TIE

2. To knit; to complicate.
   We do not tie this knot with an intention to secure the argument; but the harder it is tied, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Barnet.

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.
   In bond of virtuous love together tied,
   Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.
   The intermediate idea tie the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.
   Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out of them, as if the mind went abroad over all the web of the whole chain that ties them to first principles. *Locke.

4. To hinder; to obstruct; with up, intensively.
   Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.
   Melancthy stay,
   You have my promise, and my hasty word
   Restrains my tongue, but ties not up my word. *Waller.
   Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only insignites. *Addison.

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.
   Although they profess they agree with us touching a proper form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will tie their ministers. *Hooker.
   It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
   That dares not undertook; he'll not feel wrongs.
   Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot tie us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.
   They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.
   Not tied to rules of policy, you find
   Revenge: less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.
   No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Locke.
   The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, at first, uneasy task: the will give it facility. *Locke.
   They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever tied down to the present moment. *Atterbury.
   A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Ariostoukot.

6. It may be observed of tie, that it has often the particles up and down joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

Tie, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Knot; fastening. See Tye.*
2. Bond; obligation.
   The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of respect. *Bacon.
   No forest, cave, or savage den,
   Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
   Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,
   And tell us they are sacred ties. *Waller.
3. A knot of hair.
   The well-swoln ties an equal homage claim,
   And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.

TIER. n. s. [tiers, tieres, old Fr. tyeur, Dutch. A row; a rank.
* Forovius, in his cloister, discharged a tier of great oranges amongst the thickest of them.

TIERCE n. s. [tiesers, tiercier, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.
   Go now deny his tierce. *B. Jonson.
   Wit, like fierce claret, when't begins to pall,
   Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
   But in its full perfection of decay
   Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.

TYGER. n. s. [from tiers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF n. s. [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]
1. Liquor; drink.
   I, whom griping penury surrounds,
   And hunger, sore attendant upon want,
   With scanty ollars, and small acid tiff,
   Wretched repast! my magere corps sustain. *Philip.
2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. v. a. To be in a pot; to quarrel. A low word.

To TIFF. v. a. [tifier, old French.] To dress; to deck.
   Is the Miss under a force when she culles among her trinkets with curious toiff herself out in the most engaging manner? *Search. Free Will, 3r. (1763.) p. 98.

TYFFANY n. s. [tiffy, to dress up, old Fr. Skinner.]
Very thin silk.
   The sneak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten tyffanne. *Brown.

TIG n. s. [from tekam, Goth. to touch.] A play, in which children try to touch each other last.

TIGER. n. s. [figre, Fr. frigis, Lat.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
   While the blast of war blows in your ear,
   Then imitate the action of the tiger:
   Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.
   Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
   The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian tiger;
   Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves

TIGER. v. t. At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,

TIGHT.† adj. [dicht, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.
   From the Sax. tian, to tie. Mr. H. Tooke. — In the Sax. țigan, to bind, perhaps we see the true origin of the English tight, as signifying neatly, generally traced to Tent. dicht, solidus. It seems merely q. d. tied close, well knit. Dr. Jameson.
1. Tense; close; not loose.
   If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pipes fill not very tight, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Meana, Mech. E. S.
   I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight; I may be stiffe all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot, J. Bull.
   Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a squab, which kept my closet so tight that very little water came in. *Swift.
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.
   And then, Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
   I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.
   Dres her again genteel and neat,
   And rather tight than great. *Swift.

3. Handy; adroit.
   My queen's a squire
   More tight at this than then lov'd. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
   A tight maid, see he for wine can ask,
   Guesses his meaning, and unloos the flaxk. *Dryden, 3r. The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Ariostoukot.

TIGHT.† pret. of To tie. Obsolete.
   And therunto a great long chaine he tight,
   With which he drew him forth even in his own despight. *Spenser, F. Q.

To TYighten. v. a. [from tight.] To straiten; to make close.

TIGHTER. n. s. [from tighten.] A riband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.
TIGHTLY. † adv. [from tight.]  
1. Closely; not loosely.  
2. Neatly; not idly; briskly; cleverly; adroitly.  
Hold, strick, bear you these letters tightly;  
Sail, like my pinnae, to these golden stores.  
Shakespeare, W. M. of Windsor.  
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; tightly, I say,  
go tightly to your business; you have cost me much.  
Dryden,Don Sebast.  

TIGHTNESS. n. s. [from tight.]  
1. Closeness; not looseness.  
The bones are inelastic, which arises from the greatness  
of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness  
and tightness of their union.  
Woodward on Fossils.  
2. Neatness.  

TIGRESS. n. s. [from tiger.]  
The female of the tiger.  
It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise in her skin  
when she is angry.  
Addison.  
TIGRIST. * adj. [from tiger.]  
Resembling a tiger.  
Let this thought thy tigrist courage pass.  
Sidney, Astroph. and Stella.  

TIEK. † n. s. [tiek, Swedish; teke, Dutch; tique, Fr.]  
1. The house of dogs or sheep. See TICK.  
Lice and ticks are bred by the sweet close kept, and  
somewhat arefied by the hair.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist.  
2. A dog; a cur. [şık, Runic, a little or worthless dog.]  
Avent, you cur!  
Hound or spaniel, branche or lyn,  
Or bojbail tiek, or trundle-tail.  
Shakespeare, K. Lear.  
You're a tigrist like;  
To your hole again!  
B. Jonson, Staple of News.  
3. A clown; a vulgar person; a blunt or queer fellow: a northern word.  
If you can like  
A Yorkshire tike.  
H. Carey, The Wonder, &c. (1756.)  

TILE. n. s. [tile, Saxon; tegel, Dutch; tuile, Fr.; tegola, Italian.]  
Thin plates of baked clay used to  
cover houses.  
The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist.  
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth:  
and the like of tile.  
Bacon, Phys. Ren.  
In at the window he climbs, or over the tile.  
Milton, P. L.  
Worse than all the clattering tikes, and worse  
Than thousand paddlers was the poet's curse.  
Dryden.  
The pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the  
plain tiles, to hang upon their lathing.  
Moxon.  

To TILE v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To cover with tiles.  
Most growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tilled or thatched.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist.  
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would slate; a catch  
Would tile, an elegy would thatch.  
Swift, Miscell.  
2. To cover as tiles.  
The fathers of my body, bone,  
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,  
Which tiles this house, will come again.  
Downe.  

TYLER. n. s. [tuiller, Fr. from tile.]  
One whose trade is  
to cover houses with tiles.  
A Flemish tiler, falling from the top of a house upon a  
Spanish'd killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his  
death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompense, nothing  
would serve him but let talionis: whereupon the judge said to  
him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall  
down upon the tiler.  
Bacon, Apophth.  

TYLING. n. s. [from tile.]  
The roof covered with tiles.  
They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the  
sling with his cough before Jesus.  

TILL. † n. s. [til, Pers. boursa sartorum, sett pers, in  
quid digitationis, acum, filae, condunt. Lyc.]  
A money-box in a shop; a tiller.  
They break up counters, doors and tills,  
And leave the empty chests in view.  
Swift.  

TILL. † prep. [til, Saxon. Dr. Johnson. — Mr.  
Horne Tooke has said, that we always use from  
(and from only) for the beginning either of time or  
motion: but for the termination we apply sometimes to,  
and sometimes till: to, indifferently either to  
place or time; but till to time only, and never to  
place. Thus we may say, from morn to night, or  
from morn till night: but we cannot say, from  
Turkey till England. Div. of Parley, i. 348. —  
Mr. Tooke had forgotten our old language, and  
know not that till is commonly used in the sense of  
to, in the north of England. "They all gone home  
till Athens." Chaucer, Kn. Tale. Dr. V. son  
was also a stranger to this employment of the  
word.]  

1. To the time of.  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell.  
Cowley  
2. To. North.  
Ray, and Grew.  
She that buylded a college royall to the honor of the name of  
Crist Jhesu, and left till her executors another to be  
buylded to maynteyn his hyth and doctrine.  
Bp. Fisher, Sermon  
Throughout Lent she restrayned her appetyte til one mole,  
and til one fyshe on the day.  
Ibid.  

TILL now. To the present time.  
Pleasure not known till now.  
Milton, P. L.  
TILL then. To that time.  
The earth till then was desert.  
Milton, P. L.  

TILL. conjunction  
1. To the time when.  
Woods and rocks had cars  
To rapture, till the savage clourm drownd'd  
Both harp and voice.  
Milton, P. L.  
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or  
any who have written of it, till in our age the French poete  
first made it a precept of the stage.  
Dryden.  
2. To the degree that.  
Meditate so long till you make some act of prayer to God,  
or glorification of him.  
Bp. Taylor.  
To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,  
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two.  
Cowley.  
Goddess, spread thy reign till I'se eiders reel.  
Pope.  

To TILL v. a. [tilian, Saxon; teelen, Dutch.]  
1. To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of  
the husbandry of the plow.  
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,  
To till, and keep, and of the fruit to eat.  
Milton, P. L.  
Send him from the garden forth, to till  
The ground whence he was taken.  
Milton, P. L.  
The husbandman tillth the ground, is employed in an  
honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable  
of being made an acceptable service unto God.  
Law.  
2. To procure; to prepare. [This is the primary  
meaning of the Sax. verb tilian.]  
Nor he now he how to digge a weel,  
Nor neyst drest a spiring:  
Nor know she how to digge a weel,  
Nor neyst drest a spiring:  

TILLABLE. adj. [from till.]  
Arable; fit for the plow.  

TILLAGE. n. s. [from till.]  
Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.  
Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and  
and spare for exportation.  
Bacon.  

If you can like  
A Yorkshire tike.  
H. Carey, The Wonder, &c. (1756.)  

TIL

A wavy reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. Milton, P. L.
In their honor to improve the tillage of their country, to recover the soil destroyed, and to remedy the waste.

Milton on Education.

Bid the laborious kind,
Whose hard'most hands did long in tillage toil,
Neglect the precious harvest of the soul.

Dryden.

That there was tillage Moses intimated; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of tillage was, is not expressed. Woodward.

TIILLER,† n. s. [from till.] 
1. Husbandman; ploughman,
They bring in sea-food partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the tiller. Carew.
Abeel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.
Gen. iv. 2.

Prior.

The worm that gnaws the riper fruit, and guest!
Canker or locust harmful to infest
The blade; while husks glude the tiller's care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year.

The usual make of a curved tiller.

TILLLEYALLY,† adj. [hunting phrase borrowed from French, ty a lillant et vallely, Venetian de Jacques Poulloix, 1585, fol. 12. Douce.] A word used formerly when anything said was treated as trifling or impertinent.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

Tillyally, Sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

TIILMAN, n. s. [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good tillman, good Jack and good Gil,
Maketh husband and huswife their coffers to fill.

Tinder.

TIILT,† n. s. [cylle, Sax.; tiald, Icel. tendentium tegumentum navis; tiallda, tentorium figere, alzatum extruere. Serenus.]
1. A tent; any support of covering overhead.

The roof of fences,
Intended for a shelter,
But the rain made an ass
Of till and canvas,
And the snow, which you know is a master.

Dryden.

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend till-boat.

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their till in blue.

Gay.

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his till-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never gave him but once in the till-yard, and then he broke his head. Shakespeare, Hen. 1K.

Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Atlas, he placed in the till-yard at Constantinople.

Knolles.

The spoils of Hippolyte the queen,
What till and touglays at the feast were seen.

Dryden.

In till and tournaments the valiant strowe,
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love.

Prior.

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner, till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege
vol. v.

TIM

subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the till of his lance.

Addison, Pennadler.

5. Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a till, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out. [from tillen, Dutch. See the verb.]

To TILT, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a till of a boat.
2. To point as in tilts.

Ajax interposed:

His seven-fold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With tilted spears.

Philip.

Now horrid slaughter reigns,
Sons against fathers till the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Splitain with kindled blood.

Philip.

2. [Tillen, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; as, the barrel is tilted; that is, leaned forward.

To TILT,† v. n.
1. To run in tilts or tournaments.
   To describe races and games.

Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields.

Milton, P. L.

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swards out and tilting one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody.

Shakespeare, Othello.

'Scowring the watch grows out of fashion yet;
Now we see up for tilting in the pit.

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Dryden.

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to tilt.
Collier.

Nature's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet.

Pope.

3. To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat.

There stood a pile
Of aged rocks, torn from the neighbouring isle,
And girt with waves, against whose naked breast
The surges tilted.

Brown's, Crit. Par. B. ii. S. I.

Some say the spirits tilt so violently, that they make holes where they strike.

Collier.

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode tilting over the waves.

Milton, P. L.

The fleet swift tilting over the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd.

Pope, Odys.

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly.

Grew, Camol.

TITIONER, n. s. [from till.] One who tills; one who fights.
A puissant tiller, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

He us the only antique plitters,
Derv'd from old heroick tillers.

Hudibras.

If war you choose, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your tiller.

Greene.

TILLER,† n. s. [from till; Sax. till.] Husbandry;
culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land.

Dr. Johnson has mistaken the word in Milton as an adjective; which Mr. Mason also has remarked.

Boun; bound of land, till, vineyard, none;

No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil, Shakespeare, Trompel.

Her plenteous womb

Expresseth its full till and husbandry.

Dryden.

Give the fellow lands their seasons and their lot in use.

He had a field, - a herd.

Part arable and till; whereon were sheaves

Spenser, F. Q.

New reap'd.

TIMBER,† n. s. [tymber, Sax. dry.
soon.
build; timbrian, Goth. the same hither.

Shakespeare.

1. Wood fit for building.

Milton, P. L.
Tl[N][N][N]

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand,
But with his arms out-stretched,—so as he would fly
Grasps the income.  Shakespeare, Tim. and Cress.

Come what come may,
Time, and the hour rolls through the roughest day. Shakespeare.

Not will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalation, be found a true test definitive upon the present scale.


Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite time past to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite.

Time is one thing, and infinite duration is another.  Prior.

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him time, and that he would shew him the interpretation.  Dan. ii. 16.

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain time, when that time is elapsed, the law ceases without any further abrogation.

White.

He for the time remain'd stupidly good.  Milton.

No time is allowed for digression.  Swift.

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at time.  Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his time, was his agency for men of quality.  Fell, Life of Hammond.

All ways of holy living, all instances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their time, and their fortune.  Law.

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose.  Eccles. iii. 1.

They were cut down out of time, whose foundation was overthrown with a flood.  Job, xxii. 26.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time of figs was not yet.  St. Mark xi. 13.

Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake out of sleep.  Rom. xii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime of youth her lord expir'd before his time.  Dryden.

I hope I come in time, if not to make.  Dryden.

At least, to save your fortune and your honour.  Dryden.

The time will come when we shall be forced to bring our events to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good.  Colman, Sermon.

6. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had; a captain is a very gainful trade: Art wits in service your best days are spent, in time you may command a regiment.  Dryden, Jun.

In time the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection.

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in time bury all things under ground.  Woodward.

I have resolved to take time, and, in spite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter.  Swift.

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a time and times.  Dan. vii. 95.

If we should impugn the heat of the season unto the cooperation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable for our times to ascribe the same unto the constellation of Leo.

Brown, Adv. to Villiers.

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient times, and in the best ages, have studied her.  Dryden, Dryden.

8. Past time.

Time was to me the man in those moon when time was.  Shakespeare.

9. Early time.  In this sense time seems, as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, barbarously employed like plenty for plentiful. Ray writes timely enough: 
TIM

It is hard to believe that where his most wondrous miracles were offered, they should all want the advantage of the congruous timings to give them their due weight and efficacy.

Hammond.

The timing of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs.

Dryden.

This 'tis to have a virtue out of season.

L'Estrange.

Mercy is good, but kings mistake its timing.

Addison.

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well timed, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it.

Addison.

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Eppicus spoke.

Who overlook'd the ears, and tim'd the stroke.

Addison.

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion

Was tim'd with dying cries.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

TYMPEFUL. adj. [time and full.] Seasonable; timely; early.

This arch politician finds in his pupil any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgement, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of timeful return towards God.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

TYMPEKEEPER. n. s. A watch or clock that keeps time.

Asth.

This rate will now be used for finding the longitude by the timkeeper.

Cook and King's Voyage.

Messieurs Wales and Bailey made observations on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude, longitude, and for putting the time-pieces or watches in motion.

Cook's Voyage.

TYMPELASS. adj. [from time.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast

Timless, indecent, but retire to rest.

Pope, Odyssey.

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,

If unprevented, to your timeliness grave.

Shakespeare.

Noble Gloriot's death,

Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd the bloody office of his timeliness. 

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

O wist thou, timeliness youth; are all thy promises,

Thy goodly growth of honours, come to this?

Beauz., and Fl. Doub. Macc.

3. Endless.

[They] headlong rush

To timeliness night and chaos, whence they rose.

Young, Night Th. 2.

TYMPELESSLY. adv. [from timeliness.] Before the natural time; unseasonably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,

Soft silken primrose, fading timeliness.

Milton, Ode.

TYMPELESSNESS. n. s. [from timeliness.] The state or circumstance of being timeliness.

Scott.

TYMPELY. adj. [from time.]

1. Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west glimmers with some streaks of day,

Now spurs the later traveller space

To gain the timely inn.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. Keeping measure, time, or tune. Not late use.

And many bards, that to the trembling chord

Can tune their timely voices cunningly.

Spencer, F. Q.

TYMPEL. adv. [from time.] Early; soon.

1. The bards first east, soft, and thanks to you,

That call'd me timelier than my purpose biter.

Shakespeare.

Sent to forewarn

Us timely of what else might be our loss.

Addison, P. L.
TIN

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chemists Jupiter.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TINCOL. n. A mineral.

The tincoll of the Persians seems to be the chryselephant of the ancients, and what one is made of Woodward.

To TINCT. v. a. [tinctus, Lat. tinct., Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to dis.

Some bodies have a more depurate nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of wine.

Some were tincted blue, some red, others yellow. Brown.

I distilled some of the tincted liquor, and all that came over was as limp as rock water.

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or tincted by the reflection of one sin.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial walls made in imitation of the natural, as tincted upon vitrile, sulphur, and steel. Bacon.

TINCT. n. part. Coloured; stained.

The blue in black, the green in grey, is tinct.

Tinct. n. [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great medicinist hath

With his tinct gilded thee.

Shakespeare.

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the tinct the wool first appears of.

B. Jonson.

Of evening scent.

The purple streaming spectacle is shine.

Tincture. n. [Tincture, Fr. tincture, from tinctus, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived by an ensemble passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artisans call the middle tinctures. Weinlein on Architecture.

Hence the morning plant gilds her horse; 

By tincture or reflection they augment

Their small peculiar.

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge

Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes

And ears of other men, it takes a tincture

From every channel.

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a colourless glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and tincture upon all the images of things.

South.

To begin the practice of an art with a light tincture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.

Dryden.

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural tincture of mind.

Addison.

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early tincture of religion.

Addison.

Sire of her joy and source of her delight,

O! wing’d with pleasure take thy happy flight,

And give each future mom a tincture of thy white.

Prior.

All manners take a tincture from our own.

Or some discolour’d through our passions shown.

Pope.

Have a care lest some, dulcet science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a contempt of nature to some other studies, and discolour all your sense.

Watts.

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

Tinctures drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable. Pope.

To TINTURE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To imbue, or impregnate with some colour or taste.
The bright sun compasses the greenest stone,
Importing radiant lustre like his own;
His timorous rubies with their own ray,
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly girt.
A little black paint will tincture half spall twenty any colours.

2. To impute the mind.
Early were our minds traced with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.

To TIND. v. a. [tandian, M. Goth. tandan, Su. Goth. tana, Saxon. Tan, fire. Wachter, and Serenius.] To kindle; to set on fire.

As one candle tindeth a thousand.

To TYNDEL. n. a. [tynpe, tynpe, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Give me a taper.
To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to tinder.

To TYNDEBOX. n. a. [tinder and box.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows, And tinderbox of all his fellow.

To TYNDELIKE. adj. [tinder and like.] Inflammable as tinder.

I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty and tinder-like upon too trivial motion.

To TIN. n. a. [tindr, Icel. tinn, West Goth. from the Goth. tana, tenn, a tooth, Serenius; tynbaj; Sax. occe rastri.] 1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp thorns or teeth through them.

2. Trouble; distress. See TEEN.

The theatrical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the wondrous muse of nine,
That wou’dst the tragic stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful time.

To TINE. v. a. [tymn, Saxon. See To Tind.] 1. To tinder; to light; to set on fire.

To TINING. v. a. [tymn, Saxon; to shut.] To shut; to fence br close.

To TIN. v. a. To tinge; to smart. Not now in use.

Yet often stand in blood of many a hand
Of Matte and English both, that tisht on his strand.

No was there save, as was there medicine,
That more recure their wounds; we only they did tine.

To TYNEMAN, or Tyenman. n. s. Of old a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. Cowl.

To TING. v. a. [from the sound; tinter, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. Ogilvy, and Sherwood.

Ting. n. a. A sharp sound; as, the ring of a bell. Sherwood.

The little bell of a church is in several places called the ting-tang.

To TINGE. v. a. [tinge, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are tinged by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently tinged with that colour, and is equally capable of being tinged with any colour whatsoever.

If the eye be tinged with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to tinge pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear tinged with the same colour.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron tinge the urine with a high yellow.

To TINGENT. adj. [tingens, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it affords, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the tinting property.

To TINGLAS. n. s. [tin and glass.] Bismuth.

To TINGLE. v. a. [tingelen, Dutch.] To shake.

To TINGLE, or Timgle. v. a. [from tingle.] A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.

A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson tingling.

To TINKER. n. s. [from tink, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise. Dr. Johnson.—Hence our northern word, among the common people, is tinkler: and so in our old lexicography: "tinker or tinkler." Barret, Alv. 1580.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Syl’s son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a tinker.

My copper medals by the pound
May be with‘learned justice weigh’d:
To turn the balance, Otho’s head
May be thrown in: and for the nagle
The coin may mend a tinker’s kettle.
To TINKLE. v. a. [tincan, Welsh, the same; Latin, tincula, sound, noise. Serenius.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

... ring and tinkling chimes, whose ringing the vulgar more quickly read. B. Johnson, Discoveries.

His feeble hand a silver throw,
Which flutters seem'd to loiter as it fell:
Just, but barely, to the mask it held,
And faintly tingled on the brazen shield.

Dryden, Don.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his tinkling bells.
Doddley.

2. It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.
The washerwomen of Rome, the streams that shine between the hills,
The grove that echo to the tinkling rills.

Pope.

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brow the grave was overspread,
A sudden horror seiz'd his guilty head,
And his ears tinkled, and the colour fled.

Dryden.

To TYPICAL. v. a. To cause to clink.
The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he tinketh all along as he goeth.

Rey, Rom. p. 207.

TINSEL. n. s. [from the verb.] Clink; a quick noise.

The tinkle of the words is all that strikes the ears, and sometimes with a transient and slightly pleasing sensation.

Mason on Ch. Music, p. 114.

TINKLING. n. s. [from tinkle.] A quick noise.
The daughters of Zara are knightly, and walk with stretched out necks, making a tinking with their feet.

Isaiah, iii. 16.

Drowsy tinklings lull the distant foals.

Grey, Eglog.

TINMAN. n. s. [tin and man.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Gray, Eglog.

TINNERS. n. s. [from tin; con, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were tinners.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

TINNY. adj. [from tin.] Abounding with tin.

There are spots of sea that thrust into the tinnest strand.

Drayton.

TINNERY. n. s. A certain customary duty annually paid to the tinningmen.

Bailey.

TINWORK. n. s. An insect.

Bailey.

TINCSEL. n. s. [tincelle, Fr.]

A kind of shining cloth.

Fairfax.

A tinsel wall her amber locks did throw,
That strove to cover what it could not hide.

... it's but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold, and cuds, underborne with a bluish tinsel.

Shakespeare.

By that's tinsel-slipper'd feet,
And the songs of stress sweet.

Milton, Comus.

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who shine;
Yet never did there be more in my beholding.
Who can deceive the tinsel from the gold?

Dryden.

A man will too curiously examine the superficial tinsel
When he can not assume himself to his own cost.

Norris.

No glittering tinsel of May fair,
Could with this rod of Mid compare.

Swift.

TINSEL. adj. Specious; shewy; plausible; superficial.

Tinsel affections are in the world.

Spenser, Faun. of Fable, P. 16.

Tinsel, of your beams, and by your stars,
The muses' song shall be your own away.

Pope.
T I P

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine tip of an ear and pretty elbow, Pope.

2. One part of the play at ninepins.

Down goes his belief of your homilies and articles, thirty nine at a tip. Dryden, Duchess of York's Pop. Defended.

To TIP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

We'll tip thy horns with gold. Shakespeare, Much Ado. They did not go to tip the tongue with a little language only. Howell, Inst. For. True. p. 560.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, tip'd with fire.

With trunchon tip'd with iron head, The하도록 to the lists he led. Hudibras.

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when tip'd with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders? Addison.

Quartos, octavos shape the leaping pyre,
And last a little Ajax tip's the spire.

Behold the place, where if a post Shin'd description, he might show it; Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls, And tips with silver all the walls. Pope, Horace.

Tip'd with jet,
Fair eminences and heights as low as they press. Thomson.

2. To give: this is a low cant term.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, tips the winkle before the cuckold's face. Dryden.

The pert jackanapes tipped me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. Fuller.

3. To strike lightly; to tap.

A third rogue tips rug by the elbow,
Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady's the dullest soul;
Then tip their forehead in a joc,
As who should say, she wants it here.

Swift.

When I saw the keeper brown,
Tip'ing him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one.

Swift.

To TIP. v. n. With off: to fall off; to die. A vulgar phrase.

To TIPPET. n. s. [tippet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had alio a tippet of fine linnen. Bacon.

To TIPPLE. v. n. [tepul, a dug, old Teutonic.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

To TIPPLE. v. a. To drink in luxury or excess.

While his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figure of her hand,
He tipsles palometry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. Cleveland.

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peck'd a'lid' onion cans, and tipplies verjuice. Dryden.

If a slobber hapy does invade,
My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipplies imaginary pots of ale. Philips.

