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A critical pronouncing dictionary, and expositor of the English language... to which are prefixed principles of English pronunciation

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n^or 167, n^ot 163—t^ube 171, t^ub 172, b^ull 173—^oil 299—p^ound 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

traction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel.

SYNCHRONICAL, sⁱn-k^ro^u'e-k^{al}, *a.* Happening together at the same time.

SYNCHRONISM, sⁱng'k^ro-nⁱzm, *s.* 408. Concurrence of events, happening at the same time.

SYNCHRONOUS, sⁱng'k^ro-n^us, *a.* Happening at the same time.

SYNCOPE, sⁱng'k^o-p^e, *s.* 96, 408. Fainting fit; contraction of a word by cutting off part.

SYNCOPIST, sⁱng'k^o-pⁱst, *s.* Contractor of words.

SYNCRATISM, sⁱng'k^ra-tⁱzm, *s.* A junction of two against a third power.

SYNDROME, sⁱn'dr^o-m^e, *s.* 96. Concurrent action, concurrence.

SYNECDOCHE, s^e-n^ek'd^o-k^e, *s.* 352, 96. A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

SYNECOPHONESIS, sⁱn-'e^k-f^o-n^e'sⁱs, *s.* A contraction of two syllables into one.—*Mason.*

SYNOD, sⁱn'n^od, *s.* 166. An assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics; conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

↳ A plain English speaker would always pronounce the *y* in this word long; nor is it pronounced short by the more informed speaker because the *y* is short in *Synodus*, but because we always pronounce it so in the Latin word.—See Principles, No. 544.

SYNODAL, sⁱn'n^o-d^{al}, } *a.* Relating
SYNODICAL, s^e-n^od'el-k^{al}, } to a synod.
SYNODICK, s^e-n^od'ik, 509. } transacted in a synod; reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another

SYNODICALLY, s^e-n^od'el-k^{al}-l^e, *ad.* By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

SYNONYMA, s^e-n^on'n^e-m^a, *s.* 92. Names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYME, sⁱn'n^o-n^m, *s.* A word of the same meaning as some other word.—*Mason.*

To **SYNONYMISE**, s^e-n^on'n^e-mⁱze, *v. a.* To express the same thing in different words.

SYNONYMOUS, s^e-n^on'n^e-m^us, *a.* Expressing the same thing by different words.

SYNONYMY, s^e-n^on'n^e-m^e, *s.* The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.—See *Metonymy*.

SYNOPSIS, s^e-n^op'sⁱs, *s.* A general view, all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL, s^e-n^op't^e-k^{al}, *a.* Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTACTICAL, sⁱn-t^{ak}'t^e-k^{al}, *a.* Conjoined, fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, sⁱn't^{aks}, } *s.* A system, a
SYNTAXIS, sⁱn-t^{aks}'sⁱs, } number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHESIS, sⁱn'th^e-sⁱs, *s.* The act of joining, opposed to Analysis.

SYNTHETICK, sⁱn-th^etⁱk, *a.* 509. Conjoining, compounding, forming composition.

SYPHON, sⁱ'f^un, *s.* 166. A tube, a pipe.

SYRINGE, sⁱ'rⁱnje, *s.* 184. A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

To **SYRINGE**, sⁱ'rⁱnje, *v. a.* To spout by a syringe; to wash with a syringe.

SYRINGOTOMY, sⁱr-ⁱng-g^ot'om^e, *s.* The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SYRTIS, s^er'tⁱs, *s.* 184. A quick-sand, a bog.

SYSTEM, sⁱs't^em, *s.* Any complexure or combination of many things acting together; a scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation; a scheme which unites many things in order.

SYSTEMATICAL, sⁱs-t^e-m^{at}'t^e-k^{al}, *a.* Methodical, written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTEMATICALLY, sⁱs-t^e-m^{at}'t^e-k^{al}-l^e, *ad.* 509. In form of a system.

To **SYSTEMATIZE**, sⁱs-t^em'a-tⁱze, *v. a.* To reduce to a system.—*Mason.*

↳ I have met with this word nowhere but in *Mason's Supplement to Johnson*, and there I find it accented in a different way from what I have always heard it in conversation. In those circles which I have frequented the accent has been placed on the first syllable; and if we survey the words of this termination, we shall find that *ize* is added to every word without altering the place of the accent; and that consequently *Systematize* ought to have the accent on the first syllable. This reasoning is specious; but when we consider that this word is not formed from the English word *System*, but from the Greek *Συστημα*, or the latter Latin *Systema*, we shall find that the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable, according to the general rule. If we place the accent on the first, we ought to spell the word *Systemize*, and then it would be analogically pronounced; but as our best writers and speakers have formed the word on the Greek and Latin plan, it ought to be written and pronounced as *Mr. Mason* has given it.

SYSTOLE, sⁱs't^o-l^e, *s.* 96. In anatomy, the contraction of the heart; in grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TABBY, t^{ab}'b^e, *s.* A kind of waved silk.

TABBY, t^{ab}'b^e, *a.* Brinded, brindled.

TABEFACATION, t^{ab}-e-f^{ak}'sh^un, *s.* The act of wasting away.

To **TABEFY**, t^{ab}'e-fⁱ, *v. n.* To waste, to be extenuated by disease.

TABERNACLE, t^{ab}'er-n^{ak}l, *s.* 405. A temporary habitation, a casual dwelling; a sacred place, a place of worship.

TABID, t^{ab}'id, *a.* 544. Wasted by disease, consumptive.

↳ Buchanan is the only orthoepist that has this word who pronounces the *a* long. This is indulging the genius of our own pronunciation in dissyllables of this form; but as we pronounce the *a* short in *tabidus*, though long in Latin, we carry this wrong pronunciation into our own language.

TABIDNESS, t^{ab}'id-n^{es}, *s.* Consumptiveness, state of being wasted by disease.

TABLATURE, t^{ab}'la-t^ure, *s.* 463. Painting on walls or ceilings.

TABLE, t^{abl}, *s.* 405. Any flat or level surface; a horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes; the persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself, as, he keeps a good Table; a table, a surface on which any thing is written or engraved; an index, a collection of heads; a synopsis, many particulars brought into one view; draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares.—To turn the Tables, to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties.

୧୨ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môte 164,

To TABLE, tâ'bl, *v. a.* To make into a catalogue, to set down. Not in use.

TABLEBEER, tâ-bl-bêér', *s.* Beer used at victuals, small beer.

TABLEBOOK, tâ'bl-bôôk, *s.* A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

TABLECLOTH, tâ'bl-klôth, *s.* Linen spread on a table.

TABLER, tâ'bl-ûr, *s.* 98. One who boards.

