellipse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* transverting, transversed.] To change; to overturn.—3, *a.* Being in a cross direction.

Trāns-verse'ly, *ad.* In a cross direction.

Trāp, *n.* [A.-S. *træppe*; Fr. *trappe*; It. *trappa*: root of TRAMP and Dut. *trappen*, to tread.] A little engine to catch animals; a snare:—a stratagem:—a contrivance for preventing the entrance of sewer-gas into a house.—[Dan. *trap*, trap-rock; Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, Ger. *treppe*, a stair; root of Dut. *trappen*, to tread.] (*Min.*) A kind of rock, often of columnar form:—a ladder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trapping, trapped.] To insnare; to entrap:—[Sp. *trapa*, Late L. *trapus*, Fr. *drap*, cloth] to dress; to decorate.

Trā-pān', *v. a.* [*pp.* trapaning, trapaned.] To lay a trap for; to insnare.—2, *n.* [O. Fr. *trapan*, a trap (*q. v.*), a snare.] A stratagem; a snare; a cheat.

Trāp-dōor (trāp'dōr), *n.* A door in a floor.

Trā-pēze', *n.* [Fr. *trapeze*, a trapezoid.] An apparatus somewhat in the form of a trapezium, for gymnastic exercises.

Trā-pē-zi-ūm (trā-pē-zhē-ūm or trā-pē-zē-ūm), *n.*; pl. **Trā-pē-zi-ā**, or **Trā-pē-zi-ūms**. [L.; Gr. *τραπέζιον*, dim. of *τράπεζα*, a table; *τετρα-*, four, and *πέζα*, a foot.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure bounded by straight lines, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other.

Trāp-e-zōid', or **Trā-pē-zōid'**, *n.* [Gr. *τράπεζα*, a table, and *εἶδος*, form.] (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure of which only two of the sides are parallel.

Trāp'per, *n.* One who takes animals by traps.

Trāp'pings, *n. pl.* [See TRAP, to adorn.] Ornaments; dress.

Trāp'pist, *n.* [From the monastery of *La Trappe*, in France.] A monk of austere life.

Trāps, *n. pl.* Luggage; personal effects.

Trāsh, *n.* [Icel. & Norw. *trós*, twigs, rubbish,

sticks; Sw. *träsä*, a rag: from the root of CRASH, to break.] Any thing worthless; dross:—matter improper for food:—loppings of trees.

Trāsh'z, *a.* Worthless; vile; useless.

Trāss, *n.* [Ger. *trass*, *lavrass*.—Cf. Fr. *terrasse*, earth-work.] An earthy or mineral substance used as a cement.

Trāu-māt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *τραυματικός*; *τραῦμα*, a wound.] Useful for wounds:—produced by or resulting from a wound.

Trāv'ail (trāv'il), *v. n.* [Fr. *travail*, It. *travaglio*, labor; Sp. *trabajo*, an obstacle; *trábar*, to fetter; L. *trabs*, *trabis*, a beam.] [*pp.* travelling, travelled.] To toil:—to be in labor.—2, *n.* Labor:—labor in childbirth.

Trāv'el, *v. n.* [A variant of TRAVAIL.] [*pp.* travelling, travelled.] To make a journey; to pass; to journey; to visit foreign countries.—2, *v. a.* To pass over; to journey over.—3, *n.* The act of travelling; a journey.—*pl.* A book containing an account of travel.

Trāv'elled (trāv'eld), *a.* Having been abroad.

Trāv'el-ler, *n.* One who travels; a tourist.

Trāv'ers-ā-ble, *a.* That may be traversed or crossed:—liable to local objection.

Trāv'erse, *ad.* [Fr. *traverser*, crosswise; *traverser*, to cross.—See TRANSVERSE.] Athwart; crosswise.—2, *a.* Lying across.—*Traverse jury*, a jury for trying a disputed point; a petit jury.—3, *n.* Any thing that thwarts or crosses; an obstacle; a turn; a trick:—a denial.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* traversing, traversed.] To cross; to oppose; to survey.—[*Lat.*] To deny; to take issue on.—5, *v. n.* To make opposition in fencing.

Trāv'er-tine, *n.* [It. *travertino*, *tiburtino*; L. *lapis tiburtinus*, Tiburtine stone; named from the town of Tibur, in Italy.] A kind of limestone.

Trāv'es-ty, *n.* [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to change the apparel of; *travesti*, disguised; L. *trans*, across, and *vestire*, to clothe.] A burlesque translation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* travestyng, travestied.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque.

Trāwl, *n.* [Fr. *tréler*, to drag.—See TROLL.] A long line set with fish-hooks:—a drag-net.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trawling, trawled.] To fish with trawls.

Trāy (trā), *n.* [A.-S. *treg*, a tray; *trig*, a trough (*q. v.*)] A shallow wooden vessel or stand; a portable shelf; a waiter.

Trēach'er-ous (trēch'er-ūs), *a.* Partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious; false.

Trēach'er-ous-ly, *ad.* Perfidiously.

Trēach'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, It. *trecceria*, trickery, deceit.—See TRICK.] Breach of trust; perfidy; gross faithlessness.