TIPPLE. n. s. [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the tipple was paid for, all went merrily on. L'Entrange.

TIPPLED. adj. [from tipple.] Tipsy; drunk.

Merry we sail from the east,
Half-tipped at a rainbow feast. Dryden.

TIPPLER. n. s. [from tipple.] A scottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Germesters, tipplers, tavern hunters; and other such obsolete people. Harmer, Tr. of Base, (1681,) p. 573.
TIS
Yet never could be worthily express'd,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast.

2. It has often out... to intend the signification.

3. [from attire or tire, from tiara.] To dress the head.

Jessica painted her face and tied her head. *King's*, ix. 30.

To TIRE, v. a. [topian, Sax.] To fail with weariness.

A merry heart goes all the day,
Your and ties in a mile a. *Shakespeare*, *Two.*

To TIRE, v. a. [topan, Sax. is found in the same sense.] To feed or prey upon: an old and well-authorized verb.

An eagle every day, set tiring his liver, and wasting it. *Bacon, Prometh.*

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire
Will coat my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men.
That tire upon the hearts of generous spirits:
You do us wrong, sir, we tire no generous spirits; we tire nothing but our backbones.

TIRENESS. n. s. [from tired.] State of being tired; weariness.

It is not through the tiredness of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully.

Harvell *on Providence.*

TIREsome. adj. [from tire.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the incalculable precept upon precept will prove tiresome to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and persistent digression.

Addison.

Nothing is so tiresome as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatic way, without language, genius, or imagination.

Addison.

TIREsomeness. n. s. [from tiresome.] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TIREWOMAN. n. s. [tire and woman.] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the tirewoman's making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so.

Addison.

TIREHOOD. n. s. [tire and house, or room.] The

TIREROOM. s room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tirehouse.

*Shakespeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the tireroom;
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage,
Those countries which he lives in: passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, tire actors.

TIRE. s. [tumor, Lat.] A bird.

Trist, contracted for *it.*

'Tis destiny unchangeable.

*Shakespeare.*

TISICK. n. s. [corrupted from phthisick.] Consumption; morbid waster.

TISICAL. adj. [for phthisical.] Consumptive.

TISUE. n. s. [tissue, Fr.] A material to weave, Norman Saxon. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering tissue embroidered Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent.

*Milton, P. L.*

TIT
A robe of tissue, still with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argo by the fam'd Visitress brought,
With golden flowers and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

Tb Ty' Jsue. v. a. [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold tissed upon blue.

*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They have been always of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to tis upon it some presence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissed clouds down steering.

*Milton, Ode.*

TIT. n. s. [Dr. Johnson has here offered no etymology; but observes, under *tissous*, that *tit* signifies *till* in the Teutonic dialects. Thus Kilian, *titic* Teut. any small bird, to which he adds from Gesner, "De juvenibus ignavis vulgo dicitar, quod sunt pulchri *titi.*"

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggag *tit*;
With regally, with aged, and evil at hit.

*Twiss.*

Tou might't have 's an example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory.

*Denham.*


A vast virago, or an ugly *tit*.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 334.

Am Fone Selected out of all the husbands living,
To be so ridden by a *tit* of temperance?

*Burton, and F. Ten. Tempt.*

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a *tit*.

*L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you.

*Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.

Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth; Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth.

*Dryden.*

3. A *titmous* or *tomtit.* [parus, Lat.] A bird.

TITRI. n. s. [properly *titbis*; *tit*, tender, and *bit*.

Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbit* till he grew wanton.

*Addison.*

TITIBLE. adj. [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titable* in Ireland belonging to the peasantry, within their respective parishes.

*Swift.*

TITHE. n. s. [teosa, Saxon, tenth.]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many who have made witty invectives against surry; they say, that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe*.

*Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he sits asleep,
Then dreams he of another beneficence.

*Shakespeare.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before.

*Shakespeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question, Every *tithe* soul 'moaned many thousand diasmes
Hast been as dear as Helen.

*Shakespeare, Tit. and Cres.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be mistranslated for *tithe*.

Offensive war for religion is seldom to be approved unless they have some mixture of civil tithes.

*Bacon.*

Ty Tythe. v. a. [toctian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.
T I T

When I came to the tithing of them, I will take them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. Spenser on Ireland.

By decimation and a tithed death, If thy revenge hunger for that food Whch nature loathes, take thou the destind tenth. Shakespeare.

When thou hast made an end of tithing all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of tithing, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless, and widow. Deut. xxvi. 12.

To TITHE, v. t. To pay tithes.
For lambe, pig, and cull, and for other the like, Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. Tusser.

TITHEB'RS. adj. Exempt from payment of tithes.
All estates subject to tithes were transmitted, or purchased, subject to this incumbrance; for which the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and the farmer a higher rent, if they had been tithe-free. A. Lorti, Charge to the Clergy.

T I T H E R. n. [from tith.] One who gathers tithes.
TITHE. n. [tithe, Sax.]
1. Tithing is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothvingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. Coke.
Poor Tom, who is whipt from tithing to tithing, and stock punished and imprisoned. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. Titheth: tenth part due to the priest.
Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil, Go not for thy tithing thine to the devil. Tusser.

His hundred is not at his command farther than his prince's service; and also every titheman may controul him. Spenser.

T I T H Y M A L. n. [tithymalle, French; tithymallus, Lat.] An herb. Sherwood.
Rubbing the stem with cow dung, or a decoction of tithymale. Redcly, ii. vii. § 19.

To T I T I L L A T E. v. n. [titillo, Lat.] To tickle.
Just where the breath of his nostrils draw, A charge of snuff the wily virgin throw; The gnomes direct to every stone just, The pungent grains of titillating dust. Pope.

T I T I L L A T I O N. n. s. [titillation, French; titillation, Lat. from titillate.]
1. The act of tickling.
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from titillation. Bacon.

2. The state of being tickled.
In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful titillation. Arbuthnot.

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are begot by so much sed and sequel as are the products of those titillations, that reach no higher than the senses. Glasse.

T I T L A R K. n. a. A bird. See TIT, and TITMOUSE.
The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leek-rook, titlark, and linnet. Walton.

T I T L E. n. s. [titul, Saxon; titelle, old Fr. titulus, Latin.]
1. A general head comprising particulars.
Three draw the experiments of the former four into titles and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. Bacon.

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular titles, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or titles of the same. Hale.

2. An appellation of honour.

T I T

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, His mansion, and his titles, in a place From whence himself does fly. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Man over man
He made not lord; such title to himself Reserving.
Milton, P. L.

3. A name; an appellation.
My name's Macbeth. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
— The devil himself could not pronounce a title More hateful to mine ear. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

It will be such a title should belong To me transgressour. Milton, P. L.

4. The first page of a book; telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.
This man's brow, like to a title leaf, Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. Shakespeare.

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a title page with propriety.
Swift.

Others with wishful eyes on glory look, When they have got their picture towards a book; Or pompous title, like a gaudy sign Meant to betray dull lots to wretched wine. Young.

5. A claim of right.
Let the title of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? Hooke.

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lyce, and took a bad title for a good. South.

'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise; Lest all the world prevent what we should do, And claim a title in him by their praise. Dryden.

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a title, or right themselves by them. Kettlewell.

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted title by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. Dryden.

Conti would have kept his title to Orange.
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a title to make her one. Southern.

To TITLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.
To these, that sober race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God, Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame, Ignobly! Milton, P. L.

TITLELESS, adj. [from title.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not now in use. A titleless tirant.

And an outlaw. Chaucer, Mancip. Tace.
He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had farg'd himself a name o' th' fire Of burning Rome. Shakespeare, Coriol.

T I T L E P A G E. n. s. [title and page.] The page containing the title of a book.
We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the titlepage. Dryden.

T I T M O U S E, or tit. n. s. [tit, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; titlingier, Icelandic, a little bird: tit signifies little in the Teutonic dialects.] A small bird.
The nightingale is sovereign of song.
Before him sits the titmouse silent by,
And I unit to throst in skilful throng.
Should Colin make judge of my faltering.
The titmouse and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Pronge with her bosom stain'd in blood. Dryden.

To TITTER. v. n. [formed, I suppose, from the sound. Dr. Johnson. — Rather perhaps from tetris, Icec. very merry.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embrodier'd race,
And titting push'd the pedants off the place. Pope.
TIT

The swain, mistrustless of his smitten face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.

Goldsmith. Deserted Village.

TITTER. n.s. [from the verb.]
1. A restrained laugh.
The belle's shrill titter, and the squire's broad stare.


2. I know not what it signifies in Tusser.

From wheat go, and tak' but the titter or tine,
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine.

Tusser.

TITTLE. n.s. [I suppose from lit. Dr. Johnson—

German, tuttic, punctum, apx, obsoleto Anglo-Sax. yeyan, figere, pungere. Wacher, and Sernius.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a tittle.

Clarendon.

Angels themselves disdaining
To approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest tittle thou shalt say
To thy adorer.

Milton, P. B.

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every tittle of his. South.

And Fashion hath been bred abroad, and understands to a tittle all the punctilio of a drawing-room.

Swift.

You are not advanced one tittle towards the proof of what you intend.

Waterland.

TITTLE-TATTLE. n.s. [A word formed from tattle by a ludicrous reduplication.]
1. Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life, and dear,
Our don, who knew this tittle-tattle,
Did, sure as trumpets, call to battle.

Prior.

For every idle tittle-tattle that went about, Jack was suspected for the author.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

Sherrwood.

2. An idle talker.

Impertinent tittle-tattle, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster.

Tutler, No. 157.

TO TITTLE-TATTLE. v.t. n.s. [from tattle.] To prate idly.
You must be tittle-tattle before all our guests!

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

TITTLE-TAILING. n.s. The act of prating idly.

TITUS.

BATE. n.s. [tibico, Lat.] To stumbinate.

Dr. Johnson.

TITUBATION. n.s. [tibico, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITULAR. adj. [titularis, Fr. from titularis, lat.]

Nominally having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England their rebellion, and to be titular and painted head of the Church of England.

If these illustrious, virtuous, powers, Not merely insignificant titles yet remain,
Both Vulgar, titular.

Milton, P. L.

TITULARITY. n.s. [from titular.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the crown of emperor; but their successors retain the same event its titularity.

Brown, Poly. Err.

TITULAR. n.s. [from titular.] Nominally; by title only.
The church representative is a general council, not titulare.

The council of Trent; but plenarily true, general, and useful.

Mornay, App. to Comp. p. 116.

TITULARY. adj. [titulare, Fr. from titularis, Lat.]

The possessions of his kingdom have not been base nor ostentuous, but of a higher nature.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, however he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a titular pretence grounded upon the Conqueror's will.

Bacon.

TITULARY. n.s. [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductious.

Aglié, Pescatore.

TITY. A word expressing speed, from tincty, the note of a hunting-horn.

In a bright moon-shine, while whistles whistle loud,

Toy, toy, toy, we mount and we fly,

All rocking in a downy white cloud.

And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,

We slide on the back of a new-fallen star.

Dryden.

TO. adv. [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.
The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires.

Smadridge.

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with hungry hoofs to pass

O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,

To rival thunder.

Dryden, Abs.

She rais'd a war

In Italy, to call me back.

Dryden, All for Love.

Urg'd by despair, again I go to try

The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die.

Dryden.

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to forget all misfortunes.

Pope.

4. After an adjective, it notes its object.

We are ready to try our fortunes

To the last man.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,

Incessantly for slaughter, born to beg their bread.

Shandy.

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions.

Bentley.

6. To and again. Backward and forward.

To and fro. 

Jemy hands and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,

And sends the devils on errands to and fro.

The spirits perverse

With easy intercourse pass to and fro,

To tempt or punish mortals.

Milton, P. L.

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joints to and fro.

Wieman, Surgery.

Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till they were rounded to the form of pebbles.

Woodward on Fossils.

The winds in distant regions blow,

Moving the world of waters to and fro.

Addison.

The mind, when worn'd adrift, no rules to guide,

Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;

Fancy and passion toss it to and fro.

A while torment, and then quite sink in woe.

Young.

7. Quite; entirely; much; very: preceding a verb, participle, or adjective: formerly much in use, now obsolete. Swift is the last whom I find to have used it, in a passage of no great delicacy. Dr. Johnson has overpassed this usage of to; the knowledge of which is necessary in order to understand our ancient writers.

Shrone with heat the ladies eke to-bright.

Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

Such mystic saying me seemeth to-mire.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Let them all emerele him about,
And, fairy-like, e-pinch the unclean knight.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

To. preposition.

1. Noting motion towards: opposed from.
T. O.

With that she to him ares, and surely would have put out his eyes.

Tybalt fled;

But by and by comes back to Romeo,

And't they go like lightning.

Give not over so; to him again, entreat him,

Kneel down before him.

Shakespeare, Macbeth, for Macbeth.

I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

'Til to the woods among the happier brutes:

Come, let's away.

Smith.

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus with their sacred thought

Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes.

Milton, P. L.

3. Noting address or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Westminster, I pledge your grace.

Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good nature'd in his drink pledge me.

Denham, Sophy.

Now to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason

Why I repose such confidence in you?

Dryden.

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie;

Go buckle to the law.

Dryden, Jun.

Sir Roger's kindess extends to their children's children.

Addison.

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;

Temper to that, and unto all success.

Denham, Sophy.

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

Take you some company and away to home.

Shakespeare, Sonnets.

He sent his cousin's grandchild to prentence.

Addison.

7. Noting opposition.

No foe impish'd in the fighting field,

Shall dare them foot to foot with sword and shield.

Dryden.

8. Noting amount.

There were to the number of three hundred horses, and as many thousand foot English.

Bacon, War with Spain.


Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived.

Hooker.

And yet to win her—all the world to nothing.

Shakespeare.

Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fullness than by any lack.

Asham, Schoolmaster.

The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated.

Bacon, Phys. Ren.

With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity, they will all be full.

Dryden.

Physicians have two women-patients to one man.

Grantly.

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day.

Addison.

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine to ten.

Arabian on Coins.

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three to one on their side.

Swift.

10. Noting possession or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarieties every language hath to itself.

Pettion.


The flower itself is glorious to behold,

Sharp to the taste.

Dryden, Virg.

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word

Is but the vain breath of a common man;

Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;

I have a king's oath to the contrary.

Shakespeare, K. John.

13. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety to this.

B. Jonson.

There is no fool so simple as he, who every moment ventures his soul.

Tillotson.

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty.

Locke.

Coffee exaltes in roasting to the amount of near one-fourth of its weight.

Arabian on Ailmens.

15. Noting intention.

This the consul sees, yet this man lives!

Portakes the publick cares; and with his eye

Marks and points out each map of us to slaughter.

E. Jonson.

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right.

I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,

And in that quarrel use it to the death.

Face and the dooming gods are deaf to tears.

Dryden.

All were attentive to the godlike man,

When from his lofty couch he thus began.

Dryden.

17. Noting obligation.

The Rabbins subtlest distinguish between our duty to God,

And to our parents.

Holyday.

Almanac is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree.

Dryden.

18. Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;

And to our purposes he lives no more.

Shakespeare.

The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in every particular.

Addison, Spect.


From the beginning to the end all is due to supernatural grace.

Hammond.

20. Towards.

She stretch'd her arms to hear's.

Dryden.


She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revilish him to his face.

Swift.

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much to the prejudice of the authority of princes.

Bacon.

He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost to death.

Wise.

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded to death.

Clarendon.

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age

Improves the act and instruments of rage.

Waller.

Under how hard a fate are women born,

Pris'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn?

* Waller.

To prevent the ascension of the Roman majesty, the offender

was wipt to death.

Dryden.

Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,

The victors from their lofty steeds alight.

Dryden.

Oh frail estate of human things,

Now to our cost your emptiness we know.

Dryden.

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of the other.

Addison.

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour.

Swift.

Why with malignant eloquence increase

The people's fears, and praise me to my ruin?

Smith.

It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of it self.

Brome on the Odyssey.

23. After a verb to notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,

And to our dear friend Banquo.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Had the methods of education been directed to their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected.

Locke.

This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to restrain the iniquity of the apostle's days.

Kettlewell.

Many of them have exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families.

Pope.

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small
TOA

receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height
of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. Boyle.
Tell thy brother languishes to death. Addison.

A crew, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen
any of the works of its kind, makes it nest the same, to
the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. Addison.

If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time
will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall
proclaim his worth before men and angels. Addison. Spect.

25. Before day, to note the present day; before
morning, the day next coming; before night, either
the present night, or night next coming.
Banquo, thy soul's light,
If it find heav'n, must find it out to night.
Shakespeare.

To day thou shalt drive the beam.
Dryden.

This rather ought to be called a full purpose of committing
sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. Calamy.

26. To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very
properly, as substantives in the nominative and other
cases.

To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. Shakespeare, Marlowe.
The father of Solomon's house will have private conference
with one of you the next day after to morrow. Bacon.

To day is ours, why do we fear?
Dryden.

To day is ours, we have it here;
Dryden.

Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
Cowley.

To gods belongs to morrow.

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever.

For what to morrow shall disclose,
Cowley.

May spoil what you to night propose:
Shakespeare, Much Ado.

England may change, or Cato stray;
Love and life are for to day.
Prior.

TOAD. n. a. [cabe, Saxon-] A paddock; an animal
resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad
creeps: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps
without reason.
From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor.
Shakespeare, L. Lear.

I had rather be a toad,
Shakespeare, Othello.

And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about
London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas
toads usually have no tails.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In hollow caverns venom make abode,
Dryden.

The hidding serpent, and the swelling toad.

TO'ADEATER. n. a. A contemptuous term of modern
times for a fawning parasite, a servile syphona.
I was reduced to be as miserable a toadater as any in
Great Britain, which in the strictest sense of a word is a servant,
except that the toadater has the honour of dining with my lady,
and the misfortune of receiving no wages.
Sir C. Hanbury Williams.

TOADFISH. n. a. A kind of sea-fish.

TOADFLAX. n. a. A plant.

TOADFLY. n. a. [from toad.] Venemous; like a
toad.

Your toadish tongue would never have sought to have
envenomed virtue. Stafford, Nobe, P. II. (1611), p. 76.

A speckled, toadish, or poison-fish, as the seaman from

TOADSTONE. n. a. [toad and stone.] A concretion
supposed to be found in the head of a toad.
The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that

TOADSNOLE. n. a. [toad and stool.] A plant like a
mushroom.

TOB

The grisly toadstool grown there mought I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same. Spenser.

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes
as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not esculent. Bacon.

To TOAST. v. a. [taste, old French, Lacombe;
torres, testum, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.
The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun,
and toasted, is commonly forced earth. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To allure mice I find no other magic than to draw out a piece of toasted cheese.
Brown.

2. To name when a health is drunk. See the noun.
Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal healths.
Addison.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not praid'd, we'll not be toasted.
Prior.

To TOAST. v. n. To give a toast or health to be
drunk.

Let not both houses of parliament have law dictated to
them by the Constitutional, the Revolution, and the Unitarian
societies. These insect reptiles, whilst they go only caballing
and toasting, only fill us with disgust.
Burke, Sp. on the Pet. of the Unitarians.

TOAST. n. a. [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.
You are both as rhematick as two dry toasts; you cannot
bear one cower with another's infirmities. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Every third day take a small toast of manchets, dipped in oil of
sweet almonds newly drawn, and sprinkled with bad augur.
Bacon, Phys. Ren.

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.
Where's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? Shakespeare, Tw. and Cress.

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Where game is whist, whose toast is in sack.
Pope.

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.
Dr. Johnson — This was at first the meaning; the
reason of which is now given in the example from the
Tatler. It is now applied to publick characters, or
private friends, whose healths we propose to
drink.

It happened that, on a publick day, a celebrated beauty of
two times [K. Charles II.] was in the Cross-Bath, [at Bath,]
and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the
water, in which the fair one stood, and drank her health to
the company. There was in the place a gay fellow half
fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore though he liked
not the liquor, he would have the tost. He was opposed in
his resolution; yet this whim gave foundation to the present
honour which is done to the lady we mention in our liquor,
who has ever since been called a toast.
Tatler, No. 24.

I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which she
was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side.
Addison.

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's toast?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd?
Pope.

To'ASTER. n. a. [from toast.] One who toasts.
We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.
Prior.

TOBA'C'CO. n. a. [from Tobacco or Tabago in
America. It is said not to have been known in
Europe before 1560.]
The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf,
is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five
deep segments, which expand like a star; the
ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous
fruit, which is divided into two cells by an inter-
TOD

meditate partition, and is filled with small roundish Miller.

Whether it divine tobacco were,
Or panacea.
It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a tobacco-stopper. — Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant.

Locke.

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be for the making tobacco-pipes or bricks. Woodward.

TODACOMING. adj. Smoking tobacco.

Neither was it any news on this guild-day to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the mayor's return, drinking and tobaccoing as freely as if it had been turned alehouse.

Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.

TODACONIST. n. [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

Hence it is, that the lungs of the tobaccoist are rotted.

B. Jonson, Barth. Fair.

TO'CIN. n. [toccin, old Fr. "cloche d'alarme; dc Lat. tangere signum." Roquefort.] An alarm-bell.

The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocsine, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together.

Fyble, Anw. to P. Fyringe, (1580.) p. 52.

TOD. n. s. [tutte haer, a lock of hair, German.]


1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivie tod,
(Ther shronded was the little god,) I heard a busy bustling.

Spenser, Shep. Col.


3. A fox: a common word in Scotland. Mr. Chalmers thinks the animal may have so been named from his bushy tail.

The wolf, the tod, the brock,
Or other vermin. B. Jonson, Pan's Anniv.

TOD. n. v. n. To weigh; to produce a tod: the word, in the following passage, has been rightly expounded to mean, that the wool of eleven sheep would weigh a tod.

Bishton.

Every 'even weather tods; every tod yields—pound and odd shilling. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Dealers in wool say, twenty sheep ought to tod fifty pounds of wool.

Dr. Farmer.

TO TODELLE. n. v. n. [See TO DADDLE.] To summer about: it implies feebleness, quasi totte. North.

Frigge.

TODDY. n. s.

1. A tree in the East Indies. The toddy tree is not unlike the date or palm.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.

2. Liquor extracted from the tree.

The wine, or toddy, is got by piercing the tree, and putting a jar or pitcher under, so as the liquor may distil into it.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.

Toddy— is a liquor wholesome enough, if moderately drank; yet excess disposes the body to dangerous fluxes.

Ibid. p. 34.

3. In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TOE. n. s. [te, Sax.; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come all you spirits,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, toopul
Of direst cruelty.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides;
Come and trip it as you go.
On the light fantastick toe.

Milton, L'All.

To have enjoyed her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to her toes, and fingers' ends.

Prior.

TOFE'RE. adv. [toppan, Sax.] Before. Obsolete.

It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedent which hath tofore been seen.

Shakespeare.

TOFE'RE. prep. [toppan, Sax.] Before. Obsolete.

So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon tofore him that hath won it.

Spectator.

TOFT. n. s. [toftum, low Latin; toipt, Sue. Goth. fundi pars adflussus occupata; toft, Dan. et Scano-Goth. agrorum pars adflussus vicina. Serenius.] A place where a message has stood. Cowell, and Ainsworth. Truff or tuffa, in some parts of the north, is a kind of shed at the end of farm-houses.

TOFUS. See TOPHUS.

TOGATED. adj. [tagatus, Lat.] Gowned: togated.

And now I suppose my stripplings formally clad and togated, newly arrived at the university.

Sir M. Sandys, Est. (1614.) p. 138.

They saw a comedy acted in Christ Church hall;—yet it did not take with the courtiers so well, as it did with the togated crew.


On a marble, adjoining to the former, is the effigies of a man togated.

Ashmole's Berk. l. 140.

TOG'D. adj. [tagatus, Lat.] Gowned: dressed in gowns.

The bookish theorick,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership.

Shakespeare, Othello.

TOGETHER. adv. [together, Sax.] *

1. In company.

We turn'd o'er many books together. Shakespeare.

Both together went into the wood. * Milton.

2. Not apart; not in separation.

That king joined humanity and policy together. Bacon.

3. In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry, And life and death, and peace and war together. Davies.

4. In the same time.

While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. Dryden.

5. Without intermission.

The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle. Dryden.

They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. Addison.

6. In concert.

The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. Addison on Italy.

7. In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover rounds. Milton, P. L.

8. TOGETHER WITH. In union with; in a state of mixture with.

Take the bad together with the good. Dryden, Juw.

TO TOIL. v. n. [tlian, Sax.; tynlen, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, told'd in my affairs;
And laid his love and life under my foot. Shakespeare.
2. Toil. v. a. 1. To labour; to work at.
   Toil'd out my uncomplac'd passage, forc'd to ride.
   - The unrelenting toil of war.
   Prior. Thomson.

   2. To weary; to overwork.
   He, toil'd with works of war, retir'd himself.
   To Italy.
   Shakespeare, Rich. II.

3. Toil. n. s. [from the verb.]
   Labour; fatigue.
   They live to their great, both toil and grief, where the blas.
   phemies of Arians are renewed.
   Hooker.

4. Toil, toiles, Fr. têle, Lat. Any net or snare
   woven or meshed.
   She looks like sleep.
   As she would catch another Antony
   In her strong toil of grace.
   Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
   He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,
   that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toil.
   Knolles.

5. Toil. n. [from toil.] One who toils; one
   who weary'st himself.
   Sherwood.

   The merchant from the exchange returns in peace.
   The long labours of the toilet cease.
   Pope.

7. Toil'some. adj. [toil'd, full'] Full of toil.
   The usually cooler, and toil'd labourer.
   Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613) p. 483.

8. Toil'someness. n. [from toilsome.] Weariness; laboriousness.

TOKA. from Tokay, in Hungary. A
kind of wine.

TOKADO, n. s. [from Toledo, in Spain.] A
sword of the finest Toledo temper.

TOKERABLE. adj. tolerable, French; tolerabilis,
Latin.

To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncomplac'd passage, forc'd to ride.
- The unrelenting toil of war.
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Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,
that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toil.
Knolles.

5. Toil. One who toils; one who weary'st himself.
Sherwood.

The merchant from the exchange returns in peace.
The long labours of the toilet cease.
Pope.