TABLETALK, tâ'bl-tâwk, *s.* Conversation at meals or entertainments.

TABLET, tâb'lêt, *s.* A small level surface; a surface written on or painted.

TABOUR, tâ'bûr, *s.* 314. A small drum, a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TABOURER, tâ'bûr-ûr, *s.* 98. One who beats the tabour.

TABOURET, tâb'ûr-êt, *s.* A small drum or tabour.

TABOURINE, tâb-ûr-êên', *s.* 112. A tabour, a small drum.

TABRET, tâb'rêt, *s.* A tabour.

TABULAR, tâb'û-lâr, *s.* Set down in the form of tables or synopses; formed in squares, made into laminae.

To TABULATE, tâb'û-lâte, *v. a.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

TABULATED, tâb'û-lâ-têd, *a.* Having a flat surface.

TACHE, tâtsh, *s.* Any thing taken hold of, a catch, a loop, a button.

TACIT, tâs'it, *a.* 544. Silent, implied, not expressed by words.

TACITLY, tâs'it-lê, *ad.* Silently, without oral expression.

TACITURNITY, tâs-ê-tûr'nê-tê, *s.* Habitual silence.

To TACK, tâk, *v. a.* To fasten to any thing; to join, to write, to stitch together.

To TACK, tâk, *v. n.* To turn a ship.

TACK, tâk, *s.* A small nail; the act of turning ships at sea.—To hold Tack, to last, to hold out.

TACKLE, tâk'kl, *s.* 405. Instruments of action; the ropes of a ship.

TACKLED, tâk'kl'd, *a.* 359. Made of ropes tacked together.

TACKLING, tâk'kîng, *s.* 410. Furniture of the mast; instruments of action.

TACTICAL, tâk'tê-kâl, *a.* 509. Relating to

TACTICK, tâk'tîk, } the art of ranging

TACTICKS, tâk'tîks, *s.* The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TACTILE, tâk'tîl, *a.* 140. Susceptible of touch.

TACTILITY, tâk'tîl-ê-tê, *s.* Perceptibility by the touch.

TACTION, tâk'shûn, *s.* The act of touching.

TADPOLE, tâd'pôle, *s.* A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, tâne. The poetical contraction of Taken.

TAFETA, tâf'ê-tê, *s.* A thin silk.

TAG, tâg, *s.* A point of metal put to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

TAG-RAG, tâg'râg, *s.* Composed of tag and rag; people of the lowest degree.—Mason.

To TAG, tâg, *v. a.* To fit any thing with an end, as, to Tag a lace; to append one thing to another; to join, this is properly to Tack.

TAGTAIL, tâg'tâle, *s.* A worm which has the tail of another colour.

TAIL, tâle, *s.* 202. That which terminates the animal behind, the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind; the lower part; any thing hanging long, a cat-kin; the hinder part of any thing.—To turn Tail, to fly, to run away.

TAILED, tâl'd, *a.* 359. Furnished with a tail.

TAILE, tâle, *s.* A limited estate, an entail

TAILOR, tâ'lûr, *s.* 166. One whose business is to make clothes.

To TAINT, tânt, *v. a.* 202. To imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain, to sully; to infect; to corrupt; a corrupt contraction of Attaint.

To TAINT, tânt, *v. n.* To be infected, to be touched.

TAINT, tânt, *s.* A tincture, a stain; an insect; infection; a spot, a soil, a blemish.

TAINTLESS, tânt'lêss, *a.* Free from infection.

TAINTURE, tânt'tshûre, *s.* 461. Taint, tinge, defilement.

To TAKE, tâke, *v. a.; pret.* Took; *part.*

pass. Taken, sometimes Took. To receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to receive; to receive with good or ill will; to lay hold on, to catch by surprise or artifice; to snatch, to seize; to make prisoner; to captivate with pleasure, to delight, to engage; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to use, to employ; to admit any thing bad from without; to turn to, to practise; to close in with, to comply with; to form, to fix; to catch in the hand, to seize; to receive into the mind; to go into; to swallow as a medicine; to choose one or more; to copy; to convey, to carry, to transport; to fasten on, to seize; not to refuse, to accept; to admit; to endure, to bear; to leap, to jump over; to assume; to allow, to admit; to suppose, to receive in thought, to entertain in opinion; to hire, to rent; to engage in, to be active in; to admit in copulation; to use as an oath or expression; to seize as a disease.—To Take away, to deprive of; to set aside, to remove.—To Take care, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend.—To Take course, to have recourse to measures.—To Take down, to crush, to reduce, to suppress; to swallow, to take by the mouth.—To Take from, to derogate, to detract; to deprive of.—To Take heed, to be cautious, to beware.—To Take heed to, to attend.—To Take in, to comprise, to comprehend; to admit; to win; to receive; to receive mentally.—To Take oath, to swear.—To Take off, to invalidate, to destroy, to remove; to withhold, to withdraw; to swallow; to purchase; to copy; to find place for; to remove.—To Take order with, to check, to take course with.—To Take out, to remove from within any place.—To Take part, to share.—To Take place, to prevail, to have effect.—To Take up, to borrow upon credit or interest; to be ready for, to engage with; to apply to the use of; to begin; to fasten with a ligature passed under; to engross, to un-

n^or 167, n^ot 163—t^ub^e 171, t^ub 172, b^ull 173—^oil 299—p^ound 313—t^hin 466, t^his 469

gage; to have final recourse to; to seize, to catch, to arrest; to admit; to answer by re-proving, to reprimand; to begin where the former left off; to lift; to occupy; to accommodate, to adjust; to comprise; to adopt, to assume; to collect, to exact a tax; to take upon, to appropriate to; to assume, to admit, to be imputed to; to assume, to claim authority.

To TAKE, t^ak^e, *v. n.* To direct the course; to have a tendency to; to please, to gain reception; to have the intended or natural effect; to catch, to fix.—**To Take after**, to learn of, to resemble, to imitate.—**To Take in**, to enclose; to lessen, to contract, as, he Took in his sails; to cheat, to gull.—**To Take in hand**, to undertake.—**To Take in with**, to resort to.—**To Take on**, to be violently affected; to grieve, to pine.—**To Take to**, to apply to, to be fond of; to betake to, to have recourse.—**To Take up**, to stop; to reform.—**To Take up with**, to be contented with; to lodge, to dwell.—**To Take with**, to please.

TAKEN, t^ak'ⁿ, 103. The part. pass. of Take.

TAKER, t^ak'^ur, *s.* 98. He that takes.

TAKING, t^ak'ⁱng, *s.* 410. Seizure, distress.

