A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching that of $d$; but before an $i$, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure $s$ as, nation, salvation; except when $s$ precedes $t$ as, Christian, question.

**TABARD.† n. s.** [tabarre, Fr. tabar, Welsh; tabardum, low Lat.] A short gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written, incorrectly, taberd.

The tabard [was] a jaquet or sleeveless coat, worn in times past by noblemen in the warres, but now onely by hearing.

Sprigbt, Gloss. Chauc. (1597.)

Their apparel is said to shine beyond the power of description, and their tabards to be studded with diamonds and rubies. Warton, Hist. E. P. i. 354.

**TABARDER.† n. s.** [from tabard.] One who wears a tabard, or short gown; the name is still preserved in certain bachelors of arts on the old foundation of Queen's College in Oxford.

**TABBY, n. s.** [tabi, tabino, Italian; tabis, Fr.] A kind of waved silk. Brocades, and tabbies, and gauzes. Swift.

**TABBY, adj.** Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A tabby cat sat in the chimney-corner. Addison.

On her tabby rival's face, She deep will mark her new disgrace. Prior.

**To Ta'BBY.† v. a.** To pass a stuff under a calender to make the representation of waves thereon, as on a tabby. It is usual to tabby mohairs, ribands, &c. Chambers.

**TABEFA'CTION, n. s.** [tabefacio, Lat.] The act of wasting away.

**To Ta'BEFY. v. n.** [tabefacio, Latin.] To waste; to extenuate.

Mast eaten in greater quantity than is convenient tabefy the body. Harvey on Consumptions.

**TABERD.† n. s.** See Tabard.

**TABERNACLE. n. s.** [tabernacle, Fr. tabernaculum, Latin.] 1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd Celestial tabernacles, where they slept Fav'd with cool winds. Milton, P. L.

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the tabernacle, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. Addison.

**To Ta'BERNACLE.† v. n.** [from the noun.] To en-shrine; to house. Wesley has used tabernacled for dwellt, St. John, i. 14. But the author of the Christian Life had applied it before him. A Latin translation of the 14th century also uses tabernaculavit in the sacred passage mentioned.

He assumed our nature, and tabernacled among us in the flesh. Scott, Works, (ed. 1718,) ii. 467.

**TABERNACULAR,** adj. [from tabernacle.] Latticed. The sides of every street were covered with cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with tabernacular or open work. Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. 93.

**TABID. adj.** [tabide, Fr. tabidus, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The tabid disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. Blackmore.

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5. A tablet; a surface on which anything is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the tables of their hearts.

Hooker.

’Twas pretty, though a plague
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawkwing eye, his curl,
In our heart’s table.

Shakespeare.

All our true notes of immortality
In our heart’s table we shall write at length.

Davis.

I prepared to pay in verses rude
A most detested act of gratitude;
Ev’n this had been your elegy which now
Is offered for your health, the table of my song.

Dryden.

There are books extant which the Atheist must allow of as
proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature,
and the everlasting tables of right reason; whereas if they do
not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly
written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more
terrible sentence than Belshazzar’s was by the hand upon
the wall.

Beautly, Sirn.

Among the Romans, the judge or preceptor granted
administration, not only according to the tables of the testament,
but even contrary to those idlers.

Aylliff, Parergon.

All the twelve tables, only those were called into submission
of their parents that were in the parent’s power.

Aylliff.

6. [Tableau. Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhbits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lords myself,
Till now, infax, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flat’ring table of her eye.

Shakespeare.

His Jalousus or Baezus he so esteemed, that he had rather
lose all his father’s images than that table.

Procham.

Saint Anthony has a table that hangs up to him from a poor
peasant, who fancied the sahit had saved his neck.

Addison.

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a table to a book of
so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a table;
but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture
of any plant.

Their learning reaches no farther than the tables of contempts.

Watts.

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose, no forged tables
Of long descent, to boast false honours from.

B. jonson.

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer table
Hath not history nor table.

B. Jonson.

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares,[table, old French; which Roscurot explains by
jeu de trictrac et des échecs.] So also the Saxon
caplan, tesseris sive aleuludere.

Monsieur the nics,
When he plays at tables, chides the dice.

Shakespeare.

We are in the world like men playing at tables; the chance
is not in our power, but to play it; and when it is falling, we
must manage it as we can.

Bp. Taylor.

To turn the tables. To change the condition of fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor
taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be armed knives, if the tables
were turned.

If it be thus, the tables would be turned upon me; but I
should only fail in my vain attempt.

Dryden.

The table. v. n. [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to
table with the beasts, and to graze with oxen.

South.
You will have no notion of delicacies if you taste them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. - Felton.

To Tabe.† v. a. 1. To make into a catalogue; to set down. 2. To represent as in painting. 3. To supply with a table or food. This and the preceding sense are not noticed by Dr. Johnson. When he himself tabled the Jews from heaven, that omen, which was every man’s daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might have well sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals. Milton, Areopagitica.

Tabled. n. [from table and bed.] A bed of the figure of a table.

Table. n. [table and beer.] Beer used at viaticals; small beer.

Table. n. [table and book.] A book on which any thing is graven or written without ink.


Nature’s fair table book, our tender souls, We scrain all o’er with old and empty rules, State memorandums of the schools. Swift, Miscel.

Tablecloth. n. [table and cloth.] Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor’s smile, and Anne with her tablecloth. Cudm., Rem.

Tableman. n. A man of drabights. In clerical the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the tablemen. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Table. n. [from table.] One who boards.

Tabletalk. n. [table and talk.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse. Let me praise you while I have a stomach. — No, let it serve for tabletalk. Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice. His fate makes tabletalk, divulged with scorn, and he a jest to his grave is born. Dryden, Jun. He improves by the tabletalk, and repents in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. Guardinnson. No fair adversary would urge loose tabletalk in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. Mterbury.

Tablet. n. [from table.] 1. A small level surface. 2. A medicine in a square form. It had been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenic, or reservatories, against the plague; as they drew the venom to them from the spirits. Bacon. 3. A surface written on or painted. It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tables of boxen wood. Dryden. The pillar’d marble, and the tablet brass, Mould’ring, keep the victor’s praise. Prior.

Table. n. [tabouir, tabour, old French. “Tabouir de Banque, a kind of small and shallow drum of tabor, open at the one end, and having the barrel stuck full of small bells, and other gitting knobs of lattin.” Cotgrave.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a tabour and pipe. Shakespeare, Winter’s Tale.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabour. More than I know the sound of Mars’se’r; tosoun. From every manner man. Shakespeare, Othello.

Some blow the tabague pipe, that plays the country sound; The tabour and the pipe some take delight to sound. Dryden. Morrice-dancers danced, a maid marian, and a tabour and pipe.

To Tabour.† v. n. [tabourer, old French, from the noun.] 1. To drum. (They) tabourer in your ear many a sonic Right after their imaginacions. Chaucer, Leg. of Good Wom. 354. 2. To strike; to strike; to beat. And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of, tabouring upon their breasts. Nalle, ii. 7.

Tabourer. n. [from tabour.] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this tabourer. Shakespeare.

Tabourer. n. [from tabour.] A small tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, tabourets, and other minstrelsy. Spectator.

Tabourine. n. [French.] A tabour; a small drum. Trumpeters, With brazen din blast you the city’s ear, Make mingle with our rattling tabourines, That heaven and earth may strike their sounds together, Approving our approach. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Tabere. n. tabouir. Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shephers outgoe, Before them yode a lusty tabere, As flat to the meagny a tabouir plaid, Whereto they dunnec. Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Taber. n. A tabour.

Wherefore dost thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with taber? Gen. xxxi. 27.

Tabular. adj. [tabularius, Lat.] 1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses. 2. Formed in lamind. All the modules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from one point, as the crusted ones, and, most of the spouted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are tabular and plated. Woodward on fossils.

Set in squares. To Tabulate.† v. a. [tabula, Lat.] 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. His [Maittaire’s] book of the dialects is a sad heap of confusion: the only way to write on them is to tabulate them with notes, added at the bottom of the page, and references. Dr. Johnson, in Boswell’s Life of him.

To shape with a flat surface. Tabulated. adj. [tabula, Lat.] Having a flat surface. Many of the best diamonds are painted with six angles, and some tabulated or plain, and square.

Tacit. n.s. [from tack; which was the old word: “tack or button.” Prompt. Parv.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. Make fifty taches of gold, and couple the curtains together with the taches. Exod. xxvi. 6. They made several curtains with loops and taches, and so coupled them to one another that they became one tabernacle. Bp. Reynolds, Sermon (1668), p. 11.

Tachography. n.s. [tachy and graph.] The art or practice of quick writing.

Tacit. adv. [tacite, Fr. tacitus, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written languages respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and tacit confederacy amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates. Bacon, Holy War.
 Tacit. adj. [from tacit.] Silently; without oral expression.

Taciturn. n. [taciturn, Fr. taciturnus, Lat.] Habitual silence.

Taciturnity. n. [taciturnité, French; taciturnitas, Lat.] The secretum of nature.

To Tack, v. a. [Tache, Breton.]
1. To fasten to anything. It now has a sense of propping against the wind.

Tack. n. a. [probably from tackle.] To turn a ship.

Tackled. adj. [from tackle.] Made of ropes tacked together.

TA'C

In absolute governments there is a tacit covenant, that the king of their own, making shall make his makes prince.

Taciturnity not only produces unbecoming expressions and condescension, but is a tacit reproach of some taciturnity. Locke.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are tacitly aiming at their own commendations. Addison.

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be taciturn implied, since they are plainly forbidden in Scripture. Rogers. Serm.

TACITLY. adv. [from tacit.] Silently; without oral expression.

TACT. n. [tact, Welsh; tacle, armour or accoutrements, arrows; tacie, old E. any headed shaft or bolt, whose feathers are not waxed, but glued on. Cotgrave.]

1. An arrow.

The tali smote, and in it went. Chaucer.

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her tack fell, and on the knight let fall a peal Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home, That he retir'd. Hudibras.

Being at work without watching any thing, he resolved to take up his tackle and be gone. D'Estrange.

3. (tacle, Welsh; tackle, S. Goth. ornamenta navis, rudentes, Ilère; tackel, Dutch.) The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear, Made all of Hohen and white ivory; The sails of gold, of silk the tackle were, Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to. Spenser.

At the helm A seeming mermaid steers; the silken tackles Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands That yarely frame the office. Shakespeare.

 Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face Bears a command in't; though thy tackle's torn, Thou shewst a noble vessel. Shakespeare. Curiel.

A stately ship With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails fill'd, and streamers waving, Counted by all the winds that hold them play. Milton.

As for tackle, the Bostians invented the oar, Dardanus and his son Icarus, the mass and sails. Heylin.

Ere yet the tempest roars Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars. Dryden.

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the tackle that escaped him. Addison. Spect.

To Tack, v. a. [from the noun.] To supply with tackle.

My ships ride in the bay, Ready to disembogue, tacked and manned, E'en to my wishes. Beowulf and H. Kn. of Malta.

The moralist tells us, that a quadruple solid man should involve and tackle himself within his own virtue. Howell. Lett. i. vi. 38.

TACKLED. adj. [from tackle.] Of ropes tacked together.

My man shall Bring thee cords, made like a tackled stair, Which to the high top-gallant of my joy Must be my convoy in the secret night. Shakespeare.

Tackling, n. a. [from tackle.]

1. Furniture of the mast:

They wondered at their ships and their tackleings. Abbot.

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in stores. Cirence. Adv. to Villiers.

Red objects of lightning are on the seas are spread. Our tacking yard, and wrecks at last succeed. Gower.

2. Instruments of action; as, fishing tackle, kitchen tackling.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the tackling, and make him a fisher. Milton.

TACTICAL. adj. [tactical, verre; tática, Fr. TACTICK.] Relating to the art of engaging a battle.

TACCTEE. n. a. One skilled in tackling: a modern word.
TACTICK. n. s. [tactus.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the tactick, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle.

TACTILE, adj. [tactilis, tactum, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this heed yielding word
She on the scene her tactile sweets presented.

We have sense, sounds, light, figureation, tactile qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. 

TACTILITY, n. s. [from tactile.] Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTON.† n. s. [taction, Fr. tactio, Lat.] The act of touching.

They neither can speak, or attend to the discourse of others, without being roused by some external tacton.

TADPOLE, n. s. [frog, toad, and pol, a young one, Saxon.] A young spawnless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll break the tadpole on my rapier's point. Shakespeare.

Poor Tom eats the toad and the tadpole. Shakespeare.

The result is not a perfect frog but a tadpole, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. Ray.

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and last become what the ancients called cyrumus, we a porwiggle or tadpole. Brown, Vulg. Err.

TAE'N.† the poetical contraction of taken.

The chewing flocks
Had 'en their supper on the savoury herb

The object of desire once ta'en away,
'Tis then no more love, but pity, which we pay. Dryden.

TAFETA† n. s. [taffetas, Fr. taffetar, Spanish; from taffeta, Graeco-barb. V. Critoip. Euclid. in Munsell Gloss. p. 88.] A thin silk.

'All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!'—Beauties no richer than rich tafeta.

Never will I trust to speechless pem'd. Shakespeare.

Tafeta phrases, alias terms peculiar, Three pl'd hyperboles. Shakespeare, 2. Lab. Lout.

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the chameleon's colour, whose complements the philosophers call not real, but apparent. Boyle on Colours.

TAFEREL, n. s. The upper part of the stern of a ship. Scott.

TAG,† n. s. [tag, Ioel. tagg, Su. Goth. cuscus, aculeus, a point.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

A poor man finding the tag of a point, and putting it into his pocket, one asked him, What he would do with it? He answered, What I find all the year, be it never so little, I lay it up at home till the yeares end; and then, with all together, I every new year's day add a dish to my cupboard.


It was the fashion, in those days, to wear much ribbon; which home adorned with tags of metal at the end. Richardson, Life of Milton, p. Cxi.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If tag and tag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. Whigift.

Will you hence
Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. Shakespeare, Coriol.

The tag-rag people did not clasp him and his kin. Shakespeare, JUL. Cesar.

He invited tag, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. L'Estrange.

3. A young sheep.

TAGTAIL, n. s. [tag and tail.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on tag worms and taggers. Corew.

There are other worms; as the march and tagtail. Walton.

To Tag.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, to tag a lace.

There was hardly a thread of the original coat to be seen, but an infinite quantity of lace, and ribbands, and fringes, and embroidery, and points; I mean only those tagged with silver; for the rest fall off. Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 6.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some flattering word.

...Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord.

'Tis tagged with rhyme, like Berecynthian Ays. Swift.

The mid-part chimes with art, which never fits.

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to tag in rhymes
The common slanders of the times. Swift.

4. To join. This is properly to tack.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually tag together. Swift, Miscell.

TAIL,† n. s. [Goth. and Icel. tagl; cægil, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind.

Oft have I seen a hot o'er-reaching cur,
Run back and bite because he was withheld,
Who, having suffered with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail between his legs and cried. Shakespeare.

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boasts his active tail confounds. Waller.

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his tail, that will break the back of his encounterer. More.

Hou'd by the lash of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. Dryden.

The tail's fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the tail. Grew.

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. Deut. xxviii. 13.

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those tails that hang upon willow trees. Harvey on Consumptions.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the lunar they turn and steer the tail. Butler.

To turn Tail. To fly; to run away.

Would she turn tail to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. Sidney.

To Tail. v. n. To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon tail'd.

TAILED, adj. [from tail.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, footed like a goat. Grew.

TAILLAGE, n. s. [tailer, Fr.]

Talilage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. Corew.
T A Y

number women, the tenant, holding by this title, shall
be nearly kin, one after another; in lawful matrimo-
nony, the same by them all have a possibility to inter-
mate one after the other. Trite special thing is that
whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man
and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies be-
gotten: Council.

T A I L O R, n. s. [tailleur, from tailer, French, to
cut; old Eng. taylor, Prompt. Parv. and to this
day taylor, in three syllables, is common in the
north and north-west. One whose business is to make
cothes.

I'll enter with a score or two of tails,
To study fashions to adorn my body. Shakespeare, Mac. II. 3.

Here's an English tailor come stealing out of a French
shop: come, tailor, you may roast your goose. Shakespeare.
The knight came to the tailor's, to take measure of his gown.

The world is come now to that pass, that the tailor and
shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. Camden.

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not
be unripe, but untwined; though somewhat in the phrase of a tailor.

Collier.

In Covent Garden did a tailor dwell,
That sure a place desired in his own hell. King.

To T A I L O R, v. n. [From the noun.] To perform
the business of a tailor.

These tailoring artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules; and, with strict stays
Strive to make nature's shape to hit,
Even make sense before they fit.

Green, Poem of the Spleen, (1754), ver. 320.

To T A I N T, v. a. [taindred, Fr.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel struck
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey.

Thomson.

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To taint that honour ever good tongue blesses. Shakespeare.

Sirens taint
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions.

Chapman, Odyss.

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions taint.

Milton, P. L.

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him tainted now, and purge him off
As a distemper.

Milton, P. L.

3. To infect; to poison; to disease.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of
consumptive persons. Harvey on Consumptions.

Sails in storms contract the vesicles, and perhaps the tainted
air may affect the lungs by its heat.

Arbuthnot on Air.

With wholesome herbs the mixt, the drench full
Of vegetable venom taints the plain.

Pop.

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bred found you it tainted or fly-blown.

Swift.

The yellow tinged plague
Internal vision taints. Thomson, Spring.

5. A corrupt contractions of attaint.

To T A I N T, v. n. To be infected; to be touched with
something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot taint with fear. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

T A I N T, n. s. [tainte, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A tainture; a stain.

2. An infect.

3. To infest.

There is found in the summer a spider called a taint, or a
red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly out-
weigh a grain.

Brown, Pola. Err.

4. As killing as the cancer to the rose.

5. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
T A K

Wise men are born to a disadvantage.

... Collar of Confidence...

Men in their loose unguarded hours they take;

Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. Halc.

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,

Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. Shakespear.

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ten. Shakespear.

This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been killed.

They enter with wonderful celerity on every side, slay and took three hundred Janizaries. Knolles.

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devil'd

And play'd to take spectators. Shakespear.

I long

To hear the story of your life, which must

Take the ear strangely. Shakespear, Tempest.

Let her not take thee with her eyelids. Prov. vi. 25.

Takes by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as because the person of Richard duke of York. Bacon.

Their song was partial, but the harmony

 Suspended hell, and took with raviishment The thronging audience. Milton, P. L.

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and take the heart. Dec. of Chr. of Piety.

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and takes all they come near. Locke.

Cloonbrothers was so taken with this prospect, that he had no patience. Wake.

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. Canticles.

To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly taken for the air or rather than the heavens. Rulegh.

You take me right, Enpolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. Bacon, Holy War.

I take it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. Bacon.

Why, now you take me; these are rites That grace love's days, and crown his rights: These are the motions I would see. H. Jones.

They are the simple ideas, and see that they take it right, and perfectly comprehend it. Locke.

Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. Wake.

10. To exact.

Take no wary of him or increase. Lev. xxv. 36.

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself. Gen. xiv. 21.

13. To use; to employ.

This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. Watt.

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones, You taking aim with lameness. Shakespeare.

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nice eye could no distinction make, Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. Dryden.

16. To admit anything bad from without.

I ought to have a care To keep my wounds from taking air. a Hudsona.

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones they took fire out of them. 2 Mac. x. 3.

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be disturbed, order is taken for their relief; if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are reproved. Bacon, New Atlantis.

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I take thee at thy word, And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. Dryden.

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions, takes upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. Claremont.

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. Dryden, p. 71.

I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence. Dryden.

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command; Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. Dryden.

23. To perform any action.

Pereadventure we shall prevail against him, and take our revenge on him. Jer. xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it, for the oxen shook it. 1 Sam. vi. 6.

Taking my love of them, I went into Macedonia. Dion. Before I proceed, I would take some breath. Bacon.

His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. Hakewill.

A long sigh he drew. Prior.

And his voice failing, took his last adieu. Dryden, Fies.

The Sublime Caesars came. Dryden, Fies.

And from afar, at Dryops took his aim. Dryden, Fies.

Her lovers' names in order to run o'er, The girl took breath full thirty times and more. Dryden.

Heighden's revenge he should have took; He should have burnt his tutor's book. Prior.

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a voyage to Naples. Addison, Spec.

I took a walk in Lincoln's-Inn Garden. Taylor.

The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. Taylor.

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and take vengeance on my enemies. Swift.

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. Acts, iv.

It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in this our question. Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to take a prejudice against a man for his books, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a propolepsia. Addison, Spec.

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. Watts.

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. Camden.

Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. Halc.

26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.

The payful short-liv'd news soon spread around. Dryden.

Taking the same train, Observing still the motions of their flight, What course they took, what happy signs they shew. Dryden.

27. To swallow; to receive.

Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. Brown, Pudg. Err.

28. To swallow as a medicine.

Tell an ignorant in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and so fulsome a dose as you give him he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. South.

Upon this assurance he took physic. Locke.

29. To choose one of more.

Take to thee from among the cherubim Thy choice of flaming warriours. Milton, P. L.

Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. Locke.

30. To copy.

Our phoenix queen was poutry'd too soon bright, Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. Dryden.
31. To convey; to carry; to transport.

32. To fasten on; to seize.

33. Not to refuse; to accept.

34. To adopt.

35. To change with respect to place.

36. To separate.

37. To admit.

38. To pursue; to go on.

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.

40. To endure; to bear.

41. To draw; to derive.

42. To leap; to jump over.

43. To assure.

44. To allow; to admit.

45. To receive with fondness.

46. To carry out for use.

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

Few are so wicked as to take delight in crimes unprofitable. Dryden.

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves properly, conceiving themselves esteemed. Locke.

I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quiet, and as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will take it. L'Esprange.

W'lt you then take a jest? Spectator.

He met with such a reception of these only deserve who are content to take it. Swift, Miscell.

The firm belief of a future judgement, is the most efficacious motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. Tillotson.

That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door, To enduel you, and make you take the hatch. Shakespeare.

Fit you to the custom, And take 3/e as your predecessors have, Your honour with your form. Shakespeare, Coriol.

I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. Locke.

Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. Boyle.

I took your weak excuses. Boyle.

He commanded them that they should take nothing for their journey, save a staff. St. Mark, vi. 8.

This is the main motive of our preparations. Shakespeare.

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known, sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He took himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their first approach towards rebellion. Clarendon.

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so long as that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. Depraved appetites cause us often to take that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. Dryden.

So soft his trances, till'd with dressing pearl, You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. Pope. Time is taken for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. Locke.

They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to take words for things. Locke.

Few will take a propositional which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. Locke.

Some stories will take you for a whig, some whigs will take you for a Tory. Pope.

As I take it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. Swift.

I might have taken him to me to wife. Gen. xxii. 19.
I am taken on the sudden with a swelling in my head.

I am taken on the sudden with a swelling in my head.

65. To Take away. To deprive of.

If any take away from the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life.

The bill for taking away the votes of bishops was called a bill for taking away all temporal jurisdiction.

Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and take away from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece.

You should be hunted like a beast of prey.

By your own law I take your life away.

The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay.

If all I want, and all you take away.

One who gives anything another, has not always a right to to take it away again.

Not foes nor fortune takes this pow'r away,

And is my Abelard less kind than they.

66. To Take away. To set aside; to remove.

If we take away consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity.

67. To Take care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not multiply the ox that treadeth out the corn.

Dost God take care for oxes?

68. To Take care. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

To take care.

They meant to take a course to deal with particulars by reconciliations, and cared not for any head.

The violence of storms is the course which God is forced to take for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners.

69. To Take course. To have recourse to measures.

To take course.

Those that do best who take material hints to be judged by history.

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow took a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare.

The cat presently takes a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces.

56. To produce; or suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or take good effect.

57. To catch in the mind.

Those do best who take material hints to be judged by history.

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,

Take the whole house upon the poet's day.

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;

Be now the father, and propose a son;

Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;

And then imagine me taking your part,

And in your pow'r so silencing your son.

50. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and always take thy chance,

There swing said he, thy willy fisherance.

Now take your turn; and, if no brother shoul'd,

Attend your brother to the Stygian flood.

51. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,

Producing unles of greater speed and force.

52. To catch eagerly.

Drances took the word; who grudg'd, long since,

The rising glories of the Daunian prince.

53. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain.

54. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly taken with sickness.

60. To inure; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and always take thy chance,

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In streams, my boy, and always take thy chance,

There swing said he, thy willy fisherance.
82. To Take in. To commence to comprehend. The whole facts are sufficient for the explanation of this whole subject, being in some additional discourses, which make the whole taken up. Burnet, Theor. This love of our country takes up our families, friends, and acquaintance. Addison. This desire of the touch has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that its tactile is almost half the body. Addison. Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without taking in the superintendence of the first Creator. Berkley, Phys. Theol.

81. To Take in. To admit. An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him take us in. Sidney. A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may take in more. Porter was taken as not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. Wetten. Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me, I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, can take us all, and wages enough for more. Dryden. The sight and through take us from the same object different ideas. Locke. There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I take us in that they are distinctly rejected in the soil. Spectator. 82. To Take in. To win by conquest. He sent Assas with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of Tunis. Kotzebue. Should a great beauty resolve to take me in with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a newly-robbed passenger. Surkling. Open places are easily taken in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. Felton on the Classics.

83. To Take in. To receive locally. We went before, and sailed unto Assas, there intending to take in Paul. Acta, xx. 11. That which men take in by education is next to that which is natural. To tale. As no acid is in a mineral body but must be taken in by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. Arbuthnot on Abpont.

84. To Take in. To receive mentally. Though a created understanding can never take in as the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. Hume. The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without taking us impressions of extension too. Locke. It is in the power of the more enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways afore-mentioned. Locke. A man can never have taken in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. Addison. Let him take in the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. Watts. Some genius can take in a long train of propositions. Watts.

85. To Take notice. To observe. As there is nothing more restful and unexorable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away as a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. Locke. Keep foreign ideas from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. Locke. He has taken you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. Watts.

90. To Take off. To swallow. Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man drink off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. Locke. 91. To Take off. To purchase. Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not take it off the farmer's hands for wages. Locke. The Spaniards having no commodities that we will take off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. Locke. There is a project on foot for transporting our bee hives of straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to take off yearly so many tons of straw hats. Swift, Miscell.

92. To Take off. To copy. Take off all their models in wood. Addison.

93. To Take off. To find place for. The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, where more are bred scholars than preferments can take off. Boswell, Bos.

94. To Take off. To remove. When Moses went in, he took the veil off, all he came out. Exod. xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him take them off and bring others on. Bacon.
95. To Take on. See To Take upon.
96. To Take order with. To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that. Bacon.

97. To Take out. To remove from within any place.

Greens are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their wings and teeth newly taken out. Shakespeare.

98. To Take part. To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. Pope.

99. To Take place. To prevail; to have effect.

Where it must take place, all other posts are vain.

Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. Dryden.

The debt a man owes his father takes place, and gives the father a right to inherit. Locke.

100. To Take up. To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest taking up, they stand upon security. Shakespeare.

We take up corn for them, that we may eat and live. Nehemiah.

She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she takes up there,
Has the agest vessel, and old china ware. Dryden, Juno. I have anticipated already, and taken up from Buccaneers before.

I come to him. Dryden, Fab.

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to take up the necessities of life at almost double value. Swift.

101. To Take up. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French, And one against Glendower; and, as a third Dryden, Hist. IV.

Much must take up us. Shakespeare, Hist. IV.

102. To Take up. To apply to the use of.

We took up arms not to revenge ourselves,

But free the commonwealth. Addison.

103. To Take up. To begin.

They shall take up a lamentation for me. Ezek. xxv. 17.

Princes' friendship, which they take up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. South.

104. To Take up. To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery. A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed. Sharp.

105. To Take up. To engrave; to engage.

Overmuch anxiety in worldly things takes up the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. Dryden.

Take my esteem,
If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is taken up before. Dryden.

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have taken up my life in the performance. Locke.

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, takes up his whole time. Locke.

Every one knows that mines whereof furnish these but within, countries stored with mines whereof, the digging and refining of these metals taking up the labour, and wasting the number of the people. Locke.

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow soldiers were taken up with the same imaginations. Addison.

The following letter is from an artist, now taken up with this imagination. Addison.

There is so much time taken up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the discourse is half ended. Addison as Medals.

The affairs of religion and war took up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. Arbuthnot.

When the compass of twelve books is taken up in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. Pope, Sat. on Homer.

106. To Take up. To have final recourse to.
To Take up. To collect; to exact a tax.

This great base was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as take up the tribute children.

To Take upon. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to take a fault upon me that he did, he had been hang'd for't.

He took not on him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham.

For confederates, I will not take upon me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain.

Would I could your sufferings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To take up on myself your punishment.

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And on herself would her refusal take.

To Take upon. To assume; to claim authority.

The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangers, unsafe lunes i th'king! I beseech them,
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best: I'll take upon me.

Look that you take upon you as you should.

This every translator taketh upon himself to do.

The parliament took upon them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge.

This verb, like prendre in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explanation.

I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To Take. i, ii.

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will take unto other things.

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion taking also into his breast, wasted his lungs.

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some took towards the park.

Usury, took along the river's side.

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and fowlness; this in look and rotten at heart, as the gouty and most taking a mind.

Words, thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity engage the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may take.

To Take after. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse
With man, take after him, as hogs
Get pigs all the year, and bitches dogs.

We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern.

To Take in with. To resort to.

Men once placed take in with the contrary faction to that by which they enter.

To Take on. To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so takes on yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness to this distemper.

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and take on as if they were mad.

To Take on. To claim a character.

I take not on me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the thorges of military men:
But rather
To purge the obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life.

To Take on. To grieve; to pine.

How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and me'rr be satisfy'd?

To Take to. To apply to; to be funded of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will take to it himself.

Miss Betsey won't take to her book.
The heirs to titles and large estates could never take to their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent.

To Take to. To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefit by writing libels.

The callow storks with lizard and with snake
Arc fed, and soon as 'e're to wing they take,
At sight those animals for food pursue.

Men of learning who take to business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world.

To Take up. To play.

The mind of men being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent research necessary to its discovery, it must needs take up short of what is really so.

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles did. They took us chiefly in suspicion.

Sinners at last take up, and settle in a contempt of religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the sanctuary.

To Take up. To reform.

This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him take up, and from that time prove a good husband.

To Take up with. To be contented with.

This 'e's takes upon with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune.
TALE

The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as takes not up with idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of piety. South.

I could as easily take up with that senseless assertion of the Stoics, that spirits and the soul is the real bodies and distinguishing animals, as with this of the Atheists, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. Bentley.

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to reconcile this, because whoever had half his cunning would never take up with a mischief of ten pounds. Swift.

In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not take up with probabilities. Watts, Logick.

15. To Take up. To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather take up with the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? L'Estrange.

Are dogs such desirable company to take up with? South.

16. To Take with. To please.

Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful: and being discretely used, cannot but take well with him. Bacon.

TA'KEN, the participle pass. of take.

Thou art taken in thy mischief. 2 Sam. vii. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. 2 Thess. ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily taken up, and so hardly laid down. South, Seru.

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, says, that nothing can be taken from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. Denham.

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much taken up with themselves, as the tongue of Tacitus. to take.

TAKER, n. s. [from take.] One that takes.

He will hang upon him like a disease. Shakespeare.

He is sooner caught than the pestilence, and the taker runs presently mad. Dryden.

The dear sale beyond the seas increased the number of takers, and the takers jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fises, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taker. Carew.

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a supererogation from takers and purveyors. Carew.

Barry coffee and tobaco, of which the Turks are great takers, condense the spirits, and make them strong. Bacon.

Few like the Folly or the Scipios are, takers of cities, conquerors in war. Denham.

He to betray us himself betray, as once the taker, and at once the prey. Dryden.

Selling, and hiring his poxner make. While I, in kind revenge, my taker take. Dryden.

Rich cullies may be boastful sparing, Thy purchase but sophisticated ware; 'tis prodigality that buys deceit, Where both the giver and the taker cheat. Dryden.

TAKING. n. s. [from take.] Seizure; distress of mind.

What a taker was he, in, when your husband asked who was in the basket? Shakespeare.

She saw in what a taking the knight was by his furious quaking. Butler.

TAKINGNESS. n. s. [from take.] Quality of pleasing.


TA'LEBOT, n. s. [It is borne by the house of Talbot in their arms.] A hound: so used in Wase's translation of Grotius: a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle. The bold talbot kind.

Of these the pounce, pagezote as Alpine snows. Somerville.

