

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-tā-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 POSSE; 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 POSITIO.] 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-vēr'se', 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-vēr'se'ly, ad. In a cross direction.
Trāp, n. [A.-S. tæppe; 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. trappe, 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 ensnare; to entrap:—[Sp. trapa, Late L. trapus, Fr. trap, cloth] to dress; to decorate.
Tra-pān', v. a. [pp. trapaning, trapaned.] To lay a trap for; to ensnare.—2, n. [O. Fr. trappan, a trap (q. v.), a snare.] A stratagem; a snare; a cheat.
Trāp-dōor (trāp'dōr), n. A door in a floor.
Tra-pēze', n. [Fr. trapèze, a trapezoid.] An apparatus somewhat in the form of a trapezium, for gymnastic exercises.
Tra-pē-zi-ūm (trā-pē-zhe-ūm or trā-pē-ze-ūm), n.; pl. Tra-pē-zi-ā, or Tra-pē-zi-ūms. [L.; Gr. τραπέζιον, dim. of τράπεζα, a table; τετρα-, four, and πῆξα, a foot.] (Geom.) A quadrilateral figure bounded by straight lines, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other.
Trāp-e-zōid', or Tra-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. tros, twigs, rubbish,

sticks; Sw. trasd, 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'īl), v. n. [Fr. travail, It. travaglio, labor; Sp. trabajo, an obstacle; trābar, 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 legal objection.
Trāv'erse, ad. [Fr. traçers, 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.—[Latc.] To deny; to take issue on.—5, v. n. To make opposition in fencing.
Trāv'er-tine, n. [It. travertino, tiburino; L. lapis tiburinus, 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. travestying, travestied.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque.
Trāwl, n. [Fr. trāler, 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-ōis (trēch'er-ūs), a. Partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious; false.
Trēach'er-ōis-ly, ad. Perfidiously.
Trēach'er-y, n. [Fr. tricherie, It. trucchieria, 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. treten; Dan. træde; Goth. tredan.] [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. tredel.—See TREAD.] A part of a loom or machine which is moved by the tread or foot.
Trēad'-mill (trēd'mīl), 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-ēr), n. [Fr. trésorier.—See TREASURE.] One who has the care of the money of a state, &c.
Trēas'ūr-e-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'ūr-ry (trēzh'ūr-rē), n. [Fr. trésorerie.—See TREASURE.] A place for money.
Trēat, v. a. [Fr. traier; L. tractare, to handle; frequentative of trahere, 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. tretis; 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 (trēbl), 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 (trēb'le), ad. In a threefold degree.
Trēē, n. [A.-S. treo, treow; Icel. tré; Dan. træ; Goth. triu; Russ. drevo.—Cf. Welsh deru, Gr. δῆρος, an oak; Skr. dru, daru, wood.] The largest kind of woody vegetable, larger than a shrub.
Trēē-frōg, n. A frog-like animal found on trees.
Trēē'nail, n. (Naut.) A wooden pin for fastening planks:—commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, trianel.
Trēf'ōil, n. [Fr. trèfle, O. Fr. trifol, L. trifolium, a three-leaved plant; tres, three, and folium, a leaf.] A three-leaved plant.
Trēf'lis, n. [Fr. treillis, treille; L. trichila, tricla, a bower, an arbor.] A sort of lattice-work, or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, for verandas, &c.; a lattice.
Trēm'ble, v. n. [Fr. trembler; Late L. tremulare; L. tremere; Gr. τρέμειν.] [pp. trembling, trembled.] To shake; to quake; to shudder.—2, n. A state of trembling; a state of agitation, as through fear.
Trēm'bling-ly, ad. So as to quiver.
Trēm'mēn'dous, a. [L. tremendus, that ought to cause trembling; tremere, to quake.] Dreadful; terrible; frightful.
Trēm'mēn'dous-ly, ad. Horribly; dreadfully.
Trēm'mēn'dous-nēss, n. Dread; horror.
Trēm'q-lite, n. [From the Tremola valley, in the Alps.] A fibrous, whitish mineral.
Trēm'mor (trēm'ūr, Sm. H. St.), n. [L.—See TREMBLE.] The state of trembling; a quivering; trepidation. [Trembling; quivering.]
Trēm'ū-loūs, a. [L. tremulus.—See TREMBLE.] Trem'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. trinchar, It. trinciare, to carve; Fr. tranchée, Sp. trinchar, It. trincea, a trench, a cut.] [pp. trenching, trenched.] To encroach; to intrench.—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'ēr, 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. trendel, tryndel, 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; τρυπᾶν, to bore; τρύπα, a hole; τρέπειν, to turn.] A surgeon's circular saw; a trephine:—[see TREPAN] a snare; a trapan.—2, v. a. [pp. trepanning, 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. τρέπειν, to turn.] State of trembling; tremor.