TALE, t^ale, *s.* A narrative, a story; oral relation; number reckoned; reckoning, numeral account; information, disclosure of any thing secret.

TALEBEARER, t^ale'b^a-r^ur, *s.* One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

TALEBEARING, t^ale'b^a-rⁱng, *s.* The act of informing.

TALENT, t^al'^ent, *s.* 544. A Talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries; faculty, power, gift of nature, quality, nature.

TALISMAN, t^al'ⁱzm^an, *s.* 88. A magical character.

TALISMANICK, t^al'ⁱ-z-m^an'ⁱck, *a.* 509. Magical.

To TALK, t^awk, *v. n.* 84. To speak in conversation, to speak fluently and familiarly; to prattle, to speak impertinently; to give account; to speak, to reason, to confer.

TALK, t^awk, *s.* Oral conversation, fluent and familiar speech; report, rumour; subject of discourse.

TALK, t^awk, *s.* Stones composed of plates generally parallel, and flexible and elastic.

TALKATIVE, t^awk'^a-tⁱv, *a.* Full of prate, loquacious.

TALKATIVENESS, t^awk'^a-tⁱv-n^es, *s.* Loquacity, garrulity.

TALKER, t^awk'^ur, *s.* 98. One who talks; a loquacious person, a prattler; a boaster, a bragging fellow.

TALKY, t^awk'^e, *a.* Consisting of talk.

TALL, t^all, *a.* 84. High in stature; lofty; sturdy, lusty.

TALLAGE, t^all'ⁱdje, *s.* 90. Impost, excise.

TALLOW, t^all'^o, *s.* 85. The grease or fat of an animal, suet.

TALLOWCHANDLER, t^all'^o-tsh^and-l^ur, *s.* One who makes tallow candles.

TALLY, t^all'^e, *s.* A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick; any thing made to suit another.

To TALLY, t^all'^e, *v. a.* To fit, to suit, to cut out for any thing.

To TALLY, t^all'^e, *v. n.* To be fitted, to conform, to be suitable.

TALMUD, t^al'm^ud, *s.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.

TALNESS, t^all'n^es, *s.* 84, 406. Height of stature, procerity.

T This word, by losing an *l*, is, if we pronounce it according to the orthography, deprived of its sound; the first syllable, according to this spelling, ought undoubtedly to be pronounced like the first of *tal low*, which sufficiently shows the necessity of spelling it with double *l*.

TALON, t^al'^un, *s.* 166, 544. The claw of a bird of prey.

TAMARIND, t^am'^a-rⁱnd, *s.* A tree, the fruit.

TAMARISK, t^am'^a-rⁱsk, *s.* A tree.

TAMBARINE, t^am-b^a-r^en', *s.* 112. A tambour, a small drum.

TAME, t^ame, *a.* Not wild, domestick; crushed, subdued, depressed, spiritless, unanimated.

To TAME, t^ame, *v. n.* To reduce from wildness, to reclaim, to make gentle; to subdue, to crush; to depress, to conquer.

TAMEABLE, t^am^a-bl, *a.* 405. Susceptive of taming.

TAMELY, t^ame'l^e, *ad.* Not wildly, meanly, spiritlessly.

TAMENESS, t^ame'n^es, *s.* The quality of being tame, not wildness; want of spirits, timidity.

TAMER, t^am'^ur, *s.* 98. Conqueror, subduer.

To TAMPER, t^am'^ur, *v. a.* 98. To be busy with physick; to meddle, to have to do without fitness or necessity; to deal, to practise with.

To TAN, t^an, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.

TANG, t^ang, *s.* 408. A strong taste, a taste left in the mouth; relish, taste; something that leaves a sting or pain behind it; sound, tune.

To TANG, t^ang, *v. n.* To ring with.

TANGENT, t^ang'^ent, *s.* Is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, t^ang-j^e-bⁱl'^e-t^e, *s.* The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE, t^ang-j^e-bl, *a.* 405. Perceptible by the touch.

To TANGLE, t^ang'^l, *v. a.* 405. To implicate, to knit together; to insnare, to intrap; to embroil, to embarrass.

To TANGLE, t^ang'^l, *v. n.* To be entangled.

TANGLE, t^ang'^l, *s.* A knot of things mingled one in another.

TANK, t^angk, *s.* 408. A large cistern or basin. Not in use.

TANKARD, t^angk'^urd, *s.* 88. A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

TANNER, t^an'^ur, *s.* 98. One whose trade is to tan leather.

TANSY, t^an'^se, *s.* 435. A plant.

TANTALISM, t^an-t^a-lⁱzm, *s.* A punishment like that of Tantalus.

To TANTALIZE, t^an-t^a-lⁱze, *v. a.* To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TAR

↳ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93,

TANTLING, tânt'ling, s. 410. One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable. Obsolete.

TANTAMOUNT, tânt'â-môunt, s. Equivalent.

To TAP, tâp, v. a. To touch lightly, to strike gently; to pierce a vessel, to brouch a vessel.

TAP, tâp, s. A gentle blow; a pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

TAPE, tâpe, s. A narrow fillet.

TAPER, tâ'pûr, s. 76, 98. A wax candle, a light.

TAPER, tâ'pûr, a. Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top, pyramidal, conical.

To TAPER, tâ'pûr, v. n. To grow smaller.

TAPESTRY, tâps'trê, or tâp'ês-trê, s. Cloth woven in regular figures.

↳ Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word. Accordingly all our orthoepists who divide the words into syllables, but Mr. Sheridan, make this word a trisyllable.

TAPROOT, tâp'rôot, s. The principal stem of the root.

TAPSTER, tâp'stûr, s. One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

TAR, târ, s. 77, 78, 81. Liquid pitch.

TAR, târ, s. A sailor, a ludicrous term for a seaman.

To TAR, târ, v. a. To smear over with tar; to tease, to provoke.

TARANTULA, tâ-rân'tshû-lâ, s. 461. An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

TARDATION, târ-dâ'shûn, s. The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDILY, târ'dê-lê, ad. Slowly, sluggishly.

TARDINESS, târ'dê-nês, s. Slowness, sluggishness, unwillingness to action or motion.

TARDITY, târ'dê-tê, s. Slowness, want of velocity.

TARDY, târ'dê, a. Slow, not swift; sluggish, unwilling to action or motion; dilatory, late, tedious.

To TARDY, târ'dê, v. a. To delay, to hinder.

TARE, târe, s. A weed that grows among corn.

TARE, târe, s. A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity, also the allowance made for it.

TARE, târe, Pret. of Tear.

TARGE, târje, s. A poetical word for Target.

TARGET, târ'gêt, s. 381. A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm.