7. Toil'some. Full of toil.
The usually cooler, and toil'd labourer.
Florio, Tr. of Montaigne, (1613) p. 483.

8. Toil'someness. Weariness; laboriousness.

TOKA. A kind of wine.

TOKADO, a sword of the finest Toledo temper.

TOKERABLE. tolerable, French; tolerabilis,
Latin.

1. Supportable; may be endured or supported.
TOLL

n. 1. [This word seems derived from tolla, Lat. tol, Saxon; tol, Dutch; toll, Danish; toll, Welsh; toll, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—May we not much more probably derive toll, pecunia adnumerata, from toll, adnumerare, as dole from deal? The toll of a bell seems to be, ictus et pulsa carnis statique temporibus lent de pulsati, mensurata, adnumerata. And thus to toll, a word used by Locke, (which Dr. Johnson thinks provincial and barbarous,) and by Bacon spelt toll, may be easily understood to signify, to produce an effect by slow, insensible degrees. Bo. Burgess, Esq. on the Study of Antiq. 2d ed. p. 71. Mr. H. Tooke considers both toll as an excise, and the toll of a bell, as the participle of tulun, Sax. to lift up; applying it to the former as “a part lifted off, or taken away!” Serenius is inclined to the derivation from toll, noticing the Su. Goth. taela, to reckon.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest. TOLL, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. Cowell. Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse, leeches, bold men, that took toll of their master’s girt. Bacon. The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the toll upon their trade into the Euxine. Arrian. 2. The sound made by the bell being tolled. The toll of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its toll. H. Tooke, Div. of Prop. ii. 187. To TOLL v. a. [from the noun.] To pay toll or tallage. I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll this, I’ll none of him. Shak. Where, when, by whom, and what y’—shew. And in the open market toll’d for? Locke. To take toll or tallage. The meale the more yeiled—And miller that toll’d! Jakes’. To sound as a sing. The first bringer of war Hath but a losing office; and a tongue Sounds ever after as a sullen bell. Remem’ring tolling a departed friend. Shakespeare, Hen. IV. Toll, toll, Gentle bell, for the soul Of the pure ones. You love to hear of sone The bell that toll’d alone, o’er them with horns and trumpets swell, Now sink in sorrow with a lorn. Pope, Dunciad. To TOLL v. a. 1. To make a bell sound with. Our going to church at the tolling of the bell tells us the time when we ought to go to worship. When any one dies, then by tolling or ringing the bell all the same is known to the searchers. 2. To call by sound. They give their bodies due repose at night: When hollow murmurs of their evening bells Dismiss the sleepy swains, and toll them to their rest. 3. To notify by sound. To take toll of; to collect.
TOM

Like the bee, tolling from every flower
The virtuous sweets. - Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law; in this sense the o is short, in the former long.

An appeal from the sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favour of a sentence. - Ayliffe.

6. To take away, or perhaps to invite. See To Toll.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayseth and tolleth forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. - Bacon, Nat. Hist.

TOLLEBOOTHE. n. s. [toll and booth.] A prison: so Dr. Johnson, from Ainsworth, defines it, without example. But it is properly a custom-house, an exchange.

He saw Mathew sitynge in a tolbooke. Wicliff, St. Matt. ix.

Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the toll-booth. - Bp. Hall, Contempl. Matthew called.

To TOLLEBOOTH. v. a. To imprison in a tollbooth.

To these what did he give? why he, hen. That they might tollbooth Oxford men. - Bishop Corbet.

TOLLDISH. n. s. [toll and dish.] A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

If thou beest a true man, then quoth the miller, I swear by my toll-dish, I'll lodge thee all night. - Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

Take your toll-dish with ye. - Beamum, and F. M. Maid in the Mill.

TOLLER. n. s. [from toll.]

Toll gatherer.

1. One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. Obsolete. - Barret.

2. One who tolls a bell.

TOLLGATHERER. n. s. [toll and gather.] The officer that takes toll.

Tolling - fro the office of a tolgader was elapid to God. - Wicliff, St. Matt. Proverbs are every day ready to search and exact a tribute. - Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 41.

To TOLLGATHERER. v. a. The same with tollbooth. - Dict.

TOLLAUT. n. s. [tollo, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambulating.

They move, ambulatory, that is, two legs of one side together, which is running or ambling. - Browne, Vulg. Err. They ride, but they jump not.

Determined whether pass or go.

(That is to say, whether advance, as they do term't, or succumb.)

We leave it. - Hudibras.

TOMB. n. s. [tome, tombus, Fr. tumba, Low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are encased.

They shall see, or shall set below, as men dead in the tomb. - Shakespeare.

Time is drawn in; an old man baled, winged, with a side and an hour. - Penckam on Drawing.

Poor heart lay deep in her silent tomb, in her silent, narrow room. - Dryden.

To TOMB. v. a. [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

There are there, according to tomb'd before their parents were. - May.

TOMBLY adj. [from tomb.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn.

Rustic, with no remembrance over them. - Shakespeare.

TOBY. n. s. [Tom a diminutive of Thomas, and by Dr. Johnson. - Verstegan derives it from tome; tumbe, Sax. a dancer.] Hereof we yet call a wench, that skipeth or leapseth like a boy, a tomboy.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady who would to an empery, to be partner'd.

With tomboys, hire'd with that self-exhibition.

Whis your own coffers yield! - Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Ye filly, ye toby! - Beamum, and F. K. of Malete.

TOM'STONE.* n. s. [tomb and stone.] A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead.

The secret wound with which I bleed,
Shall lie wrapt up 'er'n in my horse;
But on my tombstone shall it read.

My answer to thy dubious verse. - Prior.

I passed a whole afternoon in the church-yard, the cloisters, and the church, amusing myself with the tombstones and inscriptions. - Addison, Spect. No. 16.

TOME. n. s. [French; tomb, Gr.]

1. One volume of many.


All those venerable Booke of Scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. - Hooker.

TOM'T. n. s. A titmouse; a small bird.

You fancied him a giant when you looked upon him, and a torment when you shut your eyes. - Spectator.

TON. n. s. [tonus, Fr. See Tun.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand tons of their great shipping. - Bacon.

TONE. n. s. [ton, Fr. tonus, Lat.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called tones are ever equal. - Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the tone. - Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In their motions harmony divine.

So smooths her charming tones, that God's own ear Listens delighted. - Milton, P. L.

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Pulamon repiciat.

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. - Dryden.

Each has a little soul he calls his own,

And each enunciates with a human tone. - Harte.

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your tones, to run fort'.

As bad as bloody-bones, or Lambsford. - Hudibras.

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the tone of the stomach. - Arbuthnot.

To TONE. v. a. [from the noun.] To utter in an affected tone.

Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching, as tuning of a sermon. - South, vol. iv. S. I.

Toned. adj. [from tone.] Having tone.

An animal evocation! such as holds.

No commerce with our reason, but subsists

On juices, through the well-toned tubes well strain'd. - Young, Night Th.
with tongues, and should therefore have the same orthography. Their hills were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden tong. — Spenser.

TONGUE. n. s. [tun, Sax.; tungh, Dutch.] An instrument
by which hold is taken of any thing; as
of coals in the fire.
Another did the dyingbrands repair
With iron tongue, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. — Spenser.
They turn the glowing mass with crooked tongue.
The fiery work proceeds. — Dryden. 22n.
Get a pair of tongues like a smith's tongues, stronger and toothed.
Motterine, Husbandry.

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.
My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tongue condemns me for a villain. — Shakespeare.
Who with the tongue of angels can debate.
Milton, P. L.
They are tongue-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no
danger. — Dryden, Grounds of Righ.
Tongue-valiant hero, vanter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the last in fight. — Dryden.
There have been female Pythies, notwithstanding that
philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the discipline
was to hold her tongue five years together. — Addison, Guard.
Though they have those sounds ready at their tongue's end,
yet there are no determined ideas. — Locke.
I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had
not clear ideas under the word: my tongue could pronounce.
Words on the Mind.

2. The organ by which animals lick.
They hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue.
To forked tongue. — Milton, P. L.

3. Speech; fluency of words.
He said; and silence all their tongues contain'd. — Chapman.
Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together; for
talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. — Dryden.
First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a tongue debate. — Dryden, 22n.

4. Power of articulate utterance.*
Parrots, imitating human tongue,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. — Dryden.

5. Speech, as well or ill used.
Give me thy hand; I am sorry I best thee: but, while thou
liv'st, keep a good tongue in thy head. — Shakespeare.
So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is strong,
Inferior farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his tongue. — Chaucer.
On evil days though fallen and evil tongues. — Milton, P. L.

6. A language.
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose tongue
thou shalt not understand. — Deut. xxvii. 49.
With wonders, gifts end'm'd,
To speak all tongues and do all miracles. — Milton, P. L.
So well he understood the most and best
Of tongue that Babel sent into the West;
Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,
Not only liv'd, but been born where. — Cowley.
An acquaintance with the various tongues is nothing but a
relief against the mischief which the building of Babel introduced.
Watts.

7. Speech as opposed to thoughts or action.
Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and
in truth. — 1 John, iii. 18.

8. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural
term.
Every kindred, and tongue, and people, and nation. — Rev. v. 9.

9. A bay. [tang, Swed.]
The Lord shall destroy the tongues of the Egyptian sea. — Isa. xi. 15.

10. A small point; as, the tongue of a balance.
11. To hold the tongue. To be silent.
'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to hold their tongue. — Dryden.
While I live I must not hold my tongue,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. — Addison.
To Tongue. v. a. [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she tongue me. — Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

To Tongue. v. n. To talk; to prate.
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not.
Let his clock be set a-going, and he shall tongue it as impetu-ously
as the arrantest hero of the play. — Dryden.

To Tongueded. adj. [from tongue.] Having a tongue.
Tongued like the night-crow.

To Tongueless. adj. [from tongue.]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.
What tongueless blocks, would they not speak? — Shakespeare.

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.
One good deed, dying tongueless,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. — Shakespeare.

3. Tonguepad. n. s. [tongue and pad.] A great talker.
She was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part
of the world, called a tonguepad. — Trollel.

To Tonguetick. v. a. [tongue and tick.] To render
unable to speak.

That extreme modesty, and bashfulness, which ordinarily
tonguesless us in all good company. — Goodwin, Wint. Ev. Conf. R. I.

To Tonguetied. adj. [tongue and tie.]
Having an impediment of speech.
They who have short tongues, or are tongue-tied, are not to
fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and plunger
place it on the gums, and say sound and instead of th and th; as
moder for mother. — Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Unable to speak freely from whatever cause.
Love, and tonguetied simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. — Shakespeare.
He spair'd the blushes of the tonguety'd dame. — Tickell.

1. Being extended; being elastic.
Station is no rest, but one kind of motion relating unto that
which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or tongued. — Brown, Vulg. Err.
They [the muscles] can readily perform whatsoever motion the organ is capable of: — pronation, supination, the tonic
motion, etc. — Smith on Old Age, p. 62.

2. Relating to tones or sounds.
To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument,
[the organ] my observations now naturally recur. In point of
tonic power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others. — Mason on Ch. Music, p. 44.

To Tongick. n. s. Medicines to strengthen the tone.
To Toneage. n. s. [from ton.] A custom or impost due
for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or
to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. — Concl.
Too

Usage and poundage upon merchandises were collected, resisted to be settled by act of parliament. Clarendon.

TOMIL. n. s. [tomesil, Fr. tounsil, Lat.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinuses, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynix, and cesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. Quincy.

TOMISIL. adj. [tomsilis, Lat.] That may be clipped.

On the green,
Broader'd with crisp knots, the tomisile yrs
Wither and fall.


TOMUSRE. n. s. [tomsure, Fr. tonsure, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the tonsure, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. Addison.

TONTI'NE. n. s. [from Tonti, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of these life-annuitics.] Annuity on survivorship. Chambers.

TO'NY. n. s. A simpleton: a ludicrous word.

A companion fit,
For all the keeping tomes of the pit. Dryden.

When a man plays the fool or the extravagant, presently he's a tony. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? tony. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a tony to his master.

E. Strap, Fr. of Quebec.

Too. adv. [to, Sax.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough.
It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,
His will too strong to bend, too proud to learn.
Cowley.

Groundless prejudic'd and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mazed too many others, too many, otherwise good men.

Sprat, Serm.

It is too much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of Scripture.
Locke.

These ridiculous stories aside with us too long, and too far influence the weaker part of mankind.
Watts.

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt.
Shakespeare.

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh I too too soon decreas again;
Rice'd sometimes, that 'twas to do too soft,
There went sweet hopes at all.
Suckling.

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourgge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of eyesmen.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Let me see no wars be found,
Let those insole to quarrels too,
Witch wines itself enough can do.

Oldham.

The arrival to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and our experience too.
South.

It is better than letting our trade fail for want of current pledges, and better too than borrowing money of our neighbours.
Locke.

A couraguer and a patriot too.

Pope.

Let those eyes that view
The darksome time, behold the vengeance too.

Pope.

They that are but the pretties, and sometimes the participle

Thrice.

Thy soldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not took upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations.
South, Serm.

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd.
Dryden.

The same device enclosed the shose of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought took, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously.
Addison.

This took up some of his hours every day.
Spectator.

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, took my foot, shoe and all.
Swift.

Leaving Polybus, I took my way
To Cyrin's temple.
Pope, Statius.

TOOL. n. s. [col, tool, Sax.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a tool it will be dry.
Baye.

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth, a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammer, knives, axes, and the like tools of iron.
Heylin.

Arm'd with such gardening tools as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.
Milton, P. L.

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their tools.
Addison.

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the tools with stars and garters,
So often seen carressing Charmers.
Swift.

TOOM. adj. [tom, Dan. and Swed. the same.] Empty: still a northern word. Wiclibale, toom or trom.

A toom purse makes a bale merchant.
Yorkshire Proverb.

To TOOT. v. n. [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation; perhaps tocan, Saxan, contracted from to-cran, to know or examine. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. Mason objects to this, and gives tocan, to attract, as the origin; supporting it by a remark, that tradesmen at Tunbridge Wells, meeting company on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called tooters. Pegge has made a similar remark upon this mode of solicitation; to which he prefixed an observation, that some pease or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said, in Derbyshire, to toot; and to toot, in the canting dictionary, signifies to look up sharp. Anonym. vii. 64. Mr. Mason's to-can, to attract, has however no connection with our old word tool; nor perhaps has Dr. Johnson's to-pran. But it may surely be referred to the Sax. tocan, emmire tanquam cornu in fronte, as indeed Mr. Mason has referred it, forgetting what he had said of tool, under the verb tote in his Supplement, which is the very word before us in its ancient orthography.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily; to look about. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

Then toot, 1 into a tavern, and there I syppe

Poopen, toodey, and popple at blast thing, whiche the priest hold up in his hands.
Abp. Cranmer, Def. of the Sacr. col. 101. s.
The edge whereon the teeth are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge.  

In clocks, though the screws and teeth be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight, but apply a little oil, then it will move very swiftly with the weight part of the force.  

5. TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack on offence.  

In their mysters they bear the figure of both testaments, whose verities they impugne with tooth and nail.  

Bale on the Rev. P. II. (1550) e. viii.  
A lion and bear were at tooth and nail which should carry off a town.  
L'Estrange.

6. To THE TEETH. In open opposition.  

It warms the very sickness in my heart, 
That I shall live and tell him to his teeth, 
Thus didst thou.  
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The action lies  
In his true nature, and we ourselves compelld, 
Ev'n to the teeth and forehead of our faults, 
To give in evidence.  
Shakespeare.  
The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full in the teeth.  
Dryden.

7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open explication.  

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because he would and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed where with to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the teeth, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself.  
Hooker.

8. In spite of the TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.  

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, in spite of the teeth of all virtue and reason, that they were but teeth.  
Shakespeare.  
The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their teeth.  
L'Estrange.

9. To shew the TEETH. To threaten.  

When the law shews her teeth, but dares not bite,  
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light.  
Young.

To TOOTH. v. a. [from tooth.]  

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.  

Then saws were toothed, and sounding axes made.  
Dryden.

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges toothed, as in the Indian corn.  
Grew, Mux.  
Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and toothed at the end.  
Morison, Husbandry.

2. To lock in each other.  

It is common to tooth in the stretching course two inches with the stretchet only.  
Morison, Meas. Ext.

To O'THITCH. n. s. [tooth and ache.] Pain in the teeth.  

There never yet was the philosopher  
That could endure the toothache patiently.  
However at their ease they talk'd like gods.  
Shakespeare.

He that sleeps feels not the toothache.  
Shakespeare, Cymb.  
I have the toothache.  
What sign, for the toothache!  
Shakespeare.  
Which is but an humour or a worm.  
Shakespeare.  
The mortar, Husbandry.  

One was grown desperate with the toothache.  
Timpie.

To O'THODRAWER. n. s. [tooth and drawn.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.  
Nature with Scots, as toothdrawers, hath dealt,  
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt.  
Cleesland.  
When the teeth are to be dislocated, a toothdrawer is consulted.  
Wieman, Surgery.

To O'THED. adj. [from tooth.]  

1. Having teeth.  
Prompt. Parv.

2. Sharp like a tooth.  

So I charm'd their ears.  
That, calf-like, they my loving follow'd, through  
Tooth'd bristles, sharp furs, pricking goss, and thorns.  
Shakespeare, Tempest.
To'othless. adj. [toothless.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Toothpick. n. s. [toothpick.] An instrument for cleaning the teeth.

Toothsome. adj. [from tooth.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Toothwort. n. s. [from toothsome.] Pleasantness to the taste.

Toothy. adj. [from tooth.] Teeth; having teeth.

Top. n. s. [top, Welsh; top, Saxon; top, Dutch and Danish; top, a crest, Icelandic.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

2. The surface; the superficies.

3. The highest place.

To cover the top; to deface or decorate with something extraneous on the upper part.

To cover the top; to tip; to deface or decorate with something extraneous on the upper part.

Top, v. i. [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

2. To predominate.

3. To excel.

To excess.

To excess; to rise aloft; to be eminent.

Top. n. v.

1. The highest part of any thing.

2. The surface; the superficies.

3. The highest place.

He that will set up himself proudly at the top of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings.

What must he expect, when he seeks for preeminence, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the top? Sanfil.

4. The highest person.

How would you be.

1. If he, which is the top of judgment, should

But judge you as you are?

Shakespeare, Mess. for Mess.

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the top and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent.

Sprat.

If you attain the top of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good.

 Pope.

The top of my ambition is to contribute to that work. Pope.

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the top of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father’s family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage.

Locke on Education.

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor’d vengeances of Heaven fall

On her ingrateful top,

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

’Tis a pitiful boy,

Bold, quick, ingerous, forward, capable;

He’s all the mother’s top.

Shakespeare.

8. The hair on the crown of the head.

Let’s take the instant by the forward top:

For we are old, and on our quick’st decrees

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time

Steals, ere we can effect them.

Shakespeare.

9. The head of a plant.

The bulks made our food are called heads or tops, as cabbage heads.

Watts, Logick.

10. [top, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

Since I ’pluck’t geese, play’d truant, and whipt top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately.

Shakespeare.

For as whip’d tops, and handled balls,

The learned hold, are animals:

More engines made by geometry.

Hudibras.

As young striplings whip the top for sport

On the smooth pavement of an empty court,

The wooden engine flies and whirs about,

Admir’d with clamours of the beardless rout.

Dryden.

Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,

And lash’d so long, like tops, are lash’d asleep.

Pope.

A top may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil,

When the sun may be dishonour’d by a Mavins.

Browne.

11. Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.

The top stones, laid in clay are kept together.

Martiner.
T O P

The glorious temple rose’d
Her pilar, far appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, topp’d with golden spires.
Milton, P. R.

Like moving mountains topp’d with snow.
Waller.

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy: I was shown the little botre dama; that is handsomely designed, and topp’d with a cupola.
Addison.

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch.
Mortimer.

2. To rise above.

A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it topp’d and covered the tree.
L’Estrange.

3. To outgo; to surpass.

He’s poor in no one fault, but stro’d with all.
Especially, in pride.

And topping all others in boasting.
Shakespeare.

So far he topp’d my thought.
That I forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did.
Shakespeare.

I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man top me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege.
Collier.

4. To crop.

Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud.
Evelyn, Kalendar.

5. To rise to the top.

If sought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast topp’d the hill.
Denham.

6. To perform eminently: as, he tops his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

T O P A R C H.† n. s. [toparch, old French; τάπωσις and apxers, Gr.] The principal man in a place. They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but topparchs, or kings of narrow territories.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

T O P A R C H Y.† n. s. [from toparch; topparies, old French.] Command in a small district; a powerful man in a minor place; a toparch.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 23.

T O P A Z.† n. s. [topase, Fr. topazius, Low Lat.] A yellow gem.
The golden stone is the yellow topaz. Bacon, Nat. Hist. Can blazin carbuncles with her compare?

To TO P E. n. n. [topf, German, an earthen pot; toppen, Dutch, to be mad.] Skinner prefers the latter etymology; toper, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.
If you be in form and treat;
’Tis the sour soace to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great.
Dryden.

T O P E R.† n. s. [from tope] A drunkard.
But I no toppers envy; for my mien
Is always gay, and my complexion green.
Cowley, Englished.

T O P F U L L. adj. [top and full.] Full to the top; full to the brim.
’Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are topp’d of offence.
Shakespeare.

Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued topful of water as at first.
Boyle.

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; so topp’d of himself, that he let slip on all the company.
Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

Fill the largest tankard-up topfull.
Swift.

T O P G A L L A N T. n. s. [top and gallant.] 1. The highest sail.
2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or splendid.

A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called top and topgallants.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I dare appeal to the consciences of topgallant sparks.
L’Estrange.

T O P H.‖ n. s. [tophus, Latin.] A kind of sandstone.
A native arch she drew
With pumice and light tufas, that grew. Sandys, On Met. §.
In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and tops for the pannels, has not been followed.
Arch. vol. xvii. p. 80.

T O P H A C E O U S. adj. [from taphus, Lat.] Gritty; stony.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a topheaceous chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance.
Arber'snot.

T O P H E A N Y.‖ adj. [top and heavy.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house tophene is the worst.
Wotton on Architecture.

Tophene drones, and always looking down,
As over-balanced within the crown.
Murthering betwixt their lips some mystick thing.
Dryden.

These tophene buildings, reared up to an insidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings.
Denman.

As to stiff tophene pipes bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow.
Pope.

T O P H E T.‖ n. s. [-השת Heb. a drum.] Hell; a scriptural name.
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, tophet thence.
And black Gehenna call’d, the type of hell.
Milton, P. L.

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that tophet prepared of old.
Burnet.

T O P I A R Y.‖ adj. [topiarius, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping.
No topiary hedge of quickest
Was e’er so neatly cut or thicket.
Butler, Ren.

T O P I C A L.‖ adj. [from τόπος.] 1. Relating to some general head.
2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from consequence of Scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consentient testimony and authority of the ancient Catholick church.
White.

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a topical proof, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked asservation.
Brown.

Evidence of fact can be no more than topical and probable.
Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a topical sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines?
Holyday.

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.
A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is obly to be cured by topical remedies.
Arbuthnot.

T O P I C A L L Y.‖ adv. [from topical.] With application to some particular part.

This topically applied becomes a pharmaceuticus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fey parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

T O P I C K.‖ n. s. [topique, Fr. τόπος.] 1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no topics can work upon.
Watts.

‘I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are inviudous topics, too green in remembrance.
Dryden.

Let them argue over all the topics of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch as to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea!
South, Ster.

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the topics for both are brought from Scripture and reason.
Swift.
2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called topics, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.

Watts. Logic.

3. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of strumus, the topics ought to be discouerent.

Wieman. Surgery.

To kepnot. n.s. [top and knot.] 'A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogans is supposed to invite the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but the master's taking away his topknot to make an ass of him again.

L'Estrangge.

Tofless, adj. [from top.] 1. Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice, Which Pallas far off echoed; who did betwixt them hohe ShriU tumult away a tofless height.

Chapman. Iliad.

Loud Pense calls ye, Pitch'd on the topless Apenine, and blows
To all the under world.

Beauam. and Fl. Bonduce.

2. Supreme; sovereign.

Sometime, great Agamemnon, Thy tofless deputation he puts on.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Creu. Was in the strenghs totter, and their tofless fortunes

Unrest up, to rub, and Fl. Bonduce.

To man, n.s. [top and man.] The sawer at the top.

The, in soes enter, the one end of the stuff, the tofman at the top, and the pitman under him, the tofman observing to guide the saw exactly in the line.


Tofrock, adj. [An irregular superlative formed from top.] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown foes, whose they took their airy flight.

Upon the topless thron in clouds aight.

Dryden. En.

From steep w.'s keep the troops advanc'd with pain,

In hopes at last to bring their tofman's might to gain;

But still by new ascents the mountain grew,

And a fresh tall sent to present their view.

Addison.

Men pl'd on m't with active leaps arise,

And build the breathing fabric to the skies,

And a sprightly youth above the tofman row.

Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show.

Addison.

Tofsmew, n.s. [top on and smew, Gr.] One with a dense description of particular places.

Although one should read all the tofographies that ever were translated, a town or country.


Tofographical, adj. [from tofograph.] Describing particular places. No books are requisite to have a book of the topographical description of all places, through which he passes.


I may the better present you the tofographical description of this mighty empire.

Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 58.

TOPOGRAPHY, n.s. [topographia Fr. topographie and yapgo, Gr.] Description of particular places. That philosophy gives the exactness tofography of the extra-mundane spaces.

Gnomonie. Sepsope.

The tofography of Balmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version.

Cromwell.

Tofping, adj. [from top.] Fine, noble; gallant.

A low word.

The tofping fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow.

Toler.

Tofpingly, adj. [from topping.] Fine; gay; gallant; showy. An obsolete word.

These capping gowns be in number but ten, As welcome to dainty as bears among men.

Toler.

Tofpingly, adv. Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

To topple, n.s. [from top.] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;

Though castles topple on their watchers heads.

The wise and old telling the saddest tale,

Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;

Then slip I from her quite, down topples she.

Shakespeare. To topple, v. a. To throw down.

Unruly wind,

Shakes the old oaken earth, and topples down

Steedles and moss-grown towers.