Trēa'cle (trē'kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *triacle*, a corrupt form of Fr. *thériac*, a medicinal sirup, an antidote.—See THERIAC.] A viscid sirup; molasses.

Trēad (trēd), *v. n.* [A.-S. *tredan*; Dut. *treden*; Ger. *treden*; Dan. *træde*; Goth. *trudan*.] [*i. trod*,—formerly trode; *pp.* treading, trodden.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk.—2, *v. a.* To walk on; to trample.—3, *n.* A stepping; a step with the foot:—the horizontal part of a step or stair:—the tire, or bearing surface, of a wheel.

Trēad'le (trēd'ld), *n.* [A.-S. *trēdel*.—See TREAD.] A part of a loom or machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

Trēad'-mill (trēd'mil), *n.* A mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel.

Trēa'son (trē'zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *traïson*; Fr. *trahison*; L. *traditio*, betrayal; *tradere*, to give up; *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] A breach of faith or of allegiance; the highest offence against a state or government; rebellion; disloyalty.

Trēa'son-ā-ble (trē'zn-ā-bl), *a.* Having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious.

Trēas'ure (trēzh'ūr), *n.* [Fr. *trésor*, Sp. *tesoro*, L. *thesaurus*, a treasury, or treasure.—See THESAURUS.] Wealth hoarded; riches:—a thing greatly

prized.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* treasuring, treasured.] To hoard; to lay up.

Trēas'ūr-er (trēzh'ūr-er), *n.* [Fr. *trésorier*.—See TREASURE.] One who has the care of the money of a state, &c.

Trēas'ūre-trōve, *n.* [TREASURE, and Fr. *trouver*, O. Fr. *trover*, to find.—See TROUBADOUR.] (*Law.*) Money, &c., found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown.

Trēas'ū-ry (trēzh'ūr-ē), *n.* [Fr. *trésorerie*.—See TREASURE.] A place for money.

Trēat, *v. a.* [Fr. *traiter*; L. *tractare*, to handle; frequentative of *tractere*, *tractum*, to draw.] [*pp.* treating, treated.] To use; to handle; to manage:—to entertain.—2, *v. n.* To discourse:—to make terms.—3, *n.* An entertainment given; a feast:—an act of entertaining.

Trēa'tise (trē'ziz or trē'tis), *n.* [O. Fr. *traité*; Fr. *traité*.—See TRACT and TREAT.] A well-digested composition; a formal essay; a discourse; dissertation.

Trēat'ment, *n.* Manner of treating; usage.

Trēa'ty (trē'tē), *n.* [Fr. *traité*.—See TREAT.] An agreement between independent states; negotiation; compact.

Trēble (trē'bl), *a.* [A variant of TRIPLE.] Triple; threefold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trebling, trebled.] To multiply by three; to triple.—3, *v. n.* To become threefold.—4, *n.* (*Mus.*) The highest part of music, sung by women; soprano.

Trēb'ly (trē'blē), *ad.* In a threefold degree.

Trēe, *n.* [A.-S. *treo*, *treow*; Icel. *tré*; Dan. *træ*; Goth. *triu*; Russ. *drevo*.—Cf. Welsh *derw*, Gr. *δρῦς*, an oak; Skr. *dru*, *daru*, wood.] The largest kind of woody vegetable, larger than a shrub.

Trēe'frog, *n.* A frog-like animal found on trees.

Trēe'nail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin for fastening planks:—commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, *trunnel*.

Trē'foil, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*, O. Fr. *trifol*, L. *trifolium*, a three-leaved plant; *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A three-leaved plant.

Trē'fils, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, treille; L. *trichila*, *tricha*, a bower, an arbor.] A sort of lattice-work, or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, for verandas, &c.; a lattice.

Trē'm'ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *trembler*; Late L. *tremulare*; L. *tremere*; Gr. *τρεμειν*.] [*pp.* trembling, trembled.] To shake; to quake; to shudder.—2, *n.* A state of trembling; a state of agitation, as through fear.

Trē'm'bling-ly, *ad.* So as to quiver.

Trē'm'ndous, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, that ought to cause trembling; *tremere*, to quake.] Dreadful; terrible; frightful.

Trē'm'ndous-ly, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

Trē'm'ndous-nēss, *n.* Dread; horror.

Trē'm'q-lite, *n.* [From the *Tremola* valley, in the Alps.] A fibrous, whitish mineral.

Trē'mor (trēm'ūr, Sm. H. St.), *n.* [L.—See TREMBLE.] The state of trembling; a quivering; trepidation. [*pp.* Trembling; quivering.]

Trēm'ū-loūs, *a.* [L. *tremulus*.—See TREMBLE.]

Trēm'ū-loūs-ly, *ad.* In a tremulous manner.

Trēm'ū-loūs-nēss, *n.* State of quivering.