↳ Mr. Perry and Mr. Barclay are the only orthoepists who make the *g* in this word soft: Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Dyche, and that profound searcher into English sounds, Mr. Elphinston, make it hard, as in *forget*: and, if etymology be any rule, the Erse word *an taargett* is decidedly in favour of this pronunciation: for almost all our English words which have the *g* hard before *e* and *i* are of Erse or Saxon original.—See Principles, Nos. 330, 331.

TARIFF, târ'if, s. 81. A cartel of commerce.

To TARNISH, târ'nish, v. n. To sully, to soil, to make not bright.

To TARNISH, târ'nish, v. n. To lose brightness.

TARPAWLING, târ-pâwl'ing, s. Hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

TARRAGON, târ'râ-gôn, s. A plant called herb-dragon.

TAS

mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TARRIANCE, târ'rê-ânse, s. Stay, delay, perhaps sojourn.

TARRIER, târ'rê-ûr, s. A sort of small dog that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. In this sense it ought to be written and pronounced *Terrier*, which see.—One that carries or stays.—See *Harier*.

TARRY, tâ'rê, a. 82. Besmeared with tar.

To TARRY, tâ'rê, v. n. 81. To stay, to continue in a place; to delay, to be long in coming.

TARSEL, târ'sêl, s. 99. A kind of hawk.

TART, târt, a. Sour, acid, acidulated, sharp of taste; sharp, keen, severe.

TART, târt, s. A small pie of fruit.

TARTANE, târ'tân, s. A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

TARTAR, târ'târ, s. Hell. Obsolete. Tartar is what sticks to wine-casks, like a hard stone.

TARTAREAN, târ-târ-ê-ân, a. Hellish.

TARTAROUS, târ-târ-ê-ûs, a. Consisting of tartar; hellish.

To TARTARIZE, târ'târ-ize, v. a. To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS, târ-târ-ê-ûs, a. Containing tartar, consisting of tartar.

TARTLY, târt'lê, ad. Sharply, sourly, with acidity; sharply, with poignancy, with severity; with sourness of aspect.

TARTNESS, târt'nês, s. Sharpness, sourness, acidity; sourness of temper, poignancy of language.

TASK, tâsk, s. 79. Something to be done imposed by another; employment, business.—To take to Task, to reprove, to reprimand.

To TASK, tâsk, v. a. To burden with something to be done.

TASKER, tâsk'ûr, } s. One
TASKMASTER, tâsk'mâs-tûr, } who imposes tasks.

TASSEL, tâs'sêl, s. 102. An ornamental bunch of silk or glittering substances.

TASSELLED, tâs'sêll'd, a. Adorned with tassels.

TASTABLE, tâst'â-bl, a. 405. That may be tasted, savoury.

To TASTE, tâste, v. a. To perceive and distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth, to eat at least in a small quantity; to essay first; to feel, to have perception of.

To TASTE, tâste, v. n. To have a smack, to produce on the palate a particular sensation; to distinguish intellectually; to relish intellectually, to approve; to be instructed, or receive some quality or character; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to take enjoyment; to enjoy sparingly.

TASTE, tâste, s. The act of tasting, gustation; the sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived; that sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue; intellectual relish or discernment; an essay, a trial, an experiment; a small portion given as a specimen.

TASTED, tâst'êd, a. Having a particular relish.

TASTER, tâst'ûr, s. One who takes the first essay of food; a dram-cup.

TASTEFUL, tâst'fûl, a. High-relished, savoury.

TAW

nôr 167, nôl 763—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôll 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

TASTELESS, tasi'lês, *a.* Having no power of perceiving taste; having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; having no power of giving pleasure; insipid; having no intellectual gust.

TASTELESSNESS, tasi'lês-nês, *s.* Insipidity, want of relish; want of perception of taste; want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER, tât'tûr, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, to make ragged.

TATTER, tât'tûr, *s.* A rag, a fluttering rag.

TATTERDEMALION, tât-tûr-dê-mâl'yân, *s.* A ragged fellow. A low word.

To TATTLE, tât'tl, *v. n.* 405. To prate, to talk idly.

TATTLE, tât'tl, *s.* Prate, idle chat, trifling talk.

TATTLER, tât'tl-ûr, *s.* An idle talker, a prater.

TATTOO, tât-tôô, *s.* The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

TAVERN, tâv'ûrn, *s.* A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

TAVERNKEEPER, tâv'ûrn-kêep-ûr, } *s.*

TAVERNMAN, tâv'ûrn-mân, }

One who keeps a tavern.

TAUGHT, tâwt, 213, 393. Pret. and part. pass. of *Teach*.

To TAUNT, tânt, or tâwnt, *v. a.* To reproach, to insult, to revile, to ridicule.

♪ I have every orthoëpist in the language against me in the preference I give to the first sound of this word, except Mr. Elphinston; and his authority as an analogist outweighs every other. I see no good reason why this word should have the broad sound of *a*, and not *aunt*, *haunt*, *flaunt*, *jaunt*, and the proper name *Saunders*; nor is my ear much accustomed to hear it so pronounced.—See *Saunter*, *Haunt*, and *Principles*, No. 214

TAUNT, tânt, *s.* 214. Insult, scoff, reproach.

TAUNTER, tânt'ûr, *s.* 98. One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY, tânt'ing-lê, *ad.* With insult, scoffingly, with contumely.

TAUTOLOGICAL, tâw-tô-lôd'jê-kâl, *a.* Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, tâw-tô-lô-jîst, *s.* One who repeats the same thing over and over.

TAUTOLOGY, tâw-tô-lô-jê, *s.* 518. Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAUTOPHONY, tâw-tôf'ô-nê, *s.* A successive repetition of the same sound.

♪ I have long wished to insert this word into my Vocabulary, from a conviction of its utility in conversing on the sounds of words, but was deterred for want of an authority from any of our Dictionaries, when, upon reading the very learned and ingenious *Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages*, I found the word used in exactly that manner, which shows the propriety, and even necessity, of adopting it. The learned author says, "The most extraordinary *tautophony* which he [Eustathius] mentions, is that of the vowels *i* and *n*, in the proper names of the goddesses *Ig*; and *Hên*."—On the *Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages*: printed for Robson, 1796.

To TAW, tâw, *v. a.* 219. To dress white leather, commonly called Alum leather, in contradistinction from Tan leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, tâw, *s.* A marble to play with.

TAWRINESS, tâw'drê-nês, *s.* Tinsel finery, finery too ostentatious.

TEA

TAWDRY, taw'drê, *a.* 219. Meanly showy, splendid without cost.

TAWNY, tâw'nê, *a.* 219. Yellow, like things tanned.

TAX, tâks, *s.* An impost, a tribute imposed, an excise, a tallage; charge, censure.