TALE. See TALE.
The children of thy people still tal·l against thee. — Esch. 
And with himself, his best adv'ce, tal·k, &c. — Weller.
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear thepearcer approaches of divinity, and so tal·k with us as once we passeth through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital, active spirit. — Dec. ofChr. Plut. 
Mention the king of Spain, he tal·k very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. — Addison.
2. To prattle; to speak imperceptibly. — Hypocrit. aureola, tal·k. — Mil. P. L.
My heedless tongue has tal·ked away this life. — 
Consider well the time when Periixus first begins to tal·k in that manner. — Waterl.
3. To give account. — The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs 
The trepidation tal·k'd. — Mil. P. L.
The natural histories of Switzerland tal·k much of the fall of 
those rocks, and the great damage done. — Add.
We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author tal·ks of. — Locke.
4. To speak; to reason; to confer. — 
Let me tal·k with thee of thy judgments. — Jer. xii. 1.
Will ye speak wickedly for God, and tal·k deceitfully for him? — Job, xiii. 7.
It is difficult tal·k to the purpose, and to put life and 
perspicuity into our discourses. — Coll. on Pride.
Tal·king over the things which you have read with your companions 
fixes them upon the mind. — Wr. 
TALK. n. s. [from the verb.] 
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. — 
We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much tal·k. — Sh. 
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have 
any tal·k with the enemy. — Knol. Hist.
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in 
their labours, whose tal·k is of bullocks? — Eccl. xxxix. 32.
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed 
for much tal·k and little knowledge. — Locke.
In various tal·k the instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. — Pope.
2. Report; rumour. — 
I hear a tal·k up and down of raising our money, as a means 
to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried 
avay. — Locke.
3. Subject of discourse. — 
What delight to be by such extoll'd, 
To live upon their tongues and be their tal·k, 
To be so far from being scorn'd, that no small praise? — Mil. P. R. 
TALK. n. s. [tal·k, Fr.] A kind of stone. — 
Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and 
clastic; as, tal·k, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are 
three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the 
black. — Wood. on Rocks.
Venetian tal·k kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though 
brittle and discoloured, had not less much of its bulk, 
and seemed nearer to kim than more earth. — Bp. 
TALKATIVE. adj. [from tal·k.] Full of prate; fo-

cordial. — 
If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my 
old age, which in its disposition is tal·kative. — Sidn. 
This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not 
to build hopes on the tal·kative zealots of their party. — Add.
I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the 
French, where everybody is so condescending. — Add.
The coccodrilo-tal·kative and grave, 
That from his cags cries cuckold, whores, and knowes; 
Though many a passenger he rightly calls. — 
You hold him no philosopher at all. — Pope.
TALKATIVENESS. n. s. [from tal·kative.] Loquacity; 
garrulity; fulness of prate. — 
We call this tal·kativeness a familiant voice; but he that shall 
appropriately loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to 
light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. — G. of the Tongue.
TA L

It is an oddity of the human mind to see in everything a symbol of something else, and in every event a lesson of some kind. Swift.

T A L K E R. n.s. [from talkr.]
1. One who talks.
2. A parrot; a talking bird.

To me give for instance some of those writers or talkers who deal much in the words Nature or Fato. Watts.

A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt know the sound of thy own tongue.
—Talbot, I'll keep a talker for this year.

T A L K I N G.* n.s. [from talk.] Oral conversation.

Neither futilities, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not convenient.
—Ephe. v. 4.

T A L K Y. adj. [from talk.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The talky flakes in the strata were all formed before the sub-

sidence, along with the sand.

T A L L.† adj. [tall, Welsh. Dr. Johnson. — MR. H. TOKE calls it the part participant of the Saxon cautum, to lift up, as he chooses to paraphrase and apply the word, which properly means to cultivate, to till. We find, however, the old Brit. word tall, high of stature; traced to tala, Chald. a high tree; tall, lofty; talla, Arab. long. See Davieus and Richards.]"}

1. High in stature.

Bring word, how tall she is.

With a noble shape, erect and tall.

Milton, P. L.

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell.

On the very wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks

How their stiff necks.

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the tall, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds.

Davenant.

May they increase as fast, and spread their boughs,

As the high flame of their great owne growes:

May he live long enough to see them all.

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!

Waller.

Sturdy; lusty; bold; spirited; courageous.

I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy hands.

Shakespeare, W. Tole.

Spoke like a tall fellow, that respects his reputation.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

He manned it [his castle] with a very great number of tall soldiers.

Bacon, Hist. of Hen. VII.

I know your spirit to be talk; pray, be not vex'd.

Bacon, M. and C. Capone.

T A L L A G E. n.s. [talilage, Fr.] Implant; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and tallages.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

To T A L L A G E.† n.s. [from the noun.] To lay an implant on.

Edward I. tallaged his revenues very heavily, by commission-
er of his own.


T A L L O W.† n.s. [tall, talk; Dan. talk; Su. Goth. and Germ. talg, talge; which Wachter deduces from the Welsh dyliam, to grow, to proceed or come from. The grease of fat of an animal; coarse meat.

She's the kitchen woman and all properly and I know not
what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rage, and the tallow in them, will burn a Leipziger whitew.

Shakespeare.

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their tallow and hides only.

Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will make them run.

To T A L L O W.† v. a. [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

Now flies the tallow'd keel.

Ld. Surrey, Fig. 44.

T A L L O W C H A N D L E R. n.s. [tallow and chandler, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several merry trades, as tallowchandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleaning of gutters, are great occasions of a plague.

Harvey on the Plague.

T A L L O W F A C E D.† adj. [tallow and face.] Having a pale, sickly complexion.

Every lover adores his mistress, though she be deformed, wrinkled, pimpled, tallow-faced.

Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 224.

T A L L O W I S H .† adj. [from tallow.] Having the nature of tallow.

Hulot.

"T A L L O W Y.† adj. [from tallow.] Greasy.

T A L L Y . n.s. [from tallier, to cut, Fr.] A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgement was cut fit,
And made a tally to his wit.

Hadron.

The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange.

Alley; one tally is worth a grove of bays.

Garth.

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal pennants away'd?

Her tallies useless lie and idle,
If you're exact in the tallies' way.

Prior.

...From his ring the skewer he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just reversion sings it on the ground,
There take my tally of ten thousand pound.

Swift.

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were from'rd in the factors for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders.

Dryden.

To T A L L Y . v. a. [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just tally'd for each other.

Prior.

...They are not so well tally'd to the present juncture.

Pope.

To T A L L Y . v. n. To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel.

Addison on Italy.

T A L L Y .† adv. [from tall.] Stoutly; with spirit.

You, Lodowick,
That stand so tallly on your reputation,
You shall be he shall speak it.

Bacon, and F. Cavendish.

T A L M U D .† n.s. [Hebrew.] The book con-

T A L M U D .† n.s. [Hebrew.] The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions, and explications of the law.

They have this tradition in their talmud.

Belonging to T A L M U D I C A L .† adj. [from talmud.] Talmudical.

T A L M U D I C A L .† adj. [from talmud.] Talmudical.

T A L M U D I C A L .† adj. [from talmud.] Talmudical.

T A L M U D I C A L .† adj. [from talmud.] Talmudical.

T A L M U D I S T .† n.s. [from talmud.] One well versed in the talmud.
TAM

The Jewish sages usually take upon them to determine how

a talmudist what all the modesty of his marginal Keri,
and Masorets and all the prophets cannot persuade him to pro-
ounce the textual Chetiv. Milet, Areopagitica.

talmudistic. adj. [from talmudist.] Talmud-

cical.

* tal. The name Ariel came from the talmudistic mysteries, with
which the learned Jews had infected this science. Warum, Hist. E. P. iii. 478.

TA'LNESS. n. s. [from tall.] Height of stature; pro-


cuity. An hideous giant, horrible and high.
That with its tawny seem’d to thrust the sky.
Spener.

The eyes beheld so many naked bodies, as for tawny of
stature could hardly be equalled in any country. Howard.

TA'LOK. n. s. [talon, Fr.] The claw of a bird of
prey.
It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have
greater or longer talons. Bacon, Nat. Hut.

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And lowering round his master’s earth-born toes,
Swift he collects his fissal stock of fire,
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire. Pros.

TA'MARIND. Tree. n. s. [tamarindus, Lat.] The flower of the tamarind-tree consists of sev-
eral leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a
papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many leaved flower-
cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a
flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds, sur-
rounded with an acid blackish pulp. Miller.

Lenticiles are cassia, tamarindus, manna.

Wiesman.

Let me recall’d
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes
That by the breeze its fever Cooling fruit.
Thomson.

TA'MARIKE. n. s. [tamariske, L.] A tree.

The flowers of the tamarisk are roseaceous.

Miller.

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood
is medicinal. Moirier.

TAMB'OUR. n. s. [old Fr. tambour, a small drum;
tambur, Arab. the same.]
1. A tambourine; which see.
2. A frame resembling a drum, on which a kind of
embroidery is worked; the embroidery -o made.
3. [In architecture.] A member of the Corinthian
and composite capital, somewhat resembling a
Drum; a kind of porch; a round stone, or course of
stones.

TAMBOURINE. n. s. [tamborn, Spanish; from
the Arab. tambur.] A kind of drum. What we now
call the tambourine, is different from the tabou; as
it is played on with the hand or fingers, not with a
stick. Spener writes this word tambour, and
B. Jonson tambore.

Callipso with Minos, moh,
Soon as the alen pipe began to sound,
Their ivory axes and tremulous forges. Spener, Song Cut.
The bells, pipes, tabours, tambourine ring.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

TAME. adv. [tame, Saxon; tam, Dutch; tam;
Danish.]
1. Not wild; domestic.
These the Miletian said. That all wild beasts a tyrant is
the worse, and all tame beasts a flavor. Addison.
2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; defeated; spiritless;
heartless.

TAME. n. s. [of uncertain derivation, derived by
Skinner from tempuro, Lat.]
1. To be busy with physic.
As in vain
To tamper with your crazy brain,
Without preparing of your skull
As often as the moon’s at full.

TAMER. n. s. [tam, Dutch; from tame; 
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make
gentle.
Those who tame wild horses,
Peace am not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. Shakespeare.

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.
If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to tame the offsprings,
Humanity must force prep'y on itself. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece. Shakespeare.

They cannot tame
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orcharis, fish-pools, letting in of seas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. B. Jonson.

A race unconquer'd, by their chime made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to tame. Wallis.

TAMEABLE. adj. [from tame.] Susceptive of taming.
Gannes are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight,
And easily tameable; divers of which may be so brought up
To join together in carrying the weight of a man. Wilkinson.

TAMELESS. adj. [tame and less.] Wild; untamed.
The tamed steed could well his waggan wield.

TAMELY. adv. [from tame.] Not wildly; meanly;
spiritlessly.
True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

What courage tamely could to death consent,
And not by striking fast the blow prevent.
Once a champion of renown,
So tamely can you bow the rawsh'd crown? Dryden.

Has he given way?
Did he look tamely on, and let them pass?
Addison.

Can you love and reverence your prelates, whom you tamely
suffer to be abused. Swift.

TAMENESS. n. s. [from tame.]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
2. Want of spirits; timidity.
Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness than beauty,
and expose his authority to insult. Rogers.

TAMER. n. s. [from tame.] Conqueror; subduer.
He, great tamer of all human art,
Dulness! whose good oblige I yet defend. Pope.

"TAMMY." n. s. [estamine, Fr. whence our old word
stiman, which see.] A kind of woollen stuff; called
also tamins, and tammy.

"Estamine" is the stuff tamine. Colvair, in V. Etym.

TAMSKIN. n. s. [The stopple of the mouth of a great
gun.]

"To tamper." n. s. [of uncertain derivation, derived by
Skinner from tempuro, Lat.]
1. To be busy with physic.
As in vain
To tamper with your crazy brain,
Without preparing of your skull
As often as the moon’s at full.
TAN

He tried wishes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very tempering cast him into a disease.

2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much tempering and wenching made useless.

To dangerous tempering with a muse,
The profit's small, and you have mutch to lose.
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race.

Roscumon

Earl Walpole being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repeating next morning, repaired to the king and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far tampered into it.

Addison, Freeholder.

3. To deal; to practise secretly.

Others temper'd

For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.

Hudibras.

To TAN. v. a. [tannen, Dutch; tanner, Fr.]

1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was tanned or turned into a kind of leather.

Grew, Mus.

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to tan them.

Swift.

They sell their bark at a good price for tanning our hides into leather.

Swift, Miscell.

2. To imbrow by the sun.

His face all tans'd with burning sun, ray,
As he had travel'd many a Summer's day.
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind.

- Like sun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy tans'd skin's unalterable state.

Donne.

A brown, which Heaven would disband

The galaxy, and stars be tans'd.

Cleveland.

TAN.* n. s. The bark of the oak; the oozie with which tanners prepare their leather.

Ash.

TANKE or taken, ta'cm. Ill spelt.

Two trophées targe fr' the East and Western shire,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.

May, Virg.

TANG.* n. s. [tanga, Dutch, acidil.]

1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.

Seasoning matters otherwise distasteful and insipid with an unusual and thence grateful tang.

Burton, vol. I. s. 14

Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that tang behind it.

South, Serm. ii. 358.

It is strange that the soul should never once recol over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a tang of the cask, and derive their original from that union.

Locke.

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least tang of religion, which is indeed the worst affection in anything he said or did.

Afterbury.

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a tang,

Would cry to a sailor, go hang.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

It hast not the least tang of misery in it, no bitter farewell nor appending sting to it.

Scott, Disc. (1673.)

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for tone or twang.

There is a pretty affection in the Alcaunin, which gives their speech a different tang from ours.

Haller, Elem. of Sp. p. 78.

To TANG. v. n. [This is, I think, mistaken for twang.]

To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, urly with thy friends; let thy tongue tang arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

v. o. v.

TANG.* n. s. [tang, Su. Goth.] A kind of sea-weed; called in some places tangle.

Calling it the sea of weeds, of flag, or rush, or tangle.

By: Richardson on the O. Test. (1653.) p. 11.

TANGENT. n. s. [tangent, Fr. tangents, Lat.]

Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a scnt that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a tangent.

Trevoux.

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighborhood of the sun, and vanish away in tangents to their several circles into the mundane space.

Bentley, Serin.

TANGIBILITY. n. s. [from, tangible.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE.† adj. [tangible, French; from tango, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to sub intimate a more dense body.

Bacon.

There needs no confusion of it; the impiety is visible and tangible.

By: Taylor, Disc. from Popery, ch. x. s. 6 to.

By the touch, the tangible qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth.

Locke.

To TANGLE.† v. a. [See To Entangle.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thicket's morn.

Milton, Ode Nativ.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to tangle mine eyes too.

She must be tangle't with her silken hair.

Your bigle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream.

Shakespeare.

I do, quoth he, perceive

My king is tangle'd in affection to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

You must lay lime to tangle her desires

By wilful sonsnets, whose composed rhimes

Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows.

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,

Stands with the snares of war to tangle thee.

Now ly st victorius

Among thy shyn, self-kill'd,

Not willingly, but tangle'd in the fold

Of dire necessity.

Skil'd to retire, and in retiring draw

Hearts after them, tangle'd with baser nets.

With subtle crooked cheats,

They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;

In which when once they are entangled,

The more they stir, the more they're tangle'd.

Hudibras.

3. To embrou; to embarrass.

The greater it is, and the more things it is tangle'd withal, the rounder it will be to do so well.


When by simple weakness strays,

Tangle'd in forbidden ways:

He, my shepherd I is my guide,

He's before me, on my side.

Crashaw.

To TANGLE. v. n. To be entangled.

Shrubs and tangled bushes had purplex'd All path of man or beast.

Anon.

TANGLE.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.

He leading swiftly roll'd

In tangles, and made intricate scant straw.

To mischief swift.

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,

Or with the tangle of Neera's hair.

Milton, Lycidas.
TAN

2. [from taw.] A kind of sea-weed.

TANIST. n. s. [an Irish word; an tanister, Erse. Dr. Johnson.—See whether this word may not be derived from thane, which was commonly used among the Danes, and also among the Saxons in England, for a noble man and a principal officer. Sir James Ware.] A kind of captain or governor. Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to choose another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him [or] they choose next of the blood to be tanist, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. Spenser on Ireland.

TANISTRY. n. s. [from tanist.] A succession made up of inheritance and election. Burke.

The Irish hold their lands by tanistry, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. Spenser on Ireland.

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue the custom of tanistry which makes all their possessions uncertain. Davies on Ireland.

By the Irish custom of tanistry, the chief men of every country, and the chief of every septr, had no longer estate than for life in their chieftories; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tanists, who were elective, and purposed their elections by strong hand. Davies on Ireland.

TANK. n. s. [tanque, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

I saw a tank or magazine of water, a very stately work indeed. Sir T. Herbert, Essay p. 43.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go rigidly to your business; you have cost me much, and must earn it: bears plentiful provision, rascal; sallading in the garden and water in the tank; and in holy days, the lopping of a platter of rice when you deserve it. Dryden, Don Quixote. 

TANKARD. n. s. [tankaerd, Fr. tankaerdt, Dutch; tancairid, Irish; probably, by a metathesis, from the Lat. cantarius.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his tankard touch'd thy brain? Sure they're fall'n alee again. B. Jonson.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver tankard, after the manner of Bacchus. When any calls for ale, fill the largest tankard cup top full. Snuff.

TANLING. n. s. [from tan.] One scorched by the heat of summer. This seems to be the meaning of the word in the following passage, as opposed to those who shiver in winter. Nevertheless Dr. Johnson has printed it tallow; and, deriving it from Tantalus, has defined it: “one seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.” Dr. Scott and Dr. Ash have hence adopted tallowing. But, in the correct edition of Shakespeare printed in 1803, tallowing is the word, though no note of any various reading, nor any explanation, accompanies it.

The King:
Hath not deserv'd my service, nor your loves;
Who find in my exile the want of breeding,
The certainty of this hard life; yet hopeless
To have the courtesy your erudite promise,
But to be still hot summer's tallowing, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

TANNER. n. s. [from tan.] One whose trade is to tan leathers.

Tannery was a term that is now drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air. Mason.

TANNING. n. s. [from To tan.]
TAPE

2. [tape, Saxon; tappen, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to breach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican, Hast thou tapped out, and drunkenly caroused.

-Shakespeare, Rich. II.

He has been tapping his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood.

-Addison.

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then tap it with a lancet.

-Sharp, Surgery.

To TAP.* v. n. To strike a gentle blow; as, he tapped at the door.

TAP.* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, tap for tap, and so part fair.

-Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a tap upon the shoulder.

-Addison, Spect.

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxoues gave a gentle tap.

-Guy, Pastoral.

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies In feverish restlessness with uncleav'd words, Apply with gentle strokes their o'er sod, And tap by tap invite the sleepless god.

-Harte.

2. [tape, Saxon.] A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

Ever sit hath so the tappe yronne, Til that all almost is the tonne.

-Chaucer, Ree's Pro.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a tap running.

-Berke, Tarp.

TAP. n. s. [tape, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap?

My dainty duck, my dear-a!

This pounce that's ty'd with tape.

I'll wager, that the prize shall be mine.

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,

With tape-t'y'd curtains never meant to draw.

-Pope.

TAPER. n. s. [tape, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a taper in my study, Lucius:

When it is lighted come and call me.

-Shakespeare.

My daughter and little son we'll dress

With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,

And rattles in their hands.

-Shakespeare.

If you put the pure taper from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burst his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention.

-Bp. Taylor.

There the fair light,

Like hero's taper in the window plac'd,

Such fate from the malignant air did find,

As that expos'd to the bois'rous wind.

-Waller.

To see this feast

Heaven, as if there wanted lights above,

For tapers made two glaring comets rise.

-Dryden.

TAPER. adj. [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her taper fingers, and her panting breast,

He raises.

-Dryden.

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long taper.

-Grew.

To TAPER. v. n. To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made tapering in form of a pillar, the lower vertebrae being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, till the greater stability of the trunk.

-Ray.

Such be the dog.

With tapering tail, that nimly cuts the wind.

-Ticket.

To TAPER.* v. a.

1. To make gradually smaller.

2. To light with tapers.

The taper'd choir, at the late hour of prayer,

Oft let me visit.

-Warton, Pla. of Melancholy.

TAR

TAPERNESS.* n. s. [from taper.] The state of being taper.

A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its taperness and foliage.

-Shakespeare, On Taste.

TAPERESTY. n. s. [tapistry, tapiiserie, tapis, Fr. tapisum, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk that's covered over with Turkish tarpetry.

-Addison.

There is a purse of ducats.

-Addison.

The casements are with golden tissue spread, And horses' hoofs, for earth, caught in tarpetry tread.

-Dryden.

One room is hung with tarpet, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family.

-Addison.

To TAPERESTY.* v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with tarpetery.

Flowers, with which the earth is taperset.

-Harman, Transl. of Bezae, (1587), p. 263.

Some taperset hall, or gilded bower.

-To W. Jones, Palace of Fortune.

TARPET. n. s. [tapetia, Latin.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse

What story she will for her taperset take.

-Spenser.

TAPHOUSE. n. s. [tap and house.] A room in which beer is drawn and sold in small quantities; in large inns now usually called the tap.

The talk of drunkards in taphouses.


The degree of a taphouse or a tavern.


TAPIN.* n. s. [French.] Literally tapestry, which formerly covered tables; whence matters laid upon the table for discussion.

The house of lords sat till past five at night. Lord Churchill and lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis.


TAP'lash.* n. s. [from tap, and perhaps lasche, Fr. slack, slow.] Poor beer; the last running of small beer; drags. Still used in the north of England.

Bundled up and down by the schoolmen in their taplas-disputes.


TAPROCK. n. s. [tap and root.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the taproot, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile.

-Mortimer.

TAPSTER.* n. s. [tapepe, Saxon; and tappepe, she who had the care of the tap in a publick-house. Chaucer's tapster is stated by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be a woman. One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings.

-Shakespeare.

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade; I'll be your tapster still.

-Shakespeare.

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and tapster may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle his as he pleases.

-Howell.

Though the painting grows decay'd,

The house will never lose its trade;

Nay, though the treacherous tapster Thomas

Hangs a new angle two doors from us.

-Swift.

TARP.* n. s. [cape, Saxon; terre, Teut. tier, Danish; from torre, tyr, Swe. teid; ligneum pingue, ex quo hoc liquamen coquitur. Serenius.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir driven out by fire.

Then, foaming tar, their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp.

-Spenser.
A man will not lose a hog for a halfpenny worth of tar.
Camden, Rem.

TAR. n. s. [from tar, used in ships.] A sailor; a
seaman, in colloquial language.
In senate bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a tar. Swift, Miscell.

To TAR v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To smear over with tar.
I have no need of tar, and I've done ye with my doctrine,
And yet the marrin sticks to ye.
Beaufort, and Fl. Span. Curate.

2. [more properly to ter or terr, as: Wielhouse uses it; not only to distinguish it from tar, but as it is nearer to the etymology; for it is not from the Greek ταραντών, as Dr. Johnson would have it to be, but from the Sax. ταραντοβα, to irritate, as Serenius, and after him Mr. H. Tooke, has observed.] To tease; to provoke.
There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to tar them on to controversy Shakespeare.
Two ears shall take each other; pride alone
Must tar the masts on, as tree the bone.
Shakespeare.

TARANTULA. n. s. [Italian; tarantule, French.]
The tarantula in all likelihood derives its name from Tarantuums, in Calabria. See Drummond's Trav. p. 161.] An insect whose bite is said to be only cured by music.
This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrrocles than the right note of music soothed him that it was sick of the tarantula.
Sidney.
He that uses the word tarantula, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. Locke.

TARDATION. n. s. [tardo, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADUS. adj. [tardigradus, Latin.] Moving slowly.
It is but a slow and tardigradus animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped. Brown.

TARDILY adv. [from tardly.] Slowly; sluggishly.
He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his bluntness,
Because the accents of the valiant;
For those that could speak slow and tardily,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

TARDINESS. n. s. [from tard.+
Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A tardiness in nature,
Which often leaves the history upborne,
That it intends to do. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

TARDITY. n. s. [tarditas, from tardus, Lat. tardivitē, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.
Suppose some observable tardity in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? Dugib. Our exploration includes time in the motions of velocity and tardity.
Digby on the Soul.

TARDY. adj. [tardus, Lat. tardīv, Fr.]
1. Slow; not swift.
Not should their age by years be told,
Whose souls, more swift than motion, climb,
And check the tardy flight of time. Sandys, Paradise.

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.
Behold that navy which a while before
Provided the tardy English close to fight;
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As lacking lie there to shun the hobbies' flight. Dryden.
When certain to o'recome, incline'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. Prior.

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

TAR. You shall have letters from me to my son.
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en tardy by unwise delay. Shakespeare, Rich. III.
Death he as oft accur'd
Of tardy execution, since announce'd
The day of his offence. Milton, P. L.
The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste.
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree.
Dryden.
Tardy of soul, sell thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. Shakespeare, Rich.
You may freely censure him for being tardy in his payments.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee tardy,
And darst presume to be so hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. Hudibras.

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.
If they take them tardy, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal; those slips and miscalculations are usually ridiculed.
Collier on Pride.

To TAR'DY. v. a. [tarder, Fr. from the adjective.]
To delay; to hinder.
I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenos; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo tardiad
My swift command. Shakespeare, Win. Tull.

TARE. n. s. [from teven, Dutch, to consume, Skinner.]
1. A weed that grows among corn.
Through hatred of tares, the corn in the field of God is plucked up.
Hooker.
The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest, and by sowing tares they reaped gold.
Dr. of Chr. Piety.
My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the tares in their corn.
Locke.

2. The common vetch.
A poor grain of oat, or tare, or barley. Pope, Arc. of E. Cull.

TARE. n. s. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of anything containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of tear.
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they tear.

TARGE. n. s. [tartis, tartis, Saxon; targe, Italian; targe, French; tartain, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; an tartett, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.
It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.
Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his targe
That broke the violence.
I took all their seven points in my targe. Shakespeare.
Henceforward will I bear
Upo my targe three fair shining suns. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
The arms the swash most is the targe, to shroud herself under, and fence away his blow.
Howell, Engl. Drong.
Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe. Milton, P. L.
The Greeks the gates approach'd, their targes cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd
Against the walls.

TARGETTERER. n. s. [from target.] One armed with a targe.
TARGUM. n. s. [םָרְגּוּם] A paraphrase on Scripture in the Chaldee language.
This seed, there spoken of, is Qarqis, as both the targumists explain it.

TARGUMIST. n. s. [from targum.] A writer in the targumim.

To TARNIL. v. a. [terrine, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

To TARNSH. v. n. To lose brightness.

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.
Some of the gali'd ropes with dainty marling bind,
Or sewn cloths with strong tarreing coats.

Lawson was the man of whose judgement knight the best esteem:
and he was, in truth, of a man of that breeding,
for he was a perfect tarriolous, a very extraordinary person:
he understood his profession incomparably well, spoke clearly and pertinently.

La Chorotien, Life, sec. ii. 478.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age,
but the making a living tarriolus and a snare to the hero of a tragedy?

TARRAGON. n. s. A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRANCE. n. s. [from tarry.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;Come, answer not; but do it presently, I am impatient of your tardiance.

Ta'rrier. n. s. [This should be written terrier, from tery, French, the earth.] A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.
The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two terriers in after him.

Ta'rrier. n. s. [from tary.] One that tarries or stays; one that waits; whatever delays or puts off. He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tarrier and delayer.

Sir T. Kyd, Gov. fol. 75.

Writs of error are the terriers that keep his client undoing somewhat the longer.


To TARRY. v. n. [targr, French.] Killan refers both the French and our word to the Teut. traegen, to delay; by metathesis therefore tarry.

To stay; to continue in a place.
Tarry I here, I bat attend on death; But fly I cannot, I fly away from life.
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear, And dare not die, but faint would tarry here.

To delay; to be long in coming.
Thou art my deliverer, make no tarrying, O God.

To wait; to expect attending.
Tarry ye here for us until we come again.

To TARRY. v. a. To wait for.
I will go drink with you, but I cannot tarry dinner.

TARRY. adj. [from tar.] Consisting of tar; resembling tar.
Foul tarry spittle tumbling with their tongue
On their raw leather lips.

TAREL. n. s. A kind of hawk. See Tassel.
A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks.
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.

TARSUS. n. s. [ταρσος; tarz, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the foecili bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia.

Dict.

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synnythrasis; as, in jointing the tarsus to the metatarsus.

TART. adj. [tarn, Saxon; taertig, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acutulent; sharp of taste.
She called for a goblet, whereby she did powre a quantitie of very tari vinegar.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.
Why so tari a favour
To trumpet such good tidings?

When his humours grew tarri, as being now in the seas of favour, they brake forth to certain sudden excesses. Watton.

TART. n. s. [tart, French; tarta, Italian; taart, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.
Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in tarts.

TARTANO. n. s. [tartana, Italian; tartane, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a tartane, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis.

TARTAR. n. s. [tartarus, Lat.]
1. Hell: A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.
With this the damned ghosts he governeth, And furius rules, and tartoese tempore.

He's in tartar limbos worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

2. (tartre, Fr.) Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the tartar of the Rhenish wine.

Quincy.

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid dregs, or less, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called tartar; and this tartar may be by fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the tartar itself.

Boyle.

To catch a Tartar. See the fifteenth sense of To Catch.

TARTAREAN. adj. [tartarus, Lat.] Hellish.
His throne mixt with tartarean sulphur.

TARTAREOUS. adj. [from tartar.]
1. Consisting of tartar.
In fruits, the tartareous parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it.

Grew, Comol.

2. Hellish.
The spirit of God downward pury'd
The black tartarous cold infernal drops,
Adverse to life. Milton, P. L.

TARTARIZATION. n. s. [from Tartarize.] The act of forming tartar.
By dissolution of one subject, and concretion of another; by vaporation and evaporation; by sublimation, and precipitation or tartarization.

To TARTARIZE. v. a. [from tartar.] To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. adj. [from tartar.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.
The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and woundng the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 86.

TARTLY. adv. [from tart.] 1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with pignomy; with severity.
Seneque, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula tenderly called arena sine voce, sand without line. Walker.
3. With sourness of aspect.
How tardy this gentleman looks! —He is of a melancholy disposition. Shakespeare.

TARTNESS. n. s. [from tart.] 1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.
Of these sours put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the tartness of your cyder requires. Mortimer.
2. Soursness of temper; poignancy of language.
They cannot be too sweet for the king's tartness. Shakespeare.

TARTUS. adj. [from tart.] Somewhat tart. Scott.

TARTUFISH. adj. [from tartuf, Fr. a puritan, a hypocrite. "Jamaistarténé fut hommète homme." Richelieu.] Perhaps precise; formal; or morose. In some parts of Scotland, it is sour, sullen, stubborn. See Jamieson.
God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or tartufish aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself. Sterne.

TASK. n. s. [tasse, French; tasco, Italian.] 1. Something to be done imposed by another. Milton, S. A.
Believes me from my task of servile toil Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. Milton, Areopagitica.

2. Employment; business.
His mental powers were equal to greater tasks. Atterbury.
No happier task these faded eyes pursue, To read and weep is all they now can do. Pope.

3. To take to Task. To reprove; to reprimand. A holy man took a soldier to task upon the subject of his profession. LeStrange.
He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger took him to task. Addison.

To TASK. v. a. [from the noun.] To burthen with something to be done.
Forth he goes,
Like to a harvestman, that's task'd to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. Shakespeare, Coriol.
Some things of weight,
That task our thoughts, concerning us and France. Shakespeare.

I have drunk but one cop to-night, and that was craftily qualified too, and beheld what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not task my weakness with any more.
Shakespeare, Othello.
Divert thy thoughts at home,
There task thy maids, and exercise the loom.
Dryden.

TASKE. n. s. [task and master.] 1. One who imposes tasks.
All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As after in my great taskmaster's eye.
Milton, Sonn.

TASSEL. n. s. [tasse, French; tassello, Low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.
Then took the squire an horn of bungle small, Which hung adorn his side in twisted gold, And tassels pay.
Their heads are tricked with tassels and flowers. Spenser.

TASSEL. n. s. [properly tercel or tiercel; Ital. terzolo; which name it is said to have obtained, because it is a tierce or third less than the female. See Steven's Note on Shakspere's Rom. and Jul.] The male of the gosshawk.

A fullfro make—
Having far off espied a tassel-gent.
O, for a falconer's voice, To lure this tassel-gentle back again! Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.
When hawks lay three eggs, the first provideth a female and large hawk, the second of a middler sort, and the third a smaller bird tercelino or tassel of the male sex.
Sir T. Browne, Miscell. p. 119.

TASSEL. n. s. [cardus, bullion.] An herb. See Tassel.

To TASEL. n. s. Armour for the thighs. Ainsworth.

TASELED. adj. [from tassel.] Adorned with tassels.
Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn
Shakes the thick thicket, taste I all about. Milton, Aretusa.

TASSELS. n. s. Armour for the thighs. Ainsworth.

TASTABLE. adj. That may taste; savoury; relishing.
Their distill'd oills are fluid, volatile and tastable. Boyle.

To TASTE. v. a. [taster, to try, French. Dr. Johnson.—The old French word taster is to handle, to feel, to touch, as the Germ. und Ten. tasten, from which Kilian and Wachter derive the French; and the latter deduces the word from tate, the hand. Tasto-vin Cotgrave calls a broker for wine-merchants. Richelet shews taster, under the form of taster, as common in the sense of perceiving by the palate: "tater du vin, de la biere, &c." Dict. 1685.]
1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.
The ruler of the feast tasted the water made wine. St. John, ii.
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.
3. To essay first.
Roscutes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before tasted of. Knolles.
Thou and I marching before our troops May taste fate to them, now them out a passage. Dryden.
4. To obtain pleasure from.
So shall thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sadst lover taster; Dryden.
Thus afterward, with scorn be worn. Carew.
5. To feel; to have perception of.
He should taste death for every man. Heb. vi. 9.
6. To relish intellectually; to approve.
Thou, Adonis, wilt taste no pleasure. Milton, P. L.