Trēnch, *v. n.* [Fr. *trancher*, O. Fr. *trancher*, to cut; Sp. *trincar*, It. *trinciare*, to carve; Fr. *tranchée*, Sp. *trinchera*, It. *trincea*, a trench, a cut.] [*pp.* trenching, trenched.] To encroach; to trench.—2, *v. a.* To cut:—to ditch:—to fortify.—3, *n.* A ditch; a long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch as a defence for soldiers.

Trēnch'ant, *a.* Cutting; sharp.

Trēnch'er, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir*, a platter; *trancher*, to carve.] One who trenches:—a large wooden plate; platter:—table:—food.

Trēnd, *v. n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *trind*, O. Fris. *trind*, *trund*, round; A.-S. *trēndel*, *trynedel*, a circle.] [*pp.* trending, trended.] To run; to tend; to stretch.—2, *n.* A part of the shank to an anchor:—direction or tendency; inclination.

Trēn'tal, *n.* [Contracted from *trigintal*; L. *trigenti*, thirty.] A service of thirty masses for the dead.

Trē-pān', *n.* [Late L. *trepanum*, Gr. *τρύπανον*, a boring tool; *τρῦναι*, to bore; *τρυπά*, a hole; *τρῦσαι*, to turn.] A surgeon's circular saw; a trephine:—[see TREPAN] a snare; a trapan.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trapaning, trepanned.] To perforate with the trepan.

Trē-pāng', *n.* See TRIPANG.

Trē-phine', or **Trē-phine'**, *n.* [Fr. *tréphine*; a variant of TREPAN.] A surgical instrument for trepanning.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trephining, trephined.] To perforate with the trephine; to trepan.

Trēp-i-dā'tion, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*; *trepidare*, to tremble; *trepidus*, alarmed; *trepid*, he turtus; Gr. *τρεπεω*, to turn.] State of trembling; tremor.

Trēs'pass, *n.* [O. Fr. *trespas*; Sp. *trespaso*, a trespass, a passage over; L. *trans*, across, and *passus*, a step.—See PAGE.] A transgression of law; a misdemeanor; offence; unlawful entrance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trespassing, trespassed.] To enter unlawfully into another's ground; to transgress.

Trēs'pass-er, *n.* One who trespasses.

Trēs's, *n.* [Fr. *trèss*, a plait; *trèsser*, to plait; It. *treccia*, a braid; Late L. *trica*, *tricia*, a threefold braid; Gr. *τρίχα*, triple; *τρία*, three (*q. v.*)] A lock; a ringlet; a curl of hair.

Trēs'tle (trēs'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *trèstel*; Fr. *tréteau*; L. *transillum*, dim. of *transtrum*, a cross-beam.—See TRANSON.] The frame of a table:—a prop; a support:—a three-legged stool.

Trēt, *n.* [O. Norm. Fr. *trett*; Fr. *trai*, a draught; *traille*, trade, transportation; L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] An allowance in weight for waste.

Trēv'et, *n.* [See TRIVET.] An iron stool with three legs:—part of a kitchen range.

Trey (trā), *n.* [O. Fr. *treis*, Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards.

Tri-, [L. *triā*, Gr. *τρία*, three (neuter plural).] A prefix denoting three; threefold.

Tri'ad, *n.* [Fr. *triade*; L. *trias*, *triadis*; Gr. *τριάς*.—See THREE.] Three united; the union of three.

Tri'al, *n.* [See TRY.] The act of trying; a test; examination; experiment; attempt:—probation.

Tri'an-gle (tri'ang-gl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *triangulus*; *tri*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.] A figure of three angles and three sides.

Tri-ān-gū-lar (-āng'gū-lār), *a.* [L. *triangularis*; Fr. *triangulaire*.] Having three angles; triangled.

Tri-ān-gū-lāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* triangulating, triangulated.] To divide into triangles.

Tri-ān-gū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of triangulating.

Tri'ās, *n.* [Gr. *τριάς*, a union of three; from its three main divisions.—See TRIAD.] (*Geol.*) The upper new red sandstone.

Tri-ās'sic, *a.* Belonging to the trias.

Tri'bal, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

Tri-bā'sic, *a.* [See TRI- and BASE.] (*Chem.*) Containing three equivalents of a base.

Tribe, *n.* [L. *tribus*, a tribe,—properly, it is said, one of three; *tribus*, dative plural of *tres*, three; referring to the three primitive tribes of the Roman people.] A distinct body of people; a family; a race:—a genus; a class.

Tri'brāch, *n.* [Gr. *τρίσπαχς*; *τρεις*, three, and *βραχς*, short.] A poetic foot consisting of three short syllables.

Trib-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *tribulatio*, affliction; *tribulare*, to afflict,—properly, to rub out corn from the husk; *tribulum*, an instrument for rubbing out corn; *terere*, *trivi*, to rub.—See TRITE.] Distress; severe trial.

Tri-bū'nal, *n.* [L.—See TRIBUNE.] A court of justice; judicatory.

Trib'ūne (trib'yūn), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, a tribune,—properly, an officer of a tribe (*q. v.*)] An officer of ancient Rome:—a raised seat for a speaker; a rostrum.

Trib'ūne-shīp, *n.* The office of a tribune.

Trib-ū-ni'tial, *a.* Relating to a tribune.