Shakespeare, Sonnet 17. P. 1. Alas, my Lord God, how small matters trouble me! every petty occurrence is ready to rob me of my peace, so as, methinks, I am like some little cockboat in a rough sea, which every hallow topples up and down, and threats to sink! I can abide this weak passion in myself; but it is thou Lord that must redress it.

By Pope, Breath. of a Devout Soul, § 34.

Top-proud. adj. [top and proud.] Proud in the highest degree.

This top-proud fellow,

By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treacherous.

Shakespeare.

To sprawl, n.s. [top and sprawl.] The highest seat.

Contemporary meeting with the Turk's gallows, which would not vail their tospal, fiercely assailed them.

Knolles.

Strike, strike the tospal; let the main-sheet fly,

And hurl your sails.

Dryden. Pol. of Topografía. adv. [This Skinner fancies to top in turfs] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned tospalure, the noble lord eftows was blamed, the wretched people justified, and new counsels plotted.

If we without his help ran make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it tospalure down.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Wave woundith wave again, and billow bilowe gores,

And tospalure fly musling to the shore.

Dryden.

God told man what was good, but the devil surrended it evil, and thereby turned the world tospal-turf, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation.

South.

Man is but a tospalure creature; his head wherein his heel should be, groveling on the earth.

Swift.

To tower, v. n.s. [top or Saxon.] 1. A tower; a turre.

It towered for, which is nothing but the steeple of an ancient church.


2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence to in the initial syllable of some local names.

This hauked mountain, by indulgent fame
Prestier'd to a wonder, Mam tos has to name.

Cotton, Wood. of the Peake, p. 42.

TORCH. n.s. [torche, Fr. torcia, Italian; interidiom, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilius knew, by the wasting of the torches, that the night also was far wasted.

Sidney.

There lies the dinky torch of Mortimer,

Chok'd with ambition of the manner sort.

They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke

Hymen.

Never was known a night of such distraction;

Noise so confus'd and dreadful: torches gliding
Like meteors, by each other in the streets.

Dryden.

I'm weary of my part;

My torch is out; and the world stands before me
Like a black desert at the approach of night.

Dryden.

When men of unmanly to grandeur sort.

They light a torch to shew their shame the more.

Young.

To schreiner. n.s. [from torch.] One that carries a torch.

He did in a gentle manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the toschreiber.

Sidney.
TOR.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring.
Shakespeare.

To'rchlight. n. s. [torch and light.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.
When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by torchlight, to quit every foot he had gotten.
Bacon.
If thou like a child dost fear before
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
Now I have brought thee torchlight fear no more.
Davies.

To'rchwort. n. s. The name of a plant.
A stately stalk shot up of torchwort high.
More, Life of the Soul, ii. 29.

Tore. preterite, and sometimes participle passive of tear.
Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces tore.
Spenser.

Tore.† n. s. [probably from tear.] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter.
Ash.
Proportion according to rowen or tore upon the ground; the more tore the less hay will do.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To Torment.† n. a. [Torment, Fr.]
1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.
No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine, Unless it be while some tormenting dream Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils.
Shakespeare.
I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
Torments I do conceal.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.
Art thou come to torment us before the time? St. Mat. viii.
Evils on me light
At once, by my forswornness gaining birth
Abhorre, to torment me e'er their being.
Milton, P. L.
2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation.

To'rus. n. [torus, Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.
The toruso, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with food and dirt catches living fish very strangely; for by his frigidity he becomes a fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so prey on them.
Sir T. Herbert, Trasm.

To'rpent.† adj. [torpeus, Lat.] Benumbed; motionless; not active; incapable of motion.
Let the earth be still and stupid;—anon passion and soul flow into this torpid mass.

To'rpessent.† n. s. [torpescent, L.] Becoming torpid.

Their torpessent soul
Clencheth their coin.

TORPID. adj. [torpidus, Lat.] Numb; motionless; sluggish; not active.
Without heat all things would be torpid and motionless.

The sun awakes the torpid sap.

To'rpidity. n. s. [from torpid.] Torpidity is being torpid.
I requested Mr. Cornish to send us a dozen of badgers in state of torpidx.
Deane Barrington.
Sir W. Bidders happened to stop at a fisherman's hole on Cornwall, whose net had been much torn by a large crowd of earth, which, upon being examined, was very full of swallows that swarmed from their torpidity upon being brought near the fire.

To'rpidness. n. s. [from torpid.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and torpidity, it enlargeth and habituateth it for a due improvement even about noble objects.
Dale, Org. of Mankind.

To'rpitude. n. s. [from torpid.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.
Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of torpitude or sleeping state.

TORPOR. n. s. [Lat.] Dullness; numbness; inability to move; dullness of sensation.

Motion discusses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
TORREFACTION. n. s. [torrefaction, Fr. torrefaction, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

[Text continues...]

To TORMENT. n. a. [torment, Fr. torrefacca, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

The suffix of bodies torrefied consist of the principles of inflammability.

Another clyster is composed of two hemine of white wine, half a hemine of honey, Egyptian vitre torrified a quart.

TORRENT. n. a. [torrent, Fr. torrent, Lat.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood,

Porsa me like the torrent of a flood.

Sands on Job.

Will no kind blood, no friendly rain,

Disguise the marshal’s plain disgrace;

No torrents swell the low Mohave,

The world may be dry but not so.

Prior.

A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caeans are certain steep falling torrents, which wash down many great golds, as in many other parts of the world; and the people those inhabiting use to set many fissures of wool in those descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true.

Prior.

When shrew’d herds on withering stems decay,

The wary ploughman, on the mountain’s brow,

Undase his watery stores, huge torrents flow,

Temp’ring the thirsty fever of the field.

Dryden, Geor.

Erasmus, that great injurious name,

Steams through wild torrents of a bar’rous age.

Pope.

To TORSION. n. s. [torso, Lat.] Twisted; wreeathed.

TORITION. n. s. [torso, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All porgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of torso in the stomach and belly.

Brown.

To TORTIOUS. adj. [from torto.] Injurious; doing wrong.

No ought he cur’d whom he damaged.

By tortious wrong, or whom heres’d of right.

Spencer, F. Q.

To TORTIVE. adj. [torso, Lat.] Twisted; wreeathed.

Knott by the confus of meeting sap,

Infest the sound pine, and divert his-grain.

Tortoise and errant from his course of growth.

Shakespeare.

To TORTOISE. n. s. [torso, Fr.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his neede shop a tortoise hung,

An alligator stall.

Shakespeare.

A living tortoise being turned upon his back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes ore side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell.

Roy on the Creation.

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a tortoise cast, the foes Secure advancing, to the turrets rose.

Dryden, Em.

TORTUOSITY. n. s. [from tortoise.]

1. Wreath’d flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensue that tortuosity, or complicated nodosity, called the navel.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Crookedness; depravity.

He discerneth the uprightness of godliness, and the tortuosity of wickedness.

Grenyer on Ecc. (1631.) p. 63.

TORTUOUS. adj. [torso, Fr. from tortoise, tortus, Lat.]

1. Twisted; wreeathed; winding.

So very’d he, and of his tortoise train

Curl’d many a wanton wreath.

Milton.

Aqueous vapors, like a dry wind, pass through so long and tortuous a pipe of lead.

Boyle.

2. Mischievous. Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from tort, wrong; but it may mean crooked; as we say, crooked ways for bad practices, crooked being regularly enough opposite
TORTURE, n. s. [torture, Fr. torture, Lat.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is
punished, or confession extorted.
Honest
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the tortures of th' avenging gods. Dryden.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.
Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie.
In restless exatny. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

To TORTURE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To punish with torture.
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or torture. Shakespeare.
The scourge inexorable and the torturing hour
Call us to penance. Milton, P. L.

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.
Still must I suffer the dear, and remembrance,
At once to torture, and to please my soul. Addison, Cato.

3. To keep on the stretch.
The bow tortures the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

TORTURE, n. s. [from torture.] He who tortures; tormenter.
I play the torturer by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. Shakespeare.
When King Edward the second was amongst his tortures, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Will ye be warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. Bacon, Apoch.

TORTURELY, adv. [from torture.] So as to torment or punish.
An host of furies
Could not have baited me more torturously.

TORTUROUS, adj. [from torture.] Tormenting; occasioning torture.
Sad melancholy, like the drowned earth, lies on the bottom;
wherec care, and grief, and discontent, torturous suspicion,
and horrid fear, are washed up by the unquiet watery desire. More, convoy, (1653.) p. 156.

Therefore they make the admission torturous, take in the imitation, set a seal on the tongue, and instruct the Epistle for five years, to raise a high opinion of them by delay and expectation. Bp. Livington, Enth. of Meth. P. iii. p. 330.

TORTUITY, n. s. [tortuus, Lat.] Soursness; severity of countenance. Not used.

TORTUOUS, adj. [tortuus, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern;
severity of countenance. Not used.

TORTUR, v. a. [a cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage. Dr. Johnson. "Great heats and animosities were created by these Petitioners and Abhorers, and they occa-

TOSSED, v. a. [toss, Dutch; tosser, French, to accumulate; Minshew. θεϊνα, Gr. to dance; Meric Casaubon. Tosn, German, to make a noise; Skinner: perhaps from to us, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.] But tossed or lost; part. pass. tossed or lost.

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.
With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. Dryden.

2. To throw with violence.
Back do I toss these terrors to thy head. Shakespeare.
Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones, tossing them up to a very great height in the air. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.
Behold how they toss their torches on high, How they point to the Persian abodes.
Shake-speare.
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:
He toss'd his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay.
So talk too idle buzzing things:
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. Addison, Cato.

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.

| TO B | TO S |

| to right. | tioned many fads and quarrels in private conversa-
| Dr. Johnson. | tions; and about the same time, (1680,) and
| here means the passage, which I have cited under | from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms
| tortuous; and I remember no edition of Spenser | and distinctions of Whig and Tory, both exotic
| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | names, which the parties invincibly bestowed
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | upon each other; all that adhered to the interest
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | of the crown and lineal succession were by the
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | contrary party branded with the title given to the
| For tortuous means crooked, mischievous, as I | Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others
| have shewn tortuosity to mean crookedness, perverseness | the appellation of Whig, or Souh Mill, formerly
| and thus in the following passage; | appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid
| What tortuous plants, or malvolent | Covenanters." Echard, Hist. p. 988. Tories,
| Conspiring power? | robbers, and rapparees, are always joined together
| TO B | called from the Irish word tores, give me your
| Dr. Johnson. | money. The opponents of government in 1681,
| here means the passage, which I have cited under | and 1682, &c. affected to think all, who were
| tortuous; and I remember no edition of Spenser | attached to the crown, papists; and therefore
| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | called them torters, i.e. vile papists and robbers.
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | Malone. The character of the torters, or robbers,
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | is thus noticed by Glanville, long before the po-
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | litical distinction existed: "Let such men quit all
| For tortuous means crooked, mischievous, as I | pretences to civility and breeding; they are ruder
| have shewn tortuosity to mean crookedness, perverseness | than torters and wild Americans! " Serm. 4to.
| and thus in the following passage; | p. 212.] One who adheres to the ancient con-
| What tortuous plants, or malvolent | stitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy
| Conspiring power? | of the church of England: opposed to a whig.
| Lodge, Looking-Glass for England, (1598,) sign. E. 4. b. | The knight is more a lord in the country than the town,
| TO B | because it more advances his interest.
| Dr. Johnson. | This protestant zealot, this English divine,
| here means the passage, which I have cited under | In church and in state was of principles sound;
| tortuous; and I remember no edition of Spenser | Was stronger than steel to the Hanover line,
| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | And grie'd that a tory should rise above ground.
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | To confound his hated coat,
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | All parties and religious join,
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | Whigs, tories.

| TO B | TO B |

| to right. | tioned many fads and quarrels in private conversa-
| Dr. Johnson. | tions; and about the same time, (1680,) and
| here means the passage, which I have cited under | from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms
| tortuous; and I remember no edition of Spenser | and distinctions of Whig and Tory, both exotic
| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | names, which the parties invincibly bestowed
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | upon each other; all that adhered to the interest
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | of the crown and lineal succession were by the
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | contrary party branded with the title given to the
| For tortuous means crooked, mischievous, as I | Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others
| have shewn tortuosity to mean crookedness, perverseness | the appellation of Whig, or Souh Mill, formerly
| and thus in the following passage; | appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid
| What tortuous plants, or malvolent | Covenanters." Echard, Hist. p. 988. Tories,
| Conspiring power? | robbers, and rapparees, are always joined together
| TO B | called from the Irish word tores, give me your
| Dr. Johnson. | money. The opponents of government in 1681,
| here means the passage, which I have cited under | and 1682, &c. affected to think all, who were
| tortuous; and I remember no edition of Spenser | attached to the crown, papists; and therefore
| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | called them torters, i.e. vile papists and robbers.
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | Malone. The character of the torters, or robbers,
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | is thus noticed by Glanville, long before the po-
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | litical distinction existed: "Let such men quit all
| For tortuous means crooked, mischievous, as I | pretences to civility and breeding; they are ruder
| have shewn tortuosity to mean crookedness, perverseness | than torters and wild Americans! " Serm. 4to.
| and thus in the following passage; | p. 212.] One who adheres to the ancient con-
| What tortuous plants, or malvolent | stitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy
| Conspiring power? | of the church of England: opposed to a whig.
| Lodge, Looking-Glass for England, (1598,) sign. E. 4. b. | The knight is more a lord in the country than the town,
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| in which tortuous is the reading. Mr. Mason | And grie’d that a tory should rise above ground.
| would have done well to restrain his filiapancy, | To confound his hated coat,
| in remarking that this second sense, with all that | All parties and religious join,
| Johnson says about it, is much ado about nothing. | Whigs, tories.
To'sspot.† n. s. [foss and pot.] A topaz and drunkard.

To'spot still had drunken head. Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

To't. preterite and part. pass. of toss. Milton, P. L.

TOTAL. adj. [totus, Lat. total, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.
They set and rise;
Let total darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life.
Milton, P. L.

2. Whole; not divided.
Either to undergo
Myself the total crime; or, to avenge
My other self, the punisher of my life.
Milton, P. L.

TOTAL'NESS.† n. s. [totalitas, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

Identity, diversity; possibility, act, totality, parts, &c. are but wise cautions against ambiguities of speech.
Bacon, Adv. of Learn. B. a.

Tota'lly, adv. [from total.] Wholly; fully; completely.
The sound interprets express this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be totally-or almost defaced, the right of government doth cease.
Bacon, Holy War.

Charity doth not end with this world; but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected; both faith and hope shall then totally fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment.
Aubrey, Somm.

Tota'lly.† n. s. [from total.] Entireness.

To Tote. See To Toot.

To'then, contracted for the other.
As bad the one as the other.

To TOTTER.† v. n. [toturer, Taut. to tremble; titura, Icel. the same.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger.
What news, in this our tottering state?
— It is a reeling world indeed, my lord.
And I believe I'll never stand upright.
As a bowing wall shall ye be, as a tottering fence.
Pr. xi. 3.

The fosc already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nod'd from high, and toters to her fall.
Dryden.

To' nery.† adj. [from totter.] Shaking; unsteady.
To'tty.† s. dizzy. Neither of these words is used, except in vulgar language: as totty-headed for giddily-headed.

Siker thy head very totty is,
So on thy corse should it lains amiss. Spencer, Ship. Cal.

To TOUCH.† v. a. [toucher, Fr. doubtless from the M. Goth. tekan, to touch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.
Nothing but body can be touched or touch." Creech.

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.
In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with such artifices, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching, may, by only touching a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge.
Brown, Trav.

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He brake the withes as a thread of tow is broken when it touch'd the fire.
Judg. xvi. 9.
To touch.

4. To touch on. To mention slightly.
   The showing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only touched on.
   Locke.
   He touched upon the Muses, which means, let the Trojan's pius host should hear, or touch upon the enchanted coast.
   Propitious Neptune steed their course by night.
   Dryden.
   He made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its shores.
   Addison on Italy.

5. To touch on or upon. To go for a very short time.
   He touched upon the Muses, which means, let the Trojan's pius host should hear, or touch upon the enchanted coast.
   Propitious Neptune steed their course by night.
   Dryden.
   He made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its shores.
   Addison on Italy.

6. To touch on or upon. To light upon in mental enquiries.
   It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been touched upon by others.
   Addison, Spec.

Touch.† g. s. [from the verb.]
1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.
   No falsehood can endure the touch of celestial temper, but returns of force to its own likeness.
   Milton, P.L.

2. The sense of feeling.
   O dear son Edgar, I might but live to see thee in my touch, I'd say, I had eyes again.
   Shakespeare, K. Lear.
   The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first touch cold.
   Bacon, Nat. Hist.
   By touch the first pure qualities we learn, which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry.
   Bacon, Nat. Hist.
   By touch, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
   By touch, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try.
   Davies.
   The spider's touch how exquisitely fine!
   Feels at each thread, and lives along the line.
   Pope.
   The fifth sense is touch, a sense over the whole body.
   Locke.

3. The act of touching.
   The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars.
   Subley.
   With one virtuous touch the archangelic sun produces precious things.
   Milton, P.L.

4. State of being touched.
   The time was once when thou umbr'd wou'dst vow,
   That never touch was welcome to thy hand, unless I touch'd it.
   Shakespeare.

5. Examination, as by a stone. Dr. Johnson. — A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments, was formerly called touch. From its solidity and firmness it was also used as the test of gold; and from this use of it the name itself was taken. It seems to be the same with that anciently called basalt. Rev. Mr. Whalley's Note on the following passage in B. Jonson's Forest, II. "Show of touch or marble." — So Fuller, Worth, in Yorkshire. "Vulgar eyes confound black marble, polished to the height, with touch, goat, (jet,) and choya." Hence perhaps the phrase, as true as touch. "She — though true as touch, though daughter of a king," &c. Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 2. See Touchstone.

To-morrow, good sir Michael, is a day
Whereas the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bias the touch.
   Shakespeare, Hist. IV.
   Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
   To try if thou be current gold indeed.
   Shakespeare.

   Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the touch, subscribed that he did acknowledge his of none.
   Hayward.

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.
   The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true touch of all laws.
   Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.
TOU

    Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
    My friends of noble touch, when I am forth,
    Let me farewell, and smile.
    Shakespeare.

8. [Duache, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.
    Artistic strife
    Lives in those touches, livelier than life.
    Shakespeare.
    It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has
    only a relation given him, without the nice touches which make
    the graces of the picture.
    Dryden.
    Never give the least touch with your pencil, till you have well
    examined your design.
    Dryden.

9. Feature; lineament.
    Thus Roscioletti of many parts
    By heavy synod was defin'd;
    Of many faces, eyes and hearts.
    There were the touches dearest prized.
    Shakespeare, As you like it.
    A son was copy'd from his voice so much, &
    The very same in every little touch.
    Dryden.

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.
    Here let the sounds of music
    Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
    Become the touches of sweet harmony.
    Shakespeare.
    Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
    With solemn touches, troubled thoughts.
    Milton, P. L.

11. Power of exciting the affections.
    Not alone
    The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,
    Do strongly speak to us.
    Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

12. Something of passion or affection.
    He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the
    world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to
    God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a
    true, natural, and a sensible touch of mercy.
    Hooker.
    He loves us not
    He wants the natural touch.
    Shakespeare.

13. Particular relation.
    Speech of touches others should be sparingly used; for
discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any
man.
    Bacon, Rassine.

    Our kings so sooner fall out, but their mists make war upon
    one another; one meets sometimes with very nice touches of
    rillarly.
    Addison on Metals.
    Another smart touch of the author we meet with in the fifth
page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a
sudden into a vein of poetry.
    Addison.
    Though its error may be such,
    As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
    It yet may feel the nicer touch
    Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit.
    Prior.
    He gave the little wealth he had
    To build a house for fools and mad;
    To show by one satyrick touch,
    No nation wanted it so much.
    Swift.

15. Animadversion; censure.
    I never bar any touch of conscience with greater regret.
    King Charles.
    Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,
    What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe.
    Milton, P. L.

16. Exact performance of agreement.
    Touch kept is commend'd, yet credit to keep
    Is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleep.
    Tatter.
    Quoth Hudibras, thou owest much,
    But art not able to keep touch.
    Hudibras.
    I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with
    my own usual frugality in these kind of collations.
    More.
    He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should
    keep touch with him.
    L'Estrange.

17. A small quantity intermingled.
    Madam, I have a touch of your condition,
    That cannot brook the ascent of reproach.
    Shakespeare.
    This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it may
    perhaps be an ingredient in the rough gutturall pronunciation
    of the Welsh and Irish.
    Holder, Elem. of Speech.

18. A hint; slight notice given.

TOU

The king your master knows their disposition very well;
a small touch will put him in mind of them.
    Bacon.

19. A cant word for a slight essay.
    Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase,
    will make a sixpenny touch.
    Swift.

ToUCHABLE. adj. [from touch.] Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. n. s. [touch and hole.] The hole
    through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.
    In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and
    another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far
    better heard than in the open air.
    Bacon, Nat. Hist.

TOUCHINESS. n. s. [from touchy.] Peevishness;
    irascibility.
    My friends represented it as a motion not guided with such
    discretion as the touchiness of those times required.

TOUCHING, prep. [This word is originally a participle of touch.] With respect, regard, or relation
to. It has often the particle as before it, of which there seems to be no use. Touching is now obsolete,
    though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.
    Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath
    authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the
    apostles' times it did.
    Hooker.
    Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
    But our kingdom's safety must so tender,
    Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
    We do deliver you.
    Shakespeare, Hen. V.
    The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in
    which they were created, as touching their substance, though
    there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect
    of curiosity.
    Raleigh, Hist. of the World.
    Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.
    Hayward.
    Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his
    judgment touching the unity of the Godhead.
    South.

TOUCHING. adj. [from touch.] Pathetick; affecting;
moving.

TOUCHINGLY, adv. [from touch.] With feeling emotion;
in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in love
affairs.
    Garth.

TOUCHMENT. n. s. [cucumen agrestis, Lat.] An herb.
    Ainsworth.

TOUCHSTONE. n. s. [touch and stone; pierre de touche, French.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.
    Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,
    and men with gold.
    Bacon, Apoth.
    If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-
    stone fainely, and the standard uncertain?
    Collier.

2. Any test of criterion.
    Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use
    it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church?
    Hooker.
    The work, the touchstone of the nature, is;
    And by their operations things are known.
    Davies.
    Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty.

TOUCHWOOD. n. s. [touch and wood.] Rotten wood
    used to catch the fire struck from the flint.
    A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with
    metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become touch-
    wood.
    Howell, Voc. For.
    To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best;
    spunk, or touchwood prepared, might make it russet.
    Brown.
TOUCHY.† adj. [from touch.] Peevish; irritable; insensible; apt to take fire. Dr. Johnson calls this a low word, citing only Collier and Arbuthnot. It was in use long before their time, and is excellently authorized.

In such a touchy time as this I had almost had my share.

Sir HEN. Wolston, Dispatch in 1650, Rem. p. 500.

You are touchy without all cause.

Ben. and Ft. Maid’s Tragedy.

Was ever such a touchy man heard of?

Ben. and Ft. Nice Valour.

Extravagances, to which curious eyes and touchy tamers are apt to run.


You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution.

Collier on Pride.

You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this.

Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

TOUGH.† adj. [Rob. Sax. from the Goth. toihan, tiece, tiece. Serenius.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not fragile.

‘Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew, and almost join’d the horns of the tough eugh.

Dryden.

Fate with nature’s law would thrive,

To show plain-dealing once an age may thrive;

And when so tough a frame she could not bend,

Exceeded her commission to befriend.

Dryden.

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides you are too tough!

Shakespeare.

Will you yet hold?

Dryden.

A body made of brass the crown demands

For her lord’s pleasure, strung with nerves of wire,

Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire.

Dryden.

4. Viscous; clammy;ropy; tenacious.

Dryden.

5. Difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one; as, a tough piece of business.

If that I spoke of love, or made it tough.

Chaucer.

To TOUGHEN. v. n. [from tough.] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln, in three days to cool, give and toughen, else they will break to powder.

Martinier, Husbandry.

To TOUGHEN. v. a. To make tough.

TOUGHNESS.† n. s. [from tough; Sax. rothesye.] 1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make contraction with toughens, and less fragility, defect bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

A well-temper’d sword is bent at will,

But keeps the native toughens of the steel.

Dryden.

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity of toughens of the fluids must be taken off by dilluents.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess I knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable toughens.

Shakespeare, Othello.

TOUPE.† n. s. [French, toupet. Dr. Johnson}

TOUPET. † gives toupet, with an example from Swift. “This is confirmable to the etymology, but toupee is sometimes written; and any thing is preferable to a word so totally remote from English rules as toupet, since it is invariably spoken according to the other spelling.” NARG, Elem. of Orthoep. p. 316.] A kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead. Remember second-hand toupees, and repaired ruffians.

Swift.

I see nothing but red heels below, high toupees and largely aspiring curls above, accompanied with the scent of amber.


TOUR.† n. s. [tour, French.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the tour of all the king’s palaces.

Addison.

Were it permitted, he’d make the tour of the whole system of the sun.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Moto, Scrib.

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ploeme his scheme celestial wrought,

And of machines a wild provision brought;

Orbs centric and eccentric he prepared,

Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres.

In order plac’d, and with bright globes inlaid,

To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made.

Blackmore.

3. In Milton it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of joy, stoop’d from his airy tour,

Two birds of gayest plumage before him drov’d.

Milton, P. L.

4. Turn; cast; manner.

The whole tour of the passage is this: a man given to super-stition can have no security, day or night, sleeping or waking.

Bentley, Phil. Lata, § 16.

TOURIST.† n. s. [from tour.] One who makes a tour or ramble. A modern word.

TOURN.† n. s.

1. The sheriff’s turn, or court.

The sheriff’s tour decided in all affairs, civil and criminal.


Grose.

TOURNAMENT.† n. s. [tournement, low Latin; tourney.]

Tournement. † gives tournement, tourmentum, hastiltudia: Occurrence apud Cantucauzenum, lib. i. cap. 42.


1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence

Of tills and tournaments,

Provide them horse and armour for defence.

Daniel.