To TASTE. v. n. 1. To try by the mouth to eat.
T A S

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch. Milton, P. L.

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things taste bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

When wine is upon wild garlick, their milk tasteth of it. Bacon.

If your butter tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. Swift.

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it tasting and imbibing. Swift.

4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.

Every idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, taste of this action. Shakespeare.

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the tasting power
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish every relish sweet and sour. Davies.

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once. Shakespeare.

The tasting of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. Wisdom of Solomon.

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What little brought us? not hope here to taste
Of pleasure.

Of nature's bounty men forbore to taste,
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. Walter.

8. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but taste of pleasures, youth devours. Dryden.

T A T

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a taste to be affected with beauty.

Seed, Serm.

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in taste, that many little things will not make a great one. Reynolds.

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or taste of my virtue. Shakespeare.

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

If they thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a taste of the people's inclination. Bacon, Hen. VII.

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a taste of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. Stillingfleet.

Tasted, adj. [from taste.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better tasted, if watered with salt water. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Tasteful.† adj. [taste and full.] High relished; savoury.

A sharp kind of sourness in sauces is esteemed pleasing and tasteful. Dryden.

Music of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's tasteful tear. Cowley.

Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies, Can move. Pope.

Tasteless.† adj. [from taste.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depraving chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made tasteless. Boyle.

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

If by his manner of writing a critic is heavy and tasteless, I throw aside his criticisms. Addison, Spect.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them tasteless and insipid to us. Rogers, Serm.

4. Having no intellectual gust.

With all his faults, [as a prose-writer] and exclusive of his character as a poet, he [Milton] must ever remain the only learned author of that tasteless age in which he flourished. Orrery on Swift, p. 217.

Tastelessness.† n. s. [from tasteless.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

The work of writing notes is performed by rulling at the stupidity, negligence, and anxious tastelessness of the former editors. Swift, Lett.

T a s t e r. n. s. [tasteur, Fr. from taste.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heaven! by thee
Young time in taste to eternity.

Crawhall.

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the taste to princes in all their entertainments? L'Estrange.

Thy tutor be thy taste, ere thou art,
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat.

Dryden.

Apsicus, here, the taste of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown.

Young.

2. A dram cup.

Ainsworth.

Tasty.† adj. [from taste.] Expressively or done so as to show intellectual relish: a modern word.

To T a t t e r. v. a. [cotter, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. Tattered is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear,
Robes and furs' gums hide all. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
T A V

As apothecary late I noted
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming knows,
Calling of simples. Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.
Where wav'd the tatter'd ensigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hang. Pope.

A Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the tatter'd weed.
Here Satan vanish'd — he had false commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the taster's poor. Harte.

TATTER. n. s. [from the verb.] A rag; a flattering rag.
This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to
the poor devil that has scares a tatter. L'Estrange.

TATTERDEMALION.† n. s. [from tatter.] A ragged fellow.
Numbers of poor French tatterdemalians, being as it were
the scum of the country.
Monsell, Instr. Por. Trans. (1644) p. 84.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with
never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this tatter-
demalion, how could he endure this weather?
L'Estrange.

To TATTLE. v. n. [tateren, Dutch.] To prate;
to talk silly; to use many words with little
meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of courts inconstant mutability,
Ne after every tattling fable fly.
Spenser.
The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the
other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling.
Shakespeare.

Excuse it by the tattling quality of age, which is always
narrative.
Locke.
The world is forward enough to tattle of them.
The French language is extremely proper to tattle in; it
is made up of so much repetition and compliment.
Addison.

TATTLE. n. s. [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat;
trifling talk.

They asked her, how she lik'd the play?
Then told the tattle of the day.
Swift, Miscell.

Such tattle often entertains,
My lord and me as far as Staines.
Swift.

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politics in
a dictatorial state, while at the same time persons well skilful
in those different subjects hear the impermon tattle with a
just contempt.
Watts on the Mind.

TATTLE. n. s. [from tatter.] An idle talker; a
prater.

Going from house to house, tatters, busy bodies, which
are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of
time, are reproved by the apostle.
By. Taylor.

TATTOO. n. s. [tapatex tous, Fr.] The beat
of drum by which soldiers are warned to their
quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Stars if they hear but the tattoo.
Prior.

T A V E R N. n. s. [tavernue, Fr. taberna, Latin.] A
house where wine is sold, and drinkers are enter-
tained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the tavern there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent.
With unrivaled loose companions. Shakespeare, Rich. II.
You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more
tavern bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the
proceeding of mirth.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and alehouses
shall be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night,
and no woman suffered to enter any tavern or alehouse. Swift.

TAVERN. n. s. [from tavern man or keep
T A V E R N E E P E R. tabernarius, Lat. tavernier, Fr.
T A V E R N E R M A N. One who keeps a tavern.

T A U

After local names, the most in number have been derived
from occupations; as tailor, archer, taverner.
Camden.

TAVERNING.† n. s. [from tavern.] Act of feasting
at taverns.


TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of teach.
All thy children shall be taught of the Lord.
Isa. lv. 13.
How just thou satisfied me, taught to live.
Milton.

TAUNT. v. a. [tander, Fr. Skinner. Tanden, Dutch,
to show teeth. Minshu.

And thus Sennius refers it to the ancient word tand, dens, a
tooth; tanna, Icel. dentibus mandere, carpere; not
without offering also to notice the Swed. danta, which
means to censure, to blame.

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule;
to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure turned her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience.
Shakespeare
The bitterness and stings of tantalizing jealousy,
Vegetious days, and jarring joyless nights,
Have driv'n him forth.
Rover, Jane Shore.

2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rais thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults
With such full licence.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
TAUNT. n. s. [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach;
ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produced they me,
To be a public spectacle.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians
by taunts and invectives, than by tortures.
Gow. of the Tongue.
He, by vile hands to common use deba'ted,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious taunt and impious jest.
Prior.

TAUNTER.† n. s. [from taunt.] One who taunts,
reproaches, or insults.
Holden, and Skertwood.

TAUNTINGLY. adv. [from taunting.] With insult;
scoffingly; with contumely and exprobation.

It insultingely replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and tauntingly she said.
Prior.

TAURINOUS. adj. [taurina and corvs, Lat.] Having
horns like a bull.
Their descriptions must be relative, or the taurincous pic-
ture of the one the same with the other.
Brow.

TAURUS. n. s. [Latin.] The second sign in the
zodiac.
Were we not born under Taurus? Shakespeare, Tw. Night.
TAU'TOLOGICAL.† adj. [tautologique, Fr. from tautology.] Repeating the same thing.
Pleonasm of words; tautological repetitions.
Burton, Ana. of Met. Pref.

TAU'TOLOGIST.† n. s. [from tautologize.] One who
repeats the same thing.

To Tau'tologize. v. n. [from tautology.] To
repeat the same thing.
That in this brief description the wise man should tautologize,
is not to be supposed.
Smith on Old Age, (1666) p. 35.

TAUTOLOGY. n. s. [tautology; tautel and nil;\ntautologie, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or
of the same sense in different words.
All science is not tautology; the last ages have shown us,
what antiquity never saw, in a dream.
Glanville, Steps.

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhyme;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just so like tautology, they fall.
Dryden.
TAX

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incensaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of tautology. Addison, Freestander.

To TAX.† v. a. [taxum, Dutch; tapaen, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not:—

Yes, if they tax him as they do whit-leather.

Upon an iron, or beat him soft like stock-fish.

TAW. n. s. A marble to play with.

Tawdrily. adv. [from tawdry.] In a tawdry manner.

Tawdriness.† n. s. [from tawdry.] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious, without elegance.

There was a kind of tawdriness in their habits.

A clamy bead makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his tawdriness of dress. Richardson, Clarissa.

TAWDRY. adj. [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. Henshaw, Skinner.] Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And girl in your waste,
For more fineness, with a tawdry lace. Spenser, Shep. Col.

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few tawdry feathers. L’Estrange.

Old Romans and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown.

Is turn’d a beast in a loose tawdry gown.

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and tawdry courtiers.

Addison, Spect.

Taewen, marginal note, Polyolb. S. 2.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her tawdries for her neck.

TAWED.† part. adj. [from taw.] Of the colour of tan; embrowned.

His knuckles knob’d, his flesh deep dented in,
With tanned hands, and hand tanned skin.

Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Mag.

TAWER.† n. s. [from taw; Sax. tapene.] A dresser of leather.

TAWNY. adj. [tane, tannè, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that seemed bright,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high-born words, the worth of many a knight
From tawny Spain, lost in the world’s debate. Shakespeare.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the tawny Moor, upon his head a red sun.

The tawny lion pawing to get free. Milton, P. L.

Whilst they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, so that, on the south side they are black, on the other only tawny, they seem not to derive it from the sun.

Brown.

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidians tawny sons?

Addison, Cato.

TAX.† n. s. [tadg, Welsh; taxe, Fr. taxe, Dutch.] 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tollage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a tax gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth.

Dryden.

2. With wars and taxes others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface.

Dryden.

The tax upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in taxable lands, and four in Plantagenet lands, as often levied in kind upon corn, and called docceuse or tithes.

Arber.

TAX. v. a. [taze, Fr. from the noun.]

To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he taxed the land to give the money.

II Kings, xxiii. 35.

2. [Tazor, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse.

It has of or with, and sometimes for, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all the killing.—Niece, you tax signor Benedick too much; but he'll meet you with.

Shakespeare.

I am not justly to be taxed with any presumption for meddling with matters where I have no dealing. Raleigh.

Tax not divine disposal, ¯qest men.

He was er’d, and by bad wise man deserv’d. Milton, S. 4.

They cannot tax other’s omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

He taxed not Homer nor Virgil for interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither had he ever taxed Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. Dryden.

Men’s virtues I have commended as freely as I have taxed their crimes.

He call’d him back aloud, and tax’d his fear;
And surr enough he heard, but durst not hear.

Dryden.

Like some rich and mighty monarcher,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old.

Dryden.

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it, for fear of being taxed with superstition.

Dryden.

If he taxed both of long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away.

Dryden.

This salutation cannot be taxed with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died.

Sedley.

TAXABLE.† adj. [from tax.] That may be taxed.

Sherwood.

TAXATION. n. s. [taxation, Fr. taxatia, Lat. from tax.] 1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous taxation to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. Sidney.

I bring no oyster of war, no taxation of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

He daily such taxations did exact,
As were against the order of the state.

Daniel.

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, taxation new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

 Pope.

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father’s love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you’ll be whip for taxation one of these days. Shakespeare.

TAXER. n. s. [from tax.] One who taxes.
TEA

These rumens begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great state of his people. 

Bacon, Hen. VII.

Tea, n. [a word, I suppose, Chinese; thè, Fr.]

"Tea was first imported from Holland by the earls of Arlington and Osagy, in 1666; from their ladies the women of quality learned its use. Its price was then three pounds a pound, and continued the same to 1707. In 1715, we began to use green tea; and the practice of drinking it descended to the lower class of the people." Dr. Johnson's Review of Hanway's Journal. A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The接入 friend, tea, does our fancy aid,
Represents those vapours which the head invades.

One has a design of keeping an open tea table.

Addison. I late filled a tea pot, and received a dish of it.

Addison.

He swept down a dozen tea dishes.

Spectator. Nor will you encourage the common tea table talk.

Spectator.

Green leaves of tea contain a narcotic juice, which exudes by roasting; this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A living tea pot stands; one arm held out.

One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.

Pope. The mistress of the tea shop may give half an ounce.

Swift. The fear of being thought prudent has taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for tea tables.

Swift.

When you sweep, never stay to pick up tea spoons.

Swift.

To TEACH, n. a. pret. and part. pass. taught, which is now obsolete. 

[see, Sax. Dr. Johnson. — From the Swed. te, Icel. tia, to show: the derivation of which by Sternh. from the M. Goth. atagian, to show, (compounded of at, on, and augo, the eye), Serenienn pronounces highly ingenious and probable. See also Waechter in V. Zeigert]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to learn.

I am too sudden bold,

To teach a teacher ill beseech me.

Shakespeare. The Lord will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths.

Isa. ii. 3.

Teach us by what means to shun the inclement seasons.

Milton, P. L.

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and taught it.

Deut. xxxi. 22.

In vain we worship thee, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men.

St. Matt. xv. 9.

They teach all nations what of him they learn'd.

Milton, P. L.

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easily teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.

Shakespeare. If some men teach wicked things, it must be, that others should practise them.

South, Serm.

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

The winds are leashed, instead of a clock.

How winter night pasteth by crowing of cocks.

Tussor.

To TEACH, n. a. To perform the office of an instructor.

I have laboured

And with no little study, that my teaching

Shakespeare. And the strong course of my authority,

Might go one way.

The heads judge for reward, the priests teach for hire, and the prophets divine for money.

Mc. iii. 11.

TEACHABLE. adj. [from teach.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

"Tis sufficient that matters of faith and religion be profound in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and teachable man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing.

Witkins.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiased, and teachable, to learn our religion from the word of God.

Watts.

TEACHABILITY. n. s. [from teachable.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

Docility, teachability, tractability, is the property of wisdom; and he that is wise, is nearest unto happiness.


TEACHER. n. s. [from teach.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient teacher what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting.

Hooker.

I went into the temple, there to hear the teachers of our law, and to propose what might improve my knowledge or their own.

Milton, P. R.

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a teacher.

South, Serm.

Impevious with a teacher's air,

Bonnhall claims a right to wisdom's chair.

Blackmore.

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Dissecting teachers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments.

Swift.

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the teachers in all the churches assembled themselves.

Raleigh.

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful teachers, do seldom honour it.

White.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers.

Milton, P. L.

He may teach his diocese who chooses to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks.

South.

TEAR, or TÉDE. n. s. [tred, old Fr. tred, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy tear a gromd did light,

And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

Spencer, F. Q.

Hymen is awake,

And long since ready from his mask to move,

With his bright tear that flames with many a face.

Spencer, Epithal.

TEAGUE. n. s. A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

His case appears to me like honest Teague's,

When he was run away with by his legs.

Prior.

TEAL, n. s. [teelingh, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, eider.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

TEAM. n. s. [teno, the team of a carriage, Latin; team; Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thée a ploughman all inwheat found,

As his holsome team that way did guide,

And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide.

Spencer.

We fairies that do run

By the triple Hecate's team,

From the presence of the sun,

Following darkness like a dream,

Now are frolik,

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,

As is the difference betwixt day and night,

The hour before the heavily earnest'd team

Begins his golden progress in the East.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
TEA

I am in love; but a tear of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love.

Shakespeare.

After the declining sun
Had changed the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary teams they took their way. Roscommon.
He had with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team. Dryden.
In still clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a team of horses. Mortimer.

2. Any number passing in a line. Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. Dryden.

To TEAM.† v. a. [from the noun.] To join together in a team.

By this the Night forth from the darksome bower

TEAR.† n. s. [ea in this word is pronounced re; and tear rhymes to cheer: tagr, M. Goth. reap, Sax. daigr, Welsh and Armor. zangue, Gr. all signifying the same.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My tear stain'd eyes to see her miseries. Shakespeare.

The prettiest well in my, it's bound to be mine,
Knowing, that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore
With tears as me out of, through the blindness. Shakespeare.
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast force'd me.
Let's dry our eyes? Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilatation of the spirits. Bacon, Nat. Hist.
She silently a gentle tear let fall. Milton, P. L.

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious tears,
Her second harvests. Dryden.

To TEAR.† v. a. pret. tore, anciently tare; part. pass. torn. [tairam, gatairam, M. Goth. taera, Su. Goth. tairam, Saxon: ea is pronounced as a, and tear rhymes to squaw.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come stealing night,
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and tear to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since. Gen. xlv. 28.
John tore off lord Strat's servants' clothes: now and then they came home naked. Arbuthnot, J. Bull.
Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be torn to pieces by the populace.

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women best their breasts, their cheeks they tear.

Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead.

Jer. xxvi. 7.

3. To break or take away by violence.

As storms the skies, and torrents tear the ground, Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. Dryden.

4. To divide violently; to slatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he sufferer in possession of it to have his government torn in pieces, and shared by his subjects? Locke.

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair.

Dryden.

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
As least thou art from some fierce tygers come,
Or on rough seas from their foundation torn,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born.

Dryden.
TED

TET [n. s. [teat, Welsh; tet, Saxon; tette, Dutch; tetum, French]. Dr. Johnson. — Ger. hitte, dutte; Heb. dud; M. Goth. daddias, lactare: vox antiquissima. See Wachter and Serenus.] A dug; a pit.

Even at thy test thou hast thy tyranny. Shakespeare.

Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the test. Bacon.

When we perceive that base has testes, we infer, that they suckle their younglings with milk. Brown, Polyb. Err.

It is more pleasing to my sense Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the seeds Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. Milton, P. L.

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the test. Locke.

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars, Kind Amalthea, reach'd her test distant With milk, thy early food. Prior.

TECHLY. adv. [from techy.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECHNISNESS.† n.s. [from techy.] Peevishness; fretfulness.

Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his grumpiness, teehniness, loquacity; all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse. Sp. Hall, Temp. Repell. ill. § 10.

TECHNICAL. adj. [τεχνικός; technique, French.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

In technical words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury of a body. Locke.

TECHNICALLY.† adv. [from technical.] In a technical manner.

The first professor English satirist, to speak technically, is bishop Joseph Hall. Warner, Hist. E. P. iv. 2.

TECHNOLOGY.† n.s. [τεχνολογία, Greek.] A description or discourse upon arts.

There were not any further essays made in technology for above fourscore years; but all men acquainted in the common grammar. Twistle, Enquiry of Gramm. (1685) Pref. p. 17.

TECHY.† adj. [for touchy, that is, inclination to be touched with whatever is said or done. Ray. Often written tetchy; which seet.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward. I cannot come to Creasid but by Pandur, and he is as touchy to be woo'd as a goose. As she is stubborn-chaste against all suit. Shakespeare.

When it did taste the worm's head on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it touch, and fell out with the dug. Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

TECTOR'NICK. adj. [teukonik.] Pertaining to building. Bailey.

To TED.† v. a. [teadan, Saxon, to prepare.] To spread abroad new-mown grass, in order to make it hay.

The smell of grain, or tettered grass or kine, Or dairy, or each rural sight, each rural sound. Milton, P. L.

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad, they call tedding. Mortimer.

Pruned his full'rn beams
Collecting, cherishing with the tender wraiths
Of tettered grass, and the sun's molasse beams,
Rivalling with artful hands. Phillips.

TEDDER, or TETER. n.s. [tudder, Dutch; tisett, a rope, Icelandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. [teather, Erse.]

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We live joyfully, going abroad within our tudder. Bacon.

We shall have them against the wall; we know the length of their tudder, they cannot run far from us. Child.

TEEE

To TEEDER.† v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to restrain.

Though it is not required that we should be always teded in a formal solemn praying; yet by our mental meditations, and our ejaculatory emissions of the heart and mind, we may go far to the compleating the Apostle's counsel. Feltham, Ref. ii. 55.

TE DEUM. n.s. An hymn of the church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung te deum. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Te deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. Bacon.

TEEDIOUS. adj. [tedious, Fr. tedieux, Lat.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intens of the other still remis,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove Tedious alike. Milton, P. L.

Fisty only on fresh objects stays,
But with the tedium sight of woes decays. Dryden.

2. Wearisome by prolixfity. Used of authors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem tedium are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure. Hooker.

That I be not further tedium unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. Acts, xxiv. 4.

Chief mystery to dissect
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights. Milton, P. L.

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a tedious course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it began. Harte.

TEEDIOUSLY.† adv. [from tedious.] In such a manner to weary.

Why dost thou wrong
Our mutual love so much, and tediously prolong

TE'DIOUSNESS. n.s. [from tedious.]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a tediumness. Davies.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixfity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that anything can take away the tediumness of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign. Hooker.

3. Prolinxfity; length.

Since brevity's the soul of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes, I will be brief. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of weariness.

In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which tediumness cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is compleat. Hooker.

More than kisles, letters mingle souls,
For that friends absent speak: this ease controls
The tediumness of my life. Pope.

To TEEM.† v. n. [ceman, Sax. to procrurate; team, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thrift dismist ur torment to her. Shakespeare.

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my taming date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? Shakespeare.

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Turning buds and electrical greenes appear. Dryden.
There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great many others rest: these are teeming truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of Heaven, give light and evidence to other things.

Locke.

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there scarce is a single head that does not teem with politics.

Addison.

To TEE. v. a.

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?

Each minute teem a new one.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Common mother, thou

Whose womb is unmeasurable, and infinite breast,

Teem and teem, and teem.

Shakespeare, Timon.

The earth obey'd; and straight

Opening her fertile womb, teem'd at a birth

Innumerable living creatures.

Milton, L. P.

The deluge brought such a change, that the earth did not then teem forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture.

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by Skinner to come from tommen, Daniah, to draw out; to pour.

The Scots retain it: as, teem that water out; hence Swift took this word. Dr. Johnson.

What Dr. Johnson has here said, is not accurate. This sense of teem is not only still retained in our northern parts of England, but is very old in our language. "The teeming or broaching of a vessel, depletio." Prompt. Parv. Serenius refers it to the Icel. taema, to empty.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer.

Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

To TEMER. n. s. [from tem.,] One that brings young.

To TEMFUL. adj. [temful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Brimful.

Ainsworth.

Teemless. adj. [from teem.]

Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,

Their cold has left, and such a teemless earth.

Dryden.

TEEN. n. s. [from eden, Saxon, to kindle; tenen, Fleunish, be, teisson, Saxon, injures.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; yet it is still a northern word both for sorrow, and for injury or harm.

Arrived there

That bared head knight, for drole and droleful teen

Would fain have fled, ne durst approach near.

Fry not in heartless grief and droleful teen.

Spenser.

My heart bleeds.

Spenser.

To think o' the teen that I have turn'd to you.

Shakespeare.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,

And each hour's joy with'd with a week of teen.

Shakespeare.

Cold winter's storms and wreakful teen.

W. Browne.

To TEE. v. a. [from teem, to kindle, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do. Not in use.

Why tempt ye me, and teen, with such manner speche?

Chaucer, 2d. of Love.

Religious reverence doth buriail teen,

Which whose wants, wants so much of his rest.

Spenser, F. Q.

TEENS. n. s. [from teem for teen.] The years reckoned by the termination teen; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,

Begotten at his entrance, in his teens;

Some childish fancies may approve the toy,

Some like the muse the more for being a boy.

Granville.

TEETH, the plural of tooth.

Who can open the doors of his face? His teeth are terrible round about.

Job, 41. 14.

To TEETH. v. n. [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of toothick appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment.

Arth. 20. 14.

To TEGUMENT. n. s. [tegmentum, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy teguments.

Brown, Vulg. Ver.

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the teguments.

Wiessman, Surgery.

In the nutmeg another tegument is the image between the green pericarpium and the hard shell.

Ray on the Creation.

T'EE. interjection. This is an old expression for a laugh. It is also used in Scotland; and Dr. Jamison considers it as either derived from the sound, or as allied to his, Su. Goth. and Icel. to sport, to laugh.

To-te, quoth she, and clap the window to.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

To TEHEE. v. n. To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and te-hee'd with derision.

Hudibras.

THIL. n. s. [tilia, Lat.] The same with linden or lime tree.

A tiltree and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves.

Int. vi. 13.

From purple violet's and the coal they bring

Their gather'd sweets, and rife all the spring.

Addison, Virg. Georg. 4.

TIENT. n. s. [tinter, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glow'd colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different teinte are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another.

Dryden.

TELARY. adj. [tela, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of telary spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads respecting the center.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

TELEGRAPH. n. s. [telegraphhe, Fr. from τῆλες, and γράφειν, Gr.] An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.

Mason.

TELESCOPE. n. s. [telescopec, Fr. from τῆλας, far, and κρίνειν, to view.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The telescope discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars.

White.

TELESCO'PICAL. adj. [from telescope.]

Belonging Telo'stick. s. to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

Mr. Molyneux discoursed of telescopic sights.

Hist. R. S. 1774.

TELESM. n. s. [telism, Arab. See TALISMAN.] A kind of amulet or magical charm.

He made there many telemas at the instance of the citizens, as that against the storks, against the river Lyca as, and other strange things.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 38.

This is hugely like the consecrated telesma in the pagans.

More against Hololaphys, p.

TELESMICAL. adj. [from tlem.]

Belonging to telesmas.

They had a telematical way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and audiority of the art.

Gregory, Notes on Script. p. 47.

There was brought into Aleppo a little copper vessel, out of a strong imagination that it was endowed with a telematical virtue to draw thereunto a sort of birds which feed on locusts.


TELE'STICK. n. s. [from τῆλας and γραφεῖν, Gr.] A poem, where the final letters of each line make up a name.

Mason.
TEL

Acrosticks and telesticks on jump names.

To TELL. v. a. preterite and part. pass. told. [tellam, Saxon; taenel, tellen, Dutch; talen, Danish.]
1. To utter; to express; to speak.
  I will not eat till I have told mine errand.
  Thy message might in telling wound,
  And in performing us.
  Gen. xxiv. 33.
  Milton, P. L.
2. To relate; to rehearse.
  I shall declare what wise men have told from their fathers,
  and have not hid.
  Job, xv. 18.
  When Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped.
  He longer will delay to hear thee tell
  His generation.
  Milton, P. L.
  You must know; but break, O break my heart,
  Before I tell my faith storiy out
  Th' usurper of my throne is my wife!
  Dryden.
  The rest are vanish'd, none repose the gate,
  And not a man appears to tell their fate.
  Pope, Odyssey.
3. To teach; to inform.
  He gently ask'd where all the people were,
  Which in that state his building went to dwell,
  Who answer'd him full soft, he could not tell.
  Spenser.
  I told him of myself; which was as much
  As to have ask'd him pardon.
  Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
  Tell me now, what lady is the same,
  To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
  That you were priz'd to tell me of
  Shakespeare.
  The fourth part of a shilling all that I give to the man of God to tell us our way.
  1 Sam. ix. 8.
  Saint Paul tell us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake.
  Saul.
  Tell me how may I know him, how adores.
  Milton, P. L.
4. To discover; to betray.
  They will tell to the inhabitants.
  Num. xiv. 14.
5. To count; to number.
  Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
  So early wise, and lasting fair;
  That none, except her years they told,
  Thought her a child, or thought her old.
  Numerous sails the sorrow only tell;
  Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows.
  Dryden.
  A child can tell twenty before he has any idea of infinity.
  Locke.
  She doubts if two and two make four,
  Though she has told them ten times o'er.
  Prior.
6. To make excuses. A low word.
  Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly,
  That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
  As if the strings were thin, should not know of this.
  Shakespeare.

To TELL, n. n.
1. To give an account; to make report.
  I will compose thine alter, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of singing, and tell of all thy wondrous works.
  Ps. cxvi. 7.
  Ye that live and move, fair creatures tell,
  Tell, ye saw how came I thus, how here?
  Milton, P. L.
2. To Tellam. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.
  David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, lest they should tell us on us, saying, so did David.
  2 Sam. xxvii. 12.

TELLER. n. | from teller.
1. One who tells or states.
  The nature of bad news infects the teller.
  Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the bell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the bill by warrant from the auditor of the receipt;
  they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treasurer.
  Cowell.

TELLTALE. n. s. [tell and tale.]
One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.
  You speak to Cassio, and to such a man
  That is no flaring telltale.
  A telltale out of school
  Is of all wits the greatest fool.
  Swift.

TELLTALIE.* adj. Blabbing; telling tales; giving malicious information.
  Let not the heavens hear these telltale women
  Rant on the Lord's anointed.
  Shakespeare.
  'Tis done; report display her telltale wings,
  And to each ear the news and tidings brings.
  Farquhar.
  And to the telltale sun descry
  Our conceal'd solemnity.
  Milton, Comus.
  Eurydice and he are prisoners here;
  But will not long be so; this telltale ghost.
  Dryden and Loc.

TEMEMERARIOUS. adj. [temerare, Fr. temerarier, Latin.]
1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contumacious of danger.
  Resolution without foresight is but a temerarious folly: and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration.
  L'Estrange.
2. Careless; heedless; done at random.
  Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an omission written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the temerarious darts of an unhinged pen.
  Bay.

TEMEMERARIOUSLY. adv. [from temerarious.]
  Rashly; with unreasonable contempt of danger; without heed.
  The greatest mistake, of all others, was to publish such a notorious untruth to the world so temerarioously, without better advice.
  Dp. Bramhall, Ch. of Exq. Def. ch. 2.
  I have ventured, perhaps too temerarioously, to contribute my mite to the learned world.
  Swift, Antiq. of the Eng. Tongue.

TEMERITY. n. s. [temere, old French; temeritas, Lat.]
  Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.
  Without suspicion of temerity.
  More, Infa of Worlds, (1647), tr. 61.
  The figures are bold even to temerity.
  Cowley.

To TEMPER. v. a. [tempero, Lat. temperare, Fr.]
1. To mix as that one part qualifies the other.
  Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
  Then fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease.
  Milton, P. L.
2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.
  If you could find out but a man
  To bear a poison, I would temper it;
  That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
  Soon sleep in quiet.
  Shakespeare.
3. To mingle.
  Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to temper with the fine flour.
  Exek. xvi. 14.
  The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and master of the family, tempered the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to himself.
  Addition.
4. To beat together to a proper consistence.
  The uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
  And temper clay with blood of Englishmen.
  Shakespeare.
  The potter tempering soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour.
  Widdow. xv. 7.
5. To accommodate; to modify.
  Ty the remainder serving to the appetite of the eater, tempered itself to every man's liking.
  Widdow. xv. 17.
6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.
TEM

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. Milton, P. L.

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to soothe; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to temper their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences; so that as much as one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. Spenser on Ireland.

With this she wants to temper angry love,
When all the gods he threats with thundering dart. Spenser.

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And temper him with all the art I have. Shakespeare. Woman! Nature made thee.

To temper man: we had been brutes without you. Otway.

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armory of God
Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge. Milton, P. L.

In the temper'd or steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness. Boyle.

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heavn seren, refugent arms appear;
Red'ning the skies, and glistening all around,
The temper'd metals clash, and yield a silver sound. Dryden.

To govern. A latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Turret tempereth. Spenser.

TYMPER, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and temper
Than the abundant growing of the palm trees. Raleigh.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved
By a convenient mixture of contrarieties. Arbuthnot.

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the re-
formation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than
That some reasonable temper had been used instead of nursing
Them so quick. Swift, Miscell.


This body would be increased daily, being supplied from
Above and below, and having done growing, it would become
More dry by degrees, and of a temper of greater consistency and
Firmness. Burnett, Theory.

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, temper is far from being
called natural to any corrupt child of Adam. Hammond.

Remember with what mild
And gracious temper he both heard, and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. Milton, P. L.

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only temper
Wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations.
Locke on Education.

All irregular tempers in trade and business, are but like
Irregular tempers in eating and drinking. Law.

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot temper
Leaps o'er a cold decree. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

If of brothers temper, do receive you in
With all kind love. Shakespeare, Jul. Cens.

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your tempers, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak. B. Janson.

Teach me, like the, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with temper rise. Pope.

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as
to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose temper I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal. Ethip. with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure

TEM.

Touch of celestial temper, but returns.
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd, and surpriz'd. Milton, P. L.

These needles should have a due temper; for if they are too
soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will
bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. Sharp.

TEMERAMENT, n. s. [temperamentum, Lat. tempera-
ment, Fr.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance
of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are
applied. Locke.

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those
distemper, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and temper-
ament. Hair.

TEMERAMENTAL, adj. [from temperament.]

Constitutional.

That temperamental dispositions, and conjecture of prevalent
humors, that may be collected from spots in our nails, we
consider.

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare temperamental relih or disgust. Glanville.

TEMPERANCE, n. s. [temperaritia, Lat.]

1. Moderation: opposed to gluttony and drunkenness.

Observe the rule of not too much; by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Dye nourishment, no glutinous delight. Milton, P. L.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortunate without envy, gives indulgence of body and tranquility of mind; the best
guardian of youth and support of old age. Temple.

Make temperance thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. Doddridge, Agriculture.

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of
passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He could his wrath with goodly temperance. Spenser.

What are you chaff'd? Ask God for temperance, then: the appliance only
Which your disease requires. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

TEMERATE, adj. [temeratus, Lat.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.

Use a temperate heat, for they are ever temperate heats that
digest and mature; wherein we say temperate, according to the
nature of the subject; for that may be temperate to fruits and
liquors which will not work at all upon metals. Bacon.

His sleep
Was sity, light, from pure digestion bred,
And temperate vapours bland. Milton, P. L.

2. Moder ate in meat and drink.

I advised him to be temperate in eating and drinking.
W. en. man.

3. Frce from ardent passion.

Though he had with such advice dispos'd;
Such temperate order in so fierce a course
Deth wolt: example. Our he's not forward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn.
From temperance in activity we are unreadly to put in execution
the suggestions of reason. Brown, Pals. Err.}

TEMPERATELY, adv. [from temperate.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.

By winds that temperately blow.
The bark should pass secure and slow. Addison.

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.

Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. Shakespeare.

3. Without glutony or luxury.

God estee'ms it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it
be temperately, and as may best preserve health. Ep. Hylar.
TERMINATENESS. n. s. [from temperate.]
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild terminateness,
Did tend unto a calmer quietness.
Daniel, Cyn. War.