Trēs'pass, n. [O. Fr. trespass; Sp. trespasso, 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. tresse, a plait; tresser, to plait; It. treccia, a braid; Late L. trica, tricia, a threefold braid; Gr. τριχία, triple; τρία, three (q. v.).] A lock; a ringlet; a curl of hair.
Trēs'tle (trēs'tl), n. [O. Fr. trestel; Fr. tréteau; L. transtillum, 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. trait, a draught; tralle, trade, transportation; L. trahere, tractum, to draw.] An allowance in weight for waste.
Trēt'et, n. [See TRIVET.] An iron stool with three legs:—part of a kitchen range.
Trēy (trā), n. [O. Fr. trois, Fr. trois, L. tres, three.] A three at cards.
Tri-, [L. tria, 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'bāl, 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. τριβραχύς; τρεῖς, three, and βραχύς, 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.

Trib'ū-tā-ry, a. [L. *tributarius*.] Paying tribute; contributing; subordinate; subject;—paid in tribute.—2, *n.* One who pays tribute.
Trib'ūte (trib'yūt), *n.* [L. *tribuere, tributum*, to assign,—originally, to allot to a tribe (*q. v.*)] A payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection.
Trice, n. [Sp. *tris*, Port. *triz*, an instant,—properly, the crash of breaking glass: imitative.] A short time; an instant.—2, *v. a.* [Sw. *trissa*, Norw. *triss*, Dan. *trilse*, a pulley; O. Ger. *tryssen*, Low Ger. *drysen*, to wind.] [*pp.* tricing, triced.] (*Naut.*) To haul up and tie.
Tri-shi'na, n.; pl. Tri-shi'næ. [Gr. *τριχινός*, hair-like; *τριξ*, *τριχός*, a hair.] A very small, deadly parasite found in the muscles of animals.
Trich-i-ni'a-sis, n. The disease induced by the presence of *trichinae* in the system.
Trich'i-nous, a. Of or pertaining to, or infested with, trichinae.
Trick, n. [Fr. *tricher*, to trick; Dut. *trek*, a trick; apparently related to Dut. *trecken*, to draw.—But cf. L. *tricare*, trifles, wiles, tricks; *tricare*, to trifle, to trick; It. *tricare*, to cheat.] A sly fraud; artifice; jugglery.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tricking, tricked.] To impose upon; to cheat; to defraud;—to dress; to adorn.—[Dut. *trekken*, to draw.] (*Her.*) To blazon; to trace on coat-armor.—3, *v. n.* To practise trickery or fraud.
Trick'er-y, n. [Fr. *tricherie*; It. *trecheria*.] Artifice;—act of dressing up.
Trick'ish, a. Knavishly artful; cunning.
Trick'le (trik'kl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *trician*, to strike, to move on; O. E. (frequentative) *striekelen*, to flow steadily.] [*pp.* trickling, trickled.] To fall or run down in drops.
Trick'ster, n. One who practises tricks.
Trick'sy, a. Cunning; artful; full of tricks.
Trick'y, a. Full of tricks; dishonest.
Tri-col'or, n. [Fr.—See TRI- and COLOR.] The French republican flag, of three colors, blue, white, and red.
Tricot (trē-kō), *n.* [Fr.; *tricotier*, O. Fr. *estricoter*, Ger. *stricken*, to knit.] A kind of woollen cloth.
Tri-cūs'pid, a. [L. *tri-*, three, and *cuspidis, cuspidis*, a point.] Having three points.
Tri-cy-cle (or tri'si-kl), *n.* [TRI- and CYCLE.] A velocipede with three wheels.
Tri'dent, n. [L. *tridens, tridentis*; *tri-*, three, and *dens*, a tooth.] The three-forked sceptre of Neptune; a spear with three prongs.
Tri-dēn'tate, a. (*Bot.*) Having three teeth.
Tri-dēn'tine, a. [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Relating to Trent, or the council of Trent.
Tri-ēn'ni-al, a. [L. *triennis; triennium*, a period of three years; *tri-*, three, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every third year; lasting three years.
Tri-ēn'ni-al-ly, ad. Once in three years.
Tri'er, n. One who tries; an examiner.
Tri'fid, a. [L. *trifidus*; *tri-*, three, and *findere, fidi*, to split.] Cut or divided into three parts.
Tri'fic (tri'f), *v. n.* [O. Fr. *trufle*, or *truffe*, any thing worthless; Fr. *truffe*, a truffle (*q. v.*),—formerly, also, a jest, a mockery.—Cf. also A.-S. *trifolium*, to bruise small; L. *tribulare*, to rub out corn.] [*pp.* trifling, trifled.] To act with levity or folly.—2, *v. a.* To waste away; to dissipate.—3, *n.* A thing of no value.
Tri'fler, n. One who trifles.