To TAX, tâks, *v. a.* To load with imposts; to charge, to censure, to accuse.

TAAXBLE, tâks'â-bl, *a.* 405. That may be taxed.

TAXATION, tâks-k'hshûn, *s.* The act of loading with taxes, impost, tax; accusation, scandal.

TAXER, tâks'ûr, *s.* 98. He who taxes.

TEA, tê, *s.* 227. A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drank in Europe.

To TEACH, têtsh, *v. a.* 352; *pret.* and *part. pass.* Taught, sometimes Teached, which is now obsolete. To instruct, to inform; to deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned; to show, to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to tell, to give intelligence.

To TEACH, têtsh, *v. n.* 227. To perform the office of an instructor.

TEACHABLE, têtsh'â-bl, *a.* 405. Docile, susceptible of instruction.

TEACHABLENESS, têtsh'â-bl-nês, *s.* Docility, willingness to learn, capacity to learn.

TEACHER, têtsh'ûr, *s.* 98. One who teaches, an instructor, preceptor; a preacher, one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

TEAD, têde, *s.* A torch, a flambeau. Obsolete.

TEAGUE, têg, *s.* 227, 337. A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, têle, *s.* 227. A wild fowl.

TEAM, tême, *s.* 227. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, têre, *s.* 227. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, târe, *s.* 73, 240. A rent, a fissure.

♪ The inconvenience of having two words, of different significations, written alike, and pronounced differently, is evident in this and the preceding word, and this inconvenience is perhaps greater than that where the orthography is different and the pronunciation the same; but perhaps the greatest inconvenience is the former, where the orthography is the same, and the pronunciation different.—See *Bowl*.

To TEAR, târe, *v. a.*; *pret.* Tore; *anciently part. pass.* Torn. To pull in pieces, to lacerate, to rend; to laniate, to wound with any sharp point drawn along; to break by violence; to divide violently, to scatter; to pull with violence, to drive violently; to take away by sudden violence.

To TEAR, târe, *v. n.* To fume, to rave, to rant turbulently.

TEARER, târ'ûr, *s.* 98. He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING, têre'fâl-ling, *a.* Tender, shedding tears.

TEARFUL, têre'fûl, *a.* Weeping, full of tears.

To TEASE, têze, *v. a.* 227. To comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth in order to level the nap; to torment with importunity.

TEASER, têz'ûr, *s.* 98. Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEM

↳ 559. Fête 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mét 95—pîne 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TEAT, tète, *s.* 227, 232. The dug of a beast.

TECHNICAL, ték'nè-kál, *a.* 353. Belonging to arts, not in common or popular use.

TECHY, tètsh'è, *a.* 352. Peevish, fretful, irritable.

TECTONICK, ték-tôn'ík, *a.* 509. Pertaining to building.

To **TED**, téd, *v. a.* To lay grass newly mown in rows.

TEDDER, téd'dúr, *s.* A rope with which a horse is tied in the field, that he may not pasture too wide; any thing by which one is restrained.—See *Tether*.

TE DEUM, tè-dé'úm, *s.* A hymn of the Church, so called from the two first words of the Latin.

TEDIOUS, téd'è-ús, or téd'jè-ús, *a.* 293, 294. Wearisome by continuance, troublesome, irksome; wearisome by prolixity; slow.

TEDIOUSLY, téd'è-ús-lè, or téd'jè-ús-lè, *ad.* 294. In such a manner as to weary.

TEDIOUSNESS, téd'è-ús-nès, or téd'jè-ús-nès, *s.* Wearisomeness by continuance; prolixity; quality of wearying.

To **TEEM**, tèém, *v. n.* 246. To bring young; to be pregnant, to engender young; to be full, to be charged as a breeding animal.

To **TEEM**, tèém, *v. a.* To bring forth, to produce; to pour.

TEEMER, tèém'úr, *s.* 98. One that brings young.

TEEMFUL, tèém'fúl, *a.* Pregnant, prolifick.

TEEMLESS, tèém'lès, *a.* Unfruitful, not prolifick.

TEEN, tèén, *s.* Sorrow, grief. Obsolete.

TEENS, tèénz, *s.* The years reckoned by the termination Teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, tètth. The plural of Tooth.

TEGUMENT, tég'ú-mént, *s.* Cover, the outward part.

TEIL TREE, tèle'trèé, *s.* Linden or lime tree.

TEINT, tint, *s.* Colour, touch of the pencil.

TELEGRAPH, tél'è-gráf, *s.* An instrument that answers the end of writing by conveying intelligence to a distance through the means of signals.—*Mason*.

TELESCOPE, tél'lè-skòpe, *s.* A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

TELESCOPICAL, tél'lè-skòp'è-kál, *a.* 518. Belonging to a telescope, seeing at a distance.

To **TELL**, tèll, *v. a.*; *pret.* and *part. pass.*

Told. To utter, to express, to speak; to relate; to teach, to inform; to discover, to betray; to count, to number; to make excuses.

To **TELL**, tèll, *v. n.* To give an account, to make report.

TELLER, tèll'úr, *s.* 98. One who tells or relates; one who numbers; a Teller is an officer of the Exchequer.

TELLTALE, tèll'tàle, *s.* One who gives malicious information, one who carries officious intelligence.

TEMERARIOUS, tèm-èr-à-rè-ús, *a.* Rash, heady; careless, heedless.

TEMERITY, tè-mér'è-tè, *s.* Rashness, unreasonable contempt of danger.

To **TEMPER**, tèm'púr, *v. a.* 98. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other; to com-

TEM

ound, to form by mixture; to mingle; to mingle together to a proper consistence; to accommodate, to modify; to soften, to mollify, to assuage, to sooth; to form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TEMPER, tèm'púr, *s.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; middle course, mean or medium; constitution of body; disposition of mind; constitutional frame of mind; moderation; state to which metals are reduced.

TEMPERAMENT, tèm'pér-à-mént, *s.* Constitution, state with respect to the predominance of any quality; medium, the mixture of opposites.

TEMPERAMENTAL, tèm'pér-à-mént'ál, *a.* Constitutional.

TEMPERANCE, tèm'pér-à-nse, *s.* 88. Moderation, opposed to gluttony and drunkenness; patience, calmness, sedateness, moderation of passion.

TEMPERATE, tèm'pér-àte, *a.* 91. Not excessive, moderate in degree of any quality; moderate in meat and drink; free from ardent passion.

TEMPERATELY, tèm'pér-àte-lè, *ad.* Moderately, not excessively; calmly, without violence of passion; without gluttony or luxury.

TEMPERATENESS, tèm'pér-àte-nès, *s.* Freedom from excesses, mediocrity; calmness, coolness of mind.