TERMINATIVE. adj. [from temperate.] Having power to temper.
Living creatures are not only fed by the root of the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is temperate of the heart's heat, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits; and purgative of unnatural vapours.

TEMPERATE. n.s. [temperatura, seyro, Lat. temperature, Fr.]
   It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other temperature than Guinea.
   Abbot, Descr. of the World.
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the temperature of weather.
Bacon.
There may be as much difference as to the temperature of the air, as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern southerly.
Brown, Trav.
Memory depends upon the consistence and the temperature of the brain.
Watts.
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.
As the world's sun doth effects beget
Different, in divers places every day;
Here autumn's temperature, there summer's heat,
Here flowery spring-tide, and there winter gray.
Dancie.
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality, or constant temperature of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.
In that proud port which so proudly glisterns,
Most goodly temperature you may desire.
Spenser.

3. a. [from temper.] Disposed with regard to the passions.
When was my lord so much ungenously tempered,
To stop his ears against admonishment?
Shakespeare.

TEMPEST. n.s. [tempest, Fr. tempestes, Lat.]
1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oak's.
Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.
Some have been driven by tempest to the south.
Abbot.
What at first was call'd a gust; the same
Hath now a storm's, upon a tempest's name.
Donne.
[We] catch'd in a fiery tempest shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transit'd.
Milton, P. L.
With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Thou humbled king, around thy head the blast.
Thomson.
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The tempest in my mind
Dost from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what bests there.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To TEMPEST. v. n. [tempest, Fr. tempestes, Ital.]
1. To storm.
Blind night in darkness tempests.
Sandy, Trav. (1615), p. 207.
2. To pour a tempest on.
Other princes
Thunder and tempest on those learned heads,
Whom Caesar with such honour doth advance.
B. Jonson, Posteraer.

To TEMPEST. v. a. To disturb as by a tempest.
Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldly, enormous in their gait,
Tempests shake ocean.
Milton, P. L.

TEMPEST-BEATEN. adj. [tempest and beat.] Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest.
Dryden, Aureng.

TEMPEST-TOST. adj. [tempest and tout.] Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tost.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

TEMPESTIVIC. adj. [tempestuous, Lat.] Seasonable.

TEMPESTIVELY. adv. [from tempestive.] Seasonably.
Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if tempestively used.

TEMPESTIVITY. n. s. tempestivus, Lat.] Seasonableness.
Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such tempestivity of harvest.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

TEMPESTUOUS. adj. [tempesteous, Fr. from tempest.]
Stormy; turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune, which spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.
Spencer.

Tempestuous, which rising with the sun or falling
Should prove tempestuous.
Milton, P. L.
Her looks grow black as a tempestuous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden.

Tempest, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was tempestuous, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so.
Collier on the Value of Life.

TEMPESTUOSITY. adv. [from tempestuous.] Turbulently; as in a tempest.
He meant ere long to be most tempestuously bold and shameless.
Milton, Apol. for Scribym.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS. n. s. The state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR. n.s. [from the Temple, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-templars, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of prais.
Pope, Epist.

TEMPLE. v. n. [temple, Saxon; temple, French; templum, Lat.]
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.

The honour'd gods
Throng our large temples with the shews of peace.
Shakespeare.
Here we have not temple but the woods, no assembly but horn-beats.
Shakespeare, as thou like it.
Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope.

The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence.
The life o' the building.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.
2. [Tempora, Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunitl licks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.
Shakespeare.

We may apply intercipient of mastich upon the temples; fronts also may be applied.
Wheatman, surgery.
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts.
Arbuthnot.
The weapon entered close above his ear,
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear.
Pope.

To TEMPLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.

The heathen, in many places, templcd and adored this drunken god [Bacchus].
Polian, Hist. i. 84.

TEMPLATE. n. s. A piece of timber in a building.
When you lay any timber or brick-work, as lintels over windows, or temples under girders, lay them in loom.
Mason, Mech. Ex.

TEMPOREAL. adj. [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Lat.] 1. Measured by time; not eternal.
As there they sustain temporal life, so here they would learn to make provision for eternal.

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shows the force of temporal power, The attribute of awe and majesty, Wherewith doth sit the dread of kings. All their temporal lands, which men devout By testament have given to the church, Would they strip from us. Shakespeare, Hen. V. All temporal power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. Swift.

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between temporal dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate temporal titles have part in the controversy. Seken.

Call not every temporal end a defining of the intention, but only it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a temporal end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. Bp. Taylor. Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or temporal. Wk. Dut. of Men.

Our petitions to God with regard to temporals, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. Rogers, Serm.

4. [Temporal, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head. Copious bleeding, by opening the temporal arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. Archim. on Alcmenes.

TEMPORALITY. n.s. [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.]

TEMPORALS. Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. Cencl.

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the temporalities of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. Bacon.

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the temporalities, to himself. Agilec.

TEMPORALLY. adv. [from temporal. With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a temporarily happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. South.

TEMPORALNESS. n.s. [from temporal.] Secularity; worldliness. Corglax, and Sherwood.

TEMPORALITY. n.s. [from temporal.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and temporality. Abbot.

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS. adj. [temporæus, Lat.] Temporary. Dict.

Those things may cause a temporaneous disunion.

TEMPORARINESS. n.s. [from temporary.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TEMPORARY. adj. [tempus, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time. These temporary truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a stricter amity.

If the Lord’s immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely temporary. While.

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a temporary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. Addison.

TEMPORIZATION. n.s. [from temporize.] The act of complying with times or occasions.

Charges of temporization and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation. Johnson, Life of Auckh.

To TEMPORIZE. v.n. [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate. If Culp had not spent all his quid pro venia, thou wilt quake for this shortly. — I look for an earthquake too then. Shakespeare. Well, you will temporize with the hours. Shakespeare.

The Earl of Lincoln, deceased of the country’s concourses, in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the king battle. Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievances inwardly complain, But outwardly they needs must temporize. Daniel.

3. To comply. This is improper. The dauphin is too wilful opposite, And will not temporize with my entreaties: He slyly says, he’ll not lay down his arms. Shakespeare.

TEMPORIZER. n.s. [temporiser, Fr. from temporize.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering temporizer, that Casts with thine eyes at once see good and evil, Inclining to them both. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Like so many weathervocks they turn round, a rout of temporizers, ready to maintain all that is or shall be proposed; in hope of prefrument! Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

TEMPSE BREAD. n.s. [tempser, Dutch; tamiser, Fr. TEMSED BREAD. n.s. tamisaric, Italian, to sift; tams, Dutch; tamis, French; tamizo, Italian, a sieve; all from the Saxen tamerin. Lyc.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

To TEMPT. v.a. [tento, Lat. tenter, Fr.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice. ’Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower: My lady Gray tempts him to this harsh extremity. Shakespeare. You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me; Let not my worse spirit tempt me again To die betwixt ye please not. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Come together, that Satan tempt you not; Cor, v. 5.

He that lath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly tempted and overcome in small things. Bacon.

Fig’d on the fruit she gaz’d, which to behold Might tempt alone. Milton, P. L.

The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at end. South.

O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. Prior.

2. To provoke.

I am much too venturous In tempting of your patience. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Withhold Your talons from the wretched and the bold; Tempt not the brave and needy to despair: For, though your violence should leave ’em bare Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. Dryden.

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal’d Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall. Milton, P. L.

The rowing crew,

To tempt a faire, clothe all their tilts in blue. Gay.

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally tempt, which was viciously written to tempt, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

F
TEMPERATENESS. n. s. [from temperate.]
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.

Langley's mild temperature.
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. Daniel, Cia. War.

TEMPERATIVE.* adj. [from temperate.] Having power to temper.

Living creatures are not only fed by the root of the stomach, but by the air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is temperature of the heart, nutritive of the animal and vital spirits, and purgative of unnatural vapours.

Granger on Eccl. (1641), p. 15.

TEMPERATURE. n.s. [temperature, temporo, Lat. temperature, Fr.]
   It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other temperature than Guinea. Abbot, Descr. of the World.

Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the temperature of weather. Bacon.

There may be as much difference as to the temperature of the air, and as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove to a far more northern country. Brown, True.

Memory depends upon the consistence and the temperature of the brain. Watt.

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.
   As the world's sun doth effects beget
   Different, in divers places every day:
   Here autumn's temperature, there summer's heat,
   Here flowry spring-tide, and there winter gray. Davies.

If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality; or constant temperature of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.
   In that proud port where her so goodly grace,
   Most godly temperature you may discover. Spencer.

TEMPERED. adj. [from temper.] Disposed with regard to the passions.

When was my lord so much ungently tempered,
To stop his ears against admonishment? Shakespeare.

TEMEST. n.s. [tempest, Fr. tempestes, Lat.]
1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encrese of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have riev'd the knotty oaks. Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

Some have been driven by tempest to the south. Abbot.

What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm, a tempest, a tempest's name. Donne.

[We] caught in a fiery tempest shall be hur't.
Each on his rock transfus'd. Milton, P.L.

With clouds and storms
Around those crown'd, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. Thomson.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

To TEMPEST. v. n. [temperate, Fr. tempestare, Ital.]
1. To storm.
   Blind night in darkness tempests.

2. To pour a tempest on.
   Other princes —
   Thunder and tempest on those learned heads,
Whom Caesar with such honour doth advance.
B. Johnson, Postaster.

To TEMPEST. v. a. To disturb as by a tempest.
Part hogs of bulk,
Wallowing unwarily, monstrous in their gait,
Wound this dolphin tempesting the main. Milton, P.L.

The huge dolphin tempesting the main. Pope, Iliad.

TEMEST-BEATEN. adj. [tempest and beat.] Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My tempest-beaten soul may safely rest. Dryden, Aureg.

TEMEST-TOST. adj. [tempest and tost.] Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be tempest-tost. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

TEMEDely.* adj. [tempestus, Lat.] Seasonable.

TEMEDestively.* adv. [from tempestive.] Seasonably.
Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind, if tempestively used. Burton, Anat. of Mfd. p. 499.

TEMEDestivity. n. s. tempestive; Lat. Seasonableness.
Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such tempestiveness of harvest. Brown, Fung. Err.

TEMEDtouous. adj. [tempestuous; Fr. from tempest.
Stormy; turbulent.

Tempestuous fortune spent all her sight,
And thrilling sorrow throw his utmost dart.
Which of them rising with the sun or falling
Should prove tempestuous. Milton, P.L.

Her looks grow black as a tempestous wind,
Some raging thoughts are rolling in her mind. Dryden.

Pompey, when dismissed from embarking because the weather was tempestuous, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. Collier on the Value of Life.

TEMEDtously.* adv. [from tempestuous.] Turbulently; as in a tempest.
He meant ere long to be most tempestuously bold and shameless. Milton, Apol. for Socraeum.

Thunderbolts so tempestuously shot. Hammond, Works, iv. 511.

TEMEDtousness.* n. s. The state of being tempestuous.

TEMMPLAR. n.s. [from the Temple, an house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights-templars, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.

Wits and templars every sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. Pope, Epist.

TEMPLIE.† v. n. [temple, Saxon; temple, French; templum, Lat.]
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
   The honour'd gods
Throng our large temples, with the shews of peace. Shakespeare.

Here we have a temple but the word, no assembly but horn-beasts. Shakespeare, As you like it.

Most sacrilegious mutter hath broke ope
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life of the building. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. [Tempora, Lat.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.
   Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. Shakespeare.

We may apply intercepted of mastich upon the temples; frontals also may be applied. Winman, Surgery.

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. Arbuthnot.

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. Pope.

To TEMPLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to.
   The heathen, in many places, templied and adored this drunken god (Bacchus).
   Fellows, Res. i. 84.

TEMPLET. n. s. A piece of timber in a building.
When you lay any timber or brick-work, as lintels over windows, or templets under girders, lay them in loom.

TEMPORAL. adj. [temporal, Fr. temporalis, low Lat.]
1. Measured by time; not eternal.
TEMPORALITY. n. s. [temporalité, Fr. from temporal.]  
Secularity; worldlyness. Colgrave, and Sherwood.

TEMPORALLY. adv. [from temporal.] With respect to this life.
Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. South.

TEMPORALITY. n. s. [from temporal.] Secularity; worldlyness.

Those things may cause a temporary diminution. Hollywell, Melampus. (1681). p. 68.

TEMPORARINESS. n. s. [from temporary.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TEMPORARY. adj. [tempus, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These temporary tree stumps are soon made and soon broken; he desired a stronger amity. Bacon, Hen. VII.

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely temporary. White.

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a temporary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. Addison.

To TEMPERIZE. v. n. [temporiser, Fr. tempus, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly. Swift.

2. To temper with the times or occasions.
They might have their grievance more tardily complain, but outwardly they must needs temporise. Daniel.

3. To temper. This is improper.
The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot destroy, his power is at end. Milton, P. L.

To TEMPT. v. a. [tento, Lat. tentor, Fr.]
1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice. Shakespeare.

"Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower: My lady Grey tempts him to this harsh extremity. Shakespeare.

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me; Let not my worse spirit tempt me again. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Come together, that Satan tempt you not. N. Cor. vii. 5.
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly tempted and overcomes in small things. Bp. Taylor.

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold Might tempt alone. Milton, P. L.

Might tempt alone. Milton, P. L.

The devil can but tempt and deceive; and if he cannot destroy, so, his power is at end. South.

O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. Prior.

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"I'm much too venturous In tempting of your patience. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Withhold Your terrors from the wretched and the bold; Tempt not the brave and needy to despair. Gay.

For, though your violence should leave 'em bare Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. Milton, P. L.

The rowing crew, To tempt a sate, clothe all their tilts in blue. Gay.

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally fatten, which was viciously written to tempt, by an effusion of the wrong syllable.
1. **The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.**

   All temptation to transgress repel.

   **Milton, Vol. I.**

2. **The state of being tempted.**

   When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into temptations, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this orbit.

   **Dryden.**

3. **That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.**

   Set a deep glass of Rheinish gin on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and temptation without, he will choose it.

   Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice.*

   Dare to be great without a guilty crown; view it, and lay the bright temptation down:

   To base to seize on all.

   **Dryden, Aureng.**

4. **Temptationless.**

   Having no motive. Not in use.

   An empty, profitless, temptationless sin.

   **Hammond, Works, iv. 513.**

5. **Tempt.**

   One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

   These women are thredw temptationst with their tongues.

   *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

   Is this her fault or mine?

   The tempter or the tempted, who sins most?

   **Not she; nor doth she tempt. Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.**

   Those are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on.

   **Tilloaon.**

   My work is done:

   She’s now the temple to ensure his heart.

   **Dryden.**

   2. **The infernal solicitor to evil.**

   The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us.

   **Hammond on Fundamentals.**

   Foretold so lately what would come to pass,

   When first this tempter cross’d the gulf from hell.

   **Milton, L. I.**

   To this high mountain top the tempter brought

   Our Saviour.

   **Milton, P. R.**

6. **Temptingly.**

   So as to tempt or entice.

   These look temptingly.

   Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 301.

   Precious trinkets are lavishly and temptingly exposed to view.

   **Letters on Job, p. 451.**

7. **Temptress.**

   She that tempts or entices.

   **Hulet, and Sherwood.**

   Be not jealous,

   Euphantes; I shall scarcely prove a temptress;

   Fall to our dance.

   **Ford, Broken Heart.**

8. **Temptulency.**

   Intoxication; intoxication by liquor.

   **Ballokar.**

   Temulent. adj. [temulentus, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

   **Tenn.**

   Temulenta, Lat. Drunken; emaciating the state of intoxication. The drunken are commonly both a palied hand; gouty, staggering legs, that fall would go, but cannot; a drawing, unparklike, temptulensity.

   **Juvenis, St. Sigismund, (1639), p. 38.**

9. **Ten.**

   Temu, Swedish; tien, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.

10. **Tena.**

   Latin; loc. tene: aperto linguæ, affinis; consenat. Ingeniæ satís Wachterius ab...
TEN

As invariable tenaciousness of ancient customs.

TENACITY. n. s. [tenacité, Fr. tenacitás, tenax, Lat.]
1. Tenaciousness.

The tenacity of prejudice and prescription.

Theodore, Chr. Mor. i. 5.
2. Viscosity; glutinosis: adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortexes of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rest among themselves. Newton.

The tenacity of substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliments. Aristotle.

UNWILLINGNESS TO QUIT, RESIGN, OR LET GO.

Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and tenacity.

TE'NANCY. n. s. [tenancie, old French; tenencia, law Latin, from tenant.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a tenancy at will.
Wotton.

TE'NANT. n. s. [tenant, French.]
1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.

I have been your tenant,
And your father's tenant, these fourscore years. Shakespeare.

The English being only tenants at will of the natives for such convenience of fishing. Heylin.

Such is the mould that the best tenant feeds.
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in woods. Waller.

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a tenant. L'Estrange.

His cheerful tenants bless their yearly tolls.
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil.

The tenants of a monarch fall into the sentiments of their lord.
Watts.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his tenants.
Swift.

2. One who resides in any place.
O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy tenant of your shade! Cowley.

The bear, rough tenant of these shades.
Thomson.

To TE'NANT. n. a. [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is tenant by persons who have served him or his ancestors.
Addison.

TE'NANTABLE. adj. [from tenant.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The rules that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for, that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place tenantable to the next that shall take it. Suckling.

That the soul may be too much incommended in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in tenantable repair.
Dec. of Ch. Priet.

TE'NANTLESS. adj. [from tenant.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless;
Let growing ruins the building fall,
And leave no memory of what was.
Shakespeare.

TE'NANTY. n. s. [from tenant]
1. Tenancy.

Tenants have taken new leases of their tenancies.

2. A body of tenants on an estate.

TE'NANT-SAW. n. s. [corrupted, I suppose, from tenen-saw.] See Tenon.
TEN

4. Care; act of tending.
   Nature does require
   Her time of preservation, which, perforce,
   I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
   Must give my tendance to.                      Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
   But let her coming spring,
   And touch'd by her fair tendance gladness grew.  Milton, L. P.

TEN DENCE, n. s. [from tend.]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.
   It is not much business that directs any man; but the
   want of purity, constancy, and tendency towards God.
   Bp. Taylor.

   Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a
   more particular tendency to the good of their country than any
   other compositions.  Addison, Freetholder.
   All of them are inacient, and most of them had a moral
   tendency, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of
   countenance some vice or folly.  Swift.
   We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties,
   the tendencies and inclinations, of body and spirit.  Watts.

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result.  
   drift.
   The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing
   to the reason of mankind, and the greater tendency it hath to
   promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much
   greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we
   owe to a disposition our inclinations, or aversion.  Fichte.
   These opinions are so little moment, that, like motes in
   the sun, their tendecies are little noticed.  Locke.

TENDER, adj. [tendre, Fr.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not
   hard.
   The earth brought forth the tender grass.  Milton, P. L.
   * From each tender stalk she gathers.  Milton, P. L.
   * When the frame of the lute is not so well woven, but is lax
   and tender, there is great danger, that after spoiling of blood
   they will by degrees putry and consume.  Blackmore.
   * Unanest may she endure the flinty street,
   To tread them with her tender feeling feet.  Shakespeare.
   * Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces;
   but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to
   endure it.  L'Estrange.
   * The face when we are born is no less tender than any other part
   of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able
   to endure the cold.  Locke on Education.

2. Sensible; easily moved; soon sore.

3. Effeminate; emasculat; delicate.
   When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike
   nation, and disposed to bring them to a more peaceful life,
   instead of their short warlike coat he loothed them in long
   garments, like women; and instead of their warlike music
   appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds
   were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former
   fierceness, and became most tender and effeminate.  Spenser on Ireland.

4. Exciting kind concern.
   I love Valentine;
   His life's as tender to me as my soul.  Shakespeare.

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.
   The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to
   help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and
   stronger be for a time displaced.  Hooker.
   * This not mistrust but tender love enjoins.  Milton, P. L.
   * Be tender-hearted and compassionate towards those in want,
   and ready to relieve them.  Tilloston.

   Your tears a heart of flint
   Might tender make, yet nought
   Herein they'll prevail.  Spenser.

7. Amorous; lascivious.
   What mad lover ever dy'd,
   To gain a soft and gentle bride;
   Or for a lady tender hearted,
   In purling streams or heamy departed?  Ovid.

8. Expressive of the softer passions.
   The tender accent of a woman's cry
   Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.  Prior, Celia to Damon.
   Oft would his voice the silent valley charm,
   Till lowing oxen broke the tender song.  Hammond.

9. Careful not to hurt: with of.
   The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God
   and religion.
   As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation,
   so I have taken care not to give offence.  Addison.

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.
    Thy tender hastened nature shall not give
    Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine
    * You, that are thus so tender o'er his follies,
    Will never die him good.  Shakespeare, 2. 1. Tale.

11. Apt to give pain.
    In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice
    by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more
    weighty voice to come in as by chance.  Bacon.

12. Young; weak: as tender age.
    When yet he was but tender bodied, a mother should not
    sell him.  Shakespeare, Coriol.
    * Beneath the dens, where unheed'd tempests lie,
    All infant winds their tender voices try.  Cowley.
    To TENDER, v. a. [from the adjective.]
    1. To regard with kindness.  Not now in use.
    * I thank you, madam, that you trouble her.
    * Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much.  Shakespeare.
    * He did not a little love and tender Mr. Cartwright.  Walton, Rem. p. 174.

2. To render susceptible of soft passions: a colloquial expression in some parts of England.

To TENDER, v. a. [tendre, Fr.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.
   * Some of the chiefest hasty professed with greater stomach
   their judgements, that such a discipline was little better than
   popish tyranny, disguised and tendered unto them.  Hooker.
   * I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
   Nor will you tender less.  Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   * All conditions, all minds, tender down
   Their service to lord Timon.  Shakespeare.
   * Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
   Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
   But tender all their power?  Milton, P. 1.
   * He had never heard of Christ before, and so more could not
   be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was
   tendered to him.  Wh. Duty of Man.

2. To hold; to esteem.
   Tender yourself more dearly;
   Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
   Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool.  Shakespeare

TENDER, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.
   Then to have a wretched pulling foot,
   A whimpering maminet, in his fortune's tender,
   To answer I'll not wed.  Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

   * Think yourself a baby;
   That you have taken his tenders for true pay,
   Which a not tender.  Shakespeare, Hamlet.
   * The earl accept'd the tenders of my service.  Dryden.
   * To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited
   tender of the gospel to all.  South, Serm. 4.
   * Our tenders of duty every hour and now miscarry.  Addison.

2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern.
   * Not used.

   Thou hast shew'd them make some tender of my life,
   In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me.  Shakespeare.

3. A small ship attending on a larger.
   TENDERHEARTED, adj. [tender and heart.] Of a soft
   compassionate disposition.
   * Be ye kind to one another, tender-hearted.  Eph. iv. 32.
TEN

TENDERNESS, n. s. [from tenderhearted.]
A compassionate disposition. Sherwood.

TENDERLING, † n. s. [from tender]
1. The first horns of a deer.
2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

Our tenderlings complain of rheums. Harrison, Descrip. of Engl. in Holinshed.

TENDERLY, † adv. [from tender.]
1. In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly apply to her some remedies for life. Shakespeare.
She embrac'd him, and for joy tenderly wept. Milton, P. L.

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style tenderly passionate and curiously amusing. Pref. to Ovid.

Marcus with blushes owns he loves, And Brutus tenderly reproves. Pope.

2. With a quick sense of pain.
This the chancellor took very heavily; and the lorn Falkland, out of his friendship to him, more tenderly, and expostulated with the king with some warmth. Lord Clarendon, Life, cp. 165.

TENDERNESS, † n. s. [tendræse, Fr. from tender.]
1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the tenderness of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. Bacon.

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or driness of the fibres. Arbuthnot.

2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.
A quickness and tenderness of sight could not endure bright sunshine. Locke.

Any zeal for his country, must conquer their tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. Addison.

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound. Bentley, Serm.

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause to be suspected of more tenderness Than death becomes a man. Shakespeare.
We all know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse to your kindred. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

With what a graceful tenderness he loves! And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! Addison.

4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she died with regular care and tenderness intend the education of Philip and Margaret. Bacon.

5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first receiv'd a tenderness, scruple, and pricks, on certain speeches utter'd by th' bishop of Bayon. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own who assume more liberty in exacting from others. Watton.

True tenderness of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every deviation from it, so long it is properly tender. South.

There being implanted in every man's nature a great tenderness of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerate mind. Government of the Tongue.

7. Soft paths of expression,
TEN

TENEN'T. n. s. See Tenet.

TENARIUM. n. s. [teneris, tener, Lat.] Tenderness.

TENEBRIS. n. s. [Tenebris, Lat.] Darkness.

TENEBRUM. n. s. [Tenebrae, Lat.] Darkness.

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a tenesmus, or needing to go to stool.

[Arbuthnot.]

TENET.† n. s. [from tenet, Latin, he holds. It is sometimes written tenent, or they hold.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a tenet very questionable.

[Brown, Vulg. Eror.]

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the puritan principles and tenets to the people.

[Sp. Sanderson, Cases of Consc. p. 192.]

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful tenet be deposited.

[Dec. of Chi. Priet.]

This savours of something ranker than sectimanship, even than sects of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon ainsipathed.

[South.]

They wonder men should have mistook

The tenets of their master's book.

[Prior.]

TENFOLD. adj. [from ten and fold.] Ten times increased.

Fire kindled into tenfold rage.

[Milton, P. L.]

TENNIS. n. s. [this play is supposed by Skinner to be so named from the word tenes, take it, hold it, or, there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his chock hath already stuffed tennis balls.

[Shakespeare.]

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to the blind goddess.

[Hewell, Voc. For.]

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at tennis with his page.

[Prochan.]

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis court, that the rays falling upon the retinas may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be received again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused.

[More against Atheism.]

We conceive not a tennis ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our tennis court, but there are alcobouses.

[Arbuthnot and Pope.]

To TENNIS. v. a. [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.

Not used.

Those four generals issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and tennis him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself.

[Spencer on Ireland.]

TENNON.† n. s. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Two tenons shall be in one board, set in order one against another.

[Evans, xvi. 7.]

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with tenons to fit them.

[Ray.]

The tenant tow being thin, had a back to keep it from bending.

[Magoun, Mech. Ex.]

TENOUR. n. s. [tenor, Lat. tenor, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with spasms, and the tenor of his speech not knit together to one end, but dissolved itself, as the vehemency of the forward passion prevailed.

[Sidney.]

When the world first out of chaos sprang,

So suff'd the days, and so the tenor run

Of their felicity: a spring was there,

An everlasting spring, the jolly year;

Led round in his great circle, no wind's breath

As now did smell of winter or of death.

[Crashaw.]

But if I see the tenor of men's woe,

Hold on the same, from woman to begin.

[Milton, P. L.]

Does not the whole tenor of the divine law positively require humility and meekness of all men?

[Spratt.]

Till I my long labourous work complete,

And add perpetual tenor to my rhimes,

Deduce'd from nature's birth to Caesar's times.

[Dryden.]

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

[Dryden.]

What can it be poison? poison's of one tenor,

Or hot, or cold.

[Dryden, Don Sebastian.]

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole tenor of those bodies was preserved clearly points forth the month of May.

[Woodward, Nat. Hist.]

In such lays as neither ebbs nor flows,

Correctly cold, and regularly low,

That shunning faults, one quiet tenor keep,

We cannot blane indeed — but we may sleep.

[Pope.]

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,

Let not the tenor of his oracle,

That king Leonides shall not have an heir,

Till his lost child be found?

[Shakespeare, Wint. Tdc.]

By the stern brow and wapish action,

Which she did use as she was writing of it,

It bears an angry tenor.

[Shakespeare, As you like it.]

Bid me toar the bond.

— When it is paid according to the tenor.

[Shakespeare.]

Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close attention to the tenor of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses.

[Locke.]

3. A sound in musick.

The treble cuteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest part.

[Bacon, Nat. Hist.]

Water and air he for the tenor chose,

Earth made the base, the treble flame arose.

[Conley.]

TENSE. n. s. [temps, Fr. teneus, Lat.]

[In grammar.] Tense, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time.

[Clarke.]

It is a foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to remembrance, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the tenses given to verbs.

Memory saith, if I did see; remembrance, I have seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen.

[Grow.]

Ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles are, speak as property and as correctly as gentlemen.

[Locke.]

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and tense, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary.

[Watts.]

TENSE. adj. [tensus, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stretched; otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead, and damp the sound.

[Holder.]

TENESPNESS. n. s. [from tense.] Contraction; tension; the contrary to laxity.

Should the pain and tenespness of the part continue, the operation must take place.

[Sharp, Surgery.]

TENSENF. adj. [tensus, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and tenensible.

[Bacon.]

TENSFLE. adj. [tensilia, Lat.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the property of non-continuing.

[Bacon.]

TENION. n. s. [tension, Fr. teneus, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff tenses of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof.

[Holder.]
2. The state of being stretched; not laxity. 

Still are the subtle strings in tension found. 
Like those of lutes to just proportion wound, 
Which of the air's vibration is the force. 
Blackmore.

TENSIVE. adj. [tensus, Latin.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a tense pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humors. 
Floyer on Humours.

TENSURE. n.s. [tensus, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, manifest upon opportunity, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restore itself to the natural. 
Bacon.

TENT. n.s. [tente, Fr. tentorium, Lat. from tendo, to stretch.] 

A soldier's movable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with tents. Knolles.

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were tent makers. Acts, xviii. 23.

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. 

He saw a spacious plain, wherein 
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds 
Of cattle grazing. Milton, P. L.

To Chassé's pleasing plains he took his way, 
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. Dryden.

3. [tente, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore. 

Modest doubt is call'd 
The beacon of the wise; the tent that searches 
To th' bottom of the worst. Shakespeare, Tr. and Cessa.

A tenting place keep open by some tent deep in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the tent and heal it. Wiseman, Surgery.

4. [vino tinto, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain. 

While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine, rich Canary with sherry and tent superfine. Old Stallard, Perry's Red. i. ii. 16.

As in Spain, so in all other wine countries, one cannot pass a day's journey but he will find a differing race of wine; those kinds that our merchants carry over, are those only that grow upon the sea-side, as Malagas, Shirazes, Tents, and Aliancet; of this last there comes little over right; therefore the vintners make tent, which is a name for all wines in Spain except white, to supply the place of it. Howell, Lett. ii. 54.

To Tent. v.n. [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. 

She smiles of knives 
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up 
The glasses of my sight. Shakespeare, Coriol.

To Tent. v.a. To search as with a medical tent. 

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench, 
I know my course. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart. 
Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude, 
And tent themselves with death. Shakespeare, Coriol.

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds tented, often to the ruin of their patient. Wiseman.

TENTAGE. n.s. [from tent.] An encampment. Not in use.

Upon the mount the king his tentage fixed. 
Dryden, Barent's Wars, B. ii. 15.

TENTATION. n.s. [tentation, Fr. tentatio, Latin.] 

Trial; temptation. 

If at any time, through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of tentation, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness. Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 289.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole ten-

TENTATIVE. adj. [tentative, French; tentos, Latin.] 

Trying; essaying.

The tentative edict of Constantius described many false hearts. By, Hall, Rem. p. 15.

This is not scientific but tentative. Berkeley.

TENTED. adj. [from tent.] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine still now have we'd 
Their dearest action in the tented field. Shakespeare, Othello.

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the tented plain, 
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. Pope, Odys.

TENSOR. n.s. [tendo, tentus, Lat.; tamcoynan, Sax. torquere.] 

A hook on which things are stretched.

Every term he sets up a tenters in Westminster hall, upon which he rocks and stretches gentlemen like English broadcloth. Overbury, Charact. sign. P. 7.

2. To be on the Tenters. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures, I never was set so on the tenters; Or taken tardy with dizziness, That ev'ry way I turn does bane me. Haddobru.

To Tenter. v.n. [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again, and when leather or cloth is tented, it springeth back. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To Tenter. v.n. To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will tender, linen scarcely. Bacon.

TENTERGROUND. n.s. [tenter and ground.] Ground on which tenters are erected for stretching cloth.

I entered Kedal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and tenter-grounds spread far and wide round the town. Gray, Lett. to Dr. Wharton.

TENT. adj. [teu3s, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as much at the tenth or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. Boyle.

TENT. n.s. [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses, 
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city, 
We render you the tenth. Shakespeare, Coriol.

By decimation and a tithed death, 
If thy revenues hunger for that food
Which nature loathes, take thou the destitute tenth Shakespeare. 
To purchase but the tenth of all their store, 
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. Dryden.

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel; so that money would be then nine tenths less worth in respect of food. Locke.

2. Title.

With cheerful heart
The tenth of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. Philips.

3. Tenths are that yearly portion which all living ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had tenths from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. Covel.

TENTHY. adv. [from tenth.] In the tenth place.

TENTIGINOUS. adj. [tentigo, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TENTORY. n.s. [tentorium, Lat.] Theawning of a tent.

The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of tentories, to spread from tree to tree. Evelyn, B. iv. 8 &
TEXTWORK. n.s. [adjectum album, Lat.] A plant.

TENOUS. adj. [tennis and folium, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENACITY. n.s. [teunisit, Fr. tenuissima, from tennis, Latin.] A plant.

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

First and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly tenacity of juice, sending the sap upwards.