For justs, turneys, and battles, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry.

Bacon.

Whence came all these justs, tiltings, and tournaments, so much in use in these parts.

Temple, Miscell.

He liv’d with all the pomp he could devise,

At tills and tourneys to obtain the prize,

But found no favour in his lady’s eyes.

Dryden.

2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel tourney the squadrons join’d;

Where cattle pastur’d late, now scatter’d lies

With carcasses, and blood, the ensanguished field.

Milton, P. L.

TO TUNE. v. n. [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elin born of noble state.

Well could he tourney, and in lists debate.

Spencer.

TOURNIQUET. n. s. [French.] A bandage used in amputation, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it.

Sharp.

If TOUSE.† v. a. [probably of the same original with taw; teaser, tose.] Dr. Johnson. — This appears to be the case. See the example, now added, from Gower.

To toze, is to pull abroad wool, &c. Exam. dialect. Grose.

1. To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence tawser or toawser, the name of a mastiff.

What sheepc that is full of wool,

Upon his back they towse and pull.


As a bear whom angry curs have tow’d,

Having off shak’d them and escap’d their hands,

Becomes more fierce, and all that him withstands

Treads down and overthrows.

Spencer.

Take him hence; to the rack with him:

We’ll towser you joint by joint,

But we will know his purpose.

Shakespeare.
TOW

The beauty and tardiness of these children moved her brethren to envy.

TOWARDLY. adj. [from toward.] Ready to do or
learn; docile; compliant with duty.

SOME young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were usually
sent as assistants or attendants.

TOWARDS, n. s. [from toward.] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the tardiness or a child, and
the expense of education. Upon a profession, the labour
of which is increased, and the rewards are vanquished.

South.

TOWEL. n. s. [touille, French; toaglio, Italian.] A
cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grasy towels stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand. Drayton.

S. 4.

The attendants water for their hands supply,
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. Dryden, En.

TOWER. n. s. [top, Sax.; tour, Fr. tony, Ital.
turnus, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised above the main
edifice.

Let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto
heaven. Gen. xi. 4.

2. A fortress; a citadel.

A strong tower from the enemy.

Psalm.

3. A high head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In towers, and curls, and periwig.

Hudibras.

4. High flight; elevation.

To Tower. v. n. To soar; to fly or rise high.

On the other side an high rock tow'ry still.

Spenser.

No marvel

My lord protector's hands do tower so well.

Shakespeare.

Circular base of rising folds that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze.

Milton, P. L.

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast.

Dryden.

The crooked plough, the share, the tow'ry height
Of drams, and the cart's unwieldy weight;

These all must be prepared.

Dryden, Georg.

All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot
beneath those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for
the contemplation of the mind.

Locke.

TOWERED. adj. [from tower.] Adorn'd or
defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
On the tow'ry Cybele.

Milton, Arcades.

The tower'd cities, which are the chaplets and dressings of that
head, are torn down, and turned to rubbish.


TOWERMUSTARD. n. s. [turtillis, Lat.] A plant.

Müller.

TOWERY. adj. [from tower.] Adorned or guarded
with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
There tow'ry cities and the forests green.

Pope.

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!

Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes!

Pope, Messiah.

TOWN. n. s. [etn, Sax.; tona, Dutch, from tynan,
Saxon, to shut in.]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the
Town wall.

Jot. ii. 15.

When Alexandria was besiegd and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the town.
Bettetton.

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, inquire who in it is
worthy, and there abide.

St. Matth. x. 11.
Before him town, and rural walks between. Milton, P. L.
My friend this town sees,
And flies from town to woods, from men to trees. Broome.
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.
4. The inhabitants of a town.
To the clear spring cold Artax went;
To which the wholesome for their water went. Chapman.
5. The court end of London.
Rank whom her mother's care
Drags from the town to wholesome country air. Pope.
6. The people who live in the capital.
He, all at once let down
Stuns with his staid baron half the town. Pope.
7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, a new family is come to town.
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to town. Law.
8. It is used euphemistically for the capital: as, he lives six months in town, and six in the country.
Townclerk, n. s. [town and clerk.] An officer who manages the public business of a place.
The townclerk appeased the people.
Towncrier, n. s. [town and crier.] An officer in a town, whose business it is to make proclamations.
Townmi, n. s. [town and house.] 1. The hall where public business is transacted.
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that stands at the other. Addison on Italy.
2. A house in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.
Township, n. s. [town and ship.] The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town.
T'was a poor petitioner of our whole township.
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,
And made provision for their posterity. Raleigh.
Townman, n. s. [town and man.] 1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here came the townsmen on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. Shakespeare.
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between the Earl of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsmen of Kilkenny were slain. Davies on Ireland.
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the townsmen, was given up to them. Clarendon.
I left him at the gate farm to your interest,
T'mist the townsmen at their first appearance. Dryden.
2. One of the same town.
Townsmen, n. s. [townsmen of a place.] Common prattle of a place.
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be townsmen. L'Estrange.
Townstop, n. s. [town and stop.] A large stop.
Formerly one of these was kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischiefs, while they could not work. Steevens, Note on Shaksp. Tw. Night. It is now a term only among boys.
Dances like a townstop. Fletcher, Night-Walker.
To sleep like a townstop, is a proverbial expression: a top is said to sleep, when it turns round with great velocity, and makes a smooth humming noise. Blackstone, Note Tw. Night.
Toxical, adj. [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.
Toy, n. s. [toyen, toogheer, to dress with many ornaments, Dutch.] 1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough.
Sidney.
They exchange for knives, glasses, and such toys, great abundance of gold and pearl.
Because of such.
They think the value on woman kind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys.
Abbot.
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman! Dryden.
2. A plaything; a bauble.
To daily this with death is no fit toy,
Or find some other play-fellow, mine own sweet boy. Spencer.
What a profusion of wealth laid out in costumes, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys! Addison.
In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more sorely wound.
Pope.
We smile at florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts consumed'd of toy.
Young.
3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knick, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
High and noble things I slightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle toys my lines may vainly swell. Dryden.
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and toys, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. Hooker.
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy Pleasure, careless of your toys,
Thinks more upon his purpose of joy. Spenser, Epithal.
So said he, and forswore not glance or toy.
Of amorous intent. Milton, P. L.
6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antic fables, nor these fairy toys. Shakespeare.
7. Slight representation.
Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty? Hooker.
8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.
The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And learns it thence. Shakespeare, Hamlet.
To toy, v. n. [from the noun.] To trifle; to daily amorously; to play.
To toy, to wanton, daily, smile, and jest.
Shakespeare, Ven. and Ad.
To toy, v. a. To treat foolishly.
They must have oyle, candels, wine and water, flowers, and such other things, trified and toyed withal.
Dering on the Hebr. (1376.) C. iii.
Toyer, n. s. [from toy.] One who toys; one who is full of tricks.
Wanton Cupid, idle toyer,
Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer!
Harrison, Nichol's Coll. of Poems, iv. 103.
Toyful, adj. [toy and full.] Full of tricks.
TRA

It quickens next a touch or two. — Dryden, Poems, p. 310.

Toysman. adj. from toy. Trifling; wanton.

Your ringing of bells, your burning of lights in the open street, with I wit not how many other toyish devices.

Crowley, Deib. Amus. (1358), fol. 48. b.

The term is taken from a toyish observation, viz. the circling of water, when a stone is cast into standing pool.

More, Song, Sc. Not. (1647) p. 244.

Toyishness, n.s. [from toyish.] Naggacity; wantonness.

Your society will discredit that toyishness of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination. — Glanville, Spec. Scoc. Scop.

Toysman, n.s. [from toy.] A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime, than S — — the foremost toyman of his time? Young.

Toyshop, n.s. [toy and shop.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold. — Addison.

Fans, silks, ribbons, fans, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a toyshop.

Addison.

With varying vanities from every part,

They shift the moving byshop of their heart. — Pope.

To Tose, v.a. [See To Touse and Tease.] To pull by violence or importunity.

To most, for that I insinuate, or toe from thee thy business, I am therefore no courier. — Shakespeare.

TRACÉ, pl. n.s. [trace, Fr. traccia, Italian.]

1. Mark left by anything passing; footsteps. These are as fine a trace as can be, and the Sylvan chase. — Milton, P. L.

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders, laws, or religion. — Temple.

There are not the least traces of it to be met, there is the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trojan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. — Addison on Italy.

The shadie empire shall retain no trace

Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chase. — Pope.

3. Track; path.

This like monk let olde things pace,

And held after the newe world the trace. — Chaucer, C. T. Pred.

Now I begin

To tread an endless trace. — Spencer, F. Q.

If the place be private, and out of the common track.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

4. [From tirasser, French; tirasses, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;

The corner, of the wing of grasshopper's;

The traces, of the smallest spider's web. — Shakespeare.

The labour's over,

In his loose traces from the furrow came. — Milton, Comus.

Whilst labouring oxen, spent with toil and heat,

In their loose traces from the field retreat. — Pope.

Twelve young mules,

New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. — Pope, Odys.

To Trace, v. a. [tracer, Fr. tracciere, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to trace the ways

Of highest agents. — Milton, P. L.

This may be quite round the globe, to prosecute history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restoration. — Burnet, Theor.

They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critic, or flourish upon them. — Temple.

The wind is not due tracing the arguments to their true foundation, in order to.

Locock.

2. To follow with exactness.

That service path thou nobly dost decline,

Of tracing word by word, and line by line. — Denham.

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and preserve them. — Locke.

His pen can trace out a true quotation. — Swift.

4. To walk over.

Men as they trace.*

Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. — Spencer.

We do trace this alley up and down. — Shakespeare.

To Trace. v. a. To walk; to travel. Thus long they traced, and traver'd to and fro. — Spencer, F. Q.

Not wont on foot with heavy arms to trace. — Spencer, F. Q.

TRACEABLE. adj. [from trace.] That may be traced.

* The boundaries of the ancient Citium are not traceable. — Dromond, Trans. (Lett. 1746) p. 348.

TRACER. pl. n.s. [from trace.] One that traces.

Pliny, the only man among the Latins who is a diligent and curious tracer of the prints of nature's footsteps. — Hakewill on Prov. p. 164.

Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of such nulce. — Howell.

TRACERY. pl. n.s. [from trace.] Ornamental stonework.

The traceries and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period. — Warburton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 15.

Some modern moulding or ornament will here and there unfortunately be detected in the moulding of an arch, the tracery of a niche, or the ramifications of a window. — Warburton, Rosseley Eng. p. 11.

TRACING. pl. n.s. [from trace.] Course; path; regular track.

Not all those precious gems in heaven above

Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,

With all their turns and traceries manifold. — Sir J. Davies, Orchst. st. 13.

Those footsteps and tracings of his reading.


TRACK. pl. n.s. [trac, old French; traccia, Italian; tracce, Arab. drach, Heb.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Following the track of Satan. — Milton, P. L.

Hung by the neck and hair, and drag'd around.

The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound.

With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. — Dryden.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any tracks or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. — Bentley.

2. A road; a beaten path.

With track oblique side along he works his way. — Milton, P. L.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,

And next, the two devoted Decii view. — Dryden, No.

To Track, v.a. [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade

Hast tracked forth so half, - the beast's tread. — Spencer.

He was not only a professional imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you track him everywhere in their snow. — Dryden.

TRACKLESS. adj. [from track.] Untrodden; marked with lost tracks.

Lost in trackless fields of shining day,

Umble to discern the way,

Which Nassau's virtue only could explore. — Prior.

TRACKSCOUT. pl. n.s. [trak-schuwit, Dutch; trekken, to draw.] A passage boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse. Trackboat is used in Scotland.

See Trave.

The trekker or hackney-bout carries passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. — Addison, Spect. No. 130.

I would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stagecoach, and made the tour of Holland in a trackschout. — Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

TRACTION. n.s. [tractio, Lat.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,

Nor the deep track of hill. — Milton, P. L.

2. A region; a quantity of land.
TRÁ

Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are
barred from air and fresh wind.
Ralegh.

Monte Circico, by Hamer called insula Ezca, is a very high
mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of earth.
Addison.

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to
length.

The swartt flouristhe with all and wonderful it is that for so
long a tract of time she should still continue fresh.
Howell.

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by tract of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we.
Milton, P. I.

As in tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by the
cohesion with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole
word; so may a dead person, having competency knowledge of
language, by an acque sagacity by some more evident word
discerned by his eye, know the sense.
Holder.

4. Course; manner of process; unless it means, in
this place, rather; discourse; explanation.

The tract of every thing
Woud, by a good disscourser, lose some life
Which action's soul was tongue to. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

5. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for track.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright tract of his fiery char,
Gives signal of a weary day tomorrow.
Shakespeare.

6. [Tractatus, Lat.] - A treatise; a small hook.

The church clergy at that time wert the best collection of
tracts against popery that ever appeared.
Swift.

To Tract. v. n.

1. To trace out. Obsolete.

Straitly gan he rebuke and bitter rate,
As shepherds can, that in darke evennings shade
Hath tracted forth some savagbe beasts trade.
Spenser. F. Q. ii. vi. 19.

Speak to me, Muse, the man, who after Troy was sack'd,
Saw many towns and men, and could their manners truct.
B. Jonson, Horace.

2. An ancient abbreviation of retract and protract;
as, "to tract and speak of a thing again, rettractare;"
Halcott; "to the time." Barret.

Tractability. n. s. [tractabilité, old French. Lan-
comble.] Capability of being managed.

TRACTION. adj. [tractábilis, Lat. tractable, Fr.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious;
practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very
natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the Scripture much
allegedly contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, when-
soever it failth on them that are tractable, the grace of God's
Holy Spirit concurring therewith.
Hooker.

Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leading, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want
tempters to urge them on in an evil course; so those who
yield themselves tractable to good motions, will find the spirits
of God more ready to encourage them.
Tilson.

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning,
they will in that age be tractable, and quietly submit.
Locke.

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and
for the most part tractable, whereas time is always transient,
neither to be seen or felt.
Holder on Time.

Tractableness. n. s. [from tractable.] The state of
being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's
tractableness, yet many will never apply.
Locke.

Tractably. adv. In a tractable manner; gently.

Tractate. n. s. [tractatus, Latin.] A treatise; a
tract; a small book.
VOL. v.

TRA

Many divines of our own nation, in sermones and written
tractates of the Sabbath, and in their expostions of the fourth
commandment, maintain the foresaid position.
White.

Though philosophical tractates make enumeration of authors,
yet are their reasons usually introduced.
Brown.

We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. Note.

Tractation. n. s. [tractatio, Lat.] Discussion of a subject.

A fit task for him, that intended a full tractation of the points
controverted.

TRACTION. adj. [tractus, Lat.] Capable to be
drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough;
flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length,
intricate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Tractility. n. s. [from tractile.] The quality of
being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to
those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single
gramma amounted to twenty-seven feet.
Dorland.

TRACTION. n. s. [tractus, Lat.] The act of drawing;
the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extrusible membrane, follows
the tractius of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the
terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so
gives a tension to the tympanum.
Holder.

TRADE. n. s. [traite, Ital.].

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other
goods, or for money.

Whoever commands the sea, commands the trade; who-
soever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches
of the world, and consequently the world itself.
Ralegh.

Trade increases in one place and decays in another.
Temple.

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual
or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal
arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a
certain trade of life; the which trade he shall be bound to
follow.
Spenser on Ireland.

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers sapphire, dreadful trade. Shakespeare.
I'll mounteaback their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

Tear and pity;
Instruction, manners, vociferous, and trades,
Decline to your confounding contraries.
Shakespeare.

The rude Equicile,
Hunting their sport, and plundering was their trade.
Dryden.

Fright under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very lawful trade.
Dryden, Jun.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains.
Dryden.

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a
gainful trade; his father, judging him fit for a better
employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son
was obstinate in pursing so profitable a trade, a sort of mer-
chandise of wood.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur.
Dryden, Fmg.

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that trade,
and so fit them for weighty affairs.
Bacon.

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.
Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. Shakespeare.

6. Formerly trade was used of domestick, and traffick
of foreign commerce.

To Trade. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.
He commanded these servants to be called, to know how
much every man had gained by trading.
St. Luke, xix. 15.
TRA

Dalos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations war-
ing with one another resortcd with their goods, and traded.  
Arbuthnot on coins.

Maximinius traded with the Goths in the product of his  
estate in Thessaly.  Arbuthnot.

2. To act merely for money.  
Sauzy and overbold! how did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and affairs of death?  Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. Having a trading wind.  
They on the trading flood ply toward the pole.  Milton, P. L.

To Trade.  v. a.  To sell or exchange in commerce.  
They were thy merchants: they traded the persons of men  

Trade-wind. n. s. [trade and wind.] The monsoon;  
the periodical wind between the tropics.  Dryden.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once subdued, fear no more;  
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.  Dryden.

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increasing  
the trade-wind by vast plantations of reeds.  Arbuthnot.

Comfortable is the trade-wind to the equatorial parts, with-  
out which life would be both short and grievous.  Cheyne.

Trade- ed adj. [from trade.] Worscd; practised.  
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such rheum:  
And he long traded it in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.  Shakespeare.

Two traded pilots twist the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgement.  Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

Tradeful adj. [trade and full.] Commercial;  
busy in traffic.

Ye tradeful merchants that with weary oil  
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,  
What needeth you to seek so far in vain.  Dryden.

Musing maid, to thee I come,  
Hating the tradeful city’s hum.  Dr. Watson, Ode to Solitude.

Trader. n. s. [from trade.]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.  
Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and  
traders riding to London with fat purses.  Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Now the victory’s won,  
We return to our lasses like fortunate traders,  
Triumphant with spoils.  Dryden.

Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less  
profit, and consequently be more frivolous.  Child on Trade.

That day traders sun up the accounts of the week.  Swift.

2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a  
practitioner.

Trade Folk. n. s. [trade and folk.] People employed in trades.  
By his advice victuallers and tradefolk would soon get all  
the money of the kingdom into their hands.  Swift.

Tradesman. n. s. [trade and man.] A shopkeeper.  
A merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman;  
and it seems distinguished in Shakespeare from a man  
that labours with his hands.

1 live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesmen’s matters.  Shakespeare.

They rather had beheld  
* Dissentious names pest’ring streets, than see  
Our tradesmen singing in their shops, and going  
About their functions.  Shakespeare, Coriol.

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants  
and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with  
3. He cries, may not grind them.  Bacon.

perceive them might conjecture what doing they were like to  
their respective dealings.  Graunt.

TRA

M. Jordon would not be thought a tradesman, but ordered  
some silk to be measured out to his partner’s friends; now I  
give up my shop.  Prior.

From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a very  
rich country gentleman.  Arbuthnot, J. Bull.

Domestics in a gentleman’s family have more opportunities  
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen.  Swift.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;  
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar.  Pope, Ep.

Penitens was a busy notable tradesman, very prosperous in  
his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age.  Law.

TRA’DITION.† n. s. [tradition; French; traditio; Latin.]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from  
mouth to mouth without written memorials; com-  
munication from age to age.

To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we believe,  
because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs,  
have so received.  Hooker.

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They thus speak  
With superstitions and traditions taint,  
Left only in those written records pure.  Milton, P. L.

It is well known to have been a general tradition amongst  
these nations, that the world was made and had a beginning.  Wilkins.

Our old solemnities  
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;  
But, sa[w’d from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the God of day.  Pope, Statius.

3. Traditional practice; old custom.

Throw away respect,  
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty.  Shakespeare, Rich. II.

4. The act of giving up; delivery; a latinitism.  
A deed takes effect only from the tradition or delivery.  Blackstone.

Traditional. adj. [from tradition.]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;  
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of Scripture,  
if not from the heads of their church?  Tillotson.

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the  
advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents,  
the same traditional sloth and luxury which render their bodies  
weak, perhaps refining their spirits.  Swift.

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites.  Not used,  
nor proper.

God forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctury!  — You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;  
Too ceremonious and traditional.  Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Traditionally. adv. [from traditional.]
1. By transmission from age to age.  
There is another channel wherein this doctrine is traditionally  
derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia.  Bunyan, Theory.

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crossed the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a  
day, if that were true which is traditionally related by Strabo,  
that the „rest cities Anchialae and Tusurus were built by Sar-  
danapalus both in one day.  Brown, Phil. Err.

Traditionally. adj. [from tradition.] Delivered  
by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age  
to age.

Suppose the same traditionally strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine’s heart.  Dryden.

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may  
take that to be the traditioery sense of texts of Scripture.  Tillotson.
TRA

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the traditio account of him to after ages.

ADDISON on the Chr. R elig.

TRADITION. n. s. [from tradition.] One who adheres to tradition.

The eastern traditionists mean by this a continual sadness and contrition of heart.


We are not able to ascertain who the Masoretes or traditionists were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures.


TRADITIVELY. adv. [traditiv, Fr. from tradire, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

The tradition interpretation and practice of the church.

By. Taylor on Confirmation.

Suppose we on things tradition divide, And both appeal to Scripture to decide.

DRYDEN, Hind and Panther.

To TRADUCE. v. a. [traduce, Lat. tradire, Fr.] To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no way more shaken than by the publick deceptions of God's church, is by traducing the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them.

Hooker.

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also traduced in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched.

Hooker.

Whilst calumni have such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing they will be traducing.

Gree. of the Tongue.

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the business not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to traduce me in libel.

DRYDEN, Fable.

2. To propagate; to encrease or continue by deriving one from another.

Noneare so gross as to contend for this, That souls from bodies may traduced be; Between whose natures no proportion is,

When root and branch in nature still agree.

Dryden.

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generat; whether it be immediately created or traduced had been the great bane of contention to the latter ages.

GLASGOW, Recipia.

TRADUCEMENT. n. s. [from traduce.] Censure; obloquy.

ROMÉ must know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment

Worse than a theft, no less than a traducement,

To hide your doings. 

Shakespeare, Coriol.

If any take exceptions, — most of them are but traducements and pretensions.

HOWELL, Lett. iv. 23.

TRADUCER. n. s. [from traduce.] 1. A false censurer; a calumnator.

St. Austin tells the traducers, that 'tis for want of a serious and solid casuistry, that they plunge themselves into such gross misrepresentations.

Bibl. Bibl. (1750), L. 32.

2. One who derives.

TRADUCIBLE. adj. [from traduce.] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive us to the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally traducible to so great a distance of ages.

Hale.

To TRADUCE. v. a. [traduce, traductum, Lat.] To derive. Not now in use.

Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in us, and by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents traduced unto us.


TRA

No soul of man from seed traducetis is.

More, Prep. of the Soul, st. 91.

TRADUCTION. n. s. [traductio, Lat.] 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of traduction accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the assertors of creation impute the violence of the nature of things.

Glanville.

If by traduction came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find A soul so charming from a stock so good; Thy father was transfigur'd into thy blood.

DRIEND.

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and traduction of truths, man and engraved, 1 do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation.

Hale.


Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the traduction of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the traduction of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in Aristotle of repetition and traduction.

Bacon.

TRADUCITIVE. adj. [from traducet.] Derivable; deducible.

It will consist only of a number of instances of similar customs of a striking nature, which all would judge imitations and traduction, if that system be true.

Warrington to Hard, Lett. 95.

TRAFFICK. n. s. [trafic, Fr. traficco, Italian; from the Lat. transfectare, according to Barbazan. See Roquefort in V. TRAFICK.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from trade.

TRAFFICK thy god.

SHAKESPEARE, Timon.

My father

A merchant of great traffick through the world. Shakespeare.

TYRE, a town indeed of great wealth and traffick, and the most famous empor of the elder times. IRVIN.

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the traffick of his people.

ADDISON.

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You'll see a dragoned danel

From Billing-gate in a fisby traffick bear. Gay.

To TRAFFICK. v. u. [traficuer, French; trafficare, Italian.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to traffick withal. BACON, Adv. to Vitters.

2. To trade meanly or mercannarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and traffick with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? SHAKESPEARE, MACBETH.

How hast thou dur'd to think so vilely of me, That I would descend to thy mean arts, And traffick with thee for a prince's ruin? ROWE.

To TRAFFICK. v. a. To exchange in traffick.

In our converse we do not interchange sober useful notions, we shall at the best but traffick toys and bubbles, and most commonly infection and poison. GREECE. OF THE TONGUE, p. 258.

TRAFFICKABLE. adj. [from traffick.] Marketable.

Money itself — is in some cases a traffickable commodity.

BY. HALL, Cash of Grow. D. t. c.

TRAFFICKER. n. s. [traficuer, Fr. from traffick.]

1. Trader; merchant.

Your Argosies with portly sail, Like signors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty traffickers That curty to them. SHAKESPEARE, Mech. of Ven.
TRA

In it are so many Jews, very rich, and so great traffickers, that they have most of the English trade in their hands.

**Addison.**

**TRA'GACANTH. n. s.** [tragacantha, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. **Trevoux.**

**TRA'GEDIAN. n. s.** [from tragedy; tragédus, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient tragedian.

**Shillingfleet.**

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble, and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion.
To the well-learn'd tragedian's rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. **Dryden.**

**TRA'GEDY. n. s.** [tragédie, Fr. tragedia, Lat.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted tragedy. Shakespeare.

All our tragedies are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. **Dryden.**

Imitate the sister of painting, tragedy; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. **Dryden.**

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or tragedy. **Rymer.**

To the hearer's heart and tragedy addressed.
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. **Pope.**

2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their tragedy. **Shakespeare, Rich. III.**

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same tragedy which was lately begun in Scotland. **King Charles.**

**TRA'GICAL. adj.** [tragicus, Lat. tragique, Fr.]

Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragi-cal effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfulst muse of nine,
That wost't the tragic stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailfull tine.
Reveal to me. **Spenser.**

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this tragick play,
Unidually smother'd in their dusky graves. **Spenser, Rich. III.**

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and tragicall. **Shakespeare.**

The gaudy, blabling, and remorseful gray,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now the howling wolves arousse the jades,
That darg the tragicke melancholy night. **Shakespeare, 2 H. n. VI.**

Why look you, still so stern and tragical? **Shakespeare.**

So tragicall and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. **Sandy.**

I now must change those notes to tragicall. **Milton, P. L.**

The tale of this song is a pretty tragicall story; and possibly because it is a copy of nature.

Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of tragicall pomp. **Addison.**

**TRAGICALLY.** adv. [from tragi-cal.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them tragically. **Dryden.**

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

Many complain and cry out very tragically of the wretchedness of their hearts. **South, Serm. vi. 465.**

TRAGICALNESS. n. s. [from tragi-cal.] Mournfulness; calamitously.

Like bold Phaëthon we despise all benefits of the Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we monard the fable as well in the tragicalness of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking. **Dec. of Chr. Piety.**

TRAGICO'MEDY. n. s. [tragicomédie, Fr. from tragedy and comedy.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here like tragi-comedy.
The lookers on will say we net not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. **Denham.**

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is tragi-comedy; but it was given to the people. **Dryden.**

We have often had tragi-comedies upon the English theatre with success; but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. **Gay.**

TRAGICO'MICAL. adj. [tragicomique, Fr. tragical and comical.]

1. Relating to tragi-comedy.

The whole art of the tragico-mical farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. **Gay, What d'ye call it.**

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALY. adv. [from tragi-comical.] In a tragical manner.

Laws my Prudericke parents mutter'd not,
So I was tragico-mically got. **Bromston.**

**To TRAJEC'T.** v. a. [trajectus, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those assuming confident's that think so highly of their attainments are like the controversy of those in Plato's day, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse trajected, eagerly contended, whether it weren't proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. **Glanville, Serpis.**

If there are different kinds of ether, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for trajecting the light of all celestial bodies. **Grew, Camp.**

If the sun's light be trajected through three or more cross prisms successively, these rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prism's refracted more than others in the same proportion. **Newton.**

**TRA'JECT. n. s.** [traget, Fr. trajet, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Brag to the trajet, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. **Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.**

**TRA'JECTION.** n. s. [trajecio, Lat.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a trajecion through the ether, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. **Boyle.**

2. Emission.

The trajectories of such an object more sharply pierce the martyr'd soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucify'd body of Peter. **Brown, Vulg. Err.**

3. Transposition.

Nor is the posteriority of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the trajecion here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words.

The trajecion is so familiar, that I cannot but wonder that any should scruple at it. **Knatchbull, Annot. N. Test. p. 319.**

**TRA'JEC'TORY.** n. s. [from traject.] The orbit of a comet.

I might preface to you in the words of Sir Isaac Newton, when he found out the trajecion of a comet. **Harris on the 35d ch. of Isa. p. 124.**
To TRAIL. v. a. [trailer, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat with the drum, that it speak mournfully. *Trail* your steel pikes. Shakespeare, Coriol. faintly he stagger'd through the hissing throng. And hung his head, and trall'd his legs along. Dryden. 3. To draw a long floating or swelling body. What boils the legal circle on his head, that long behind he trall'd his pompous robe, and, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? Pope. 4. [Treadl, Dutch.] To draw 2 to drag. Because they shall not trall me through their streets like a wild beast, I am content to go. Milton, S. A. Thrice happy poet, whose may trall Thine house about thee like a snail; or harness'd to a nag, at ease. Swift. Take journeys in it like a chase; or in a boat, 'where'er thou wilt, cannot make it serve thee for a till. Swift.

To TRAIL. v. n. To be drawn out in length. When his brother saw the red blood trall Adown so fast, and all his armour steep, for very felsen loud he gus to weep. Swift. men of foot, whose broad-set backs their trailing hair did hide. Chapman. Since the flames pursu'd the trailing smoke, he knew his boon was granted. Dryden, Kn. Tale. From ever the roof the blaze began to move, and trailing vanish'd in th' Idea grove. It swept a path in heaven, and shone a guide, then in a streaming stretch of sulphur dy'd. Dryden, F. E.

TRAIL. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Scents left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me: when I open again. Shakespeare. How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs! Shakespeare. I do think, or else this brain of mine hunts me the trail of policy so sure As I have its'd to, that I have found the very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. Shakespeare, Hamlet. 2. Any thing drawn to length. From these the cunning trail began to spread, and lambs of glories dance'd about her head. Dryden, F. E. When lightning shoots in glittering trails are found. It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; but when it strikes, 'tis fatal. Pope, Royal Convert. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work she did encircle With a fair bower of wild geranium, eusown with an ivy winding trail. Spencer, Masque. A sudden star it shot through liquid air, and drew behind a radiant trail of hair. Pope.

To TRAIN. v. a. [train, Fr. from the German tragia, to draw; the old Fr. word being traiager, afterwards trainer. Wucher, and Serenius.] 1. To draw along. In hollow tube. *Training* his devilish engine. Milton, P. L. 2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure. Something have I added, which want of time train'd me from that present. Anderson, Ser. at Burgulay, (1576) Del. had twelve French. Were they in arms, they would be as a call to true ten thousand English to his side. Shakespeare. 3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. For that cause I train'd thee to my house. Oh train me not, sweet maid, with thy note! To draw me in thy sister's flow'r of tears. Sings Byron, to the lyre, and I will not The sound of the silver waves thy golden hair, and as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. Shakespeare. 4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.
TRA

The author of your being can be a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. Watts.

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loudly with impunity, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our dye would take root in our nature. Swift.

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts, that in the most exact regard support the worships of their names. Shakespeare.

Our hire walks forth, without more train Accompany'd than with his own complete perfections. Milton, P. L.

Thou shoul'st be seen of all the people, and of them all. Milton, P. L.

The king's daughter, with a lovely train of gentle nympha, was sporting on the plain. Addison.

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to the train which was on its way. Dryden.

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Hest the sun's last rays in the train of night. Milton, P. L.

If better than belong not to the dawn. Dryden.

Who the knights in green, and what the train of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? Dryden.

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs, To take in heaven by springing mines: And with unanswerable barrels Of gunpowder, dispute their Quarrels: Now take a course more practicable, By laying trains to fire the rabble. Hudibras.

Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the mine? L'Ernonge, Foh.


With an army abundantly supplied with a train of artillery, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland.

Trainable. adj. [from To train.] That may be trained.

Youth is in its grace and good counsel trainable to virtue. Old Morality of Lusty Jovianus.

Trainbands. n. s. [train and band: I suppose for trained band.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the trainbands, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend Clarendon.

Give commission To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust, And let him raise the trainbands of the city. Dryden.

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the trainbands, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. Addison.

Trainbearer. n. s. [train and bearer.] One that holds up a train.

Train'd. adj. [from train.] Having a train.

In his train'd gown about the stage. B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

Train'd. n. s. [from train.] One who trains up; an instructor. Ash.

Training. n. s. [from train.] The act of forming to any exercise by practice. Ash.

Such superficial trainings as were used by the lieutenants of the several counties in England. Sanderson, Cases of Conv. p. 64.

Trainoil. n. s. [train and oil.] Oil drawn by cock from the fat of the whale.

Train'd. adj. [from train.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word. Guy.

Here streams ascend, where the huge hogheads sweet with trainy oil. Gay.

To Trapeze. v. a. [A low word. See Trapeze.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slipshod muses trapeze along. Pope.

Trapeze, n. s. [trapeze, Fr. A stroke; a thrust. Scarce English. By this single trapeze Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; the in this by their own folly. Brome on the Odys.]

If you flatter him, you are a great trapeze to him. Bacon.

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a trapeze; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. Dryden, Spen. Frit.

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me trapeze in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. Swift.

Traenable. adj. Traitorous.

Each rebel wish, each trapeze inclination. Johnson, Irv.

Trainless. adj. [from trapeze.] Trencherous; perfidious.

These trapeze rascals' miseries are to be shudd'red at, their offences being so capital. Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

Trapezious. adj. [from trapeze.] Trencherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that trapeze wight? - Daniel.

While you stand out upon these trapeze terms, B. Jonson.

The trapezeur or trencherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. Bacon.

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his trapezeur subjects. Addison, Freethinker.

Trapeziously. adv. [from trapeze.] In a manner suitable trapeze; perfidiously; trencherously.

Good judge Humphry trapeziously is murder'd. By Suffolk.

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid Next me, me trapeziously hast betray'd; And unsuspected half lavish'd As once fell into him, trapeze'd with me. Donne.

They had trapeziously endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. Clarendon.

Trapezeousness. n. s. [from trapeze.] Perfidiousness; treachery. Scott.

Traire. n. s. [from trapeze.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome: Traire, restore my beauty and my charms, Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. Dryden.

By the dire fury of a trapeze wife, Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. Pope, Odys.

Thalasition. n. s. [tralatio, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion. According to the broad translation of his rude Rhemists. Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 80.

Trallityous. adj. [tralatious, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.

Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a tralatious sense. Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bible, B. 4, Ch. 7.

Tralatiously. adv. [from tralatious.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is tralatiously so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. Holder, Elem. of Speech.
TRA

To Tralli’neate. v. a. [trans and line.] To deviate from any direction.
What are you transplanted from your father’s mind?
Do then, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son.
Dryden.
Tralu’cent. adj. [translucent, Lat.] Clear; translucent.
B. Jonson. Masques at Court.

TRAM’MELL. n. s. [tramell, old Fr. tramail, mod. trame, tragula, Lat.]
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.
The trammel differed not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and baking. Carew.
Birds are ta’en
2. Any kind of net.
Her golden locks she roundly did up
In braided tramells, that no longer hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. Spenser.
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.
I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in tramells; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off theitching in my pace. Dryden, Spenn. Friar.

To TRAM’MELL. v. a. [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.
If the assassination
Could tramell up the consequence, and catch
With its successus success. Shakespeare, Mucheth.

TRAM’ONTANE. n. s. [tramontani, Ital. “those folks that live beyond the mountains!” Florio.] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name, by way of contempt, to all who lived beyond the Alps.
May not we, that are cross-headed tramontanes, imagine and conceive that he is adored as a god amongst you?
Shelton, Mir. of Antich. (1616) p. 170.
A happiness those tramontane ne’er tasted.
Mussinger, Gr. Duke of Florence.

TRAM’ONTANE. adj. Strange; foreign; barbarous. Tuller, No. 222.
When virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she resides,
Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief. Cowper, Task, B. iv.

To TRAMP. v. a. [trampa, Su. Goth. trampan, Dutch.] To tread.
It is like unto the tramelle; the more ye tread it and tramp it, the sweter it smellith, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreeth.
Stapleton, Forth. of the Faith. (1564) fol. 86. b.

To TRAMP. v. n. To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP. n. s. [from the verb.] A stroller; one who travels on foot; a beggar. Tramp is the Sussex term, according to Grose: tramp is a common vulgar word in many parts of England.
We shall be pestered with all the trampers that pass upon the road.— Trampers indeed! I would you to know his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as any one in the country.
Graeces, Spirituali. Quirites, B. 3. ch. 1.

To TRAMP. v. a. [trampa, Su. Goth. trampan, Dutch. See To TRAMP.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.
Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet.
St. Matth. viii. 6.
My strength shall trample thee as mire.
Milton, P. L.

To TRAMP. v. n.
1. To tread in contempt.
Diogenes trampled on Plato’s pride with greater of his own.
Gov. of the Tongue.

TRA

Your country’s gods I scorn,
And trample on their ignominious altars.

2. To tread quick and loudly.
I hear his thundering voice resound;
And trampling feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden.

TRA’MLER. n. s. [from trample.] One that tramples.

TRA’NATION. n. s. [transo, Latin.] The act of trampling over.

TRANCE. n. s. [transc, Fr. transitus, Lat. It might therefore be written trance.] Dr. Johnson.— Anciently it was so written: “She out of her tranae awoke.” Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3. And so Milton: See TRANCE.] An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.
Grecinus had been in such a trance of musing, that Zelamane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion’s coming.
Sidney.

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravieth quite as in a trance.
Spenser, Spenn.
That Taliessen once, which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais’d the mountains from their trance.
Dryden.

Sudden he start’s,
Shook from his tender trance.
Thomson, Spring.

To TRANCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To entrance.
Would she but shade her tender brows with bay,
That now lie bare in careless willful rage;
And trance herself in that sweet extasy,
That roseath drooping thoughts of bashful age!
Byll, Hail, Defance to Envy.

TRA’NED. adj. [from trance.] Lying in a trance or extasy.
Hiss grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him tranced.
Shakespeare, 2. Lear.

TRA’NGRAM. n. s. [cunt word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.
What’s the meaning of all these trangrams and gimcracks?
What are you going about, jumping over my master’s hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds?
Arbuthnot.

TRA’NELL. n. s. A sharp pin. Perhaps from trellel.
With a small tramel of iron, or a large nail ground to a sharp point, they mark the brick.
Moxon, Arch. Ex.

TRA’NQUIL. adj. [tranquille, Fr. tranquillat, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.
I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content!
Shakespeare.

TRA’NQUILLITY. n. s. [tranquilitas, Latin; tranquillite, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.
Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls’ tranquillity.
Spenser.

How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch’d and ponderous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immovable,
Looking tranquility.
Congreve, Mour. Bride.
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much tranquility, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour.
Pope.

To TRA’NQUILIZE. v. a. [from tranquil; Fr. tranquilliser.] To compose; to render calm.

The musician employed ought to be of a kind which experience has proved to be most efficacious in soothing and tranquillising the spirits.
Moxon in Cn. Musick, p. 82.
When peace shall be restored, and Europe shall be tranquillised.
Byl, Wotton, Char. (1794)

TRA’NQUILLITY. adj. [from tranquill.] In a tranquil state or manner.
TRANQUILNESS. n. s. [from tranquill.] State of being tranquil.

To TRANSC/CT. v. a. [transactus, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Transact, old French, transaction. In our language, transact is not ancient. See Walker's Hist. of Independey, 1665, P. iv. p. 36. to which Mr. Malone also refers: « Resolved that this House will transact with the persons now sitting in the other House, &c. — The Commons would not treat and confer with them in the usual way, as with the House of Peers; but found out a new word, to transact; and that neither but upon trial, &c.»]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were transacted at some points some of the interests only, as the transfiguration and the agony. Addison.

To TRANSC/CT. v. n. To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a man to be rightly informed upon what terms, and conditions, he is to transact with God, and with his wife, in the great business of his salvation. South, Serm. iii.

TRANSC/CT. n. 6. [transact, Fr. from transact.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular transactions of this treaty. Clarendon.

TRANSC/CT. n. a. [transact.] One who manages; one who conducts affairs.

God, who knows and governs all things, is the sovereign director and legislator in matters of nature, so come to pass, [the fulfilling of prophecies]. — Hug. Christ. Theol., p. 27.

TRANSC/PLIN. n. adj. Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. See TRAMONTANE.

Travellers, that know transalpine parts. — Bacon, and Fr. Caecil.

Where then, when all the world pays its respect, Lies our transalpine barbarous neglect? — Lovelace, Lyc. Posit. p. 64.

To TRANSC/animate. v. a. [trans and animus, Lat.] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another.

Not men for what spark of humanity? nor dogs; — but, by the strangest perverts that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnate, transanimated devils. — Decimus, King, Serm. 2 Nov. 1668, p. 31.

TRANSC/ANIMATION. n. s. [from transanimate.] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

They believe the transanimation of souls into beasts and vegetables.

Sir T. Herbert, Trac. p. 113.

If the transanimation of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrating into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brook whose sire Assan entered. — Brown, Fug. Err.

To TRANSC/END. v. a. [transcend, Latin.]

1. To pass; to overpass. It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall transcend their limits and become tyrannical. — Bacon.

To judge herself, she must herself transcend, as greater circles comprehend the less. — Davies.

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. This glorious piece transcends what he could think; so much his blood is nobler than his ink. — Warer.

These are they. — Davies.

These are they. — Davies.

Delight, for what? — Davies.

These are they. — Davies.

As is she could not, or she would not find, how much her worth transcended all her kind. — Dryden.

To TRANSC/END. v. n. To mount; to rise above.

Make disquiet whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. — Houell.

To TRANSC/END. v. n. To climb. Not in use.

To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not always fly at all, the allay is a frequent addition to human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and transcends from one unto another. — Brown.

2. To surpass thought.

The subsistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such transcending mystery; and, I think there is no text in Scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. — Hammond.

TRANSCENDENCE. n. s. [from transcend.] Superiority; Excellence.

1. A most weak and debile minister great power, great transcendence. — Shakespeare, All's Well. Living is the foulent of crimes, as that whereof God himself (such is the transcendence of his truth) cannot possibly discern. — Bp. Morton, Ducherage, &c. p. 407.

2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

It is the greatest to have in one the fraily of a man, and the security of a God; this would have done better in poetry, where transcendences are more allowed. — Bacon, Essays.

TRANSCENDENT. adj. [transcendens, Latin; transcendat, Fr.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and transcendental honour of the day. — White.

Then, whose strong band, with so transcendent worth.

Holds high the rein of fair Parnassus. — Cowper.

There is, in a lawyer, an habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and transcendental nature. — Bp. Sanderson. If thou bestow — that I know not how, how chang'd From him who in the happy realms of light, Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, didst outshine Myriads, through bright.

Oh charming princess! Oh transcendent maid! — A. Phillips.

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and transcendental a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. — Rogers, Serm.

TRANSCENDENTAL. adj. [transcendentialis, low Lat.] General; pervading many particulars.

Others differ us to species, but as to genus are the same: such are man and lion. There are others again, which differ as to genus, and consist only in those transcendental conceptions of ens, being, existence, and the like: such are quantities and qualities, as for example an ounce, and the colour, white. — Harris, Herm. B. 2. ch. 2.

2. Suprememinent; passing others.

Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect transcendental perception of these, and of all other things. — Grew, Comuml.

TRANSCENDENTLY, adv. [from transcend.] Excellently; suprememinently.

The law of Christianity is eminently and transcendently called the word of truth. — South, Serm.

TRANSCENDENTNESS. n. s. [from transcend.] Superemience; unusual excellence.

I cannot attain the measure of your transcendentness, but confess my disability and imperfection. — Montague, App. to Cas. p. 71.

TRANSCOLLATE. v. a. [trans and cola, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.

The lungs are, unless perversely like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and transcolate the air. — Hervey.

TRANSCRIBE. v. a. [transcribe, Lat. transcriere; French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.
TRA

He was the original of all those inventions from which others did but transcribe copies.

The most rigid exaltors of mere outward purity do but transcribe the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak.

We imitate their repentance as we transcribe their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy.

TRANSCRIBER, n. s. [from transcribe.] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and transcribers.

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful transcribers.

TRANSCRIP'T. n. s. [transcript, Fr. transcriptum, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a transcript of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian.

The decalogue of Moses was but a transcript, not an original.

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.

Through ages thus I may preserve to live,
And from the transcript of thy voice receive
What my short-lived verse can never give.

TRANSCRIPTION. n. s. [transcription, Fr. from transcriptus, Lat.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of transcription in our days was no monster in theirs; plagiarism had not its naivety with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult.

The corruptions that have crept into it by many transcriptions was the cause of so great difference.

TRANSCRIPTIVELY. adv. [from transcript.] In manner of a copy.

Not a few transcriptively subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written.

To TRANScribe. v. n. [transcurso, Lat.] To run or move to and fro.

By setting the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and transcribe.

TRANSCRIPTION. n. s. [from transcription, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the sense and the affections of any one part of the body instantly make a transcription throughout the whole.

I have briefly run over transcriptions, and if my pen had been posting with them, the commonwealth of Buckingham.

His philosophy gives them transcriptions beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis.

I am to make often transcriptions into the neighbouring forests as I pass along.

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the transcription of comets.

More, Antid. against Atheism.

TRANSE. n. s. [trans, Fr. See TRANCE.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a trance, methought I saw,

Through sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood.

TRANSEMINATION. n. s. [trans and septum, Lat.] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other transemination, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint Peter's.

TRANSSEPT. n. s. [trans and septum, Lat.] A cross aisle.

The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.

TRANSEXION. n. s. [trans and sexus, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

VOL. V.

TRA

It much impeacheth the iterated transion of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmission of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transminated persons were really men at first.

To TRANSFER. v. a. [transférer, Fr. transfisco, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with to, sometimes with upon.

That he transfer the laws of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience.

Was not enough you took my crown away, But cruelty you must my love betray?

I was well pleased to have transferred my right, And better change'd thy claim of lawless might.

The king.

Who from himself all envy would remove, Left both to be determin'd by the laws, And to the Grecian chiefs transfer'd the cause.

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that ease came, and transferred all the honour of it upon themselves.

The king.

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own, Whose first they merit, then ascend the throne: But tyrants dread you, lest your just desce.

Transfer the power and set the people free.

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but transfer to ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men.

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not without safety transfer his own person to suppress it.

He thirty rowsing yore the crown shall wear, Then from Leinvin shall the seat transfer.

To TRANSFIGURE. v. a. A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

Whether the bank of Amsterdam, where industry had been so for many years subsisted and circulated by transfers on paper, doth not clearly decide this point? Bp. Berkeley, Quest., § 1:5.

TRANSFERABLE, adj. [from transfer.] That may be transferred.

TRANSFEREE, n. s. One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION. n. s. [transfiguration, Fr.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transfigurations are more common, and in some without consciousness; as in caterpillars, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration.

The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden.

* Did Raphael's pencil never choose to fail?

Say, are his works transfigurations all?

Blackmore.

To TRANSFIGURE. v. a. [transfigurer, French; trans and figura, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am more zealous to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement.

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,

The dower desir'd is his transfér'd friends:

The inunction backward she repeats,

Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats.

Duke.

With son's own blade, her false reproaches spoke.

With linked thunderbolts

Transfe us to the bottom of this gulph.

Shakespeare.
TRA

TRANSLATION.† n. s. [translation; Latin; translation, French.]
1. Removal; act of removing.
His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translation of humours from his joints to his lungs. Harvey.
Translations of morbid matter matter arise in acute distempers. Arrabnut.
2. The removal of a bishop to another see.
The part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them null or cyphers in the privation or translation. Bacon, War with Spain.
The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compunction, My lord’s grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the translation. Clinton.
3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.
A book of his travels hath been honoured with translation into many languages.
* Brown, Vulg. Err.
Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt translation; for transplanted wit,
All the effects of air and soil doth share,
And colder climes like colder climates are. Denham.
4. Something made by translation; version.
Of translations, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verse. Hooker.
5. Translat.; transference.
Metaphors, far-fet, binder to be understood; and, affection, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his translations from a wrong place.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.
TRANSLATORS.* adj. [from translate; Fr. translator.] 1. Translative; transposed. Congreve, and Sherwood.
2. Transported from a foreign land. Mason.
I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or translaticus.
Evelyn, b. i. ch. 4. § 8.
TRANSLATIVE. adj. [translatius, Lat.] Taken from others.
TRANSLATOR. n. s. [translator, old French; from translate.] One that turns any thing into another language.
A new and nobler way shou dost perseue,
To make translations and translators too. Denham.
No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the translators of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. Swift.
TRANSLATORY. n. s. [from translate.] Transferring.
The translator is a lie that transfers the merits of a man’s good action to another more deserving. Arbuthnot.
TRANSLATION. n. s. [trans and locus, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other’s places.
There happened certain translations at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being displaced, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like translation of metals in some springs. Woodward.
TRANSLUCENCY.† n. s. [from translucens.] Diaphaneness; transparency.
The spheres,
That wipeth thy crystalline translucency.
* Denham, Wit’s Pilgrim. sig. C. 4. b.
Lamps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their translucency for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having craked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. Boyle on Colours.
TRANSLUCENT.† adj. [trans and lucens or translucicid.] Lucidus, Latin.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear: giving a passage to the light.
In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucid. Bacon.
If those translucid lamps, thine heavenly eyes,
Shall stretch their beams of comfort to my passion.
Dewes, Wit’s Pilgrim. C. i. b.
The quarry has several other translucid stones, which want neither beauty nor esteem. Sir T. Herbert, Tran. p. 83.
Wherever fountain or fresh current flow’d
Against the eastern ray, translucid, pire,
With touch eternal of heaven’s fiery rod,
I drank. Milton, S. A.
TRANSMARINE.† adj. [transmarine, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.
In some transmarine kingdoms their lawyers are held, and for the most part undoubtedly are, more sufficient scholars than their divine. Hakewell on Prov. p. 428.
She might have made herself mistress of Ismarnia, her next transmarine neighbour. Howell, Eoc. For.
To TRANSMISW. v. a. [transmuteo, Lat. transmorrer, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.
When hith list the fugal roots spring,
Men into stones therewith he could transform,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. Spencer.
TRANSMIGRANT. adj. [transmigrans, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.
Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in acts, there are other implicit conditions, that of colonies or transmigrants towards their mother nation. Bacon, Holy War.
7b TRANSMIGRATE. v. n. [transmigro, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.
This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which transmigrate omit it not without commixture.
* Brown, Vulg. Err.
If Pythagoras’s transmigratio were true, that the souls of men transmigrating into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. Brown, Vulg. Err.
Their souls may transmigrate into each other. Howell.
REGARD The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the transmigrating roll. Dryden.
TRANSMIGRATION. n. s. [transmigration, Fr. from transmigrate.] Passage from one place or state into another.
The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of national properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or transmigration thereof out of one substance into another.
Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a transmigration of species. Bacon.
From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. Brown, Vulg. Err.
Reposing their passage hence, for intercourse Of transmigration, as their lot shall lead. Milton, P. L.
*Twas taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
* Seeing such transmigration there,
She thought it not a fable here.
Denham.
When thou wert form’d, hev’n did a man begin,
But th’ brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monachy maintained,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life’s next scene, if true transmigrators,
Some bear or lion is reserv’d for thee. Dryden, Aureng.
TRANSMIGRATOR.† n. s. [from transmigrate.] One who passes from one place or country into another.
Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some transmigrators from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction.
Ellis, Knowl. of Div. Things, p. 122,
TRANSMISSION. n. s. [transmissio, French; transmissus, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable transmission of a colony higher out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted it as an memorable a thing. — Spencer on Ireland.

Operations by transmission of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. — Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In the transmission of the sea-water into the pits, the water rose; but in the transmission of the water through the vessels, it fell. — Bacon.

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. — Bacon.

The use has a miraculous power, and can dilute and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the transmission of light. — More.

Languages of countries are lost by transmission of colonies of a different language.

This inquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the transmission of the English laws into Scotland; — Hale.