TEMPERATURE, tèm'pér-à-tùre, *s.* Constitution of nature, degree of any qualities; mediocrity, due balance of contrarieties; moderation, freedom from predominant passion.

TEMPERED, tèm'púr'd, *a.* 359. Disposed with regard to the passions.

TEMPEST, tèm'pèst, *s.* The utmost violence of the wind; any tumult, commotion, perturbation.

To **TEMPEST**, tèm'pèst, *v. a.* To disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPEST-BEATEN, tèm'pèst-bè-t'n, *a.* Shattered with storms.

TEMPEST-TOST, tèm'pèst-tòst, *a.* Driven about by storms.

TEMPESTIVITY, tèm'pès-tív'è-tè, *s.* Seasonableness.

TEMPESTUOUS, tèm'pès'tshù-ús, *a.* 461. Stormy, turbulent.

TEMPLAR, tèm'plár, *s.* 88. A student in the law.

TEMPLE, tèm'pl, *s.* 405. A place appropriated to acts of religion; buildings appropriated to the study of the law; an ornamental building in a garden; the upper part of the sides of the head.

TEMPORAL, tèm'pò-rál, *a.* 557, 170. Measured by time, not eternal; secular, not ecclesiastical; not spiritual; placed at the temples.

TEMPORALITY, tèm'pò-rál'è-tè, } *s.* Se-

TEMPORALS, tèm'pò-rálz, } cular

possessions, not ecclesiastick rights.

TEMPORALLY, tèm'pò-rál'è, *ad.* With respect to this life.

TEMPORALTY, tèm'pò-rál-tè, *s.* 170. The laity, secular people; secular possessions.

TEMPORANEOUS, tèm'pò-rá-nè-ús, *a.* Temporary.

TEMPORARINESS, tèm'pò-rá-rè-nès, *s.* The state of being temporary.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tibe 171, tãb 172, bãll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469

TEMPORARY, tẽm'pô-rã-rẽ, *a.* 170. Lasting only for a limited time.

To TEMPORIZE, tẽm'pô-rize, *v. n.* To delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions.

TEMPORIZER, tẽm'pô-riz-ẽr, *s.* 98. One that complies with times or occasions, a trimmer.

To TEMPT, tẽmt, *v. a.* 412. To solicit to ill; to entice by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to provoke.

TEMPTABLE, tẽm'tã-bl, *a.* Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence.

TEMPTER, tẽm'tũr, *s.* 98. One who solicits to ill, an enticer; the infernal solicitor to evil.

TEMPTATION, tẽm-tã'shũn, *s.* The act of tempting, solicitation to ill, enticement; the state of being tempted; that which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

TEMULENT, tẽm'ũ-lẽnt, *a.* Drunken, intoxicated with strong liquor.

TEN, tẽn, *a.* The decimal number, twice five.

TENABLE, tẽn'ã-bl, *a.* Such as may be maintained against opposition, such as may be held against attacks.

↳ The quantity of *e* in the first syllable of this word, and its relatives *tenet*, *tenor*, and *tenure*, is one of the most puzzling difficulties of pronunciation. How differently this letter is pronounced by different speakers may be gathered from a view of those orthoepists who have marked the quantity of the vowels:

Sheridan,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Kenrick,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Nares,	tẽnable,	_____	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Ash,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Scott,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Entick,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Perry,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
W. Johnston,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Bailey,	_____	_____	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Buchanan,	tẽnable,	_____	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Fry,	tẽnable,	tẽnet,	tẽnor,	tẽnure.
Smith,	_____	tẽnet,	_____	_____
Elphinston,	_____	_____	tẽnor,	_____

From this survey of our Dictionaries we find them uniform only in the word *tenor*. They are nearly equally divided on the word *tenet*; and if similitude were to decide, it would be clearly in favour of the short vowel in this word, as well as in *tenor*. They are both Latin words, and both have the vowel short in the original. This, however, is no reason with those who understand the analogy of English pronunciation, for *tremor*, *minor*, &c. have the first vowel short in Latin, 544; but it sufficiently shows the partiality of the ear to the short vowel in words of this form, as is evident in the word *tenant*. The word *tenable* seems rather derived from the French *tenable* than the Latin *tenco*, and, being of a different form, comes under a different analogy. The termination *able*, though derived from the Latin *abilis*, is frequently annexed to mere English words, as *pleasurable*, *pasturable*, &c. and therefore makes no alteration in the accent or quantity of the word to which it is subjoined, 501. But as *tenable* must be considered as a simple in our language, the shortening power of the antepenultimate accent alone seems to determine the quantity of the first syllable of this word, which, like *gelable*, *probable*, &c. has the short quantity of the original Latin to plead; a plea which seems to have some weight in words of this termination, where the antepenultimate accent appears to have less influence than in most of the other classes of words.—See *Placable*. The word *tenure* seems inclined to lengthen the first vowel, in order to distinguish itself from *tenor*; and as there are no good reasons for shortening it, this reason seems sufficient to turn the balance in its favour even if it had not analogy and such a weight of usage on its side.

TENACIOUS, tẽ-nã'shũs, *a.* 357. Grasping hard, inclined to hold fast, not willing to let go; retentive; having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

TENANCY, tẽn'ãn-sẽ, *s.* Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

TENANT, tẽn'ãnt, *s.* That holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession, and uses the property of another.—See *Tenable*.

To TENANT, tẽn'ãnt, *v. a.* 544. To hold on certain conditions.

TENANTABLE, tẽn'ãnt-ã-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be held by a tenant.

TENANTLESS, tẽn'ãnt-lẽs, *a.* Unoccupied, unpossessed.

TENCH, tẽnsh, *s.* 352. A pond fish.

To TEND, tẽnd, *v. a.* To watch, to guard, to accompany as an assistant or defender; to attend, to accompany; to be attentive to.

To TEND, tẽnd, *v. n.* To move towards a certain point or place; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute; to attend, to wait as dependents.

TENDANCE, tẽn'dãnce, *s.* 88. Attendance, state of expectation; attendance, act of waiting; care, act of tending.

TENDENCE, tẽn'dẽnce, } *s.* 85. Direc-
TENDENCY, tẽn'dẽn-sẽ, } tion or course
towards any place or object; direction or course towards any inference or result, drift.

TENDER, tẽn'dũr, *a.* 98. Soft, easily impressed or injured; sensible, easily pained, soon sore; effeminate, emasculate, delicate; exciting kind concern; compassionate, anxious for another's good; susceptible of soft passions; amorous; expressive of the softer passions; gentle, mild, unwilling to pain; young, weak, as, *Tender age*.