Consider the divers figures of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in tenacity, or aptness for motion.

Glamis, Dec. 7. 1714.

Brass, Natural Hist.

At the height of four thousand miles the sower is of that wonderful tenacity, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that sower, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth.

Bentley.

2. Poverty; meaness. Not used.

The tenacity and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy.

King Charles.

TENIOUS.† adj. [tennis, Lat.] Glamisville writes it tenious. Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a tenious emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance recrudescent unto itself.

Brown, Foss. Err.

Could I but follow where you lead,
Disembark'd of earth and plume'd air,
Then I my tennis self might spring
A quick and happy every where.
J. Hall, Poems, (1646) p. 16.

The most tenious, pure, and simple matter.

Glamisville, Pre-ex. ch. 14.

TENURE. n.s. [tenes, Lat. tenure, Fr. tenue, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are held of their lords.

In Scotland are four tenures; the first is pura lelemoana, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called seco firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of word and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands held in this manner is called seco de hauberk or haubert, seco militare or loricatum. Tenure in gross is the tenure in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself.

Coxe.

The service follows the tenure of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords.

Spen.

The uncertainty of tenure, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. Rodeyn.

Man must be known, his strength, his state, And by that tenure he holds all of fate.

Dryden.

TENUREATION. n.s. [tepefucio, Lat.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID. adj. [tepicus, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,

Milton, Poem.

Which his tender rays the rose renewed,

And sickles and the cropping leaves, and dries the crown

Dryden.

And so, when to comfort the skin, are likewise administered with various sorts of gentle spices.

Arbuthnot.

TEPIDITY.† n.s. [tepitudé, old Fr. from tepid.] Lukewarmness.

This kindliness, it seems, is not so well improved by her as it deserved; but she is surprised by another fit of dryness and tepidity.

Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655) p. 547.

TEPOR. n.s. [tepoe, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the tepor and moisture in April.

Arbuthnot.


It is observed, that though the heads of snakes, terrapins, and such like vombas, be cut off; yet the head will not die in a long time after.

Hist. of Virginia, (1723) p. 465.

TERATOLOGY. n.s. [tegul@ and lýmof.] Bombast, affectation of false sublimity.

Bailey.

TERRCE. n.s. [terce, Fr. trietia, Lat.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.

Ainsworth.

In the poet's verse

The king's fame lies, go now deny his tierce.

B. Jonson.

TERRCEL. n.s. A hawk. See TÁSEL.

TERRIBINTH. n.s. [terebinthe, Fr. terebinth.] The turpentine tree.

Here grows melampode every where, and terebinth, good for goats.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

TERRIBINTHINE.† adj. [terebinthis, French; tere-.

TERRIBINTHINE. n.s. [bithinum, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by terebinthinates; as tops of pine in all our ale.

Mother.

To TEREBRATE. v.s. [terebro, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter’s triskulak, to burn, discuss, and terebrate.

Brown, Foss. Err.

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for terebritating the earth, and creeping.

Derham.

TEREBRATION. n.s. [from terebrate.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better.

Bacon.


To the stars Nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and teret like a globe.

Fotherby, Athem. (1624) p. 326.

TERRÉMINOUS. adj. [tergeminus, Lat.] Threefold.

To TERGIVERSE. v.s. n. [tergum, the back, and verto, (versus,) to turn, Lat.] To tangle; to shift; to use evasive expressions.

Bailey.

TERGIVERSSION.† n.s. [tergiveration, Fr. Cot.

grave; tergum and verto, Lat.] 1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

By the same tergiveration and clever evasion he avoideth the words of Christ.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1550) D. d. a. n.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and tergiverissions.

Baunshall.

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his tergiversations, lost his life in the king's service.

Clarendon.

TERM. n.s. [terminus, Lat.] 1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are nature's two terms or boundaries, and the gaule to life and death.

Bacon, Natural Hist.

2. [Térme, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed; a word of art.

To every notion philosophical to globelian terms, or to say,
where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, but be shifts of ignorance.

Bacon.

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms.

Burton.

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of terms.

Dryden.

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many terms of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it.

Swift.

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,

I would invent as bitter searching terms,

As cursed, as harsh, as horrible to hear.

God to Satan his doom apply’d,

Though in mysterious terms.

Milton, P. L.

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir?

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire,

Live though unhappy, live on any terms.

Dryden.

Did religion bestow heaven without any terms or conditions, incompletely upon all, there would be no infidel.

Bentley.

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America.

Addison.

5. (Termes, old French.) Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father’s spirit,

Doom’d for a certain term to walk the night.

Shakespeare.

Why should Rome’s full a moment ere her time:

No; let us draw her term of freedom out

In its full length, and spin it to the last.

Addison.

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November.

Cowell.

The terms-staters may spread their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the terms.

Carew.

Too long vacation hasten’d on his term.

Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

Those men employed as justices daily in term time consult with one another.

Hale.

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes

Which terms prolong.

Dryden.

To Term. v. a. [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it.

Locke.

Turbulency. n. s. [from termagant.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

• a violent termagancy of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment’s peace.

Barber.

TERMAGANT. adj. [tep and maxan, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

’Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

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TERMAGANT. n. s. A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears to have been anciently used of mep. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient fables and puppet shows.

This terrible termagant, this Nero, this Pharaoh.

Bate, Yet a Course, &c. (1545), p. 139. b.

Grennyng upon her, lyke termagantes in a play.

Bate, Act of Eng. Votaries.

Nowe are they termagantes altogether, and very deryly incarnate.

Bale on the Rev. P. I.

I would have such a fellow whips for ouerdoings termagant; it outher’d Herod.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

For seal’s a dreadful termagant,

That teaches saints to tear and rant.

Hudibras.

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave termagant.

Tuller.

The sprites of fiery termagantes in flame

Mount up, and take a salamander’s name.

Pope.

TERM. n. s. [from term.]

1. One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,

Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls

For termers, or some clerk-like serving man.

B. Jonson.

Ordinary suitors, termers, clients.

Burton, Anat. of Met. Pref.

Let the buyer beware, saith the old lawbeaten termers.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

2. One that holds for a term of years or life.

Cowell.

TERMABLE. adj. [from terminate.]

That admits of bounds.

TERMINATE. v. a. [terminate, Lat. terminar.]

At first our word was termine: "He termeth sum dai."

Wicliffe, Heb. iv. 7.

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated, and movable, have all sorts of figures.

Locke.

2. To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

To Termine. v. n. To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the Scripture-election terminated in those to whom the Scripture is revealed.

Hammond.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God; it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some first; which should be the original of motion, had the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none.

South.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven.

South.

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,

I tell you then, it terminates in you.

Dryden, Aurora.

TERMINATION. n. s. [from terminate.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

It is earthy and salivary parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not diseased by stomatical terminations.

Brown, Fuld. Err.

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol ratione termini, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ; neither is it such ratione modi, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties.

White.

5. [In grammar; terminatio, Lat. terminismus, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.
Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice.


She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terribleness, there were no living near her, she would infect to the North star.

Terminative.* adj. [from terminate.] Directing termination.

This objective, terminative presence flows from the fecundity of the divine nature.

Terminatively.* adv. [from terminater.] Absolutely; so as not to respect any thing else.

Wherever we direct the image of any thing, cannot possibly worship that image terminatively, for the very being of an image is relative.

Terminithus. n. s. [τερμινίθος, Gr.] A tumour.

* Terminithus is of a blackish colour; it bursts, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough.

TeRMLESS.† adj. [from term.] Unlimited; boundless.

Ne hath their day, ne hath their bliss, an end,
But there their terminis time in pleasure spend.

Terminus. n. s. [τερμίνος, Gr.] The place; end.

These betraying lights look not up towards terminless joys, nor down towards endless sorrows.

Terminy.† adj. [from term.] Occurring every term.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that termly fee which they are allowed.

Termly. adv. Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are termly given to these deputies I pretermit.

Terinary. adj. [tinius, Fr. ternarius, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

Terinary.† n. s. [ternarius, and ternio, Lat.] The number three.

Disposing them into ternions of three general hierarchies.

Termion. n. s. [tinnias, Fr. ternier, and ternio, Lat.] The place of assembly; the place of three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in ternaries, some in pairs, and some single.

TERRACE.† n. s. [terrace, Fr. terrasse, Ital.]

1. A mount of earth covered with grass, or gravel.

They do wickedly, which do turn up the ancient terrace of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.

He made his gardens not only within the palaces, but upon terraces raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits.

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fare broke my slumber, I no longer stay,
But mount the terrace, thence the town survey.

To Terrace. v. a. [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by terracing any story which is in danger of darkness.


Terrestrial. n. s. [Latin.] Formerly a satirical orator at the publick acts in the university of Oxford, not unlike the previcarist at Cambridge.

See Prevaricatior.

The gay part of the university have made expectation of a terrestrius, who is to laugh and sing all the world in a satirical speech.

Guardians, No. 72.

Terraequivus. adj. [terra and aqua, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The terraequus globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it.

Terrabar. n. s. [terrarium, low Lat. from terra, land.] A terrier or register of lands.

In the Exchequer there is a terrarum of all the glebe-lands in England made about 11 Edw. III. * Cowl.

To Terrace. n. a. To provoke. See To Tar. But terre is the old and more correct word.

Fadris, nyle ye terre your sones wright.

Wieden, Epith. vi.

Terremotus. n. s. [terreno, old Fr. terre motus, Lat.] An earthquake. Obsolete.

All the halee quoke,
As it a terremote were.


Terre-Blue. n. s. [terra and bleu, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapsus annumus.

Woodward, Meth. Fossils.

Terre-Verte. n. s. [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper.

Woodward, Meth. Fossils.

* Terre-verte, green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine.

Dryden, Dyfrennym.

Terrene. adj. [terrenus, Latin.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto terreus powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God.

Hooker.

Our terreum moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends the fall of Antony.

Shakespeare.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and terreus; but God gave man to himself.

Raleigh.

Terrene. n. s. The surface of the whole earth.

Over many a tract
Of heaven 'tis much'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this terreus.

Milton, P. L.

Terreous. adj. [terreus, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a terreus humidity and plantal germinations.

Glanville, Nonius.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Terrestrial. adj. [terrestis, Lat.]*

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men terrestrial,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race.

Spenser.

Terrestrial heaven! danc'd round by other heavens
That shipe, yet hear their bright offisons lamps.

Light above light.

Thou brought'st Briaures with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heaven; but mortal men below
By his terrestrial name Egeon know.

Dryden.

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or terrestrial parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids.

Woodward.

Terrestrially.* adv. [from terrestrial.] After an earthly manner.

They fancying it as terreriously modified, though called a celestial or spiritual body in Scriptures, as that body is which we put into the grave.

More on the Sea, Churches, ch. 7.

To Terrestrial. v. a. [terrestis and facio, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestial, and earth but heaven terrestrial; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by reason.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Terrerious. adj. [terrestis, Lat. terrestre, Fr.]

Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from terrestrial eminences of earth respecting the needle.

Brown.

Terrible. adj. [terribile, Fr. from terribilis, Lat.]

1. Decadeful; formidable; causing fear.
TER

Was this a face to be expost'd?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Not terrible, though terror be in love.
Milton, P. L.

Thy native Latium was thy daring care,
Prudent in peace, and terrible in war.
Prior.

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
Being indisposed by the terrible coldness of the season, he
hoped himself till the weather should mend.
Cherleton.

I began to be in a terrible fear of him, and to look upon my-
self as a dead man.
Tintalson.

TERIBILNESS. n. s. [from terrible.]
Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the
height of terribleness.
Sidney.

Their terribleness is owing to the violent confusion and in-
eration of the parts.
"Sharp, Surgery.

TERIBLY, adv. [from terrible.]
1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.
The polish'd steel gleams terribly from far.
And every moment nearer shows the war.
Dryden.

2. Violently; very much.
The poor man equalled terribleness.
Swift.

TER'RIER. n. s. [terrier, Fr. from terrer, Lat. earth.]
1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.
The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two terriers in after him.
"Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. [Terrier, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.
King James's canons require that the bishops procure a ter-
rier to be kept of such lands.
Ayliffe.

3. [From tercreo, Lat.] A wimple; auger or borer.
"Ainsworth.

TER'RIFIC. adj. [terrificus, Lat.] Dreadful; causing
terror.
The serpent, sublimest beast of all the field,
Of great extent sometimes, with brown eyes
And hairy mane terrific.
The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t'extremest climes
Terrific.
Philips.

To TERRIFY, v. a. [terror and facia, Lat.] To fright;
to shock with fear; to make afraid.
Thou scarest me with dreams, and terrify me through visions.

In nothing terrifyed by your adversaries.
Phil. i. 28.

Neither doth it beseech this most wealthy state to be terrifyed
from that which is right with any charges of war.
Knolles.

Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard he
had injured him illegally, in securing him and Silas uncon-
demned, against the privilege of Romans, he terrifies them with
their illegal proceedings.
Kettell.

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather terrify than
inform him, and keep him from setting lightly upon it such a
task as he dares ever to go through with.
South.

Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to terrify, the storm.
Blackmore.

TERRITORY. n. s. [territorium, low Latin; territo-
toires, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my territory longer than swiftest expedition
With haste to leave our royal court.
Shakespeare.

They erected a house within their own territory, half way
between their fort and the town.
"Hayward.

He saw wide territory spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between.
Milton, P. L.

Not did the Turk invade our territory
But fame and terror do'ld still their files.
Denham.

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in
those small territories where the people were free.
Swift.

TES

TER'ROUR. n. s. [terror, Lat. terrores, Fr.]
1. Fear communicated.
The thunder when to roll
With terroour through the dark aerial hall.
Milton, P. L.

The pleasures of the land and terrourse of the main.
Blackmore.

2. Fear received.
It is the cowish terroour of his spirit
That dares not undertake.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bul-
walk also, to the great terroour of the defendants.
Knolles.

Amaze and terroour seize'd the rebel host.
Milton, P. L.

They with conscious terroours vex me round.
Milton, P. L.

O sight
Of terroour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel!
Milton, P. L.

3. The cause of fear.
So spake the grievous terroour.
Those enormous terroours of the Nile.
Prior.

TERSE. adj. [terse, Fr. teruesus, Lat.]
Many stones precious and vulgar, although terse and smooth,
have not this power attractive.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompos-
ousness.
To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it terse.
Dryden.

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint,
terse, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or
meaning.
Swift, Miscell.

Various of numbers, new in cvry strain
Diffus'd, yet terse, poetical, though plain.
Harte.

TER'SELF. adj. [from terse.]
Neatly; used ironically by Ben Jonson.
Fastidious Brisk, a courtier,—speaks good remonants; swears
only, and with variety.
"Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

TER'INESS. n. s. [from terse.]
Smoothness or neat-
ess of style.
They wrote with neatness and terseenes, but certainly without
any elevation.
Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.

It was usual to write the chapter-acts in Latin; and a certain
tereness and elegance of style eminently distinguish those, that
were made during his deanship, from any memorials that have
been inserted before or since in the register of that cathedral.
Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 214.

They [Ogden's Sermons] display that perfect propriety and
purity of English diction, that chastized terseeness of composition,
which has scarcely been equalled by any writer.
Wakefield, Mem. p. 95.

TER'TIAR. n. s. [tertiaria, Latin.]
Is an ague intermit-
ting but one day, so that there are two fits in
day three.

Tertiarius of a long continuance do most menace this symp-
tom.
Harvey on Cons. pitons.

To TERTIATE. v. a. [tertio, tertius, Lat.] To do any
thing the third time.

TER'SELLATE. adj. [tessella, Latin.]
Variegated by squares.
Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the tes-
sellated pyrites.
Woodward on Fossils.

Tesseraick. adj. [tessere, Fr. from tessera, Latin.]
Variegated by squares; tesselated.
Some of the tessercack work of the Romans has lately been
dug up.

TEST. n. s. [test, Fr. testa, Italian.]
1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.
Our ingots, testa, and many things mo.
Chamier, Chan. from Tale.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.
All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the test.
Shakespeare, Tempest.
TES

   Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
   Of kings for grace; of poets for my test.
   To be read herself she need not fear;
   Each test, and every light, her muse will bear.
   Your noble race
   We banish not, but they forsake the place:
   Our doors are open: true, but ere they come,
   You toss your 'cessing test,' and fume the room.
   Dryden.

4. That with which any thing is compared in order
to prove its genuineness.
   Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
   One clear, unchang'd and universal light,
   Love, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
   At once the source, and end, and test of art.
   Pope.

5. Discriminative characteristics.
   Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
   Our test excludes your tribe from benefit.
   Dryden.

6. Judgement; distinction.
   Who would excel, when few can make a test,
   Betwixt indifferent writing and the best?
   Dryden.

 TESTABLE. adj. [testable, Fr. from test.] Capable of distinguishing or bearing witness.
       Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

TESTACEOUS. adj. [testaceous, Lat. testaceus, Fr.]
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.
2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to crustaceous.
   Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called.
   Quinsey.
   Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and testaceous kind.
   Woodward, Nat. Hist.
   The mineral particles in these shells are plainly distinguished from the testaceous ones, or the texture and substance of the shell.
   Woodward, Nat. Hist.

TESTAMENT. n.s. [testament, Fr. testamentum, Latin.]
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.
   He bringth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find.
   Hooker.
   All the temporal lands, which men devote
   By testament have given to the church,
   Would they also from us.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   He ordained by his last testament, that his friends should be burnt.
   Dryden.

2. The name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

**TESTAMENTARY. adj. [testamentaire, French; testamentarius, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many testatory charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a will? the perjury of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge?
   Mittonbury.

TES

TESTAMENTATION. n.s. [from testament.] The act or power of giving by will.
   By this law the right of testamentation is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed.
   Burke, Tract on the Popery Laws.

TESTATE. adj. [testatus, Lat.] Having made a will.
   By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying testator and intestate.
   Adyflee.

TESTATOR. n.s. [testator, Lat. testateur, French.]
   One who leaves a will.
   He bringeth arguments from the love or good will which always the testator bore him.
   Hooker.
   The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right.
   Bp. Taylor.

TESTATRIX. n.s. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED. adj. [from test.] Tried by a test.
   Not with fond shuckles of the tested gold.
   Shakespeare.

TESTER. n.s. [test, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it. Dr. Johnson. — The Italians and French had their testone, and teston; the latter of which Cotgrave states to be of the value of eighteen-pence. Our word was also teston, and testern. "You cannot give him less than a shilling in conscience; for the book he had it out of cost," him a teston at least." B. Johnson, Every Man in his Humour, "Such another piece as our testern." Latimer, Serm. 1584, fol. 94. It was of the value of a shilling in our eighth Henry's time, and sunk first to nine-pence, then to sixpence, as Mr. Douce has observed, in Edward the sixth's.]

1. A sixpence.
   Come manage me your caliver; hold, there is a tester for thine.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   A crown goes for sixty-pence, a shilling for twelve-pence, and a tester for sixpence.
   Locke.
   Those who bore bulwarks on their backs, and guarded nations from attacks,
   Now practise every plant gesture,
   Opening their trunk for every tester.
   Swift, Miscell.
   Young men, your days can ne'er be long,
   In flower of age you perish for a song;
   Plumes and directors, Stylock and his wife,
   Will club their testers now to take thy life.
   Pope.

2. The cover of a bed.
   Each hole and cupboard they explore,
   Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
   Run hurry-scurry round the floor,
   And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
   Gray, Long Story.

TESTER. n.s. A sixpence. See Testor.

To TESTER. n.s.a. [from testern.] To present with sixpence. Not in use.

To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have testified me.
   Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

TESTICLE. n.s. [testiculus, Lat.] Stone.
   That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off its testicles or stones, is a tenet very ancient.
   Brown, Phil. Err.
   The yield more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groin and testicles.
   Wiirswen, Surgery.

TESTIFICATION. n.s. [testification, Lat. from testify.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparted himself unto us, and giveth visible testification of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united:
   Hooker.
TESTON. n.s. [teston, Fr.] A sixpence; a testar.

See TESTER.

Lo! what it is that makes white rugs so dear,
That men must give a teston for a square.
Sp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

TESTU’NATED. adj. [testudo, Latin.] Roosted; arched.

TESTU’NEOUS. adj. [testudo, Latin.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

To TESTIFY. v. n. [testificari, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should testify of man; for he knew what was in man.
St. John, iii. 19.

One witness shall not testify against any, to cause him to die.
Numb. xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth shall testify for us, that you put us to death wrongfully.
1 Mac. ii. 47.

As this page testifies.
Milton, P. L.

She appeals to their closets, to their books of devotion, to testify what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion.

Law.

To TESTIFY. v. a. To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness.
St. John, iii. 11.

TESTIFY. adv. [from testify.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TE'I'NIAL. n.s. [testimonial, Fr. testéminium, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospital people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and testimonials, and will have them pass for legitimate.

It is possible to have such testimonials of divine authority and may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ?

Burnet, Theory.

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or testimonial, testifying his good behaviour.

Agiff.

TESTIMONY. n.s. [testimonium, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the testimony of such as the parties produce.

If I bring you sufficient testimony, my ten thousand ducats are mine.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Evidence is said to arise from testimony, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of anything.

Wordsworth.

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my testimony of being the best husband.
Dryden.

I must bear this testimony to Owney’s memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved.
Dryden.

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform testimony and tradition of the primitive church.

Whole.

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram’d,
An act, and in the ark his testimony:
The records of his covenant.
Milton, P. L.

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the testimony of truth hast born
Universal reproach.
Milton, P. L.

To TESTIMONY. v. a. To witness. A word not used.

Let him be but testimonial in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

Te’'STIN'ESS. n.s. [from testify.] Morososity; perverseness.

He may be a little angry for my rough usage; but my mother, having power of his testiness, shall turn all into my commendations.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry.
Locke.

TE’'T. n.s. A sixpence; a testar.

See TESTER.

Lo! what it is that makes white rugs so dear,
That men must give a teston for a square.
Sp. Hall, Sat. ii. 1.

TE’'T. adj. [testudo, Latin.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

To TESTY. adj. [testia, French; testoso, Italian; both rendered headstrong, as well as testy, by Cotgrave and Florio; thus pointing to the head, testc, testa, as the origin of the word.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these testy rivals so astutely,
As one come not within another’s way.
Shakespeare.

Must I stand and crouch under your testy humour?
Shakespeare.

King Pyrrhus cur’d his splenetic
deruss.

And testy courtiers with a kick.

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou’rt such a touchy, feely, pleasy fellow,
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.
Addison.

TE’’TCHY. adj. Froward; peevish: a corruption of testy or touchy.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,

Testy and wayward was thy infancy.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and testy master.
Guard.

TE’’TE. n.s. [French.] False hair; a wig worn by ladies.

An old baronet fell in love with a young lady of small fortune for her beautiful brown locks. He married her on a sudden: but was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tete the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladviphip appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair, a colour the old gentleman happened to have a particular aversion to.

Greek, Spirit. Quisos, B. 3. ch. 20.

TE’’TE A TETE. n.s. [French.] Check by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are tete a tete.
Prior.

Delude I mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions tete a tete;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whenever you will.
Swift, Miscell.

Te’’ThER. n.s. [See TEDER.] A string by which horses are held from p’sturing too wide.

* Hamlet is young.

And with a larger tether may he walk
Than may be given you.
Shakespeare.

Fame and censure with a tether,
By fate are always link’d together.
Swift, Miscell.

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our tether.
Swift.

To TE’’THER. v. a. [from the noun.] To confine with a tether.

Te’’TRA. n.s. [tetras, tetrads, Lat.] The number four; a collection of four things.

Four here takes place again in the assignment of the masculine and feminine numbers; whence I further conceive, that under the number of this more complex tetrad, he [Pythagoras] taught his disciples the mystery of the whole creation.


TETRAG’NAL adj. [tētragonalis, Gr.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a tetragonal or quadrilateral aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary tetragonal again.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
TET

TETRAMETER.* n. s. [tetrametrum, Lat.] A verse consisting of four feet. The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet; the second of equal tetrameters. Selden on Drayton’s Polyglot. S. 4.

TETRAMETER.* adj. Having four metrical feet.
Every reader who has an ear for metre will easily perceive, that it is written very exactly in verses of fifteen syllables without rhyme, in imitation of the most common species of the Latin tetrameter iambic. Thomson.

TETRAPETALOUS. adj. [tetrapeta, and Gr., petalon, Gr.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a tetrapetalous flower constitute a distinct kind. Miller.

All the tetrapetalous sлизове plants are alkaline.

TETRARCH. n. s. [tetarcha, Lat., tetarχ, Fr. ὀργάς, Gr.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth, Her kings, and tetarchs, are their tributaries: People and nations pay them hourly stipends. B. Jonson.

TETRARCHATE,† m. s. [tetrapeta, and Gr. tetarχa, tetarch.]

TETRARCHY. n. s. Fr.] A Roman government of a fourth part of a province.
After his death, the kingdom was divided by Augustus into tetarchies; Archelaus being made tetarch of Judæa, and the rest of the country divided between Philip and Herod. Pope.

TETRACICAL.* n. s. [from tetrarχy.] Belonging to a tetarchy.
The whole ile was lately tetracical, four several kings vaying their choy seetors in each toparchy. Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 22.

TETRACICHAL. n. s. [τετρακής, and Gr.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.
The tetracicchal obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. Pope.

TETRASTYLE.* n. s. [tetraestyle, Fr. têtrastyle and σύλος, Gr.] A building with four pillars in front.

TETRASYLLABLE.* n. s. [tetrasyllabe, Fr. têtrasyllabe, Gr. and syllable.] A word of four syllables.

TETRICAL. adj. [tetrical, Lat. tetralique, Fr.]

TETRICOUS.
Froward; perverse; sour.
In this the tetrical base found his so excel, gave him as a rage gift to Solyman. Knoller, Hist. of the Turks.

TETRICITY.* n. s. [tetricité, old French.] Sourness; perverseness. Cockr. am.

TETRICK.* adj. [tetrique, Fr.] Sour; harsh; perverse; morose.
In a thick and cloudy air men are tetrical, sad, and peevish. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 81.
Severe, sad, dry, tetrick, are common epithets to scholars. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 126.
The tetrick philosophers looked with indignation upon such a face of things. Brown, Obs. Mor. i. 26.

TETTER, n. s. [tetter, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant tetter bark’d about
Most lasur like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body.
A scabby tetter on their peals will stick. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

To TETTER.* v. a. [from the noun.] To infect with a tetter.
As for my country I have shed my blood,
Not fearing outward some, or all my lungs.
Coir words till their decay, against those messes,
Which we disdain should tetter us. Shakespeare, Coriol.

TEX

TETTISH.* adj. [perhaps a corruption of tetchy. The Scotch use tìthi in this sense, which Dr. Jamieson has noticed, with a reference of it to til, a stroke. This etymology may be doubted.] Captious; testy; ill-humoured.

This rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, the most tettiish knave. Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

Who will be troubled with a tettiish girl? Beaum. and Fl.

TEUTO’NICK.* adj. Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language. Dr. Johnson, Pref. to his Dict.

TEUTO’NICK.* n. s. The language of the Teutones: by ellipsis.
The Icelandick is the mother of the modern Swedish and Danish tongues, in like manner as the Anglo-Saxon is the parent of our English. Both these mother-tongues are dialects of the ancient Gothic or Teutonick.

Bp. Percy, Pref. to his Relick Poetry.

TEW. n. s. [tew, a hempen rope, Dutch.]


To Tew.* v. a. [caput, Sax.]
1. To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to tew. Dr. Johnson.—It is a naval expression applied to hemp: to tew hemp.
2. To tease; to tumble over or about; to pull.

Do not anger ’em,
But go in quietly, and slip in softly,
They will so tew you else. Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

TEWEL.* n. s. [tewan or tewal, Fr.]

In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a tewel, or tewel iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this tewel is placed the bellows. Maxon.

Soche a smoke—
As where that men melt lead,
Lo, all on his like the tewell. Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 559.

To TEW’TAW. v. n. [formed from tew by reduplication.]
To beat; to break.

The method and way of waterimg, pilling, breaking, and tewloming of hemp and flax, is a particular business. Mortimer.

TEXT. n. s. [texte, Fr. textus, L.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment but a text,
To tell how modern beasts are text.

2. A sentence of Scripture. 

* In religion.

What errour but some sober brow
Will ’less it, and approve it with a text. Shakespeare.

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of Scripture, and by comparing of sundry texts with one another. White.

His mind he should fortify with some few texts, which are home and apposite to his case. South.

To TEXT.* v. a. [from the noun.] To write as a text.

Indifferent judges might condemn me for
A most malicious slanderer, say text it
Upon my forehead. Beaum. and Fl. Th. and Theodore.

TEXT-HAND.* n. s. A particular kind of large handwriting: so called, because formerly the text was
TEXT

ever written in a large hand, and the comment in a small. As text-hand is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort. The books of J. Bad, Ascension, and of the other black-letter printers, give one a perfect notion of the reason of this name. Pegge. Once she wrote only text-hand, when she scribbled giants, and no men.

TEXTILE. adj. [textilis, Lat.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of textiles. Brown, Nat. Hist.

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other textiles, but from a stone called amanita. Withins.

TEXTMAN. n. s. [texti and man.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best textman readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. Sanderson.

TEXTORIAL. adj. [textorius, Lat.] Belonging to weaving.

From the cultivation of the textorial arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth. Warton, Hist. E. P. iii. lxviii.

TEXTRINE. adj. [textruina, Latin.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textraine art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. Derham.

TEXTUAL. adj. [textual, Fr.]

1. Contained in the text. They seek to rout and disarray the wise and well-couched order of St. Paul's own words, using a certain textual riot to chop off the hands of the word presbytery.


The Keri is the marginal reading; the Chethit is the textual reading.


2. Serving for texts. Here shall your majesty find—speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with discursive.


TEXTUALIST. n. s. (from textual.) One ready in citing texts.

How nimble textualists and grammarians for the tongue the rubrius are, their comments can witness. But, as in Chaucer, "the greatest clerks are not the wisest men!" so, among them, these that are so great textualists are not best at the text.

Lightfoot, Mancell. (1649.) p. 22.

TEXTUARY. adj. (from text.)

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the textuary sense is fully accomplished in one. Brown.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be textual to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. Glendeville.

TEXTUARIST. n. s. [textuare, Fr. from text.] One ready in the text of Scripture; a divine well versed in Scripture.

Common textuaries abolish laws, as the rabble demolish images; in the zeal of their hammers oft violating the sepulchres of good men. Milton, Tetrarchordon.

TEXTIST. n. s. (from text.) One ready in quotation of texts.

I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about, this doctrine of charity against the crabbed textualists of his time.


TEXTURE. n. s. [texture, Fr. Coqgrave; textus, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving. Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of texture, was something more unto Adam. Brown.

2. A web; a thing wov'n.

Others, far in the grussy dale, Their humble texture weave. Thomson, Spring.

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.


4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirts—nor in their liquid texture mortal wound Receive, no more than can the fluid air. Milton, P. L.

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and texture now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. Newton.

THACK. n. s. [face, Sax.] Thatch: a common northern word, and old in our language. Hence also a thackster, a Thatcher.

They would in houses of thackle Their lives lead. Chaucer's Dr. ver. 1771.

THAN. conj. [than, Goth. thanne, Sax.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows than: as, Monarchly is better than anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon.

Were we not better to fall once with virtue Than draw a wretched and dishonoured breath? B. Johnson.

More true delight in that small ground, Than in possessing all the earth was found. Daniel.

I never met with a more unhappy conjunction of affairs than in the business of that unfortunate earl. King Charles.

I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. Swift.

THIANE. n. s. [Senn, Sax., meaning originally a servant. "The (Anglo-Saxon) nobles were called thanes or servants. It must be remembered, that the German chiefs were raised to that honourable rank by those qualifications, which drew after them a numerous train of followers and dependants. If it was honourable to be followed by a numerous train, so it was honourable in a secondary degree to be a follower of a man of consideration; and this honour was the greater in proportion to the quality of the chief, and to the nearness of the attendance upon his person." Burke, Abrod. Eng. Hist. B. 2. ch. 7. - The icel. thegn is tanta-mount to lord. That and the Sax. Segn have been reintered, by Dr. Jamieson, to the verbs theina, theoa, theaman, the-an, to serve.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sincl's death I know The name of Glamis; As how of Cawdor? the thane of Cawdor lives. Shakespeare.

THANELANDS. n. s. Such lands as were granted by charters of the Saxons kings to their thanes with all immunities, except the threefold necessity of expedition, repair of castles, and mending of bridges. Croll.

THANESHIP. n. s. [Seegn-cape, Sax.] The office and dignity of a thane; the seigniory of a thane. The thaneship of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family. Stevenson. Notes on Shakespeare.
THANK. n. s. [Saxon, Saxon; dancken, Dutch; danken, German.]

1. To return acknowledgements for any favour or kindness.

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, thank you. Shakespeare.
We thank God always for you. 2 Thess. i. 3.
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev’n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. Dryden. Span. Friar.

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.
Ill fare our ancestor impure,
For this we must thank Adam. Milton, P. L.
Weigh the danger with the doubtless bliss,
And thank yourself, if ought should fall amis. Dryden.
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms,
they may thank themselves, because they came so late into the treaty;
and, that they came so late, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they believed. Swift.