Their reflection or transmission depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. — Newton, Opt.

TRANSMISSIVE. adj. [from transmitto, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmission in the course of the king's renown. — Prior.

Itself a sun; it with transmission light
Endless worlds deny'd to human sight. — Prior.

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal on the faithful stone.
Had with transmission honour great'd his son. — Pope.

To TRANSMIT. v. a. [transmitto, Lat. transmittere, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages transmit the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. — Hale.

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and transmit the money to him. — Addison.

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted safe in Lydian's lofty scenes. — Granville.

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again transmit your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. — Prior.

TRANSMIT. n. s. [from transmit.] The act of transmitting; transmission. I know not that this word has any authority.

Besides the transmission to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. — Swift.

TRANSMITTER. n. s. [from transmit.] One that transmits.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous race,
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face. — Savage.

TRANSMITTABLE. adj. [from transmit.] That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another.

A transmittable gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet cannon-proof. — Mary of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. § 73.

TRANSMUTABLE. adj. [transmutatio, French; from transmuto.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how transmittable it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. — Brown, Phil. Err.

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily transmitable into one another. — Arbuthnot on Animals.

TRANSMUTABILITY. n. s. [from transmute.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. n. s. [transmutation, Fr. transmutation, from transmuto, Lat.] 1. Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by transmutation a bear hered. — Shakespeare.

The transmutation of plants one into another, is inter magnas naturae, for the transmutation of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. — Bacon.

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, transmutation. — Bacon.

The obligation of the day, which was then the sabbath, died and was buried with him, but in a manner by a diurnal transmutation revived again at his resurrection. — Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with transmutations. Water, which is a very fluid, tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. — Newton.

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real transmutation; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are extant at the beginning, artificially complicated together. — Bentley, Serm.

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same land suffereth sundry transmutations of owners within one term. — Bacon, Office of Alienation.

To TRANSMUTE. v. a. [transmuto, Lat. transmuer, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheeps' skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be transmuted. — Ralph.

That metals may be transmuted one into another, I am not satisfied of the fact. — Ray on the Creation.

TRANSMUTER. n. s. [from transmute.] One that transmutes.

TRANSMISSION. n. s. [transmissa, Lat.] 1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. — Bailey.

TRANSPARENCY. n. s. [transparenza, Fr. from transparent.] Cleanness; diaphanocity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and transparency of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. — Addison.

Another cause is the greater transparency of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. — Arbuthnot.

TRANSPARENT. adj. [transparent, Fr. trans and appareo, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; lucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright, Through the transparent bosom of the deep.
To TRANSPARENCY. v. a. [trans and place.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was transplanted from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place.

Wills, Math. Mag. 7.

To TRANSPLANT. v. a. [trans and planto, Lat. transplanter, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.
The noblest fruits transplanted in our isle.
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile.
Salopian acres flourish with a growth peculiar still'd the Othian's be thou first.
This apple to transplant.

Roe.

2. To remove and settle.
If any transplants themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony.

Bacon, Adv. to Villars.

3. Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's ark.

Milton, L.

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese of St. David's into a warmer clime.

Clarendon.

TRANSPLENTATION. n. s. [transplantation, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no transplantation, or change of soil, to make it fruitful.

Suckling.

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about transplantations of diseases, and transfusion of blood?

Baker.

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible transplantations, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own.

Ralegh.

This appears a replication to what Menelius had offered concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta.

Brome.

TRANSPLENTER. n. s. [from transplant.] One that transplants.

TRANSPLENDENCY. n. s. [trans and splendens.] Supereminent splendour.

The supernatural and immutable splendour of the Divine Presence.

More, Antl. against Idolatry, ch. 2.

TRANSPLENDENT. adj. Supereminently splendid.

See TRANSPLENDENTLY.

TRANSPLENDENTLY. adv. With supereminent splendour.

The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypothesis, vitally, and supereminent residing in this humanity of Christ.

More against Idol. c. 2.

To TRANSPORT. v. a. [trans and porto, Latin; transporter, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to transport the tidings.

Shakespeare.

Why should she write to Edmund I might not you
Transport her purposes by word?

Shakespeare.

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to transport men.

Ralegh.

A summer rain wind transports a hill
Torn from Pilorus.

Milton, L.

Cesar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to transport his army.

McGill.

In the disturbances of a state, the wise Pompomius transported all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning.

Dryden.

2. To carry into banishment, as a felon.

We return after being transported, and are ten times greater rogues than before.

Swift.

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.
4. To hurry by violence of passion.  
You are transported by malice  
Thither where more attends you, and you slander  
The helms o’ th’ state.  
Shakespeare  
T. ey laugh as if transported with some fit  
Of passion.  
Milton, P. L.  
I shew him once transported by the violence of a sudden passion.  
Dryden.  
If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or if his romances disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity.  
Swift  

5. To put into extasy; to ravish with pleasure.  
Hero transported I behold, transported touch.*  
Milton  
Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience.  
Dec. of Chr. Piety.  

TRANSPORTATION. n. s. [transport, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.  
The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war.  
Arbuthnot on Coins.  

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.  
Nor dares his transport vessel cross the waves.  
With such whose bones are not compos’d in graves.  
Dryden  
Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports.  
Arbuthnot on Coins.  

3. Rapture; extasy.  
A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with extacy and transport.  
South.  

4. A felon sentenced to exile.  
TRANSPORTABLE. n. s. [from transport.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.  
O, be thou my Charon,  
And give me swift transporance to those fields,  
Where I may wallow in the lily beds  
Propos’d for the deserver!  
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.  
TRANSPORTABLE, adj. [from transport.] Affording great pleasure.  
So rapturous a joy, and transportable love.  
TRANSPORTATION. n. s. [from transport.]  
1. Conveyance; carriage.  
Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their transportation.  
Wilton.  
2. Transmission or conveyance.  
Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by transportation.  
Dryden.  

4. Extatick violence of passion.  
* All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all transportation is a violence; and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the falling of the spirits.  
South.  
TRANSPORTALLY, adv. [from transport.] If a state of rapture.  
TRANSPORTEDNESS, n. s. [from transport.] State of rapture.  
* What a mean opinion doth this imply,—that we who are old men, christian philosophers, and divines, should have a little government of ourselves as to be puffed up with those precessions of titular respects, which those, who are really and hereditarily possessed of, can wait without any such taint or suspicion of transportedness.  
TRANSPORTMENT, n. s. [from transport.] Transportation or conveyance in ships.  
You,—  
Your last transportment being assailed by a galley,  
Hid yourself in the cabin.  
Beaum. and Fl. Q. of Corinth.  
TRANSPORTER, n. s. [from transport.] One that transports.  

The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the transporters.  
Curew.  
TRANSPOsAL, n. s. [from transpose.] The act of putting things in each other’s place.  
Swift.  
To TRANSPOSE,† v. a. [transpose, French; transposition, Latin.]  
1. To put each in the place of other.  
The letters of Elisabetha regina transposed thus, Angelus Hora, beati, signify, O England’s sovereign! thou hast made us happy.  
Cawden, Rem.  
Transposes the propositions, making the medius terms the predicate of the first and the subject of the second.  
Locke.  
2. To put out of place; to remove.  
That which you are of thoughts cannot transpose:  
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell.  
Shakespeare.  
He, that will once transpose me from earth to heaven, hath now chosen to transpose me from one piece of earth to another.  
TRANSPOSITION,† n. s. [transposition, Fr. from transpose.]  
1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.  
Perspicuity of style is often hindered by the ornaments of speech;—by too curious a transposition of words from their natural place; by using too many metaphors.  
Instr. for Oration, (1684) p. 106.  
2. The state of being put out of one place into another.  
The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental transposition, nor hath it ever shifted its station.  
Woodward, Nat. Hist.  
TRANSPOSITIONAL, adj. [from transposition.] Relating to transposition.  
The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the transpositional use of the letters w and v, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of investing them. Thus they always say, weld, instead of weld; wicked, for wicked.  
To TRANSLATE, v. a. [trans and shape.] To transform; to bring into another shape.  
I’ll tell thee how Ben Jonson would thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, said she; for he were a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on Tuesday morning; there’s a double tongue: thus did she transShape thy particular virtues.  
Shakespeare, Much ADO.  
Suppose him Trans-shape’d into an angel.  
Beaum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.  
To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, v. a. [transubstantiation, Fr.] To change to another substance.  
O self-traitor, I do bring  
The spider love which transubstantiates all,  
And can convert manna to gall.  
Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch  
Of real hunger, and conceivest thee,  
To transubstantiate: what redounds, tranpires  
Through spirits with ease.  
Milton, P. L.  
TRANSUBSTANTIATION, n. s. [transubstantiation, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.  
How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of transubstantiation?  
Locke.  
TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, n. s. One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation.  
It may serve to guard us from diverse errors, such as that of the Roman transubstantiatiors, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places, namely, in every place where the host is kept, or the eucharist is celebrated.  
Barrow, vol. ii. 8. 51.
There were in the primitive times some heretics, who thought those words of Christ concerning the eating his flesh, and drinking his blood, to be understood grossly and literally of oral eating and drinking, as the transubstantiatiors at this day pretend. Dr. Peter, Christophalii, (1682.) p. 48.

Transudation. n. s. [from transude.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument. The drops proceeded not from the transudation of the liquor within the glass. Boyle.

To Transude. v. n. [trans and suro, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Transulential. adj. [transversal, Fr. trans and vertical, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grand-father, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the transversal line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. Hale.

Transversally. adv. [from transversal.] In a cross direction. There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or transversely. Wiglo.

To Transverse. v. a. [transversus, Latin.] To change; to overturn. Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine: that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or transverse. Leslie.

Transverse. adj. [transversus, Latin.] Being in a cross direction. His volant touch Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. Milton, P. L. Part in stray days, part in transverse are found, One forms a crooked figure, one a round; The entrance embrace in spiral strings, Those close the arterial tubes in tender rings. Blackmore.

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling? Bentley, Serm.

Transversely. adv. [from transverse.] In a cross direction. At Stonehenge the stones lie transversely upon each other. Stillingfleet.

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut transversely, both the ends shrink and make the wound gap. Arewolf on Anatomy.

To Transume. v. a. [transumus, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another.

Bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine. Crashaw, Hymn.

Transum. n. s. [transum, old Fr. transsumptum, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. Cotgrave.

The pretended original breve was produced, and a transumpt or copy thereof offered them. Ed. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 235.

Transumption. v. s. [from transumptum.] The act of taking from one place to another.

Having by a kind of transumption and accommodation borrowed those former words of his. South, Serm. vii. 28.

Traitors. n. s. Men who carry fish from the seacoasts to sell in the inland countries. Bailey.

Country people, amongst whom alone this word is current, extend its meaning to all those who purchase any kind of provisions in order to sell them again. Mason.

Trap. n. s. [trapp, trap, Saxon; trap, Fr. trappe, It.] 1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.

Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. Bp. Taylor, Holy Living. The trap springs and catches the ape by the fingers. D'Entrave.

2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lacking closely, in awe now lay, How he might say in his trap betray. God and your majesty Protect mine innocence, or I fall into The trap laid for me. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

They continually laid traps to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. Calamy.

He seems a trap for charity to lay, And cons by night his lesson for the day. Dryden.

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unum boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at span-furthing. Locke on Education.

He that of subtle nerves and joints complains, From nine-pins, copts, and from trap-bull abstains. King.

To Trap. v. a. [trappan, Saxon.]

To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain more busy than the labring spider, Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. Shakespeare.

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms I trap'd the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. Dryden.

2. [See Trapping.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him Was trap'd with polished steel, all shining bright, And covered with the equestriennes of the knight. Spencer.

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege; But leave these relics of his living night To deck his hearse and trap his tomb black steel. Spencer.

Lord Lucius presented to you four milch-white horses trap'd in silver. Shakespeare, Timon.

Steed's with scarlet trap't d. Cowley.

To Trap'an. v. a. [from trap; Sax. trappan.] See Trap.

Dr. Johnson notices this word as trapan, but the more proper way of writing it seems to be trapan, as distinguishing it from the verb trapan of a very different meaning. South writes it trapan; though Dr. Johnson has assigned to him trapian.

To lay a trap for; to ensnare.

Telling him what pity it is, that one so accomplished should live and die ignorant of what it is to be renowned, to sup, or rather dine, at midnight, in a tavern, with the noise of oaths, blasphemies, and tidlers about his ears! South, Serm. ii. 215.

Fortwith alights the innocent trappan'd; One leads his horse, the other takes his hand. Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681.) p. 38.

If these swear true, he was trapan'd on shipboard. Bp. Stillingfleet, Miscell. (Speech in 1653.) p. 142.

Trap'an. n. s. [from the verb.] A cheat; a stratagem; a snare.

It is indeed a real trapan upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. South, Serm. ii. 377.

Nothing but gins, and snares, and trapans for souls. South, Serm. iii. 366.

Trap'panner. n. s. [from trapan.] A deceiver.

The inventions of that old pandar and trappaner of souls. South, Serm. vi. 392.

Trap'd in. adv. [trap and door.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like trapdoor, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and trapdoors which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. Roy.
To TRAPEZE, n. s. [commonly written to trapeze; probably of the same original with δρόμος. ] To run idly and slatternly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPERS, n. s. [I suppose from trapeze.] An idle slatternly woman, 

He found the staid trapeze. 

Possess with th' devil, worms, and claps. 

From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg, 

Than marry such a trapeze. 

Since full each other station of renown, 

Who would not be the greatest trapeze in town? 

TRAPÉZIUM, n. s. [trāpēzōn; trapeze, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. 

Two of the lateral trapezias are broad. 

DICT.

TRAPÉZOID, n. s. [trāpēzōn and -oïd; trapezoid, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. 

DICT.

TRAPPIST. n. s. ['treap and stick.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick sandy legs and two long trappists that had no cafes. 

TRASH, n. s. [trāsh, Icelandic; drusen, German.] 1. Any thing worthless; dross; drudge. 

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash. 

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee! 

— Let it alone, thou fool, it is but trash. 

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 

'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands. 

But he that fleches from me my good name, 

Rob me of that which not enriches him, 

And makes me poor indeed. 

More than ten Holinheds, or Halls, or Stows, 

Of trivial household trash he knows; he knows 

When the green froward or smitten with the sword. 

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more trash he may bear to have tackled to him. 

Weak foolish man! will Heaven reward us there 

With the same trash and mortals wish for here? 

2. A worthless person. 

I suspect this trash. 

To be a party in this injury. 

Shakespeare, Othello.

Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.

O that instead of trash thou'rt'd taken steel. 

Garth.

3. Among hunters, a piece of leather, a couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack. 

VOL. V.

4. To TRASH.† v. a. 

To lop; to crop. 

Warburton.

To CRUSH. To humble. Dr. Johnson. — In the north, it means to trample on in a careless manner; to beat down. 

1. To crush; to humble. 

To crush for over-topping. 

Shakespeare, Tempest. 

There is no more on the earth, besides the very hand of God, able to trash or oversow this furious driver. 

Hammond, Works, iv. 663. 

Foreclosed and trashed by either outward or inward restraints. 

Ibid. p. 165.

Among other incumbrances and delays in our ways to heaven, there is no one that doth so clog and trash, so disadvantage and backward, us, and, in fine, so cast us behind in our race; as a contentiousness in a formal worship of God, an acquiescence and resting satisfied in outward performances. 

Ibid. p. 663.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hand-hearted Jews, to encompass and trash them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. 


To TRASH, v. n. To follow, with bustle, as if beating down everything in the way; to trample. 

A guarded lucky to run before it, and py'd livers to come 

trash after it. 

The Puritani, (1607), A. iv. S. i.

TRA'SH'. adj. [from trash.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that trashy stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. 

Dryden.

To TRA'VAIL,† v. n. [travailer, Fr.] 

1. To labour; to toil. 

Obey our will, which travels in thy good. 

Shakespeare, All's Well.

2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. 

I travail not, nor bring forth children. 

Int. xxiii. 4. 

She being with child cried, travelling in birth, and pained to be delivered. 

Rev. xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it travels with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. 

South, Kern. 

To TRA'VAIL, v. a. [tragivaliare, Ital.] To harass; to tire. 

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to travel the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. 

Hayward.

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste. 

His travel'd steps. 

Recreating and composing their travel'd spirits with the serious and divine harmonies of music. 


TRA'VAIL, n. s. [from the verb.] 

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require travel. 

Hookes. 

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong travel, are able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. 

Spenser.

2. Labour in childbirth. 

In the time of the travel twins were in her. 

Gen. xxxix. 20.

To procure easy travels of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. 

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

TRAV.,† t. n. s. [travail, Fr.]

TRAV. S.
1. A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.
She sprang as a colt doth in a trave.
Chaucer, Mill. Tale.

2. [trave, Lat.] A beam; a lay of joints; a traverse.
On the right side of the choir was made a trave to her to say her prayers.
A. Woold, Am. Univ. Ox, in 1566.
A trave erected a considerable height from the ground.
Ibid.

It was only a room of about four or five yards square, walled with bark, having nothing but the uneven ground for its pavement; and for its ceiling only some rude trave laid athwart it, and covered with bushes to keep out the weather.

Maundrell, Travels, p. 7.

The ceiling and traves are, after the Turkish manner, richly painted and gilded.
Ibid. p. 123.

To TRAVEL. v. n. [this word is generally supposed originally the same with travel, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write travel for labour, and travel for journey.]

1. To make journeys: It is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from voyage, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and travel'd hard;
For some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whittle.
Shakespeare.
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye travelling companies of Dedanim.
Isa. xxi. 13.

Mephisto deign'd to travel with Tobias.
Milton, P. L.

Pain won'd to travel to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself, myself restore.
Dryden.

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he travel'd there.

2. To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the travelling lamp.
Shakespeare.

Time travels in divers places, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withall, who time trots withall.
Shakespeare.

Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News travel'd with increase from mouth to mouth.
Pope.

3. To make journeys of curiosity.
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as travelling, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated.

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather travel.
If we laboured to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we travel'd but a matter not material.

To TRAVEL. v. a.
1. To pass; to journey over.
That to arrive—1 travel this profound.
Milton, P. L.

2. To force to journey.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charge'd with garrisons, and they shall not be travelled forth of their own franchises.
Spenser.

TRAVEL. n. s. [travail, Fr. from the noun.]
1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confid'n within the purities of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat.
His travel ended at his country-seat.
Shakespeare.

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures,
Which they entertain with views.
Prior.

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
As having known no travel in his youth.
Shakespeare.

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience.
Brown, Eas.

In my travels I had been near their setting-out in Thessaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola.
Brown, Trav.

A man not enlightened by travel or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred.
Addison.

3. Labour; toil. This should be travail as in Daniel.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more travail than with victory.
Daniel.

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With travel difficult?

Milton, P. L.

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to travail.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight.
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travel to require.
Dryden, Verg.

5. Travels. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with the translation of many languages.
Browne, Vulg. Err.

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, travel, and accounts of countries.
Watts.

TRAVELLER. n. s. [from travel.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfitter.
The weary traveller wand'ring that way.
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat.
Spenser.

At the olive route.
Their drew them then in haste, most far from foot.

Of any traveller.

Chapman.

A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn.

From whose dark shores no travellers return.
Sandys.

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and travellers.
Bentley, Seri.

If a poor traveller tells her, that he has neither strength nor food nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came.
Law.

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel monsieur traveller; look you liest and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country.
Shakespeare.

These travellers for cloths, or for a mea,
At all adventures any lye will tell.

Chapman.

The traveller into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the traveller.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

They are travellers newly arrived in a strange country, we, should therefore not mislead them.
Locke.

TRAVELTAINTED. adj. [travel and tainted.] Harass'd; fatigu'd with travel.

I have foind such score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculable value, taken Sir John Coleville.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

TRAVERS. adv. [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite travers, athwart the heart of his lover.
Shakespeare.

TRAVERSE. adv. [a travers, French.] Crosswise;

athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it traverse to spread.
Bacon.

The ridges of the fellow field lay traverse.
Heywood.

TRAVERSE. prep. Through; crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experience'd eye, and soon traverse
The whole battalion views their order due.
Milton, P. L.

TRAVERSE. adj. [transversus, Lat. traverse, Fr.]

Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with traverse trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them.
Heywood.

Ost being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and traverse work for summers.
Wotton, Architect.
TRAVERSE.† n. s.
1. Any thing laid or built across; any thing hung across.
The Tuscans cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole line age descended, there is a traverse placed in a place where she stieth.
   — Bacon.
   Presently the traverse wrought with pears was opened, and the caliph himself discovered.
   — Fuller. Holy War, p. 92.
   — Volpone speaks from behind a traverse.
   — B. Jonson. Fo.: The church was parted by a traverse.
2. Something that thwarters, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English. Dr. Johnson. — It means nothing but turn; and was formerly used without any reference to cross or adverse.
   After many traverses of meditation.
   A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and traverses of fortune.
   — Dryden.
   He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlook'd traverses not in his power.
   — Locke.
3. A traverse; a turning.
   — A source comes to a high hill, which is mounted by a military road, cut in traverses.
4. Subterfuge; trick.
   Many shifts and subtils traverses were overwrought by this occasion.
   — Proceed. against Garnet. (1605) Bbb. 4. b.
5. An indictment traversed; a legal objection. See the third sense of To Traverse.
   — They usually give security to the Court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then there try the traverse.
   — Blackstone.
TRAVERSABLE.† adj. [from To traverse.] Liable to legal objection.
   But whether that presentment be traversable vide Stamp.

To Traverse. v. a. [traverce, French. It was anciently accepted on the last syllable.]
1. To cross; to lay athwart.
   — Myself, and such
   As set within the shadow of your power,
   Her wand'ring with our travers'd arms, and breath'd
   Our sufferance vainly.
   — Shakespeare. Timox.
   The parts should be often travers'd or crossed, the middle of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight.
2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
   — This treaty has, since the first conception thereof, been often travers'd with other thoughts.
   — Walton.
   John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Ferg resolved to traverse this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family.
   — Arbuthnot.
3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.
   You save the expense of long litigious laws,
   Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
   That he who conquers is but last undone.
   — Dryden.
   Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him right, one may lose himself in traversing the ground.
   — Baker. Ref. on Learning.
4. To wander over; to cross.
   — He many a walk travers'd
   Of statelier covert, cedar, pine, or palm.
   — Milton. P. L.
   He that shall traverse over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garrets, coin; but not without their God.
   — Wilkins.
   The lion smarts with the hunter's spear,
   Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;
   In sullen fury traverses the plain,
   To find the venturous Fox.
   — Prior.
   Believe me, prince, there's not an African
   That traverses our vast Numidian desarts.