To TENDER, tẽn'dũr, *v. a.* To offer, to exhibit, to propose to acceptance; to hold, to esteem; to regard with kindness.

TENDER, tẽn'dũr, *s.* Offer, proposal to acceptance; regard, kind concern. In this last sense not in use.

TENDER-HEARTED, tẽn-dũr-hãrt'ẽd, *a.* Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING, tẽn'dũr-lĩng, *s.* 410. The first horns of a deer; a fondling.

TENDERLY, tẽn'dũr-lẽ, *ad.* In a tender manner, mildly, gently, softly, kindly.

TENDERNESS, tẽn'dũr-nẽs, *s.* The state of being tender, susceptibility of impression; state of being easily hurt, soreness; susceptibility of the softer passions; kind attention; anxiety for the good of another; scrupulousness, caution; soft pathos of expression.

TENDINOUS, tẽn'dẽ-nũs, *a.* Sinewy, containing tendons, consisting of tendons.

TENDON, tẽn'dũn, *s.* 166. A sinew, a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TENDRIL, tẽn'drĩl, *s.* The clasp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

TENEBRICOSE, tẽ-nẽb-rẽ-kõs', } *a.* 427.
TENEBRIOUS, tẽ-nẽ-brẽ-ũs, } Dark,
gloomy.

TENEBROSITY, tẽn-ẽ-brõs'ẽ-tẽ, *s.* Darkness, gloom.

TENEMENT, tẽn'ẽ-mẽnt, *s.* Any thing held by a tenant.

TEP

↳ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nò 162, mỗve 164

TENERITY, tẻ-nẻ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Tenderness.

TENESMUS, tẻ-nẻz'ửm'ửs, *s.* Needing to go to stool.

TENET, tẻn'ẻnẻt, *s.* 99. It is sometimes written *Tenant*; position, principle, opinion.—See *Tenable*.

TENNIS, tẻn'ửn'ửs, *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

TENOUR, or TENOR, tẻn'ửn'ửr, *s.* Continuity of state, constant mode, manner of continuity; sense contained, general course or drift; a sound in music.—See *Tenable*.

TENSE, tẻnẻ, *a.* 431. Stretched, stiff, not lax.

TENSE, tẻnẻ, *s.* A variation of the verb to signify time.

TENSENESS, tẻnẻnẻnẻs, *s.* Contraction, tension, the contrary to Laxity.

TENSIBLE, tẻn'ẻsẻ-bl, *a.* 405. Capable of being extended.

TENSILE, tẻn'ẻsẻl, *a.* 140. Capable of extension.

TENSION, tẻn'ẻshủn, *s.* The act of stretching, the state of being stretched.

TENSIVE, tẻn'ẻsẻv, *a.* 158, 428. Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

TENSURE, tẻn'ẻshủre, *s.* 461. The act of stretching, or state of being stretched, the contrary to Laxation or Laxity.

TENT, tẻnt, *s.* A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvass extended upon poles; any temporary habitation, a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore; a species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Galicia, in Spain.

To TENT, tẻnt, *v. n.* To lodge as in a tent, to tabernacle.

To TENT, tẻnt, *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

TENTATION, tẻn-tẻ'ẻshủn, *s.* Trial, temptation.

TENTATIVE, tẻn-tẻ'ẻtẻv, *a.* 512. Trying, essaying.

TENTED, tẻnt'ẻd, *a.* Covered with tents.

TENTER, tẻn'tẻr, *s.* 98. A hook on which things are stretched.—To be on the Tenter, to be on the stretch, to be in difficulties.

To TENTER, tẻn'tẻr, *v. a.* To stretch by hooks.

To TENTER, tẻn'tẻr, *v. n.* To admit extension.

TENTH, tẻnth, *a.* First after the ninth, ordinal of ten.

TENTH, tẻnth, *s.* The tenth; tithe.

TENTHLY, tẻnth'ẻlẻ, *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTWORT, tẻnt'ửwủrt, *s.* A plant.

TENUITY, tẻ-nủ'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Thinness, exility, smallness, minuteness.

TENUOUS, tẻn'ửn'ử-ủs, *a.* Thin, small, minute.

TENURE, tẻ'ửnẻre, *s.* Tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.—See *Tenable*.

TEPEFACTION, tẻpẻ'ẻ-fẻk'ẻshủn, *s.* The act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID, tẻp'ẻd, *a.* 544. Lukewarm, warm in a small degree.

TEPIDITY, tẻ-pẻd'ẻ-tẻ, *s.* Lukewarmness.

TER

TEPOR, tẻ'ẻpỏr, *s.* 166, 544. Lukewarmness, gentle heat.

TERCE, tẻrẻ, *s.* properly *Tierce*. A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine, the third part of a butt or pipe.

TEREBINTHINATE, tẻrẻ-rẻ-bẻn'ẻthẻnẻtẻ, } 91.

TEREBINTHINE, tẻrẻ-rẻ-bẻn'ẻthẻnẻ, 140. }
a. Consisting of turpentine, mixed with turpentine.

To TEREBRATE, tẻrẻ-rẻ-brẻtẻ, *v. a.* To bore, to perforate, to pierce.

TEREBRATION, tẻrẻ-rẻ-brẻ'ẻshủn, *s.* The act of boring or piercing.

TERGEMINOUS, tẻrẻ-jẻmẻ'ẻ-nủs, *a.* Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION, tẻrẻ-jẻ-vẻrẻ-sẻ'ẻshủn, *s.* Shift, subterfuge, evasion.

TERM, tẻrẻm, *s.* Limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed; words, language; condition, stipulation; time for which any thing lasts; in law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are open.

To TERM, tẻrẻm, *v. a.* To name, to call.

TERMAGANCY, tẻrẻmẻ-gẻnẻ-sẻ, *s.* Turbulence, tumultuousness.

TERMAGANT, tẻrẻmẻ-gẻnẻtẻ, *a.* 88. Tumultuous, turbulent; quarrelsome, scolding, furious.

TERMAGANT, tẻrẻmẻ-gẻnẻtẻ, *s.* A scold, a brawling turbulent woman.

TERMINABLE, tẻrẻmẻ-nẻ-bl, *a.* Limitable, that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE, tẻrẻmẻ-nẻtẻ, *v. a.* To bound, to limit; to put an end to.

To TERMINATE, tẻrẻmẻ-nẻtẻ, *v. n.* To be limited, to end, to have an end, to attain its end.

TERMINATION, tẻrẻmẻ-nẻ'ẻshủn, *s.* The act of limiting or bounding; bound, limit; end, conclusion; end of words as varied by their significations.

TERMINTHUS, tẻrẻ-mẻn'ẻthủs, *s.* A tumour.