Tri'fling, a. Wanting worth; slight.
Tri'fol'i-ate, a. [L. *tri-*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.
Tri'fol'i-āt-ed, a. [*l.* *trifolmis*; *tri-*, three, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.
Tri'g, v. a. [From TRI-GON.] [*pp.* trigging, trigged.] To stop, as a wheel, by putting a stone under it; to scotch.—2, *n.* A block, or catch, to stop a wheel.—3, *a.* [O. E. *trick*, trim.—Cf. TRICK, to adorn.] Neat; trim.
Tri'gger, n. [Dut. *trekker*; *trekken*, to pull.] A catch to stop a gun or wheel.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ö, ü, ȳ, short; æ, ę, ĭ, ȳ, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Tri'gl'yph, n. [Gr. *τρίγλυφος*, thrice-grooved; *τρι-*, three, and *γλύφειν*, to carve.] (*Arch.*) An ornament repeated at intervals in a Doric frieze.
Tri'gon, n. [Gr. *τρίγωνον*; *τρι-*, three, and *γωνία*, an angle; *γωνία*, a knee.] A triangle.—(*Astrol.*) Trine aspect.
Trig-o-nō-mēt'ric, a. Relating to trigonometry.
Trig-o-nō-mēt'ri-cal, fetry.
Trig-o-nō-mēt'ri-cal-ly, ad. By trigonometry.
Trig-o-nōm'e'try, n. [Gr. *τρίγωνον*, a triangle, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.
Tri-lāt'er-al, a. [See TRI- and LATERAL.] Having three sides.
Tri-lin'gual (-ling'gwāl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tri-*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] In three languages.
Tri-lit'er-al, a. [TRI- and LITERAL.] Having three letters.
Trill, n. [It. *trillare*, Fr. *triller*, Dut. *trillen*, Ger. *trillern*, to trill; It. *trillo*, Ger. *triller*, Fr. *trille*, a trill.] A quaver; tremulousness of music.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* trilling, trilled.] To utter with quavering; to quaver.
Trill'ion, n. [TRI-, three: on type of *million*.] (*Eng.*) A notation expressed by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.—(*Fr.*) expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed.
Tri'lo-bite, n. [Gr. *τρίς*, three, and *λόβος*, a lobe.] An extinct crustacean.
Tri'lo-gy, n. [Gr. *τρίλογία*; *τρίς*, three, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A series of three dramas, each complete, yet related:—a discourse in three parts.
Trim, a. [A.-S. *trigman*, *trigman*, to adjust, to array,—properly, to make firm; *trium*, firm.—Cf. Low Ger. *trim*, bedecked.] Nice; snug; dressed up; smart.—2, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* trimming, trimmed.] To dress; to adjust:—to shave:—to clip; to prune:—to balance, as a ship.—4, *v. n.* To fluctuate between parties.
Trim'e-ter, n. [Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρίς*, three, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A verse of three measures.
Tri-mēt'ric, a. [See TRIMETER.] Consisting of three poetical measures:—having three unequal axes.
Trim'ly, ad. Nicely; neatly.
Trim'mer, n. One who trims; a turncoat.
Trim'ming, n. Appendages to a coat, &c.
Trim'ness, n. Neatness; petty elegance.
Trine, n. [L. *trinus*, three by three, threefold.—See TRI.—(*Astrol.*) A certain aspect of the planets:—three of a kind together; three children at a birth; a triplet; a triad.—2, *a.* Three-fold; thrice repeated.
Tri-ni-tā'ri-an, a. Relating to the Trinity.—2, *n.* A believer of the doctrine of the Trinity.
Tri-ni-tā'ri-an-ism, n. Trinitarian doctrine.
Tri-ni'ty, n. [L. *trinitas*, a triad; *trinus*, threefold.] Three united in one; the doctrine of three persons in the godhead or in one God.
Tri'nket, n. [Probably from O. E. *trinket*, a knife, a tool.—Cf. Sp. *trinchete*, It. *trincetto*, a shoe-knife: akin to TRENCH.] A toy; an ornament of dress:—a decoration of small value.
Tri-nō'mi-al, a. [From TRI-, three: on type of *binomial*.] Containing three terms.
Tri'o (or trē'ō), *n.* [It. for "three" (*q. v.*)] A piece of music for three voices or three instruments:—three united.
Tri'o-lēt, n. [Fr.—See TRIO.] A stanza of eight lines, with the first line thrice repeated.
Trip, v. a. [Dut. *trippen*, *trippelen*; Low Ger. *trippeln*; Dan. *trippe*.] [*pp.* tripping, tripped.] To supplant; to throw; to detect.—2, *v. n.* To stumble; to err:—to run.—3, *n.* A catch; a stumble; a mistake:—a short journey or voyage.
Tri-pāng, n. [An Oriental name.] Dried sea-slug, used for soups, &c.