TRE.
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises those boasted virtues.
   — Addison. Cato.
What sees you travers'd and what fields you fought for?
   — Pope.
5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.
   My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles, and purposes of this detestable vice, ingratitude.
   — South.
To Traverse. v. n.
   To use a posture of opposition in fencing.
   — To see these fights, to see these traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there.
   — Shakespeare. M. W. of Windsor.
TRAVESTED.* adj. [travest, Fr. travestis, Ital.] Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised. This old meaning is in Coles, Dict. 168. Buck writes it travestisse (I suppose for travestis) in his Hist. of Rich. III. 1646, p. 98. "He fled, travestis or disguised." Hence the application to writings or authors turned into burlesque.
   — I see poor Lucian travestis, not apparend in his Roman toga, but under the cruel sheers of an English tailor.
   — Bentley. Phil. Long. § 54.
   Returning him to the people, travestis to the mortal size of local godship.
   — Werburton. Serm. s.
TRAVESTY. adj. [travest, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.
TRAVESTY. n. s. A burlesque performance; a work travestied.
   These images, one would have thought, were peculiarly calculated to have struck the fancy of our young imitator with so much admiration, as not to have suffered him to make a kind of travesty of them.
   — Dr. Watson. Esa. on Pope.
   A work grave, serious, and even respectable for its poetry, in the reign of Edward the sixth, at length in a cultivated age has contracted the air of an absolute travesty.
To Tra'vesty. v. a. To turn into burlesque and ridicule.
   One would imagine, that John Dennis, or some hero of the Dunciad, had been here attempting to travesy this description of the restoration of Eurydice to life.
   — Dr. Watson, Esa. on Pope.
TRAULISIM. n. s. [tread, Lat. from the Gr. to stutter.] A stammering repetition of syllables.
   As for a a e, &c. I know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they are childish and ridiculous traulisms.
TRAUM'ATIC. adj. [grapäuticis.] Venerable; useful to wounds.
   — I deterred and disposed the ulcer to incarc, and to do so I put the patient into a trauematical decoction. Witsian. Surgery.
TRAUM'ATICs. n. s. Venerials; medicines good to heal wounds.
   — Chambers.
TRAY.† n. s. [træg, Su. Goth. trua, Lat. Serenius.] A shallow wooden vessel.
   Sift it into a tray, or hole of wood.
   No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
   To fatten the grizzly hogs with floods of whey.
   — Gay.
TRAVEL.† n. s. A play, I know not of what kind.
   Dr. Johnson. — Some game at tables or draughts.
   Tywhitt. From try, or trea, three.
   Written also trea-trip. See the Notes on Shakespeare.
   — Shall play my freedom at traytrip, and become thy bond slave.
TREACHER.† n. s. [trichèr, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays.
TREACH'ERY. n. s. Who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.
   Good Claudius with him battle fought,
   In which the king was by a treachery
   Disguised slain.
   — Spenser, F. Q.
   Where may that treachery be found?
   Or by what means may I his footing tract?
   — Spenser, F. Q.
   Play not two parts,
   — Treasure and coward both.
TREACHEROUS. adj. [from treachery.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. He had the lion to be reminded of his treacherous vile acts. D'Urfey. He was punished for his presumptuous glee. Spenser. Desire in trounce gas'd while, And saw the treacherous goddess smile. Swift. TREAHEROUSLY. adv. [from treacherous.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem. Then gan Carausius tyrannize anew, And him Alcetas treacherously slew, And took on him the robe of emperor. Dryden. Thou hast plain base The flower of Europe for his chivalry, And treacherously hast thou vanquish'd him. Shakespeare. Let others freeze with ageing reeds, Or treacherously poor fish beset, With strangeling snare, or winding net. Dryden, Jun. I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine; When, in requital of my best endeavours, You treacherously practis'd to undo me, Seduce'd my only child, and stole her. Pope. They bid him strike, to appease the ghost Of his poor father treacherously lost. Dryden, Jun. TREAHEROUSNESS. n. s. [from treacherous.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiosity. TREATACHERY.† n. s. [tricherie, French; from triegen, Germ. to deceive, to betray. See TRICK.] Perfidy; breach of faith. And Joram said to Abashai, there is treachery, O Abashai. Kings, Ist. xvi. 23. I am justly kill'd, with mine own treachery. Shakespeare, Hamlet. TREATABLE.† n. s. [triable, Fr. triable, Dutch; teriaze, Latin; triable, old Eng.] A medicine made up of many ingredients. The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of treacle, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. Boyle. Treacle water has much of an acid in it. Flyer. 2. Melasses; the spume of sugar. A sovereign remedy was at this time [in the 17th century] called treacle. Venice treacle is still in some repute. The syrup of the sugar-bakers, now called treacle, cannot have been known so early. Ellis, Spec. of Eng. Poetry, i. 89. To TREAD.† v. n. pret. trod, trode; part. pass. trodden. [trudan, Gothick; tredan, Saxon; treden, Dutch; from tred, Armor. and Welsh, the foot, according to Serenus.] 1. To set the foot. He ne'er drinks, But Timon's silver trodes upon his lip. Shakespeare. Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread. Bacon, Essays. They knew not his statutes, nor walked in his ways, nor trode in the paths of discipline. Baruch, iv. 13. Those dropping gums, Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with case. Milton, P. L. Where'er you tread the blushing flowers shall rise. Pope. 2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. Thou must, as a foreign vagrant, be led With negligence along our streets, or else Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin, And beat the palm. Shakespeare, Coriol. This shall be set upon their high places. Deut. xxxviii. 19. 3. To walk with form or state. When he walks, he moves like an engine, And the air shakes before his treading. Ye that stately tread or lowly creep. Shakespeare, P. L. 4. To copulate as birds. TREAT. n. s. [from verb.] 1. Footing; step with the foot. If the streets were pav'd with thinne eyes, Their feet were much too dainty to tread. Shakespeare. The quaint maze in the wanton green, For want of tread, are undistinguishable. High above the ground Their march was, and the passive air upheld Their nimble tread. Milton, P. L. The dancer on the rope, with doubtful tread, Gets wherewithal to crotch the boy and bath the boy. Dryden. Here wert thou wont to walk with cautious tread, A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! Swift. 2. Way; track; path. Cromwell is the king's secretary; further, Stands in the gap and treads for more prelom. Shakespeare. 3. The cock's part in the egg. TREADER. n. s. [from tread.] He who treads. The treadsers shall tread out no wine in their presses. Psalms, xvi. 10. TREADLE. n. s. [from tread.] 1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. The farther the fore-end of the treadle reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the treadle be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one tread. Mason, Mech. Es. 2. The sperm of the cock. Whether it is not made out of the garm, or tredle of the egg, see meth of lesser doubt. Brown, Vulg. Err. At each end of the egg is a treadle, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. Berkshire. TREAT. n. v. [treague, Germ. trage, Goth.] A true. Obsolete. Which to confirm, and fast to bind their league. After their weary sweat and bloody toil, She them besought, during their quiet tread into her lodging to receive a wife. To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile. Speaker, F. Q. TREASON. n. s. [treason, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the
commonwealth: it is divided into high treason and petit treason. High treason is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by siding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeit like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in, eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and it is called treason paramount. Petit treason is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a secular or religious man his prelate: this treason gives forfeit to every lord within his own fee: both treasons are capital. 

He made the uttering of thy treasons to us. Shakespeare.

Disloyal breaks his faith, and sins. Milton. That is, with a severity of heaven:

To expropriate his treason hath sought left. Milton. P. L. This being a treason against God, by a commerce with his enemy. Holyday.

Ah, Athalith cried, Treason, treason. 2 Kings. xi. 14.

The treasonable. adj. [from treason.] Having the nature or guilt of treason. Treasonable is out of use.

I'm by proofs as clear as fountains in July I know to be corrupt and treasonous. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. Against the undiviled pretend to fight Of treasonous malice. Shakespeare, Macbeth. Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and treasonable practices. Clarendon. Were it a night for June when he banquets, I would not taste thy treasonous offer. Milton. Comus. A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps treasonable. Swift.

The treasonableness. n. s. [from treasonable.] State or quality of being treasonable. Ash.

The treasonably. adv. [from treasonable.] In a treasonable manner; with a treasonable view.

Treason. n. s. [tressy, Fr. tressesur, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing the several parcels of his plate, his treasure, rich stuffs. Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. He used his laws as well for collecting of treasure, as for correcting of manners. Bacon. Gold is treasure as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. Locke.

To Treason. v. a. [from the noun.] To hoard; to hoard; to lay up. After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou treasonest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. Rom. ii. 5. Practical principles are treasoned up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. South. No, my remembrance treasoned hostile thoughts, And holds not things like these: I scorn thy friendship. Rowe.

TRE

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are treason'd there. Pope.

Treasurer. n. s. [from treasure; tresser, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my treasurer, let him speak
That I have rescr'd nothing. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their treasurers and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. Babel. 

Treasurership. n. s. [from treasurer.] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the treasurership, before the most worthy. Hakewill.

Treasurership. n. s. [treasure and house.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be no grief or distress occasion occasion the soul of men, for which there is not in this treasurership a present comfortable remedy to be found. Hooker.

Thou silver treasurership,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou best? Shakespeare.

Gather together into your spirit, and its treasurership, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. Sp. Taylor, Holy Living.

Treasurers. n. s. [from treasurer.] She who has charge of treasure.

Do they not call the virgin Marie the queen of heaven, the gate of paradise, the treasuring of grace? Dering on the Hebr. (1576), ch. x. 5.

You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's treasurers,
To your divine tongue is given a power
Of uttering secrets large and limitless. Davies.

Treasury. n. s. [from treasure; tressorie, Fr.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the thief. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Ulysses' goods. A very treasure
Of brass, and gold, and steel of curious frame. Chapman.

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous treasury of knowledge at Oxford. Wotton. The state of the treasury the king best knows. Temple.

Physicians, by treasurers of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. Waits.

2. It is used by Shakespeare for treasure.

And make his chronicle as rich with prise
As is the oozey bottom of the sea.
With sunken wreck and sunless treasuries. Shakespeare.

Thy sumptuous buildings Have cost a mass of publick treasury. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

To Treat. v. a. [traiter, Fr. tract, Lat.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To treat the peace, a hundred senators Shall be commissioned. Dryden, Rtn.

2. [tracto, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He treated his prisoner with great harshness. Spectator.

Since living virtue is with easy sureth,
And the best men are treated like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. Pope.

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

Cossus and Polygnotus treated their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. Dryden.

5. To entertain without expense to the guest.

To Treat. v. n. [traiter, Fr. traicteau, Sax.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they treat till the evening star appear'd. Milton, P. L.

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have treated of this passion in verse. Addison, Spect.
2. To practise negotiation.
   The king treated with them.
   a Mor. xliii. 12.
3. To come to terms of accommodation
   You, Master Dean, frequent the great
   Inform us, will the emperor treat? Swift.
4. To make gratuitous entertainments.
   If we do not please, at least we treat.
   Prior.
TREAT. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. An entertainment given.
   This is the ceremony of my fate;
   * parting treat, and I'll to die in state. Dryden.
   He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight into
   matters: now such professions, when recommended by a treat,
   dispose an audience to bear reason.
   Coler. What tender maid but must a victim fall
   For one man's treat, but for another's ball? Pope.
2. Something given at an entertainment.
   Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set, for
   In canisters I'll enlarge the little treat. Dryden.
   The king of gods revolving in his mind
   Lyson's guilt and his inhuman treat. Dryden.
TREATABLE. adj. [treatable, Fr.] Moderate; not violent; tractable.
   A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world
   with a kind of treatable dissolution, than be suddenly cut
   off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away.
   Hooker. All these things with a solid and treatable smoothness to
   God had furnished him with excellent endowments of na-
   ture, a treatable disposition, a strong memory, and a ready
   We should of a gentle, yielding, and treatable temper.
   Scott, Christ. Life, P. I. ch. 3.
   The heats or the colds of seasons are less treatable than
   with us.
   Temple.
TREATABLY. adv. [from treatable.] Not with violence; moderately.
   In the meanwhile there will be always some skilful persons,
   which can teach a way so to grind treatably the church with
   jaws that shall scarce move, and yet devour in the end more
   than they do come ravening with open mouth, as if they
   would worry the whole in an instant.
   Hooker, Eccl. Pol. v. § 79.
TREAT., n. s. [from treat.]
1. One who discourses.
   Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the
   treaters are perpetual princes. Wotton, Rem. p. 432.
2. One who gives an entertainment.
TREATISE. n. s. [tractatus, Lat.] Discourse; written treatise.
   The time has been my fell of hair
   Wou'd at a dismal treatise issue, and stir
   As life were in't. Shakespeare.
   Besides the rules given in this treatises to make a perfect
   judgement of good pictures, there is required a long conversa-
   tion with the best pieces. Dryden, Defence.
TREATISER. n. s. One who writes a treatise.
   Not in use.
   I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed
   treatiser. Featley, Dippers Diet. (1649) p. 69.
TREATMENT. n. s. [traitement, French.]
1. Usage; manner of using good or bad.
   I speak this with an eye to those cruel treatments, which
   men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do
   not agree with them.
   Addison, Spect. No. 243.
2. Entertainment.
   Scares an humour or character which they have not used;
   all comes wast to us; and were they to entertain this age,
   they could not now make out of such decayed fortunes pious
   treatment.
   Dryden.
   Accept such treatment as a swain affords.
   Pope.
TREAT. n. s. [traité, Fr.]
1. Negotiation; act of treating.
   She began a treaty to procure
   And establish terms betwixt both their requests. Spencer.
   If cast by treaty and by trains
   Her ass persuade. Spencer.
2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.
   A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a treaty.
   Bacon, Hist. VII.
   Echian them
   Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
   And with the rest a peaceful treaty makes. Addison, Ov.
3. [For entreaty.] Supplication; petition; solicitation.
   I must
   To the young man send humble treaties, dog,
   And palter in the shift of lowness. Shakespeare.
4. Treatise. Obsolete. The Scotch have tretice in this sense. See Jamieson.
   In the first part of this treaty of obedience of subjects to
   their princes. Homily against Rebellion, P. ii.
TREBLE. adj. [triple, Fr. triplius, triplex, Lat.]
1. Threefold; triple.
   Some I see,
   That twofold bars and treble sceptres carry. Shakespeare.
   Who can
   His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
   And dreadful teeth in treble ranks are set. Sandy.
   All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
   Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shown
   On man by him scud'd; but on himself
   Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pound. Milton, P. L.
   A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
   With treble walls. Dryden, Ab.
   The pious Trojan then his jav'lín sent,
   The shield gave way; through treble plates it went
   Of solid brass. Dryden, Ab.
   The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more
   treble sound, and the lower or heavier the bass sound. Bacon.
   To TREBLE. v. a. [from the adjective; triplico, Lat.
   triper, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.
   She conceiv'd, and trebling the due time,
   Brought forth this monstrous mass. Spencer.
   I would not be ambitious in my wish,
   To wish myself much better; yet for you,
   I would be trebled twenty times myself. Shakespeare, Merchant of Ven.
   A thousand times more fair. Shakespeare, Merchant of Ven.
   Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
   Four years he trebles, and doubles six score days. Creech.
   To TREBLE. v. n. To become threefold.
   Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and trebles
   upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. Swift.
   Now I see your father's honours
   Trebling upon you.
TREBLE. n. s. [the chorister or boy who usually carried the shrible or incense-pot, in the devotions of the church of Rome, was called pulcr shrubularis; and I have heard it a happy conceit of a most ingenious friend, that a treble voice in musick was owing to the small and shrill tone of the shrubular
   or incense-boy: as the said boy, carrying a little tinkling bell in one hand, might possibly give the name of treble, to the least bell. Cowel, in V. Turribulum.] The highest or acutest part in musick; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound.
   The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift
   to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or lesser is
   the sweetest. Bacon.
TRE

The late still trembles under thy nail:

As thy well-sharpen’d thumb from shore to shore,
The treeess squeak for fear, the basess roar.

Dryden.

TREBLENESS. n. s. [from treble.] The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the base-
ness or trebleness of tones, is a great secret in sounds. Bacon.

TRE’LY. adv. [from treble.] Thrice told; in three-
fold number or quantity.

[From a word meaning ‘threefold’ or ‘thrice’ in some Old English and Middle English sources.]

TRE.† n. s. [tri, Goth. icle, Icelandick; tree, Danish.] 1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjoined and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciforous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chesnut, & the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous, as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service tree, the white or Hawthorn, the wild Rose, sweet Briar, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, ivy. Primiferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the blackthorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the seas black thorn, the berry bearing elder, the privet bar-berry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the Bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers’ wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c.

Miller.

Sometimes we see a cloud that’s dragonish,
A fosked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon’t, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.
Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root.
Shakespeare.

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprung from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure.

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oats are trees.

LOCKE.

2. Wood, simply. See TREEN.

Not only vessels of gold and silver, but also of tree and of ethere.
Wickliffe, 2 Tim. ii.

Some [vessels] ben of tre.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath’s Prolo.

3. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By trees of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race.
Dryden.

TREE gernander. n. s. A plant.

TREE of life. n. s. [ligum vitae, Latin.] An ever-
green: the wood is esteemed by turners.
Miller.

TREED primrose. n. s. A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhold, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowing low like a forst green
He knows his task and his treen.
B. Jonson.

TREEN.† adj. [Sax. treen-en.] Wooden; made of wood. Treen ware is still a phrase among country people.

Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in trees cups, answered, These homely cups play truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments.

Cromden. Rem.

TRE’OIL. n. s. [trifolium, Latin.] A plant. Miller.

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a trefoil, or three-leaved grass in her hand.

Peacock on Drawing.
Some sow trefoil or rye-grass with their clover. Mothener.

TREILLAGE. n. s. [French.] A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden.

Trevoux.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammists and sonneteers, con-

trivers of bowers, grovets, trellises, and cascades, are romance writers.

Spectator.

TRE’LLIS.† n. s. [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

Low, without glass, wooden trellises.
Sir T. Herbert, Trev. p. 120.

Gardens full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and
trellis work covered with vines.
Gray, Lett. to West.

TRELLISED.† adj. [from the noun.] Having trellises.

The windows are large, trellised, and neatly carved.

TO TREMBLE. v. n. [trembler, Fr. tremo, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembled by surprise.
Shakespeare.

And power thou tremblest at.
Shew thy slaves how cholericke thou art,
And make thy bondmen tremble.
Shakespeare, Hist. Caz.
Frighted Turnus trembled as he spoke.
Dryden. As.
He shook the sacred honours of his head
With terror trembl’d hea’n’s subsiding hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dew distill.
Dryden.
Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unshallow’d hands approach
My tremble.
Row.

2. To quiver; to totter.

Simm’s grey top shall tremble.
Milton, P. L.
We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon
the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling
jelly, and all the places about it dry.
Burnet.

3. To quiver; to shake as a sound.

Winds makes a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehem-
ent tremble at the height of their blast.
Bacon.
TREMbler. n. s. [from treble.] One who trembles.

Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly trembler, dreads under. Hammond, Works, iv. 479.

TREMOR. n. s. [from tremble.] Tremor.

When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak. Clarendon.

TREMORINGLY. adv. [from trembling.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly, she stood
And on the sudden drops;
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Say what you will, fire is never given
To inspect a mine, nor comprehend the heaven:
Tristram Shandy.

Or touch; if tremulously alive all over,
To smart and agonize at every pore.
Pope.

TREMENDOUS. adj. [tremendous, Latin.] Dreadful; terrific, stupendously terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous.
Tennyson.

In that portal stood the chief appear,
Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear.
Pope, Odyssey.

TREMENDOUSLY. adv. [from tremendous.] Horribly; dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS. n. s. State or quality of being tremendous.
Scott.

1. The state of trembling.
The soul fell into an universal tremor of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him.
Hersey.

By its vividness and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremors.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.
These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their vibrations, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye.
Newton.

TREMULOUS. adj. [tremulous, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.
The tender tremulous Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them.
Dec. of Chr. Piety.

2. Quivering; vibratory.
He owning to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even, became tremulous.
Fell.

Breath vocalised, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift tremulous motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not.
Holder.

As thus eth: sufficiency tremulous I drink,
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky.
Thomson.

TREMULOUSLY. adv. [from tremulous.] With trepidation.

TREMULOUSNESS. n. s. [from tremulous.] The state of quivering.
TRENCH. n. s. A fish spear.
Ainsworth.

1. To cut.
Safe in a ditch he hides,
With twenty-trenched gashes on his head.
Shakespeare.

This was the impression of love as a figure
Trench'd in fire, which with an hour's heat
Disolves to water, and doth lose his form.
Shakespeare.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.
Trench the ground, and make ready for the spring.
Evelyn.

First draw the fashel, and on every side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide.
Pope.

The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground,
To cut out the sides of trenches or ditches.
Mortimer.

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Trench. n. s. [France, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.
On that coast build,
And with a trench enclose the fruitful field.
Dryden, En. 12.

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level.
Mortimer, Hist.

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.
The citizens of Coriolanus have issued forth.

And given to Lucius and to Marcus battle:
I saw our party to the trenches driven,
And then I came away.
Shakespeare, Coriol.

William carries on the trench.
Till both the town and castle yield.
Pope.

TRENC'HAND. adj. [trenchant, French.] Cutting;
TRENC'HANT. n. s.

He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seems the puissance could withstand.
Spencer.

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and trenchant, not their words.
Hudibras.

TRENC'HER. n. s. [from trench; trenchery, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish.
Shakespeare, Tempest.

My estate deserves an heir more rul'd,
Than one which holds a trencher.
Shakespeare, Timon.

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or trencher on the ground.
More, Anl. against Atheism.

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour.
Dryden.

Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite.
Locke.

2. The table.

How often hast thou,
Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feasted?
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their sumptuous banns upon their trenchers, and their utmost fancies in wine.
South.

TRE'ENCHERFILY. n. s. [trencher and fly.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencherflies and spungers.
L'Estrange.

TRE'ENCHFR'END. n. s. [trencher and friend.]

A parson; a trencherman.

You fools of fortune, trencherfriends, time's flies.
Shakespeare, Timon.

TRE'ENCHMAN. n. s. [trencher and man.]

Palladines assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilful trenchermen of Meledia.
Sidney.

2. A feeder; an eater.
You had musty viands and he bath help to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach.
Shakespeare.
TRE

TRE'NCHERMATE. n. s. [trencher and mate. A table companion; a parasite. Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these trencbematres frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn.

To TREND. v. n. To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of trend. Dr. Johnson. — The word, Mr. Mason says, is merely nautical: but this may be doubted; notwithstanding his citation from Hawkesworth’s Nautical Terms: “To trend, to run off in a certain direction.”

We now found the coast to trend very much to the west.

On one side, the vast range of the Pyrenees trend away till lost in remoteness.

TRE'NING. n. s. A particular direction. The scouts to several parts divide their way. To learn the natives’ names, their towns explore, The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. Dryden.

TRE'NDELE. n. s. [Cenobel, Sax.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written trundle.

TRE'NTELS. n. s. [trente, Fr.] Treintals or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. Ayliffe, Parergon.

Their dirges, their treintals, and their shrifts.

TREPA'N. n. s. [trepan, Fr. from trépian, Gr. to pierce.

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification Skinner assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth’s reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into Trepan, a part of Sicily, were there detained. Dr. Johnson. — I trust, I have shewn under To TREPA’N the true etymology of this word.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man, How very active in his own trepan? Roscolum.

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepons? South. *

* During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passions consist, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real trepan upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. South.

To TREPA’N. v. a. [from the noun; trepaner, Fr.

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in trepanning the bone. Wiseman, Surgery.

Few recovered of those that were trepanned. Arbuthnot.

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They trepanned the state, and fasc’d it down With plots and projects of our own. Hudibras.

TREPH’INE. n. s. A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand. I shewed a trepan and trephine, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull.

Wiseman, Surgery.

TREPIDA'TION. n. s. [trepidatio, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering. The bow torturèth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual trepidation. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and horror.

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TRE

Moving o’ the earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But trepidation of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent.

They pass the planetary, and pass the fixed;
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The trepidation talk’d, and that first mov’d.

Milton, F. L.

2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous trepidation of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. Walton.

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such trepidation of the state, made every man maritious.

To TREPS'PASS. v. n. [trespasser, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they trespassed against me, I will remember my covenant. Lev. xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but trespass against all logic. Norris.

2. To enter unlawfully on another’s ground.

Their morals and economy, Most perfectly they made agree: Each virtue kept its proper bound, Nor trespass’d on the other’s ground.

Prior.

TREPS'PASS. n. s. [trespass, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purposed low correction Is such, as basest, and the meanest wretches, For pillagers, and most common trespassers Are punish’d with.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Will God incense his ire For such a petty trespass?

Milton.

2. Unlawful entrance on another’s ground.

TREPS'PASSER. v. n. [from trespass.

1. An offender; a transgressor.

Forgive my trespasses, O God, as I forgive my trespassers. Quarles, Judg. and Mest. Rengengful Man. The court had power to correct the trespasser with stripes.


2. One who enters unlawfully on another’s ground.

If I come upon another’s ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a trespasser, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me.

Walton.

TRESS. n. s. [tressa, Fr. a twist; treccia, Ital.] A lock; a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. Dr. Johnson gives tresses only, observing that it is without a singular; but it is not so. Her yellow hair was broided in a tress. Chaucer, K. Tale.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night! Cometes, importing change of times and states

Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky.

Shakespeare.

Naked met his, under the flowing gold
Of her loose tresses hid.

Adam had worn

Of choicest flow’rs a garland to adorn Her tresses, and her rural labour crown.

Milton.

Fair tresses man’s imperial race ensure,

And beauty draws us with a single hair.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish’d hair,

Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!

No till the tresser that fair hair can boast.

Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost.

Pope.

TRE'SSER. n. s. [from tress.] Knotted; curled; having hair in a tress; having tresses.

He, plucked in pain, his tress’d locks doth tear.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Golden tressed, like Apollo. Fletcher, Faithfl. Shepherdess.

TRE'SSEL. See TRESTLE.

TRE'SSURE. n. s. In heraldry, a kind of border.

The arms are a lion with a border, or treasure, adorned with flower-de-luces.

Warren, Ft. E. P. ii. 462.
TRETTLE. n. s. [trestle, Fr. In some parts of the north called trest; in other parts of England, trentel.] The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a three-legged stool.

Citron tables stand

This is not for an unbotted fellow to discuss in the garret at his trestle. Milton, Comus, l. 22.

TRETT. n. s. [Probably from tritus, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. Bailey.

TRETTINGS. n. s. [tretting, low Latin, from trethu, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TREET. n. s. [squeeeze, Sax.; trepied, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREES. n. s. [tres, Lat. treis, Fr.] A tree at cards.

White-haired mistress, one sweet word with thee.
—Honey, milk, and sugar: there is three.
—Nay then, two tros; methinig, wort, and malmeisy. Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost.

TРИABLE, adj. [from try.] 1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments trialable by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. Boyle.

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes triable in the spiritual court are of weight. Agrippa.

TRIÁD. n. s. [tries, Lat. triade, Fr.] Three united.

This is the famous Platonic triad. More, Song of the Soul, (1647.) Pref.

Ahad, Eoco, Psyche, the Platonic triad. More, Song of E, p. 190.

TРИÁL. n. s. [from try; trial, old French; "preeve par temoins ou autrement; jugement rendu sur enquete et preuves. Les Anglos se servent encore de ce mot, qui leur a ete transmis par Guillaume le Batard." Lacombe.]

1. Test; examination.

With trial fire touch me his finger end; If he be the flame shall back descend, And turn him to no pain; but if he start, It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. Shakespeare.

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance, whose trial shall publish his commendation. Shakespeare.

Skillful gardeners make trial of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated trials of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. Wilkins.

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. Heb. xi. 36.


Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the trial is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself. Cowell.

He hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial. Thus the severity of publick power. Shakespeare, Coriol.

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial trials between rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. Kettlewell.

They shall come upon their trial, have all their actions strictly examined. Nelson.

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

TRIÁLITY. n. s. Three united; state of being three.


There may be found very many dispensations of triality of benedictions. Wharton on Borrow's Hist. of the Ref. p. 66.

TRIÁNGLE. n. s. [triangle, Fr. triangulum, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones. Locke.

TRIÁNGLED. adj. [from the noun.] Having three angles. Bullokar, and Cockeram.

TRIÁNGULAR. adj. [triangularis, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seems partly circular, and partly triangular; O work divine! These two the first and last proportions are. Spenser.

Though a round figure be most casacades for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been triangular spaces left void. Ray.

TRIÁNGULARLY. adv. [from triangular.] After the form of a triangle.

A portico formed circularly, a plain cut triangularly. Harris, Her. B. i. ch. 31.

TRIÁRIÁN. adj. [triarii, Lat. old soldiers, placed as a reserve.] Occupying the third post or place. Not in use.

Let our week days lead up the van, Let the brave second and triariam band Fiercely against all impression stand; The first we may defeat see; The virtue and the force of these are sure of victory. Cowley, Ode on the Rest of K. Ch. II.

TRIBE. n. s. [tribus, Lat. from trew, British; b and v being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words; trew from tew of his, its lands, is supposed by Mr. Rowland to be Celtic, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives centuria from tew, supposing it to be the same with our centrum, importing a hundred taws or tribes. Dr. Johnson. — The word is from the Gr. τριβις, or τριβις, a third part, by changing the τ into b; whence the Lat. tribus, which originally meant a third part of the people. The Gr. and Morin.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristical.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the tribes And canturies for their voices, to help Cailon In his election. B. Johnson.

If the heads of the tribes can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. Bacon, Advice to Villars.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes, and water from th' ambrosial fount. Milton.