THANKFUL. adj. [Sancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.
A thankful remembrance of his deserts. Conn. Prager.
Be thankful unto him, and bless his name. Ps. c. 4.
In favour to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the person preferred more thankful, and the rest more careful. Bacon, Ess.
Live, thou great encourager of arts:
Live ever in our thankful hearts. Dryden.

THANKFULLY. adv. [from thankful.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it thankfully. Shakespeare.

THANKFULNESS. n. s. [from thankful.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgement of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done,
for fear that thankfulness might have an introduction of reward. Sidney.
Will you give me this maff your daughter?
As freely, son, as God did give me her.
Sweet prince, yet learn me noble thankfulness. Shakespeare.
THA

You'll rue the time

That cloes me with this answer. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Nothing they but dust can show,

Or bones that harden to be so. Cowley.

When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgement that is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. Wilkins.

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person. [In our management of the relatives who, which, that, it may be a good general rule to apply who to persons, which to things, and that to things chiefly. But when the antecedent is the second person, not only that, but which, is used for who by our best writers. And this use, which is enough authorized, may be worth retaining, not merely for the grace of variety, but for the convenience of pronunciation. Bp. Hurd on Addison's Guard. No. 160.]

It is thou, O king, that art become strong. Dan. iv. 22.

Ye that are of the fountain of Israel. Ps. lxviii. 16. marg.

You are a person that very eminently distinguish yourself. Addison, Guard. No. 162.

Saints that taught and led the way to heaven. Tickell.

4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, that I will. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

They said, what is that to us? see thou that to that. St. Matt. xxvii. 13.

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. 1 Cor. vi. 8.

Yet for all that, they be in the land of their enemies, I will not cast them away. Lev. xxvi. 44.

We must direct our prayers to right ends; and that either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for. Wk. Duty of Man.

They weep, as if they meant That way at least! proud Nabas to prevent. Cowley.

This rumick subject will occur upon that of poetry. Temple.

That is what is going on, this kind of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its traits, illite. Pope.

5. Opposed to this, as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable that: Nor t'other question propet for debate. Dryden, Pers.

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like he or erey to the latter, and that like ille or ecce to the former.

In this scale gold, in t'other fame does lie, The weight of that mounts this so high. Cowby.

7. Such as.

By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. Tillotson.

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants that I have. —Basting. Shakespeare, Cor. of Err.

9. The thing.

The Nazarite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get. He made that art which was a rage. *Cowley.

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept, And dreame, rain man, of that day's barbarous sport. Cowley.

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace; That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain *All that fond mothers wish. Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days. Cowley. Cowby.


Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published. Hooke

THAT. — conjunction. [thatei, Goth.]

1. Because.

VOL V.

It is not that I love you less

Than when before your feet I lay:

But to prevent the sad increase

Of hopeless love, I keep away.

Forsake me, that I thus may err. Cowley.

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace.

Is fool or coward writ upon my face?

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epitaphs, that one may observe the force of the five new conjugations. Locke.


We answered, that we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe that when they died, they went immediately to the stars.

Herpin.

I have shone before, that a more possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may

Whisper at least with us to stay.

THATCH. — n. s. [Swæc, Saxon, straw; Skinner; from Swæc, a roof, in Icelandick, thak, Lye; thachka, tecto munere: vox antiquissima, omnibusque linguæ Sacc Divi matre ordinum communem. Sereniuss. Formerly thack. See Thack.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of thatch, Dwelt Olioppy, who in her early days

Baskets of fish at Billingwere did watch, Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice. *Pope.

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house.

Then came away Health from her cottage of thatch, Where never physician had litted the latch. Smart.

To THATCH. — v. a. [Seccion, Sax.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hair, and thatch.

Your poor thin roof with barbarous of the dead. Shakspere.

Most -,vweat chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Thus Rome was poor, and there you might behold

The palace thatched with straw.

Some of or elegies to Chloris

Might raise a house above two stories:

A lyckc ode would slake, a catch

Would tile, an epigram would thatch. Swift.

THATCHER. — n. s. [From thatch.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;

Our thatcher, ditcher, gardner, bailiff.

Ash is universal timber, it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, thatcher, r, and husbandman. Mortimer.

THAUMATURGICAL. — adj. [See Thaumaturgy.]

Exciting wonder.

Indian pictures made of feathers, China works, frames, thaumaturgical motions, exotic toys. Ruhton, dant. of Met. p. 273.

THAUMATURGY. — n. s. [Gr. Swajà, Swajwé, a wonder, and ïpa, a work.] Act of performing what may excite wonder.

This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy. Warthon, Hist. E. F. p. 408.

To THAW. — v. n. [Thapèe, Saxone; degeve, Dutch.]

To grow liquid after congelation; it melt.

When they melted maid

His letter at that pillow hath laid:

If thou begin'st to thaw for this,

May my name step in. — Donne.
THE

It on firm land
Thaws not, but gusters heap, and rain seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. Milton, P. L.

Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could discern anything. Boyle.

O Solitude, romantic maid,
Whether by nodding towers you tread,
Or climb the Andrew cliffed side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or starting from your half year's sleep,
From Hephaistos the shaping deep —
Thou, fond nymph, again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue.

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To Thaw. v. a. To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phebus' fire scarce thawed the isicles,
Think not that Caesar bears such rebel blood,
That will be thaw'd from the true quality
With that which melteth fools.

She's love is thaw'd;

Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.

She can unlock
The clasp'd charm, and thaw the numbing spell.

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Thaw. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.
A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter;
a man of continual dissolution and thaw.


He has his swallow hearts, but still as ice
More harden'd after thaw'd.

Shakespeare. Much Ado.

2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.
I was the prince's jester, and dullest than a great thaw.

Shakespeare. Much Ado.

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great thaw.


When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly thaw unlocketh it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps.


3. The article. [See, Sax. artulus. Praefigurit nominibus per omnes casus utrusque numeri, laud accuss ac adpud nos ipsa the; presentin verb apud scriptores Normanno-Saxonicos. Lyc. edit. Manning.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the unsparing station where he fought,
But like a man he died.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed-chamber, for which he could not chuse but say, that he had the queen's promise.

Clarendon.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.

Cowley.

I'll march the muses Hannibal.

The fair example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley mark;

Above the stars let thy bold music sound,
Thy humble nest build on the ground.

Cowley.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.

Milton, P. L.

Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,
And all the wondrous Philebolus and I.

Pope.

2. Before a vowel e is commonly cut off in verse.

Dr. Johnson — It is a barbarous custom, now rarely observed.

Who had it? especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were.

Daniel.

THE

Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barbarous skill,
'Tis like the poising of a dart,
Too apt before to kill.

3. Sometimes he is cut off.

In this scale gold, in other fame does lie.

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.

The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, the harder it will be to drive it out.

Wh. Duty of Man.

5. In the following passage the is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted to any to the poverty of those countries.

Addison on Italy.

Theat. n. s. [French.] One of an order of priests among the papists, so called from a superior of their order, who was archbishop of Chieti in Naples, anciently Theate.

The Theatinus were a sect of priests in credit about pope Clement the seventh's time, and of more antiquity by some few years than the Jesuits.

Coleridge.

Theatine. n. s. One of an order of usus conforming to the rules of the Theatins.

Theatral. adj. [theatral, Fr. theatralis, Latin.]
Belonging to a theatre.

In theatrical actions he personates Herod in his majesty.

Counsellor. 1653. p. 23.

Theatre. n. s. [theatre, Fr. théâtre, Lat.]
1. A place in which shews are exhibited, a playhouse.

This wise and universal theatre, presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light.

Bacon.

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of statistic view.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native theatre, which rising slow,
By just degrees overlook'd the ground below.

Dryden.

No theatres of rocks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies.

Harle.

Theatrick. adj. [theatrum, Lat.]
Scenick; suit-
Theatrical ing a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms sticke hard for the prize of religion; a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,
Turn ars of triumph to a garden gate.

Pope.

Theatrically. adv. [from theatrical.]
In a manner suitable to the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice theatrically loud.

Pope.

Theave. n. s. An ewe or sheep of three years old.

No te. Bailey says, of one year.

Pegg.

Thee, the oblique singular of thou.

Poe and son, to thee alone were given
The two most sacred names of earth and heaven.

Cowley.

To Thee. v. n. [Goth. theian; Sax. thean.] To thrive; to prosper.

Let him never the! Chaucer. Non, Pr. Thal.
Faire mote he the! Spencer. F. Q.

Theft. n. s. [Spierce, Sax. from thieve.]
1. The act of stealing.

Thief is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will.

Cowell.
THE

His thefts were too open, his flitting was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children. Shakespeare.

Decree in trade, secret theft: extortion, an impudent theft. Holbyday.

The thefts upon the publick can be looked into and punished. Davenport.

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. Exodus xxxi. 26. 27.

Their. — from. [Teopia, of them, Saxon; theiria, Icel. the same.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from they.

They round should have shock

Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens. Shakespeare.

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to Boccace. Dryden.

2. Theirs is used when anything comes in construction between the possessive and substantitive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in theirs to refuse. Hooker.

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to theirs. Raleigh.

The penalty to thy transgression due, And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. Milton, P. L.

Nothing but the same name appears, 'Tis but our best actions and the worst of theirs. Denham.

Vain are our neighbours' hopes, and vain their cares. The fault is more their language's than their's. Roscommon.

Which established law of theirs seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. Dryden.

And reading wish, like theirs, our fate and fame. Pope.

THEISM. n. s. [theisme, Fr. from Theis, Gr.] The acknowledgement of a God, as opposed to atheism; deism, which see.

Having laid down in this manner the general principles of theirs, I say nothing of the particular doctrines of Christianity except in one verse. Id. Manhood, Am. Metaph. iv. 387.

THEIST. n. s. [thriste, French.] A deist, which see.

I purposed to have tendered my service as a priest, without any stipend or wages, save only a room to have said my office in twice a day for our church, king, and country; as God hath enabled me (as to his only be the praise therefore) in prisons, dungeons, fields, chambers, or ships upon sea, or land, among rebels, thieves, atheists, philologers, wits, masters of reason, puritans, &c. for these eighteen years daily to do.


The word deist, or theirs, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to atheism; and so there may be deists of various kinds. Wolkend, Christ. Vind. p. 62.

THEISTICAL. adj. [from theirs.] Belonging to the theistical club, deistical, which see.

The theistical club have set this up as a principle. Leight, Short Method with the Deists. It must appear at first sight, that nothing could be more contradictory to the first principles of the Christian religion, than those of the atheistical or sceptical sects, which at that time prevailed very much both among the Greeks and the Romans; nor shall we find that the theistical sects were much less in credit with it, when we consider the doctrines they held upon the nature of God and the soul.

Ed. Lyttleton, Obs. on the Cour. of St. Paul. p. 185.

From an abrogation of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the theistic system. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 208.

THEM. n. s. [them, Fr. from them.] The materials of them were not from any herb. Withins.

THEME. n. s. [theme, Fr. from Syna.] 1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a theme, whether it be a being or not being. Wotton.

Two truths are told, As happy prologues to the swelling act. Of the imperial theme. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

When a soldier was the theme, my name Was not far off. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

O! I could flow like thee, and make thy stream My great example, as it is my theme: Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage, without o’erflowing full. Denham.

Wherever nature’s happy stream, With laurels crown’d, had been Apollo’s theme. Roscommon.

Though Tyber’s streams immortal Rome behold, Though flaming Hermus swells with tides of gold, From Heav’n Himself though seven-fold Nile flows, And harvests on a hundred realms bestows— These now no more shall be the muse’s themes, Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. Pope.


Forcing the empty wits of children to compose themes, verses, and orations. Milton on Education.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original theme, to the first case of nouns, or first time of verbs. Wotton.

THEMSelves, n. s. [See They and Self.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative. Whatever evil befalleth in that, themselves have made themselves worthy to suffer it. Hooker.

The oblique case of they and selves.

They open to themselves at length the way. Milton, P. L.

Such things as in themselves are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. Withins.

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to themselves. Locke.

Then, adv. [than, Gothick; dan, Saxon; dan, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. Clarendon.

Then, then a boy, within my arms I laid. Dryden.

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an horn be cut off from the roots in winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. In that case; in consequence.

If God’s immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; then his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. White.

Had not men been lated to be blind.

Then had our lances pierced the trench’rous wood. Dryden.

Had fate so pleas’d I had been eldest born, And then without a crime the crown had worn. Dryden.

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. Locke.

4. Therefore: for this reason.

Whiles then the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as a blessing, as an exhortation, showing us not only the end, but also the means.

If then his providence

Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. Milton, P. L.

Now then be all thy weighty cares away, Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may, To peace and soft repose give all the day. Dryden.

5. At another time: as now and then, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soar.

Milton, P. L.

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other case it may fall out to be his own act. L’Estrange.

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew

The force of those dire arms? Milton, P. L.
THENCE. adj. [contracted, according to Minshew, from hence.]
1. From that place.
   Fast by the oracle of God; I thence
   Invite thy aid.
   Surest he took, and thence preventing fame,
   By quick and painful marches thither came.
   Milton, P. L.
   Dryden.
2. From that time.
   There shall be no more thence an infant of days.
   Isa. lxv.
3. For that reason.
   Not to sit idle with so great a gift
   Useless, and thence ridiculous about him.
   Milton, S. A.
4. From thence is a barbarous expression, thence implying the same, yet it wants not good authorities.
   From thence; from him, whose daughter
   His tears proclain'd his parting with her; thence
   Where have crou'd.
   There plant eyes, all mist from thence
   Purg and dispurse.
   Milton, P. L.

THENCEFORTH. adv. [thence and forth.]
1. From that time.
   Thenceforth this land was tributary made
   Tambour, Rome.
   They shall be placed in Leister, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour thenceforth for their living.
   Spruner on Ireland.
   Wrath shall be no more
   Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.
   Milton, P. L.
2. From thenceforth is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.
   Avert
   His holy eyes; resolving from thenceforth
   To leave them in their own polluted ways.
   Milton, P. L.
   Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whoever does so, finds, in himself, that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which from thenceforth he never questions.
   Locke.

THENCEFORTHWARD. adv. [thence and forward.]
1. On from that time.
   When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life thenceforthward.
   Kettlewell.

THENCEFORTH. adv. [thence and from.]
1. From that place.
   Not in use, nor proper.
   In the space of an hundred years, or thereabout, all the living upon the face of the earth are driven thenceforth by the stroke of death.
   Smith on Old Age, p. 213.

THEOCRACY. n. s. [theocratic, Fr. socratie, Gr. oikos and eirene.
Government immediately superseded by God.
   A quiet calm subordination of saints and angels under that great theocracy.
   Hammond, Works, iv. 488.
   The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called theocracy.
   Burnet, Theory.

THEOCRATICAL. adj. [theocratic, Fr. socratie, Gr. oikos.
Relating to a government administered by God.
   The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly theocratical.
   Burnet, Theory.

THEOCRATICK. adj. [theocratic, Fr. socratie, Gr. oikos.
Relating to a government administered by God.
   The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly theocratical.
   Burnet, Theory.

THEODOLITE. n. s. [theodolite, Fr. from theodolite, Gr.
contracted of theodos, or theodra, to observe, and od, a, long.
See Morin, Fr. and Gr. Ex. D.ict.
A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

Nothing more than an accurate land-surveyor with his chain, sight, and theodolite, is requisite for such a plan as this.

THEOGONY. n. s. [theogonie, Fr. seareyola.
The generation of the gods.
   Cookeam.
THE

To have all men happy or unhappy as they were our friends or enemies, and to give form to the world according to our own humours, is the true theonixy. Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. 1.

Who can distrust or oppose this happiness of good men, so long as assured by him, which is the Eternal God, Blessed for ever? Surely none, without the guilt of the Theban or ingratitude. Life of Gregory, Pref. to his Poeth. (1640), A. 3.

THEOBO. n. s. [iurebo, Italian; iurebo, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. Bailey.

He wanted nothing but a song
And a well tun'd theobro hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tug'd ears suffered with a strain. Butler.

THEOREM.

1. A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. Hooker.

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematics; nor is the subtlety greater in moral theorems than in mathematical. More, Dic. Dialog.

Many observations go to the making up of one theorem, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years' growth. Geduld.

Here are three theorems, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. Pococke.

2. A position proposed to be demonstrated. It is used by mathematicians in this sense as well as the other. Medwin.

THEOREMATICAL. adj. [from the-orem.] Comprised in theorems; consisting in theoremick.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. Grew.

THEORETICAL. adj. [from theo-re-sis; from theagogikos; from theogoria, Fr. from seagains.]

Theoretical.

Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical. When he speaks, the air, a charter'd libertine, is still; And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears, To steal his sweet and homed sentences; So that the act and practick part of life Must be the mistress to this theoretical. Shakespeare.

The theoretical part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indispensible experiments. Boyle on Colours.

For theoretical learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. Burnet, Theory.

Admirably well turned, not only for the theoretical, but also the practical behaviour of cunning fellows. Fuller, No. 191.

THEORETICALLY. adv. [from theoretical.] Speculatively; not practically.

Able to discourse theoretically of the dimensions, situation, and motion, of the whole terrestrial globe. Boyle, St. M. N. C. p. 177.

THEORICK. n. s. [from the adjective.] Speculation, not practice.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. Shakespeare, Othello.

THEORIST. n. s. [from theory.] A speculatist: one given to speculation.

The greatest theorists have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. Addison.

THEORY. n. s. [theorie, Fr. seagais.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. Hooker.

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of unsound imagination. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. South, Sermon.

True Christianity depends on fact: Religion is not theory, but act. Hars.

THEOPOHICAL. adj. [Gr. theos; and sophia.] Divine.

THEOPOHICK. s. binely wise. Coles.

There is a various intertexture of theosophical and philosophical truths. More, Conf. Ubb. (1653), p. 104.


THERAPEUTICAL. adj. [therapaeutikos. Fr. spec.
THERAPEUTICK. s. terpaeus, Greek.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactic, for prevention of the disease, than therapeutical, for the cure of it. More, Conf. Ubb. (1653), p. 136.

Therapeutick or curative physic restoreth the patient into anything, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. Brown.

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactic, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring it. Dryden, Donjon.

THERE. adv. [thar, Gothick; de, Saxon; dari, Dutch; der, Danish.]

1. In that place.

If they come to soljourn at my house, I'll not be there. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barbarous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy curse,
And mad ambition shall attend aher there. Pope.

2. It is opposed to here.

To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there. Shakespeare, 2. W. of Windsor.

Could their resolves be as different there as they are here, yet.

The mums in heaven will suit every palate. Locke.

Darkness there might well seem twelvOLVE here. Milton, L. L.

3. An ejaculation directing something at a distance.

Your fury hardens me.

A God there; voice her. Dryden, Avgvstus.

4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, a man came, or, there came a man. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, in old times, there was a great king.

For reformation of error there were that thought it a part of Christian charity to instruct them. Hooker.

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. White.

There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. Digby on the Soul.

There have been that have delivered themselves from their ill by their good fortune or virtuous behavior. Lock.

In human actions there are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. By, Tody.

Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. Locke.

5. In composition it means that: as, thereby, by that.

THEREABOUTS. adv. [there and about; thereabouts; thereabouts.]

THEREABOUTS. s. is therefore less proper. Dr. Johnson. — Lye, with Hickes, considers there,
THE
composition, as the genitive, dative, and ablative, of the Sax. article &c.; and thus explains there- after by post hoc, hæc, vel ea; therefore, by de vel. ex eo, eis, &c. thus excluding the adverb, strictly speaking, from the several combinations. With this remark in mind, the reader will distinguish the meaning of there, where the form is stated in the derivation.

1. Near that place.

One speech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and there- about of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's daughter.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.

Between the twelfth of king John, and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or thereabouts, there was a continual bordering war.

Daines.

Some three months since, or thereabout,
She found me out.

Suckling.

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver thereabouts, as I have found by experiments with plumbum.

Newton, Opt.

3. Concerning that matter.

As they were much perplexed thereabout, two men stood by.

St. Luke, xxiv. 4.

THEE/HERE. adv. [there and after.]

1. According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body thereafter.

Preacham.

If food were now before thee set,
Wouldst thou not eat? therefore as I like
The giver.

Milton, P. R.

2. After that. [Sym-expen, Sax. post hoc.]

Herself then took he by the slender wrist
In vain loud crying, and into the flood
Over the castle walls adowne her cast,
And there she drowned in the dirty mud.

Therefore all that mucky stage he took,
The spoil of people's evil go to hand,
And which she are had scented by hooke and crooke.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 27.

THEERE. adv. [there and at.]

1. At that; on that account.

Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which it blushest thereon, but gloriest in the contrary.

Hooker.

2. At that place.

Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go therein.


THEEREY, THEERE. adv. [there and by.]

1. By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.

Some parts of our hungry consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaming of his law, that the people may thereby learn what their duties are towards him.

Hooker.

Therein at last he fore'd him unto
One of the grasping feet, him to defend thercby.

Spenser.

Being come to the height, they were therefore brought to an absolute necessity.

Dennis on Ireland.

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie;
A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby.

Herbert.

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will suffer no change thereby.

Newton.

2. Near or by that place.

There was an holy chappell stedfastly,
Wherein the hermit devoutly went to say
His holy things each morn and evetide:
Therefore a chrisstian stream daily play.

Which from a sacred fountain wasd alike along,
Spenser, F. Q. i. 34.

THEERE'EX. adv. [there and for. Formerly accented injudiciously on either syllable.]

1. For this; for this reason.

This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves.

Shakespeare.

Finstaff is dead.

And we must turn therefore.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unlawfully; and therefore I compose myself to meet a storm.

Lucas.

2. Consequently.

He blushes; therefore he is guilty.

Spectator.

The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold; the glory therefore was greater to conquer without ponder.

West, Pulcin.

3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.

We have forsooken all and followed thee, what shall we therefore?

St. Matt. xix. 27.

4. For that purpose. Not in use.

So to his steed he got, and gan to ride
As one unpliant therefore, that all might see
He had not rayned home in chivalrous.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 46.

THEEREFROM. adv. [there and from.]

From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in this law, that ye turn not aside therefrom, to the right hand or to the left.

Jo. xxxii. 6.

The leaves that spring therefrom grow white.

Milton.

THEE'RE. adv. [there and of.]

Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream thereby.

Hooker.

'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 'tis past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains.

Dryden, Dufresny.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states thereof.

Swift.

THERE'E. adv. [there and on.]

On that.

You shall bereave yourself.

Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I'll guard them from,
If thereon you rely.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought therefore he went.

St. Mark, iv. 12.

Its foundation is laid thereon.

Woodward.

THE'RE'OUT. adv. [there and out.]

Out of that.

Thereon a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That owns and esteems under her breast did cour.

Spenser.

God clave an hollow place that was in the jaw, and there came water thereon.

Judg. xv. 9.

THE'RE'. adv. [there and to, or unto.]

To

Is it in regard of sermons only, that apprehending the gospel of Christ we yield thereon our unsighned assent as to a thing infallibly true?

Hooker.

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart thereon, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action.

Spenser on Ireland.

Next therefore did grow a goodly tree.

Spenser.

That whereby we reason, live and be
Within ourselves we strangers thereon.

Daven.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually pretexts aconstant day thereon.

Brown.
THE

What might his force have done, being brought there, when that already gave so much to do? Daniel.

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us thereunto. Tbidow.

THEREFOR. adv. [there and under.] Under that.

Those who grow more to reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that thereunder might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility. Raleigh.

THEREUPON. adv. [there and upon.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manhood aiming to the contrary, what can we less thereupon conclude, that God would at least wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot be of him.

He hopes to find you forward, and thereupon he sends you this good news. Shakespeare.

Let that one article rank with the rest; and thereupon give me your daughter. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences do arise thereupon. Davenant.

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have thereupon reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. Locke.

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, made due provision thereupon, made due provisions for settling the balance of power. Swift.

2. Immediately.

THEREWHILST. adv. [there and whilst.] At the same time. Not in use.

Of this bodily reverence of God in his church the government is moderate; God grant it be not lose therewhilst. Arp. Laud, Speech in the Star-Chamber.

THEREWITH. adv. [there and with.]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain the body very great conformity. Hooker.

All things without, which round about we see, we seek to now, and have therewith to do. Davies.

Therewith at last he for’d him to unite one of his grouping feet, him to defend thereby. Spencer.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHAL. adv. [there and withal.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act on their late mutter’d king they aggravate. Daniel.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give thereunto that letter. Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

With that.

His hideous tail them hurled he about, and therewithal enwrapt the nimble thighs of his frost-bitten steed. Of his froth-bitten steed.

The coupounds of there meaning that, and of here meaning this, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulae pieces. Thrye-Bread. n. s. [Yet Angl. Boreal. defv-brade; Skye: vel Scyp, Sax. panis asynus. Lye.] Unleavened bread. Obsolete.

The feast of thrye-Bones. Witchef, St. Mark, xiv. 1.

THE’RICK. n. s. [From Sperus, Gr. various compositions esteemed good against poisons.] A remedy against poisons: treason.

When the disease was young, it was mitigated with the old, with crabs, with the spirits of bastardruth; thyracand vinegar. The Student, ii. 344.

THE’RI’CAL. adj. [Sperus, Gr. theriac, Lat.] Medical; physical.

The virtuous bear is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are theriacal herbs. Bacon.

THE’RI’CAL. adj. [Thermal, Fr. from Sperus, Gr. warm.] Relating to warm baths, natural or artificial: as thermal waters.

THERMOMETER. n. s. [Thermometric, Fr. Sperus, and µερος.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer, or observations of the weather-glass. Brown.

THERMOMETRICAL. adj. [From thermometer.] Relating to the measure of heat.

His feet, raising the liquid in the thermometric tube. Chyng.

THERMOSCOPE. n. s. [Thermoscope, Fr. Sperus, and σωστος.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the thermoscope, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in. Arbachnot on Aliments.

These, pronouns, the plural of this. Latin; Dutch; theser, Icel. Lye.

1. Opposed to those, or to some others.

Did we for these barbarians plant and sow on these, on these our happy fields bestowed? Dryden.

2. Those relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and those to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

THE’SIS. n. s. [These, Fr. Sperus.] A position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down, by some example should be shown. An honest, but a simple pair, May serve to make this thesis clear. Prior.

THE’MOMI’ETE. n. s. [Thermomethe, Fr. Sperus, Gr. σωστος; and τις.] A lawyer.

THE’CTAC. adj. [From thesis.] Laid down.

This law — men only theriacal or positive, not indispensable and natural. Moxon, Cong. Cab. (1653), p. 187.

THE’RICAL. adj. [From theriac.] Relating to theriac. See Theriac.

All his endeavor to purge his soul by these theriacal superiorities was fruitless. Hollesly, Melamop, p. 37.

The reason of their calling inspiration by the names of fire, flame, flash, and the like, may be easily found in the authors of the theriacal science. Dauuson on the Rev. ed. P. Lancaster, p. 32.

THE’RIS’GIST. n. s. [From theriac.] One who is addicted to theriac.

More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves theriacists; — thinking to have to do only with good spirit. Hollywell, Melamop, p. 50.

THE’UR’GY. n. s. [Sperus, Gr. theriac, Fr.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. This is Dr. Johnson’s definition from Bailey. But the meaning also is a species of magick, in old times, which was employed in the worship of angels for their assistance to effect wonderful things. Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or goetry; but allowed the other, which they termed theragry, as laudable and honorable, and as an art by which they received angels, and had communication with the gods. Yet St. Austin assures us, they are both damnable. Hollywell, Melamop. (1683), p. 51.

THEW. n. s. [See, Saxon.] 1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.
THICK.† adj. [Sicce, Saxox; dìch, Dutch; dych, Dan. thick, Icel.]

1. Not thin.
2. Dense; rest rare; gross; coarse.
3. Of the earth, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more level, and cleanse the air of thick mists and unwholesome mists. — Ainsworth.

4. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

THICKER. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when anything is thickest.

THICKEN. 1. To thicken, to increase the thickness, to make thicker, to add to the thickness.

2. To thicken, to increase the thickness, to make thicker, to add to the thickness.

THICKNESS. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.

2. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.

3. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.

4. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.

5. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.

6. The thickness, the state of being thick, the quality of being thick.
3. **Thick and thin.** Whatever is in the way.
Through peril both of wind and limb,
Through thick and thin she followed him.  
*Huiston.*
When first the down appeas upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through thick and thin.  
*Dryden.*

**Thick,** adv. [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

"Tis some disaster,"  
*Denham, Sophy.*
I hear the trampling of thick beating feet;  
*Dryden, Dom. Sebastian.*
This way they move.  
*Dryden.*

2. Closely.

The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
*Dryden.*
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,  
*Of thick sprung lances in a wavy field.*
A little plot of ground thick sown, is better than a great field  
*Norris, Micelli.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it thick spread, it will eat to the bone.  
*Wiseman.*
Cato has piercing eyes, and discern
Our faults, unless they're cover'd thick with art.  
*Addison.*

**Thick and thickfold.** In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came thick and thickfold for a time, till one experienced stage discovered the plot.  
*L'Engrace, Pub.*

To **Thick,** v. n. To grow dense.

But see, the welkin thickens space,  
*And stooping Phoebus steeps his face.*
It's time to husse homeward.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

To **Thicken,** v. a. [Sicilian, Sax.]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, thickened and coni'd it.  
*Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. To condense; to make to concretize.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat, exceeding a little the breast of a human body; a greater degree of heat will thicken it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

"Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
*And this may help to thicken other proofs,  
*Do demonstra's thinly."  
*Shakespeare, Othello.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous; as, to thicken the ranks.

To **Thicken,** v. n.

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thickens, when they shine by.  
*Shakespeare, Ant. and Chreop.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stops gives birth  
To grass and plants, and thickens into earth.  
*Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people thickens to the court,  
*The impatient crowd devouring the report.*
Dryden.
He saw the crowd thickening, and desired to know how many there were.  
*Tuller.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies  
From westward when the shouery scuds arise,  
Or pattering hail comes pouring on the main,  
When Jupiter descends in hard'ned rain.  
*Dryden.*

**Thicker,** n. s. [Sicelise, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew my bowther into the thickest thicket of the park.  
*Shakespeare.*
Within a thicket I repos'd, and found  
Let fall from Heaven a sleep internicrate.  
*Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste or steep through those desert regions, which the length of this one hundred and thirty years after the flood was fortisfied with thickets, and permitted every bush and brist, rank and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest.  
*Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep  
Of echoing hill, or thicket, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Solo, or responsive, to each other's note,  
Singing their great Creator?  
*Byrom.*
Brothering step to the next thicket side  
To bring me berries.  
*Milton, Comus.*

Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they missed his, but he to thickets fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not perceptive to the sword.  
*Dryden.*

I've known young Juba rise before the sun,  
To beat the thicket where the tyger slept;  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts.  
*Addison, Cato.*

**Thickly,** adv. [from thick; Sax. *Sicelose.]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having thickly overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks.  
*Boyce.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

**Thickness,** n. s. [from thick.]

1. The state of being thick; density.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole thickness of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it.  
*Boyce.*

2. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Pull a tree, and cover it some thickness with clay on the top, and see what will it put forth.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; capricitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the thickness of honey, and annointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth.  
*Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Diseases imagined to come from the thickness of blood, come often from the contrary cause.  
*Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Imperviousness; closure.

The banks of the river and the thickness of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country.  
*Addison.*

6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.

A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a thickness of hearing, the like effect.  
*Bother.*

When you write it is printed in large letters; otherwise between the weakness of my eyes and thickness of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure.  
*Swift.*

**Thickscull,** n. s. [thick and scull.] A dolt; a blockhead.

*Johnson, in V. Doth.*

**Thicksculled,** adj. Dull; stupid.

They're pleas'd to bear their thicksculled judges cry.  
*They're mov'd! oh finely said!  
*Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this thicksculled hero,  
This blunt unmindful instrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit.  
*Dryden.*

**Thickeret,** adj. [thick and set.] Close planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood  
His neck shoots up a thickset thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And stands erect, like a laid of spears.  
*Dryden.*

The world is so thickset with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things view'd by all, there are those secret graves in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern.  
*Grew.*

**Thickskin,** n. s. [thick and skin.] A coarse gross man; a numskull.

The shallowest thickness of that barren sort,  
Whose Pyramus presented in their sport  
Forsook his scene and eased 'd in a brake.  
*Shakespeare.*
1. The thiefish god suspected him, and took
The bind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;
Discover not the theft.

2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.
Four-and-twenty times the pilot’s glass
Hath told the thiefish moments how they pass.

3. Relating to what is stolen.
By astrology he resolved thiefish questions with great success;
that was his utmost sole practice.

Thi’ewishly. adv. [from thiefish.] Like a thief.
They lay not to live by their works,
But thiefishly rather and lurke.

Thi’ewishness. n. s. [from thiefish.] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

Thigh. n. s. [Scot., Sax.; thio, Icelandic; die, Dutch.]
The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.
The thigh-bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard;
it has a cavity in its middle; it is a little convex and round on its front side, but a little hollow,
with a long and small ridge on its backside.

He touched the hollow of his thigh, and it was out of joint.
The flesh dissolved, and left the thigh-bone bare.

Thilk.† pronoun. [Thile, Thyle, Thylle, i. e. Thile, the like. Lye.] That same. Obsolete.
I love thilk last: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural music holdeth scorn.

Thill. n. s. [Thille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.]
The shafts of a wagon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.
More easily a wagon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the thills were fixed under the axis.