Tri-par'tite, a. [L. *tri-*, three, and *partiri, partitus*, to part (*q. v.*)] Divided into three parts.
Tripe, n. [Fr. *tripe*; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*.—Cf.

Irish *tripos*, Welsh *tripa*, intestines.] The belly:—the large stomach of the ox, &c., prepared for food. [*pp.* tripping, tripped.]
Tri-pēt'a-lous, a. [TRI- and PETAL.] Having three petals.
Tri-p'hām-mer, n. A large hammer used in forges for beating iron; a tilt-hammer.
Triph'thong (trip'thōng) [trip'thōng or trip'thōng, N. I. *Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. *τρι-*, three, and *φθόγγος*, the voice.—See DIPHTHONG.] A union of three vowels in one sound, as *ieu* in *tieu*.
Tri'ple (trip'pl), *a.* [Fr. *triple*; L. *triplex, triplex*.—See DOUBLE.] Threefold; three times repeated.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tripling, tripled.] To make threefold; to treble.
Tri'plet, n. [From TRIPLE.] Three of a kind or together:—three lines rhyming together.
Tri'pli-cate, a. [L. *triplicare, triplicatum*, to treble; *tri-*, three, and *plicare*, to weave.] Made three as much; tripled.—2, *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.
Tri'pod, n. [Gr. *τρίπους, τρίποδος*, three-footed; *πούς*, a foot.] A seat, vessel, table, or instrument having three feet.
Tri'po-li, n. [Named from *Tripolis*, which is from Gr. *τρι-*, three, and *πόλις*, a city.] A polishing powder.
Tri'pōs, n.; pl. Tri'pōs-ēs. [L. *tripus*, a tripod (*q. v.*)] The successful candidates are grouped in three classes. A tripod:—an examination in the university of Cambridge, England.
Tri'pping, a. Quick; nimble; skipping.—2, *n.* A stumbling:—a light dance.
Tri'pping-ly, ad. With agility; swiftly.
Tri'p'tyeh, n. [Gr. *τρίς*, three, and *πτύξ*, a fold.] A picture in three compartments.
Tri'rème, n. [L. *triremis*; *tri-*, three, and *remus*, an oar.—Cf. Gr. *τριήρης*, a trireme.] A Grecian galley with three tiers or benches of oars on a side.
Tri-sēct', v. a. [L. *tri-*, three, and *secare, sectum*, to cut.] [*pp.* trisecting, trisected.] To divide into three equal parts.
Tri's'mus, n. [Gr. *τρίσμος*, a gnashing of the teeth.] (*Med.*) Lockjaw; tetanus.
Trist, a. [L. *tristis*.] Sad; sorrowful.
Tris-yl-lāb'ic, a. Consisting of three syllables.
Tris-yl-lāb'i-cal, f. bles.
Tris-yl-lā-ble [tris-sil'lā-bl, P. K. *Sm. C. St. H.*], *n.* [TRI- and SYLLABLE.] A word consisting of three syllables.
Trite, a. [L. *tritus*, worn; *terere, tritum*, to rub.] Worn out; stale; common.
Trite'ness, n. Staleness; commonness.
Tri'the-ism, n. The doctrine of three gods.
Tri'the-ist, n. A believer in tritheism.
Tri'the-ist'ic, a. Relating to tritheism.
Tri'tōn, n. [L.; Gr. *Τριτών*.] A marine demi-god:—a water-newt of many species.
Tri'tū-rg-ale, a. That may be triturated.
Tri'tū-rāte, v. a. [L. *triburare, triburatum*, to grind; *tribura*, a rubbing; *terere, tritum*, to rub.] [*pp.* triturating, triturated.] To pound; to pulverize.
Tri'tū-rā'tion, n. Reduction to powder.
Tri'umph, n. [L. *triumphus*.—Cf. Gr. *θρίαμβος*, a bacchanal hymn.] A solemn procession in honor of victory:—victory; conquest:—pomp.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* triumphing, triumphed.] To celebrate a victory; to rejoice for victory; to exult:—to conquer.
Tri-ūm'phal, a. Used in celebrating a victory.
Tri-ūm'phant, a. [L. *triumphans*, part. of *triumphare*, to triumph.] Celebrating victory; graced with victory; victorious; exultant.
Tri-ūm'phant-ly, ad. With triumph.
Tri-ūm'vir, n. [L.; *trium*, of three, and *vir*, a man.] L. pl. *Tri-ūm'vir-i*; Eng. *Tri-ūm'virs*. One of a triumvirate; one of three men in the same office. [*a* union of three men.
Tri-ūm'vir-ate, n. A government by three men; **Tri-ūne** [tri-yūn', *W. F.*], *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *unus*, one.] Being at once three and one.

mien, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bëll, bür, rüle, üse.—C, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; thia.