Thill-horse. n. s. [thill and horse.] The last horse;
Thiller. s. the horse that goes between the shafts.
Whose bridle and saddle, whistler and nall,
With collars and harnesse for thiller and all.
What a beard lust thou got? thou hast got more thy chin, than Dobbin my thill-horse has on his tail.

Thimbly. n. s. [This is supposed by Minshew to be corrupted from thimb bell.]
A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.
Four ladies and pale-visag’d maids;
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their thimbles into armed gantlets change.
Their needles to lances.
Examine Venus and the moon,
Who stole a thimble or a spoon.

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves sticking to their side like so many thimbles; which, when the blood pressures back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the forward motion of the blood.

Thyme. n. s. [Thymus, Lat. thym, Fr.]
A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.
This should be written thyme.

THIN.† adj. [Thin, Saxon; thinnr, Icelandic; damn, Dutch.]
1. Not thick.

Beat gold into this plates, and did: it into wires.
2. Rare; not dense.
The hope of the ungody is like thin frost, that is blown
away with the wind.


In the day when the air is more thin, the sound pierceth
better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the
sound spreadeth and spreadeth abroad less.

Bacon.

Understand the same
Of fish within their watery residence;
Not nicher summon'd, since they cannot change.

Their element, so draws the thinner air.

*Million*, P. L.

The waters of Boreolocus are so thin and light, that they
swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. More.
To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain
at rest, though it appears somewhat thinner.

*Arabuthnot*.

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.
The plea'd the thin and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors.

They are weak, and full of art he be;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heavenly nation thin?

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
This herbage in the plains, and in the fields
The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields.

*Thin* on the towers they stand; and ov'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and defeamed crew.

*Dryden*.

As Caesar has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.

Sick with the love of fame, what throweth down in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate thin!

*Young*.

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.
Seven thin ears blasted with the east wind sprung up.

*Gen. xi. 6*.

5. Exile; small.
I hear the groans of ghosts;
This, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.

*Dryden*.

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a thin veil.

*Addison*.

7. Not abounding.
Ferrara is very large, but extremely thin of people.

*Ibid. B. 3. pr. 13*.

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body
into a hem-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the
hole was too little to get out again.

*L'Esprec*.

9. Slight; unsubstantial: we apply it, in colloquial language, to a person of weak mind.
Ye men that ben earthly bosoms drenched alway your beginning,
although it be with a thin imagination.

*Chaucer, Boeth. B. 3. pr. 5*.

A thin suspicion.

*Addison*.

THIN. adv. Not thickly.
Spain is thin-sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as he possesses.

*Chaucer, Boeth. B. 3. pr. 3*.

Thin-sow'd with aught of profit or delight.

*Million*, P. R.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last instinct of noble mind.

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blazed;
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,
And all the thin-spun life.

*Addison*.

Thin-leaved arbutus hazel-grauss receives,
And planes huge apples that bore but leaves.

*Dryden*.

A country gentlewoman, if it be to rain, goes not abroad thin-clad.

*Locke*.

To THINK. v. a. [from the adjective; Sax. cimman.]
1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

*Pr. Parv."

The serum of the blood is not sick nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar thus it is little.

*Arabuthnot*.

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently thinned and overawed.

*King Charles*.

To unload the branches, or the leaves to thin,
That suck the vital moisture of the vine.

*Dryden*.

Tis Caesar's sword that made Rome's senate little.
And thin'd its ranks.

*Addison, Cato*.

3. To attenuate.
The vapours by the solar heat
Therd' and exhal'd to rise to their airy seat.

*Blackmore*.

THINE. pronoun. [their, Gothick; Ôn, Saxo; thein, Dutch.]. Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it; as, this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.

Thou hast her, France; let her be thine, for we
Have no such daughter.

*Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

THING. n. s. [thing, Saxo; ding, Dutch and German; deduced from thon, facere, to make. See Wachter in V. Ding.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.
Do not you chide; I have a thing for you.

— You have a thing for me?

It is a common thing —

— Ha?

— To have a foolish wife.

*Shakespeare, Othello*.

The great master was found busy in packing his things against his departure.

*Knoles, Hist. of the Turks*.

The remnant of the meat-offering is a thing most holy.

*Lev. xii. 5*.

Says the master, you devour the same things that they would have eaten, mice and all.

*Espr. Estrange*.

When a thing is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of things will bear, and beyond which the better not be supposed, expecting it were true.

I should blush to own so rude a thing,
As 'tis to shun the brother of my king.

*Dryden*.

Wicked men, who understand any thing of wisdom, may see the impudence of worldly and irreligious courses.

*Tolstoy*.

Princes, when they come to know the true state of things, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin.

*Duessaart*.

2. It is used in contempt.
I have a thing in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four-shilling volume.

*Swift*.

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what things you are! how quickly nature Falls to revolt when gold becomes her object!

For this the foolish, over-careful fathers Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care.

*Shakespeare, Hen. IV*.

A thing by neither man or woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd.

*Dryden*.

Never any thing was so unbecome as that odious man.

*Addison*.

Cragrewe.

The poor thing sighed, and with a blessing expressed with the utmost veneration turned from me.

*Addison*.

I'll be this object thing no more.

*Locke*.

Love give me luck my heart again.

*Grenville*.

4. It is used by Shakspere once in a sense of honour.
I lov'd the maid I married; never man Sigh'd truer breath; but that I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my wrap't heart.

*Shakespeare*.

To THINK. v. a. preter. thought. [thankgan, Goth. thankan, thincan, Sax. denken, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgement, or illusion.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I think; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me?  Dryden.

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill,
whose little matter to think on.

Locke

It is an opinion that the soul always thinks, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual thinking is inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body.

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially thought upon.

Tullianus, Serm.

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every thinking man.

Addison, Freetholder.

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they think best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. Num. xxxvi. 6.

I fear we shall not find

This long desired king such as was thought.

Daniel.

Can it be thought that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them? Law.

3. To intend.

Thou thoughtst to help me, and such thanks I give,
As one near death to those that wish him life.

Shakespeare.

To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is thought of, which imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,

That his return was most requir'd.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

I think, I think, is gone.

In pity of his misery, to dispatch

His sighted life.

We must not start at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to think of and observe such a thing.

Burnet, Theory.

Those who love to live in gardens, have never thought of contriving a winter-garden.

Spectator.

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,

Talk much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.

Dryden.

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to the town.

Well thought upon; I have it here about me.

Shakespeare.

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done.

Neh. v. 19.

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you think you are safe.

Swift.

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may think with himself, how then can anything live in Mercury and Saturn.

Bentley, Serm.

9. To Think on.

To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When thou thought upon a decree.

Swift, Miscell.

10. To Think of.

To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and think well of are no ground of assent.

Locke.

To Think. v. a.

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity thinketh no evil. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor think superficial others' aid. 4.

Milton.

3. To Think much. To grudge.

He thought not much to clothe his enemies. Milton, P. L.

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world.

Tindal.

4. To Think scorn. To disdain.

Me thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. Esth. iii. 4. Me Trousurer. It seems to me. 5.

These are anomalous phrases of long standing and great authority, but not easily reconciled to Grammar. In me thinketh, the depth being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, & signifying to cause to think; or has the sense of seems, me thinks it seems to me.

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay. Sidney.

Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like that of Atalanta. Dryden.

2 Sam. xlii. 27.

THINKER. n. s. [from think.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made, anything by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit; you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent thinker, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules.

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep thinkers would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.

Swift.

THINKING. n. s. [from think.] Imagination; cogitation; judgement.

He put it by once; but, to my thinking, he would fain have had it.


If we did think

His contemplations were above the earth,

And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still

Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid

His thoughts are below the moon, nor worth

His serious considering. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

I heard a bird so sing,

Whose musick, to my thinking, pleas'd the king.

Shakespeare.

I was a man, to my thinking, very likely to get a rich widow.

Addison.

THICKLY. adj. [from thin.]

1. Not thickly.

The wide domain

Now green with grass, now girt with grain,

In russet robes of clover deep,

Or thinly veild, and white with sheep.

Shakespeare.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood.

Brown, Dog. Err. Our walls are thinly manned; our best men slain:

The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. Dryden.

THINESS. n. s. [Thinne, Sax.] The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the thinness of the skin.

Bacon.

No breath, but an expansion,

Like gold to airy thinness best.

Dryden.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless.

Newton, Opt.

Such depend upon a strong projective motion of the blood, and too great thickness and delicacy of the vessels.

Arbuthnot.

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard

Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race

To hide the thinness of their flocks from sight.

Dryden.

And all together make a seeming goodly flight.

In country villages pope Lee the seventh indulged a practice, through the thinness of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities.

Swift, Parag.

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the thinness of a popular breath. South.

THIRD. adj. [Thrith, Sax.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the third time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers.

Shakespeare.

Such cloures are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheat, to delude some third person. Dec. of Chr. Forty.

THIRD. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,

Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. Shakespeare.

Men of their broken debts take a third,

Again, a tenth, letting them thrive again.
The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a third of its people.

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two thirds of the council.

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

'Thirdly' adv. [from third.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; thirdly, they are wholly subterranean.

To Thirl. v. a. [Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written thrill.

Dr. Johnson. — Not universally: third is still a northern word, in this sense.

THIRST. n. s. [Syrup, Saxon; dorst, Dutch. See To Thirst.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fears they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire thirst; alas! they thirst for blood.

Thus accus'd,
In midst of water I complain of thirst.

Third and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. Third is the sign of an acrimonious commonly alkaliescent or muriatic.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'r and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of thirst supply'd.

Eagerness; vehement desire: with of, for, or after.

Not hope of praise, nor third of worldly good,
Enicted us to follow this emprise.

Thou hast ally'd the third I had of knowledge.

Say, is'th bounty, or thy thirst of praise?

This is an active and ardent thirst after happiness, or after a well-becoming object.

3. Draught.

The rapid current, — through veins
Of porous earth with kindly thirst up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain.

To Thirst. v. n. [Syrup, Saxon; dersten, Dutch; thaurgan, Goth. from thaurus, aridus, dry. Serein.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with for.

They shall not hunger nor thirst.

The people thirsted there for water.

They, as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with for or after.

My soul thirsteth for the living God.

Till a man hungered and thirsted after righteousness, till he feels an unsatisfy in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good.

But furious thirsting thus for gore,
The sons of men shall never approach thy shore.

To Thirst. v. a. To want to drink. This structure is usual.

Umbled and fierce the tyeer still remains:
For the kind gifts of wage and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood.

III.

THIRSTINESS. n. s. [from thirst:]

1. The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and seeking thirstiness, or a fiery appetite to drink in the like.

2. A vehement desire for any thing.

Carried and transported with an over-desire and thirstiness after fame.


THIRSTY. adj. [Syrup, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drank.

Brook'd with the stony point of Clifford's lion.

Shakespeare.

Give me a little water to drink, for I am thirsty.

Judg. iv.

Unworthy was thy fate,

To fall beneath a base assassin's stab.

Whom all the thirsty instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain.

Rowe.

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: was thirsty.

THIRTEENTH. adj. [from thirteen; speen, Saxon.]

The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a thirteenth task for him
Who twelve atchiev'd, the work would make me breven.

The thirteenth part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband.

The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the thirtieth of May next ensuing.

A thirtieth part of the sun's revolution.

Hale.

More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the thirtieth page.

Dryden.

THIRTY. adj. [Syrup, Saxon.]

Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.

— Ay, and the time seems thirty unto me.

Shakespeare.

The Claudian aqueduct ran thirty-eight miles.

Addison.

THIRTY. n. S. [Syrup, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. 

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than this, yet they were both hung'd; and so would this be, if he durst steal.

Come a little nearer this way.

Within this three mile may you see it coming;

I say a moving grove.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Must I endure all this? Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil.

Gen. v. 29.

This is not the place for a large reduction.

Hale.

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in this life.

Calamy, Sermon.

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak but yet this once: peradventure ten shall be found there.

Gen. xviii. 32.

3. This is used for this time.

By this the vessel half her course had run.

Dryden.

4. The last past.

I have not wist this forty years; but now my mother comes aresh into my eyes.

Dryden.

5. It is often opposed to that.

As when two winds with rival force contend.

This way and that, the waving sails they bend,

While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow.

Pope.

Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw.

According as the small parts of matter are connected together, after this or that determinate manner, a body of this or that denominated is produced.

Boyle.

Do we not often hear of this or that young heir are not his riches and his lewdness talk'd of together?

South.

This way and that the impatient captives tend,

And pressing for release the mountains rend.

Dryden.

6. When this and that respect a former sentence, this
relates to the latter, that to the former member. See

***

7. Sometimes it is opposed to the other.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write this
or to design the other, before you assign him. 

With endless pain the man pursues
What if he had not been able to use:
And a few fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor ever shall be.

Prior.

THISTLE. n. s. [Spitz, Saxonia; distel, Dutch;
cordiace, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in fields.

The leaves of the thistle grow alternately on the branches,
and are prickly; and the heads are for the most part squa- 

M/ner.

The roots of thistles have my hunger fed,
Two rods of cultur’d barley give me bread.
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed.

Harte.

Thistle Golden. n. s. A plant.

Thorns also, and thistles it shall bring thee forth.

Millv, P. L.

Tough thistles chok’d the fields, and kill’d the corn,
And an unfruitful crop of weeds was born.

Dryden, Mortimer.

Thistly. adj. [from thistle.] Overgrown with

thistles.

Thorn also, and thistles it shall bring thee forth.

Thomin, Summer.

THITHER. adv. [Sibep, Saxonia.]

1. To that place; it is opposed to hither.

We’re coming thither. Shakespeare.

The gods when they descended hither,
From heaven did always chuse their way;

Cowley.

And therefore we boldly say,
That ‘tis the way too thither.
When, like a bridgroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he thither, whence he came, doth run.

Thames.

Thither Phenix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And thither all the wealth of Troy convey.

Dryden.

2. To that end; to that point.

THITHER. adv. [thither and to.] To that end;
so far.

THITHERWARD. adv. [Sibeppeam, Sax.] Towards
that place.

Ne would he suffer sleep once thitherward
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next.

Spenser.

Madam, he’s gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him thitherward, for thence we came.

Shakespeare.

By quick instinctive motion up I spring,
As thitherward endouncing.

Milton, P. L.

The foolish beasts went to the lion’s den, leaving very
goodly footsteps of their journey thitherward, but not the like
of their return.

L’Estrange.

A guilt of daisies on a flow’ry lay
They say, and thitherward they bent their way.

Dryden.

THO. adv. [tha, Saxon; tha, Icel.]

1. Then.

The to a hill his fainting flock he led. Spenser, Shep. Cal.

2. Tho’ contracted for thought.

THOALE. v. a. [thulan, Goth. [Solam, Sax.]

To bear; to endure; to undergo.

The death shall thole.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. s.

So much the worse I have with you thole.

Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

To Twole. v. n. [tola, Su. Goth, the same.] To

wait a while; a northern expression.

Thole. n. s. [Tho, Lat.]

1. The roof of a temple.

Let thoes, snacle, and thole expect our spoils.

Pulman, Trees, (1633.)
THO

Mark Antony will follow

Through the hazards of this untried state,
With all true faith.  


THO'ROUGH.  adj.  [The adjective is always written through, the preposition commonly through.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the thorough reformation of that
realm, should be cut off.  

Spenser.

A thorough translator must be a thorough poet.  

Dryden.

A thorough practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of
others, would extinguish in us pride.

Swift.

Now, can I call a general disregard, and a thorough neglect
of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when
it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful,
and diligent?

Law.

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without thorough lights
on the sides.

Bacon.

THO'ROUGHFARE. n. s. [through and fare; Sax. Sopphane.]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop
or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as thoroughfares now
For princes to come view fair Earth.  

Shakespeare.

This body is a passable carcasse, if he be not hurt: it is a
throughfare for steel, if it be not hurt.  

Shakespeare.

The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat
and belly; a kind of thoroughfare, or common shore for the
good things of the world to pass into.

South.

The courts are fill'd with a tumultous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entring in:

A thoroughfare of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies.  

Dryden.


Hill, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy thoroughfare.

Milton, P. L.

THO'ROUGHLY. adv. [from thorough.] Completely; fully.

Look into this business thoroughly.  

Shakespeare.

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are
thoroughly wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities
on themselves.  

Dryden, Dufresnuq.

One would think, that every member of the community who
embraced with vehemence the principles of either party, had
thoroughly sifted and examined them:

Addison.

They had forgotten their solemn vows as thoroughly as if
they had never made them.

Atterbury.

THO'ROUGHENCED. adj. [thorough and pace.] Perfect
in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughbred.

Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the abest
of those who were reckoned the most stanch and thoroughbred
Whigs fell off at the first mention of it.

Swift.

THO'ROUGHSPED. adj. [thorough and sped.]. Finished
in principles; thoroughbred: commonly, finished in ill.

Our thoroughbred republick of Whigs, which contains the
bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly
useful to princes.

Swift.

THO'ROUGHSTITCH. adv. [thorough and stitch.] Com-
pletely; fully.  A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us thoroughstitch.  

L'Étrange.

THORP. n. s.  [See also Dope.]  

Thorp, thorp, throp, troup, trop, are all from the
Saxon  scop, which signifies a village.

Gibson's Camden.

Within a little thorp I staid.

Fairfax.

THOR.  n. s.  [See Roman.]

1. The plural of that.
THO

You shall not quit Cytheria for me:
'Tis dangerous though to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport: Dryden.
A good cause would do well though:
It gives my sword an edge. Dryden, Spens. Furr.
THOUGHT.† the pret. and part. pass. of think. [Sohre, Sax. thuhtan, M. Goth.]
I told him what I thought. Shakespeare, Othello.
Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be thought of for their service?
While I yet live, let me not live in vain. Addison.
No other could have been thought of, upon which so much money would have immediately advanced. Addison.
THOUGHT.† n. s. [from the preterite of to think; Sax. Gedan.]
1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.
And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought. Prior.
2. Idea; image formed in the mind.
For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly thought. Milton, P. L.
3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.
Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language;
but the words that convey it to our apprehension,
which are the image and ornament of that thought, may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unmeaning. Dryden.
One may often find at much thought on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. Addison on Medals.
Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject. Dryden.
The thoughts of a soul that perish in thinking. Locke.
One only complet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought. Pope.
4. Reflection; particular consideration.
Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making.
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on. Shakespeare, Much Ado.
5. Conception; preconceived notion.
Things to their thought
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. Milton, P. L.
6. Opinion; judgement.
He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despaired in the thought
Of him that is at ease. Job, xxi. 5.
They communised their thoughts on this subject to each other;
and therefore their reasons are little different. Dryden.
Thus Bethal spoke, who always speaks his thought.
And always thinks the very thing he ought. Pope.
7. Meditation; serious consideration.
Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense or want of thought. Racemun.
8. Design; purpose.
The thoughts I think towards you are thought of peace, and not evil.
Nor was godforsaken from her thought. Jer. xxix. 11.
Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
But the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dislates must be seen in thought. Shakespeare.
10. Solicitude; care; concern.
Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take thought for us.
2 Sam. ix. 5.
Hawes was in trouble, and died with thought and anguish before his business came to an end. Bacon, Hen. VII.
Adam took no thought, eating his fill. Milton, P. L.
11. Expectation.
The main desir
Stands on the hourly thought. Shakespeare, K. Lear.
12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a
thoughtless thought is used by good writers.
A thought longer than the exact symmetries
-material. Sidney.

THO

If our own beds but equal, the law of custom indulgence allows us to think them all the least half a thought the better, because they are our own. Hooker.
A needle piercing through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a thought too light to sink under the furnace, the water may be attainted with spires of wine. Browne.
My giddiness seized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a thought better. Swift.

THOUGHTFUL. adj. [thoughtful and full.]
1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.
On these he mus'd within his thoughtful mind, And then resolve'd what Fauns had divin'd. Dryden.
2. Attentive; careful.
Thoughtful of thy gain, I live the line in day Consome in meditation deep. Philips.
3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.
War, horror war, your thoughtful walks invades, And steel now glitters in the muses' shades. Pope.
4. Anxious; solicitous.
In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat,
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt, and fear, And thoughtful forsight, and tormenting care. Prior.
THOUGHTFULLY. adv. [from thoughtful.]
With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THOUGHTFULNESS.† n. s. [from thoughtful.]
1. Deep meditation.
Suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and thoughtfulness of an Italian. Swift, Essay No. 32.
While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of thoughtfulness, and intense contemplation, the connection of the muscles is well performed. Blackmore.

THOUGHTLESS adj. [from thought.]
1. Airy; gay; dissipated.
2. Negligent; careless.
It is something peculiarly shocking to see grey hairs without reason for the past, and thoughts of the future. Rogers.
3. Stupid; dull.
His goodness fabrick the eye,
And seems design'd for thoughtless majesty;
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. Dryden.
THOUGHTLESSLY. adv. [from thought.]
Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.
In restless hours thoughtlessly they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. Goethe.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.† n. s. [from thoughtless.] Want of thought; absence of thought; what is called absence, is a thoughtlessness and want of attentions about what is doing. Ed. Chesterfield.

THOUGHTSHICK. adj. [thought and sick.]
Uneasy with reflection.

THOUGHTSHICK. adj. [thought and sick.]

Heaven's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is thoughtstick at the act. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

THOUSAND.† adj. or n. s. [Suff., Sax.; thousand, Icel. from tua, Icel. ten, and und, M. Goth. hundred. Serenus.]
1. The number of ten hundred.
About three thousand years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. Bacon.
2. Proverbially, a great number.
So fair, and thousand, thousand times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight. Spencer.
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd. Dryden.
Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy family's pedigree,
Drawn from the roots of some old Tuscan tree,
And chop, a thousand feet, a foot of long degree.

Though be registred himself by justice, he finds a thousand
Ocations for generosity and compassion.

How many thousand pronouns only on the affairs of the
Publick, when God not men never qualified for such judg-
ment.

Thou shalt find, the hundredth
ten times told; the ostinat of a thousand: prover-
bially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and
break but a part of a thousand parts in the affairs of love, it
may be said of him, that Cupid hath clasped him o' th' shoulder,
but I' shall warrant him heart whole.

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the thousandth page.

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the
contrary; and I wish they deserved the thousandth part of the
good treatment they have received.

Thow.† n. s. [toal, Saxon, "scalmus a quo pendet
remus." Lye.] One of two small sticks or wooden pins,
driven into the edge of a boat, by which oars
are kept in their places when rowing.

To Thrack.* v. a. [fracht, a load, German; from
tragen, to carry.] To load; to burthen.

Certainly we shall one day find, that the straight gate is too
narrow for any man to come hustling in, thrack'd with
possessions and greater corruptions.

Thrawl.† n. s. [Spael, Spall, Sax. thrall, Icel. a
bond-servant. Mr. Ellis considers it as derived
from the Saxon Spähán, to borse; and refers to
Exod. xxii. 6. 'Spilie by eape mb anum sle,' "drill
his ear with a swiv;" custom retained by our
forefathers, and executed on their slaves at the
church door. Specimens of the Early Eng. Poets,
vol. i. p. 205.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not
much in use.

No thralls like them that inward bondage have.
But sithe she will the conquist challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful thrall.

Look gracious on thy prostrate thrall.

The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and thralls of sleep. Shakspeare.

I know I'm one of Nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am thrall.

That we may so suffice his generous ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his thralls
By right of war, what'ever his business be.

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bel, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in thrall
Of all-seducing sleep.

And laid about him, till his nose
From thrall of ring and cord broke loose.

Thrall.† adj. Bond; subject.

*The fied that you would make thrall and bond.

[He] made her person thrall unto his beauty kind.

Greatest kings
Are thrall to change as well as weaker things.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 297.

To Thrall. v. a. [from the noun.] To enslave; to
bring into the power of another. Out of use.

Let me be a slave t' achieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath, thrall'd my wounded eye.

Vol. V.

Statesmen purge very such vein, said may corrode
The bad with evil, a spider with a toad.

For so ill thrall'd not they, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.

The author of nature is not thrall'd to the laws of nature.

Dryden.

Thra'ldom. n. s. [from thrall.] Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind? and
yet know I that all the Heaven's cannot bring me to such
thrall'dom.

Shields.

He swore with swore, That he would labour my deliver.
Why, so he doth, when he delivers you.

From this earth's thrall'dom, the joys of heaven.

Shakespeare.

This country, in a great paroxysm, groaneth under the
Turkish thrall'dom.

Shakspeare.

He shall rule, and she in thrall'dom live.

Dryden.

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and thrall'dom we
entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till
we part with the other.

Locke.

Thrall.* See Throng.

Thra'pple. n. s. The windpipe of any animal. They
still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather
throttle.

To Thrash.† v. a. [Threpec, Saxon; derschen,
Dutch; thersks, Icel. Our word is written thrash
or thrash; but, according to the etymology, throttle
is most correct.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.
First thrash the corn, then after burn the straw.

Gideon thrashed wheat to hide it.

Judg. viii. 12.

Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and thrashing instruments
for wood.

2 Sam. xxiv. 21.

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out, and winnow it by day.

Dryden.

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an insces-
cency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a
swift motion; such as that of running or thrashing.

Ray.

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first
thrashing, get what seed you can.

Mortimer.

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou scurry valiant ass; thou art here but to thrash Trojans,
and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a
Barbarian slave.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

To Thrash. v. n. To labour; to drudge.

I rather would be Mavius, thrash for rhymes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatality divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine.

Dryden.

Thra'sher. n. s. [from thrash.] One who thrashes
corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy thrasher with a staff,
Fall gently down, as if they struck their friends.

Shakespeare.

Not barely the plowman's pummel, the reaper's and thrasher's
toll, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we
eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all
be charged.

Logie.

Thrashingfloor. n. s. An area on which corn is
beaten.

In vain the hinds the thrashing-floor prepare,
And exercise their f vitals in empty air.

Dryden.

Deive of convenient depth your thrashing-floor
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er.

Dryden.

Thrasonic.† adj. [From Thrason, a boaster in old
comedy.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general
behaviour vain, ridiculous, and theatrical.

Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

The following words seem to him a theatrical hymn,
wherein he brings what feats he would do.

Patrick on Gen. iv. 23.
THREAD. adj. [from thread.] Made of thread.

THREADED. adj. [from thread.] To be threaded.

THREADER. n. a. [from thread.] A person or thing that threads.

THREADING. n. a. [from thread.] The act of threading.

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THREE. adj. [Swe, spe, Saxon; dry, Dutch; tri, Welsh and Erin; trio, Lat.] Two and one.

Prove this a prosperous day, the three-book'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. If you speak three words, it will three times express you the whole three words. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Great Arethus, son of Tydides first above,
With threefold Nestor, Cæcrops, Melish. Jove sent the three-fold thunder from above. Addison. These three and three with other sides we'ld try.

Down to these worlds I trudg'd the dismal way,
And dropp'd the three-mouth'd dog to upper day. Pope. A string needle, such as gowers use, with a three-edged point, useful in sewing up under bodice. Sharp.

2. Proverbially a small number.

Away, thou three-inch'd fool! I am no beast. Shakespeare. A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, filthy, worsted. stocking knave. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

THREEFOLD. adj. [Spegalea, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

A threefold cord is not easily broken. Ecles. iv. 12. By a threefold justice the world hath been governed from the beginning; by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural and pious; and, again, by a justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. Raleigh.

A threefold offering to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a heifer. Pope, Odys.

THREEPENCE. n. s. [three and pence.] A small silver coin valued at threepence a penny.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am to Queen it. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

Laying a caustick, I made an escut and compass of a three-pence, and gave vent to the matter. Winckam, Surgery.

THREEPENNY. adj. [triobolaris, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

THREEPLE. n. s. [three and pile.] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore threepile, but am out of service. Shakespeare.

THREEPLIED. adj. Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a threepiled piece: I had as lief be English kerry, as be pile'd as thou art. Shakespeare. Threepiled hyperboles; spicileg affectation. Shakespeare.

THREESCORE. adv. [three and score.] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. Shakespeare. Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and threescore years and ten. Ewson.

By chase our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But where their sons, a pennib'rd race of men,
Are dwindled down to threescore years and ten. Dryden.

THREE. n. s. [Spatos, Gr.] Lamentation; complaint. Obsolete.

It made this threne
To the phrenia and the son.
As chorus to their tragic scene. Shakespeare, Pass, Pilgrim.

Some of these plaints may serve as threnos and dirges to lament the present miseries. Sp. King to Aby. Usher, Lett. p. 167. We observe the threnes and sad accents of the prophet Jeremiah, where we wept for the sins of his nation. Bp. Taylor, Sermon (1651), p. 56. The birds shall mourn, and change their song into threnos and sad accents. Bp. Taylor, Sermon (1655), p. 12.
THrift.† n. a. [from thrive.]

1. Prosper; gain; riches; state of prospering.
   The earth abounds with all its stores, hung upon such cart jugs, and furnished, as I thought with myself if that were thrifte, I wish none of my friends or subjects ever to reture. — Sydney.

2. To second silt with silt, each worse than other, and make them dreading to the dreading thrift. — Shakespeare.

   Had I but the means
to hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind pressures me such thrift,
That I should be forgotten. — Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

   Should the poor be fatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the prominent hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. — Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Frugality; good husbandry.
   The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, prove very good husbands. — Spencer on Ireland.
   Out of the present sparing and intemate thrift, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect built-vessels. — Raleigh.
   Thus Heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a thrift in his economy, and bounds his gain. — Dryden.

3. A plant.
   The marigold above, to adorn the arched bar; the double deepdy thrift, the button-batcher. — Drayton, Polypl. s. 15.

THriftily.† adj. [from thrifty.] Frugally; parsimoniously; carefully; with good husbandry.
   Preserve it tenderly and thrifty; fence it against sun, dust, air, and fire. — Taylor, Asyf. Hedon. p. 102.
   Cramoric after fourscore went to his country-house to live thriftyly, and save up money to spend at London. — Swift.

THriftiness. n. s. [from thrifty.] Frugality; husbandry.
   If any other place you have,
   Which asks small paint but thriftiness to save. — Spencer.
   Some are cursed for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly trafficeth to spend discreetly, whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own, as some assume more liberty in excusing from others. — Walton.

THriftless. adj. [from thrifty.] Profuse; extravagant.
   They in idle pomp and wanton play
   Consumed had their goods and thrifless hours; — Spencer.
   And thrown themselves into these heavy stoves. — Spencer.
   He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
   As thrifless sons their sparing father's gold. — Shakespeare.

THrifty. adj. [from thrifty.]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.
   Though some men do, as do they should,
   Let thrifty do, as do they should. — Tswyer.
   Nature never lends
   The smallest sconce of her excellence,
   But like a thristy godden she determines
   Herself the glory of a creditor,
   Thanks and use. — Shakespeare.
   Let not he should neglect his studies
   Like a young heire, the thrifte godden,
   For fear young master should be spoiled.
   Would use him like a younger child. — Swift.
   I am glad he hath so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been thrifte; but wonder he has no more discretion. — Swift.

2. Well-husbanded.

   I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I saved under your father. — Shakespeare.

THRILL. v. n. [Spangn, Saxon; drille, Swedish.]

1. To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.
   The cruel word her tender heart so thrifled,
   That sudden cold did run through every vein,
   And stormy honour all her senses did:
   With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. — Spencer.

   He pierced through his chastel chest
   With descending point of deadly iron brand,
   And lanced his lordly heart. — Spencer.
   A servant that he bred, thrifled with remorse,
   Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
   To his great master. — Shakespeare, E. Lear.
   Nature, that heard such sound,
   Beneath the hollow sound
   Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region thrilling,
   Now was almost won,
   To think her part was done. — Milton, Ode

2. To pierce or wound the car with a sharp sound.
   The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
   Does throw out thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. — Spencer.

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.
   To seek sweet safety out,
   In vaults and prison; and to thrill and shakke,
   Ye're at the crying of an union crew.
   Thinking his voice, an armed Englishman. — Shakespeare.
   Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood thrill at it? — Shakespeare, Hen. 11.

4. To pass with a tinging sensation.
   A faint cold fear thrill through my veins,
   That almost freezes up the heart of life. — Shakespeare.
   A sudden horror chill,
   Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein. — Addison.

THRILL.* n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The breathing place or hole.
   The bill of the dodo hook and bends downwards, the thrill or breathing-place in the midst. — Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 38.

2. A piercing sound.

To THRILL.* v. a. [Spangn, Saxon.] To press; to thrust; still used in some parts of the north. It is, in fact, no other than thring, and in our old language, is both active and neuter.
   In his sleeve he gain to thring
   A roar sharpe and with byng
   There was many a birds singing.
   Throughout the yerde of the yeg. — Hub.

To THRIVE. v. n. pret. threw, and sometimes less properly threw, part. thrown. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use thowden, part. thrown.]
   To thrive, to flourish, to grow; perhaps throwed was the original word, from throw, Icelandick, to increase.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.
   The better thou throwest, the gladder am I. — Tswyer.
   If lord Percy throw not, ere the king
   Diminish his power he means to visit us. — Shakespeare.
   It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not throw. — Bacon, Nat. Hut.

   They by victs throng,
   Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. — Sandle.
   O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
   Idly, while Satan, our great author, thrives
   In other worlds, and happier seat provides
   For us, his offspring dear? — Milton, P. L.

   Those who have resolved upon the throwed sort of poetry,
   Seldome embassh all their hopes in one bottom. — Des. of Cor. Poet.

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to throw is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their sprout and their fall. — South.

Experience'd age in deep despair was lost,
   To see the rebel throweth, the loyal erus,
   Seldome a throwed man turns his land into money to make the greater advantages. — Locke.
The throns calves in mens their food they make,
And render their sweet shapes before the plentiful rack.

Dryden, Virg.

A little hope — but I have none.
On air the poor camellous thrive,
Dry'd out's that my love can live.
Gronville.

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have thrives and prospered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day.

Atterbury, Serm.

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and throve'd with large increase.

Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

Diligence and humility is the way to thrive in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold.
Watts, Logick.

Personal pride, and affectionation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of scenery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more thrive together, than health and sickness.

Laud.

THRIVER. n.s. [from thrive.] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a thriver in the end.
Heywood.

THRIVING. adv. [from thriving.] In a prosperous way.

THRIVING. n.s. Growth; increase.

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular adveniturse observes the thriving of every individual.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

THRO', contracted by barbarians from through.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return, Who scattered thro' the world in exile mourn.
Dryden.

THROAT. n.s. [tho'ote, tho'ote, sax.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutrient and breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy illuttering throat.
Shakespeare.

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Larisa's gutturals convuls'd his throat:
He smooth'd his voice to the Brontane note.
Harte.

2. The main road of any place.

Her honor, and her courage, too'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field.
Thomson.

3. To cut the Throat. To murder; to kill by violence.

These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they become kern, are made more fit to cut their throats.
Spenser.

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers were about to cut his throat, says, why should you kill a man that kills nobody?

L'Estrange.

THROAT PIPE. n.s. [throat and pipe.] The wasand; the windpipe.

THROAT WORTH. n.s. [throat and worth; digitalis.] A plant.

Dr. Johnson. — The right botanical name is trachelium: it is also called fos cardinalis.

Mason.

My muse grows hoarse, and can no longer sing,
But throatworth haste her kind relief to bring:
The colleges with dignity enameled
This flower; at Rome he is a cardinal.

Tate's Cowley.

THROTY. adj. [from throat.] Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rhyme of certain hard throaty words.

Howell, Lett. ii. 71.

To THROB. v.n. [from thopib, Minashe and Junius; formed in imitation of the sound, Skinner; perhaps contracted from from throw up.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.

Hide may his head live on my throbbing breast. Shakespeare.

My heart throes to know one thing: Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? Shakespeare, Macbeth.

'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amide its sorrows,
It throbs with fear, and sakes at every sound.

Addison.

How that warm'd me! How my throbbing heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms.
Smith.

2. To beat; to palpitate.

In the depending crisis there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an aeurism, the blood being choked in by the contused flesh.

Winman, Surgery.

THROB. n.s. [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.

She sighed from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter throbs did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppressed.
Spenser.

Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient throbs and longings of a soul,
That pants and reaches after distant good.
Addison, Cato.

To THRO'DDEN. † v. n. To grow; to thrive; to encrease.
North. Grose. See To Thrive.

THROE. n.s. [from thopian, to suffer, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written throw.

Lurina lent not me her bed,
But took me in her throws.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

His persuasive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most throws and pangs of body.

Bell, Life of Hammond.

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,
Profligate motion felt and rueful throws.
Milton, P. L.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains,
My throws come thicker and my cries increas'd.
Dryden.

Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful throw bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust.

Bosgas, Serm.

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.

O man! have mind of that most bitter throw,
For as the tree does fall do lice it ever low.
Spencer.

To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident throws,
That nature's fragile vast and with sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them.
Shakespeare, Timon.

To THROE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The setting of thine eyes and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which throws thee much to yield.
Shakespeare, Timon.

THRONE, † n.s. [throne, old French; thorunus, Lat. thorunus, Gr.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a

Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings.
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The Eternal Father from his throne beheld
Their multitude.
Milton, P. L.

Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A throne where kings were crown'd.
Dryden.

We have now upon the throne a king willing and able to correct the abuses of the age.

Thomson.

2. The seat of a Bishop.

Bishops presided on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a throne.
Aplin, Parag. Thom.

3. One highly exalted: spoken of angelical beings.

Still would those beautious ministers of light,
Born all as bright,
And bow their flaming heads before thee;
Still throws and dominations would adore thee.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 177.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, dominations, principes, virtues, powers.
Milton, P. L.

To THRONE. v. a. [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
They are sent high? Shakespeare.

That image of the Father, whether thron'd
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light
Conceiving, or, remote from heaven, ensuin'd
As finely tendril and human form. Milton, P. R.

The heaven's in glass and man's is Caroline. Pope.

THRONG. v. to press.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are now yet living in the field,
To another up the English in our thrones. Shakespeare.

A THRONG
Of thick short sods in studding valleys float,
And round themselves over her lubric threat
In panting munrness. Crashaw.

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make him name not hard to find,
I wish the throng of great and good
Made it less easily understood. Weller.

With studious thought observ'd the illustrious throns,
In nature's order as they pass'd along.
Their names, their fate. Dryden, Esq.

THRONG. n. Much occupied; very busy; a northern expression, sometimes spoken thron.

To THRONG. v. [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen
The dumb men thron'd to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. Shakespeare, 2. vio.

His mother could not longer bear the agitation of so many passions as thron'd upon her, but fell upon her neck, crying out, My son.

To THRONG. v. a. To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

I'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be thron'd too shortly. Shakespeare.


All access was thron'd, the gates Thick swarm'd. Milton, P. L.

THROUGHER. adv. [from thron.] In crowds; in multitudes.

God had so contrived, by his infinite wisdom, that matter, thus or thus prepared, shoul'd by a visible conformity attract proportional forms from the world of life, which is every where as it is at home, and does very inelegantly the noise and untactful air. More, Con. Cohb. (263,5), p. 37.

THROSTLE. n. [Throstle, Saxon.] The thrush; a singing bird.

The thrush with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. Shakespeare.

The blackbird and thrrostle with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful spring. Walton, Angler.

THROSTLE. n. [from throst.] The windpipe; the larinix.

As the upper extremity it hath no larinix of thrstle to quality the sound. Brown, Vulg. Err.

To THROSTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To choke; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throstle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And in conclusion, dumly have broke off. Shakespeare.

As when Anseus in praise strove
With Jove's Alectos, and oft sol'd still rose,
Receiv'd with his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and frozen grape dand'd.
Throstled at length in the air, expir'd and fell. Milton, P. R.

His throat half thron'd with corrupted phlegm,
And breaking through his jaws a belching steen. Dryden.

The three quaking throstle's stony spoutings,
And resonant I send to rack the joints.
Throstle thyself with all of strong tape,
For thou hast not a great stone to starve. Swift.

THROW. the preterite of thron.
No less wisdom than what made the world can thoroughly understand so vast a design. Tilloxon.

2. Without reserve; sincerely. Throughout. prep. [through and out.] Quite throughout; in every part of. Thus it fareth even clean throughout the whole controversy about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. Hooker. There followed, after the defeat, an avoiding of all Spanish forces throughout Ireland. Bacon. O for a clasp of thunder, as loud as to be heard throughout the universe, To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. B. Jonson. Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves throughout the course of this long war. Atterbury.

Throughout adv. Everywhere; in every part. Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. Milton, P. L. All of a piece throughout, and all divine. Dryden.

Throughouted. adj. [through and pace.] Perfect complete. He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not throughouted speculators in those great theories. More.

To throw. v. a. proter. threw; part. pass. thrown. [Sp. pusan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

It seems throw down upon the Turks fire and scaling oil. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks. Shimei threw stones at him, and cast dust. 2 Sam. xvi. 13. A poor widow threw in two mites, which make a farthing. St. Mark, xii. 42.

He fell from heaven, they failed, thrown by angry Jove. Sheer o'er the capital battlements. Milton, P. L.

Cumulate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulligence behind. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two wars, who, when time had thrown the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. Dryden.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw, The line too labours, and the words move slow. Pope.

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were thrown out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with these innocent amusements. Addison, Spect.

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To threaten the stubborn sinner oft is hard, Wrapp'd in his crimes against the storm prepar'd; But when the milder beams of mercy play, He melts, and throw his cunning cloak away. Dryden. The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to throw in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. Addison, State of the War.

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, throws off redundancies, and helps nature. Addison, Spect.

Make room for merit, by throwing down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. Addison, Spect.

The island Innaire contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all throwed together in a most remarkable confusion. Berkeley to Pope.

To lay carelessly, or in haste. His Majesty departed to his chamber, and throw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. Clarendon.

At th' approach of night, On the first friendly bank he throw him down, Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. Addison, Cato.

4. To venture at dice. Learn more than thou knowest, Say less than thou throwest. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

5. To cast; to strip to put off. There the make throw the crimson'd skin, Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. Shakespeare.

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner. To arms; for I have throw A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually throwing out such a storm of eloquence. Addison.

There is no need to throw words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. Watts.

7. To spread in haste. O'er his fair limbs a flowry vest he throw, And isn't like a god to mortal view. Pope, Odyssey.

8. To overturn in wrestling. If the conqueror shall not only wrestle with this angel, but throw him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace. South.

9. To drive; to send by force. Myself distress, an exile and unknown, Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia throw, In Libyan deserts wander thus alone. Dryden, En. When seamen are throw upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. Addison.

Poor youth! how canst thou throw him from thee? Lucas, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. Addison.

10. To make to act at a distance. Throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Even till we make it' sail' serial An indistinct regard. Shakespeare, Othello.

11. To repossess. In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and throw yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. By. Taylor, Holy Living.

12. To change by any kind of violence. A new title, or an unsuspected success, throws us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. Addison. To throw his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. Pope.

13. To turn. [tornary, Lat.] As, balls thrown in a lathe. Aintworth.

14. To throw away. To lose; to spend in vain. He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps, Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt. With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man, To throw herself away in fools and knaves. Otway.

In vain on study time away we throw, When we forbear to act the things we know. Dryden.

A man had better throw away his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. Temple.

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare, Some might be thrown away on fame mad war. Dryden.

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke, But was too fierce to throw away the time. Dryden.

The next in place and punishment are they Who prodigally throw their souls away; Fools who, regaling at their wretched state, And loathing anxious life,を選ぶ't their fate. Dryden.

In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasant, the cost of colouring is thrown away upon it. Dryden, Defense.

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than throw away his time in deciding the rights of princes. Addison.

She throw away her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets. Arbuthnot, J. Bull.
15. To throw away. To reject.  
He that will throw away a good book because it is not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. Bp. Taylor.

16. To throw by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but show
Like one of Juno’s deuces and,
When things succeed, work up by, or let fall. B. Johnson.

He that begins to have any doubts of his tenets, receiv’d without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to throw wholly by all his former notions. Locke.

17. To throw down. To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, the infamy of age,
Throw deep the seeds of my best years: This the reward of a whole life of service. Addison.

18. To throw off. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are thrown off, or produce mortal distempers. Arbuthnot.

19. To throw off. To reject; to discard; as, to throw off an acquaintance.

’Twould be better
Could you procure him to give you his leave,
And then to throw him off. Dryden, Grec. Brer.

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should throw off all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? Sprat.

20. To throw out. To exact; to bring forth into act.

She throws out her little lighted spectacles. Spencer.

The gods in bounty work up storms about us, That give mankind occasion to exact.

Their hidden strength, and throw out into practice Virtues which shun the day. Addison.

21. To throw over. To distance; to leave behind.

When ‘er did Juno, or did Portus, show
A virtue that has cost me as a distance, And throw me in the pursuits of honour! Addison.

22. To throw out. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had thrown out, they were content should enjoy their exile.

Swift.

23. To throw out. To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little, and the bill was thrown out. Swift.

24. To throw up. To resign angrily.

Bad games are thrown up too soon, Until they’re never to be won. Hudders.

Experienced gamblers throw up their cards when they know the game is in the enemy’s hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. Addison, Pref. Holder.

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be thrown up in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. Coler.

25. To throw up. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the subjuncts the patient throws up. Arbuthnot.

26. This is one of the words which is used with great latitude; but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence.

To throw, v. n.

1. To perform the act of casting.
2. To cast dice.
3. To throw about. To cast about; to try expedients.

Now one despair, I gin to grow,
And mean for better wind about to throw.

Throw. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top be too
From off a huge rock; and so right a throw
Made at our ship, that just before the throw
It overfell and fall.

He heard a strike, and rising to the deck,
He saw it in a whirlwind at the sho.

Chapman.

THRUM.

1. The ends of weavers’ threads.
2. Any coarse yard.

O base, come, come,
Cut thread and thrum,
Quill, crust, and so forth. Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.

All moss hath here and there little stakes, besides the lew thrum any part. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Would our thrum-carry’d ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-cane, or spoons for salt? King.

To throw. v. a. [from the noun.] To weave; to knot; to twist; to fringes.
The king being in his dudgeon and hosen, all of shepe's colour cloth; his hosen, from the knee upward, were thrummed very thick with silks of the same colour.

Candish, Life of Card. Wolsey.

There's her thrum'd hat, and her muffler too.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windor.

A thrummed stocking, a bumbust or bolster'd garment.


Are we born to thrum caps, or pick straws?

Quarles, Judg. and Mer. The Oppressor.

To THRUM.† v. a. [probably from To drum, which is used in the sense of to tinkle.] To grate; to play coarsely.

Blandberries planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squaking of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.

—Dryden, Span. Friar.

THRUSH.† n. s. [bypce, Sax. ; turdus, Latin.]

1. A small singing-bird.

Of singing-birds they have linnetes, goldfinches, blackbirds and thrushes.

—Carem, Sun. of Cornwall.

Pain, and a fine thrush, have been severally endeavouring to all off my attention; but both in vain.

Pope.

2. [From thrust: as we say, a push; a breaking out.

Dr. Johnson. — The disease, being indicated by small red eruptions, especially in the mouth, is named from the Fr. rouge, red, prefixing the English the; hence thrush.

D. Gazetteer, July 25, 1764.]

By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

To THRUST.† v. a. [trusito, Lat. thrustare, trudere; Serenius: old Engl. thrust. "This lettre down she thruste under his pillow." Chaucer, March. Tale.]

1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.

Thrust in thy sickle and reap.

Rev. xiv. 5.

2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.

They should not only not be thrust out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.

Spencer.

When the king comes, offer him no violence, unless he seek to thrust you out by force.

Shakespeare.

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,

Clamber not up you to the casements then,

Nor thrust your head into the publick streets.

Shakespeare.

When the ass saw the angel, she thrust herself unto the wall, and thrust Balun's foot.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may thrust out all your right eyes.

1 Sam. xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to thrust her away.

2 Kings. iv. 27.

The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to thrust them out.

Josh. xvii. 22.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be thrust down to hell.

St. Luke. x. 15.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to thrust forwards the mind of great persons, in this manner spake.

Hayward.

They

In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,

And thrust out Callistine that bore his name.

To justify his threat, he thrusts aside

The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride.

To stab.

3 Phineas thrust both of them through.

Numb. xxv. 8.

VOL. v.

To compress.

He thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.

Judg. vi. 31.

To impel; to urge.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are even, by a divine thrusting on.

Shakespeare, R. Lear.

To obstruct; to intrude.

Who's there, I say? How dare you thrust yourselves

Into my private meditations?

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

I go to meet

The noble Brutus, thrusting this report

Into his ears.

—Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs. Should be not do as rational, who took physic from anyone one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or thrust himself into that employment?

Locke.

To THRUST. v. n.

1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.

I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;

But when in heaven, I'll stand next Hercules,

And thrust between my father and the god.

Dryden.

3. To intrude.

Not all,

Who like intruders thrust into their service,

Participate their sacred influence.

Rowe.

4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.

Young, old, thrust there,

In mighty concourse.

Chapman, Odyss.

The miserable men which thrush from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still thrust on.

Knolles, Hist.

THRUST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.

Zelamine hearkeining to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and thrusts, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.

Sidney.

That thrust had been mine enemy indeed,

But that my coat is better than thou knowest.

Shakespeare.

Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues,

And often reaches, and his thrusts renewes.

Dryden.

2. Assault; attack.

There is one thrust at your pure, pretended mechanism.

More, Div. Dialogues.

THRUUSTER. n. s. [from thrust.] He that thrusts.

THRUSTLE. n. s. Thrush; throstle.

No thrusters shall the bumble-bush forsake;

No chirping lark the welkin shen invokes.

Gay.

To THYRFA'LOW. v. a. [thrice and follow.] To give the third plowing in summer.

Thyrfallow bateine for destroying of weed,

Lost thistle and docke fall a blooming and seed.

Tassor.

THUMB. n. s. [bym, Sax. ] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

First. Here I have a pike's thumb.

Wreck'd as homeward he did come.

Shakespeare, Mucheth.

When he is dead you will wear him inthumb rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.

Dryden.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achemat was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their thumbs when they shoot their arrows.

Broome.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.

Ray on the Creation.

To THUMB.† v. a.

1. To handle awkwardly.

2. To soil with the thumb.†

A treatise that shall make a very comely figure on a bookseller's shelf; — never to be thumb'd or gras'd by students.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, §7.
THUM-BAND. n. s. [thumb and band.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

The thumb-bands of hay round them. — Mortimer.

THUMBED. adj. [from the noun.] Having thumbs.


THUMB-RING. n. s. A ring worn on the thumb.

I could have crept into an alderman's thumb-ring.

Shak., Hen. IV. P. I.

He greets us with a quantity of thumb-ring posies. — Milton, Apol. for Smock, § 3.

The large thumb-ring, supposed to be given her by her husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy neighbour.

Spect., No. 614.

THUMB-STALK. n. s. [thumb and stalk.] A thimble; a sheath of leather to put on the thumb.


THUMP. n. s. [thombo, Ital.] A hard heavy dull blow with something blunt.

And thumping still with snarling rump, He gave the knight's steel such a thump
As made him reel.

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around Their thumps and trunds might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners.

Addison.

The watchman gave so great a thump at my door, that I awaked at the knock.

Tutler.

To THUMP. v. a. To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons whom our fathers Have in their own land beaten, bob'd, and thump'd.

Shak., Tro. of Timb. v. i.

To THUMP. v. n. To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon His manly panache, with such a force As almost beat him off his horse.

Hudibras.

A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole. — Swift.

THUMPY. n. s. [from thump.]

1. The person or thing that thumps.

2. Any thing huge, great, or admirable: a cant expression.

Let me ring the fore bell:
And here are thumpers, chequins, golden roguers.

Beeam. and Pl. Mad Lover.

THUMPING. adj. Great: huge: a thumping boy, i.e. a large child. Exam. and different counties.

Groce. It is a low word.

THUNDER. n. s. [Sunneb, Sunyn, Sunyn; dunner, Dutch; donnor, German, Fr.]

1. Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling.

Muschenbrock.

2. In popular and poetick language, thunder is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though thunder is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the thunder bearer shoot, Nor tall tales of thee to high-judging Jove.

The revenging gods
Gainst partakers all the thunder bend.

Shak., Titus Andron., v. 2, 1.

The thunder
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage, Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.

Milton, P. L.

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows On either side, that neither mail could hold Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws.

Shak., Rom. and Jul. v. 5, 81-83.

Here will we face this storm of insolence, Nor fear the noisy thunder; let it roll, Then burst, and spend its last rage.

To THUNDER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world; He would not flatter Neptune for his trident, Nor Jove for's power to thunder.

Shak., Coriol. v. 1, 45-48.

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

His dreadful name late through all Spain did thunder, And Hercules' two pillars standing near, Did make to quake and fear.

Speare.

His dreadful voice no more Would thunder in my ears.

Milton, P. L.

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread, Burst o'er the flood, and thunder'd on his head.

Pope.

To THUNDER. v. a.

1. To emit with noise and terror.

So soon as some few notable examples had thundered a duty in the subjects' hearts, he soon shewed no business of suspicion.

Sidney.

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may thunder out an ecclesiastical censure.

Addison.

3. To urge violently; to inflict with vehemence.

The forth the hoarser marching brave became His stolen steed to thunder furiously.

Shak., F. Q. v. 2, 44.

Therewith they gan, both furious and fell, To thunder blow, and fiercely to uail, Each other, bent his cunning to quell.

Shak., F. Q. v. 3, 114.

Now at his helm, now at his hawk's `right He thunder'd blows, now at his face and sight.

Fairfax.

THUNDERBOLT. n. s. [thunder and bolt, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a thunderbolt in mine eye, I can tell who should down.

Shak., Macbeth.

Let the lightning of this thunderbolt, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a scourge to all. King Charles.

My heart does beat, As if 'twere forging thunderbolts for Jove. — Dryden.

Who can omit the Gracchi, who decree The Scipio's worth, the thunderbolts of war? — Dryden.

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fighting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. — Add.ion.

2. Fulmination; denunciation, properly ecclesiastical. He severely threatens such with the Thunderbolt of excommunication. — Hockwold to Drudgere.

THUNDERCLAP. n. s. [thunder and clap.] Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's thunderclap, One day did scorn the simple scarabaeus, Proud of his highest service, and good hap, That made all other fowls his thralls to be. — Shak., F. Q. v. 3, 51-54.

When some dreadful thunderclap is nigh, The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky; Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear. — Dryden.

And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. — Dryden.

When suddenly the thunderclap was heard, It took us unprepared, and out of guard. — Dryden.

THUNDERER. n. s. [from thunder.] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts, Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt you know, Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? — Shak.
THU

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Cretes hadn't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the thunderer born.  
Walae.

When the bold Typhon
Forced great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that sh'd his prou'd state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd thunderer's fate.  
Dryden.

THUNDERING.* n. s. [from thunder.]

1. The emission of thunder.
   Extract: The Lord, that there be no more mighty thunderings and hail. 
   Exod. ix. 23.

2. The act of publishing any threat; any loud or violent noise.
   That church shall always have enemies, and shall still be
   tormentcd in the seas of this world with the thunderings of
   Antichrist.  
   By. Hooper, Confess. of Chr. Faith, (1584). § 23.

THUNDEROUS.† adj. [from thunder.]
Producing thunder.
   Rushing with thunderous roar. 
   Sylvester, Da Bart. (1631) p 420.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the thunderous throne doth lie.  
Milton, Var. Ec.

THUNDERSHOWER. n. s. [thunder and shower.]
A rain accompanied with thunder.
   The conicit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like
   a thundershower, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible
   clou'd and not a southerly wind. 
   Stillingfleet.

In thunderstorms the winds and clouds are oftentimes con-
verging to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather
below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the
clouds another.  
Derham, Physico-Theol.

THUNDERSTONE. n. s. [thunder and stone.]
A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolts.
   Fear no more the lightning flash,
   Nor th' all-dreaded thunderstone.  
   Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To THUNDERSTROKE, v. a. [thunder and strike.]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.
   I remained as a man thundersticked, not daring, may not
   able, to bold that power.
   The overthrown he rain'd, and as a herd
   Of goads, or timorous flock, together throng'd,
   Drove them before: him thunderstruck.  
   Milton, P. L.

   With the voice divine
   Nigh thunderstruck, the exalted man, to whom
   Such high attest was given, a while survey'd
   With wonder.  
   Milton, P. R.

   'Tis said that thunderstruck Enecdudus
   Lie stretch'd aspurne.  
   Addison.

2. To astonish with anything terrible.
   Fear from our hearts tooke
   The very life: to be so thunderstroake
   With such a voice.  
   Chapman.

TH' UHL, n. s. [turibulum, low Lat.] A censer; a pan to burn incense in.  
Coxel.

THURIFEROUS. adj. [thurifer, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICATION.† n. s. [thursus and facio, Latin.]
The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

   The way of thurification,
   To make fumigation.  
   Some semblance of an idolatrous thurification.  
   Stinton, Poems, p 230.

   The several acts of worship which were required to be
   performed to images are procession, genuflexions, thurifi-
   cations, deconsecrations, and oblations. 
   Stillingfleet.

THURSDAY. n. s. [thursday, Danish; from thor.
   Thor was the son of Odin; yet, in some of the
   northern parts, they worshiped the Supreme
   Deity under his name, attributing the power over
   all things, even the inferior deities, to him. 
   Stillingfleet.]
   The fifth day of the week.
TW H

THWART.† adj. [spyr, Saxon; dways, Teut. obliquus; thnaer, Icel. transversus, oppositus. Serenius.]
1. Transverse; cross to something else.
   This else to several spheres thou must aspire,
   Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. Milton, P. L.
2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous. [thairs, Goth. iratus; 8onp, Sax. thnaer, Icel. contrarius, rebellius. Serenius.]
   If she must tempt,
   Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
   And be a thwart dinam'd torment to her.
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.

THWART.* adv. [from the adjective.] Obliquely.
   Yet whether thwart or stilly it did lyte,
   The tempred steel did not into his braynepan byte.
   Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 30.

To THWART. v. a.
1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.
   Swift as a shooting star
   In autumn thwarts the night.
   You stream of light, a thousand ways
   Upward and downward thwartin and cowolv'd. Thomson.

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.
   Some sixteen months and longer might have said
   If crooked fortune had not thwarted me.
   Shakespeare.
   Loser had been
   The thwartings of your dispositions, if
   You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
   Ere they lack power to cross you.
   Shakespeare, Coriol.
   The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never thwarted the inclinations of the other.
   South.
   The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
   Each thwarting other made a mingled hour.
   Dryden.
   In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
   The more I beg'd, they thwarted me the more.
   Addison.
   Neptune ston'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
   Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain.
   Pope, Ody.
   By thwarting passions lost, by cares opprest,
   He found the tempest pow'r'd in his breast.
   Young.

To THWART. v. n.
To be in opposition to.
   It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all thwart with these internal oracles.
   Locke.

THWARTING.† n. s. [from thwart.] The act of crossing; the act of opposing.
   Socrates knew before he married her, that his Xantippe was a scold unanswerable; yet he wearily did marry her, to exercise his patience, that, by the practice of enduring her threashow heat, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the thwartings, and the excursions of life.
   Feltham, Res. ii. 57.

THWARTINGLY. adv. [from thwarting:] Oppositely; with opposition.

THWARTNESS.† n. s. [from thwart.] Untowardness; perverseness.
   Can any man be so unreasonable as to defend it lawful,
   upon some uncivile usages or thwartness of disposition, for a parent to abandon and forsake his child, or the son to cast off his parent? much less therefore may it be thus betwixt a husband and wife: " They two are one flesh."

Thwitt.† n. s. [hyor, Sax.] To cut, chip, or hack with a knife; used in the north, and is in the old dictionary of Hulcut.
   A bow — full even.
   And it was painted well and thwittten. Chaucer, R. 933.

Thwittle.† n. s. [hyor, Sax. whence our whittle; but thwittle is the older English word. See To
**TICK.** n. s. [French, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

**To Tick.** v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.
2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council won't tick.

**To TICK.** v. a. [ticken, Dutch.] To note by regular vibration, as a watch or clock.

I do not suppose that the ancient clocks ticked or noticed the seconds.

**Tick.** n. s. [from the verb.] The sound made in ticking.

Its noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch.

**Tyckken.** n. s. The same with tick.

**Tycking.** strong linen for bedding.


The noise is more agreeable to the leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch.

**Tyckings.** strong linen for bedding.


Dintilles, tickens, checks, and the like stuffs.

Guthrie, England.

**Tycklin.** n. s. [from tick.]

One that ticks.

**Tyckler.** n. s. [from tick.]

A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's ticket, and the account of the clerk of his band.

Pope.

**To Tycket.** v. a. [from the noun; tique, Fr. ticketed.]

To distinguish by a ticket.

In that lottery a few glittering prizes, 1000, 2000, 10,000 pounds among an infinity of blanks, drew troops of adventurers; who, if the whole fund had been equally ticketed, would never have come in.

Bentley, Phil. Laps. § 40.

**To Tyckle.** v. n. [rittilo, Lat.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant

Can tickle where she wounds.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by tickling some part of the body.

Dryden.

There is a sweetness in good verse, which tickles even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will.

Dryden.

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man's side, it is an instrument of happiness.

Dryden.

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dame, that of all manners of style could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal tickled by Musidorus's praises, had big brain so turned, that he became slave to that he had to sue to his servant offered to give him.

Sidney.

Expectation tickling skittish spirits, sets all on hazard.

Such a nature

Ticked with good success, disdains the shadow

Which it treads on at noon.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

I cannot rule my spleen; my scorn rebels, and tickles me within.

Dryden.

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd

To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd.

Dryden.

A drankard, the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confuses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine.

Locke.

**To Tyckle.** v. n. To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore

Did tickle inwardly in every vein,

And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,

Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain.

Spenser.

**Tyckled.** adj. [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this old word.] Tittering; unfixed; unstable; uncertain; easily overthrown.

The world is now full tickled softly.

Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickled terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungnan, was set up to hear him.

Spenser.

Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.

Shakespeare.

The state of Normandy

Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone.

Shakespeare.

Couriers are but tickle things to deal with.

Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

**Tyckleness.** n. s. [from tickle.] Unsteadiness; uncertainty.

Hoard hath hate; and climbing, tickleness.

Chaucer, Balade of God Couzaine.

* Fortune false — none feed

To stand with stay, and foreswear tickleness.

Mir. for Mag. p. 429.

**Tyckler.** n. s. [from tick.] One that tickles.

Scott.
TYCLING. n. s. [from tinkle.] The act of affecting by slight touches; the act of pleasing by slight gratifications.

Aspiring sons,
Who with these hourly tickings grow so pleased,
And wantonly conceit of themselves.

B. Jonson, Senanu.

TYCKLIN. adj. [from tickle.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.
The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Tottling; uncertain; unfixed.
Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive disturbances and mutations than England was. Bacon.

Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder they should be very much in a hurry. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. Difficult; nice.
How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil in these ticklish times,
To fetch his folks and knock down from other climes. Swift.

TYCKLINNESS. n. s. [from ticklish.]
The state of being ticklish.

TYCKETACK.† n. s. [trictrac, Fr.]
A game at tables.

See also Thicketack.

Tick-tack sets a man's intentions on their guard. Errors in this and war can be but once amended.

Hall, Horae Variae, (1646), p. 249.

And that those pretended tumults were chesanted by their own army for new tumults, is not proved by a game at tick-tack with words; Tumults and Armies, Armies and Tumults; but seems more like the method of an irrational than divine. Milton, Eikonok. § 46.

TID. adj. [cybbes, Sax.]
Tender; soft; nice.

TY'DBIT. n. s. [tid and bit.]
A dainty; soft; nice.

To TY'DHER.† v. a. [from tid.]
To use tenderly; to

To TY'DDE.† f. f., tenderly.

TIDE. n. s. [tud, tyd, Sax.; tijt, Dutch and Ice.-

1. Time; season; while.

There they sit in hope to have themselves
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. Spenser.

They two forth passing,
Received these two fair bribes their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride. Spenser.

What hath this day deserv'd,
That in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides in the kalendar.

Shakespeare, K. John.

At New-year's tide, following the king chose him master of the horse.

Wotton.

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called tides is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the parts of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and to make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers.

Locke.

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the tides of people once up there not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. Stream; course.

These are the ruins of the noblest man,
That ever lived in the tide of times.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.

Let not all the gold which Tages hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides,

Shakespeare.

Be bribes sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. Dryden.

Continual tide

Flows from the exhilarating fount.

To TIE.† v. a. [tian, texan, Sax.]
To drive with the stream.

They are tided down the stream of looseness.

Of their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are tided back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore.

Dryden.

To TIE. v. n.
To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe still backward shrunk,
Wasting within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them rolling, to the tiding Humber.

Philips.

TY'DEGATR. n. s. [tide and gate.]
A gate through which the tide passes into a buson. Bailey.

TY'DESMAN. n. s. [tide and man.]
A tidewaiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded.

Bailey.

TY'DWAITER. n. s. [tide and wait.]
An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employment will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vagrants and tideswaters' places. Swift.

TY'DILY. adv. [from tidy.]
Nearly; readily.

TY'DINNESS. n. s. [from tidy.]
Neatness; readiness.

TY'DINGS. n. s. [tidian, Saxion, to happen, to betide; tidice, Icelandick.]
News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret.

Spenser.

I shall make my master glad with these tidings. Shakespeare.

They win.

Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the tidings brought from heaven.

Milton, P. L.

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes.

Adonis.

The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal son of his king.

Rogers.

TY'DY.† adj. [tild, Icelandick, frequents.]
The primary sense is from the Sax. tid, tide, season.

Wiclliffe uses tidue in this sense: *tudeful fruit.*

James, v. 7.

So tydigh, Teut. tempestuous, mater.

1. Seasonable; timely.

If weather be faire and tide, thy grain
Make speddulile carriage, for feare of a daire. Tuner.

What a hap had I,
And what a tydiche fortune, when my fete
Plunge me upon this bait-stwelpe? Beconam. Ex. T. Tum. Tuned.

2. Neat; ready. [tidiug, Su. Goth. decorus, decens.]

Whenever by you barley-know I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tylty lass.

Gay, Pant.

3. It seems to be here by mistake or irony for untidy.

Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps ironically for small.

The word is applied to Falstaff. Tidy is used in the north, according to Grose, for small.

Thou whorsone tidty Bartholomew bow-his, when wilt thou leave fighting?

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

To TIE.† v. a. [tian, texan, Sax.]
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kite to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.

Sen. vi. 7.

Thousands of men and women, tied together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses.

Knolles, Hist.