TERMLESS, tẻrẻm'ẻlẻs, *a.* Unlimited, boundless.

TERMLY, tẻrẻm'ẻlẻ, *ad.* Term by term.

TERNARY, tẻrẻnẻ-rẻ, } *s.* The number

TERNION, tẻrẻnẻ-ủn, } Three.

TERRACE, tẻrẻrẻs, *s.* 91. A small mount of earth covered with grass; a raised wall.

TERRAQUEOUS, tẻrẻ-rẻ-kẻwẻ-ủs, *a.* Composed of land and water.

TERRENE, tẻrẻ-rẻnẻ, *a.* Earthly, terrestrial.

TERREOUS, tẻrẻ-rẻ-ủs, *a.* Earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRESTRIAL, tẻrẻ-rẻs'ẻtrẻ-ẻlẻ, *a.* Earthly, not celestial; consisting of earth, terreous.

To TERRESTRIFY, tẻrẻ-rẻs'ẻtrẻ-ẻfẻ, *v. a.* To reduce to the state of earth.

TERRESTRIOUS, tẻrẻ-rẻs'ẻtrẻ-ẻủs, *a.* Terreous, earthy, consisting of earth.

TERRIBLE, tẻrẻ-rẻ-blẻ, *a.* 405, 160. Dreadful, formidable, causing fear; great, so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

TERRIBLENESS, tẻrẻ-rẻ-blẻnẻs, *s.* Formidableness, the quality of being terrible, dreadfulness.

TERRIBLY, tẻrẻ-rẻ-blẻlẻ, *ad.* Dreadfully

formidably, so as to raise fear; violently, very much.

TERRIER, t^êr-r^ê-^êr, s.—See *Tarrier*. A dog that follows his game under ground.

TERRIFICK, t^êr-r^ê-f^êk, a. 509. Dreadful, causing terror.

To **TERRIFY**, t^êr-r^ê-f^ê, v. a. To fright, to shock with fear, to make afraid.

TERRITORY, t^êr-r^ê-t^ê-r^ê, s. 557. Land, country, dominion, district.—See *Domestick*.

TERROR, t^êr-t^ê-r, s. 166. Fear communicated; fear received; the cause of fear.

TERSE, t^êr-s^ê, a. Smooth; cleanly written, neat.

TERTIAN, t^êr-s^ê-h^un, s. 88. Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TESSELATED, t^ês-s^ê-l^ê-l^ê-t^êd, a. Variegated by squares.

TEST, t^ês-t, s. The cupel by which refiners try their metals; trial, examination, as by the cupel; means of trial; that with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness; discriminative characteristick.

TESTACEOUS, t^ês-t^ê-s^ê-h^us, a. 357. Consisting of shells, composed of shells; having continuous, not jointed shells, opposed to Crustaceous.

TESTAMENT, t^ês-t^ê-m^ê-t, s. A will, any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased; the name of each of the volumes of the Holy Scripture.

TESTAMENTARY, t^ês-t^ê-m^ê-t^ê-r^ê, a. Given by will, contained in wills.

TESTATE, t^ês-t^ê-t^ê, a. Having made a will.

TESTATOR, t^ês-t^ê-t^ê-r, s. 166. One who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX, t^ês-t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-k^ês, s. A woman who leaves a will.

TESTED, t^ês-t^ê-d, a. Tried by a test.

TESTER, t^ês-t^ê-r, s. 98. A sixpence; the cover of a bed.

TESTICLE, t^ês-t^ê-k^ê-l, s. 405. An organ of seed in animals.

TESTIFICATION, t^ês-t^ê-f^ê-k^ê-s^ê-h^un, s. The act of witnessing.

TESTIFICATOR, t^ês-t^ê-f^ê-k^ê-t^ê-r, s. One who witnesses.

TESTIFIER, t^ês-t^ê-f^ê-r, s. 521. One who testifies.

To **TESTIFY**, t^ês-t^ê-f^ê, v. n. 183. To witness, to prove, to give evidence.

To **TESTIFY**, t^ês-t^ê-f^ê, v. a. To witness, to give evidence of any point.

TESTILY, t^ês-t^ê-l^ê, ad. Fretfully, peevishly, morosely.

TESTIMONIAL, t^ês-t^ê-m^ê-n^ê-^ê-l, s. A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

TESTIMONY, t^ês-t^ê-m^ê-n^ê-^ê, s. 557. Evidence given, proof; publick evidences; open attestation, profession.—See *Domestick*.

TESTINESS, t^ês-t^ê-n^ê-s, s. Moroseness.

TESTY, t^ês-t^ê, a. Fretful, peevish, apt to be angry.

TETCHY, t^êtsh^ê, a. Froward, peevish.

TETE-A-TETE, t^êt^ê-^ê-t^ê-t^ê, ad. French. Check by jowl.

TETHER, t^êt^ê-r, s. 469. A string by which cattle are held from pasturing too wide.

† All our lexicographers seem to prefer this word to *tether*, except Barclay and Junius, who refer us

from *tether* to *tether*; and yet nothing can be clearer than its derivation from the Belgic word *tud*, which Junius explains to be a rope by which horses or other cattle are tied to keep them from straying; and this, he says, undoubtedly comes from the Irish *tead*, a rope. While Skinner, without his usual judgment, derives it from the Latin *tentor*, because it restrains cattle from straying. But though *tether* is much more in use than *tether*, it is certainly not so legitimately formed, and ought not to have the preference.

TETRAGONAL, t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-g^ê-n^ê-l, a. 518. Square.

TETRARCH, t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-k, or t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-k, s. A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

† Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Perry, are for the first pronunciation of this word, and Buchanan and Entick for the second. Let those who plead the Latin quantity for the short sound of e peruse *Principles*, No. 544.

TETRARCHATE, t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-k^ê-t^ê, s. A Roman government.

TETRARCHY, t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-k^ê, s. 503. } man government.

TETRASTICK, t^ê-t^ê-r^ê-s^ê-t^ê-k, s. 509. An epigram or stanza of four verses.

TETTER, t^ê-t^ê-t^ê-r, s. 98. A scab, a scurf, a ringworm.

TEUTONICK, t^ê-t^ê-t^ê-n^ê-k, a. Spoken by the Teutones, or ancient Germans.—*Mason*.

TEXT, t^ê-k^ê-s-t, s. That on which a comment is written; sentence of scripture.

TEXTILE, t^ê-k^ê-s-t^ê-l, a. 140. Woven, capable of being woven.

TEXTUARY, t^ê-k^ê-s-t^ê-h^u-^ê-r^ê, a. 463. Contained in the text; serving as a text, authoritative.

TEXTUARIST, t^ê-k^ê-s-t^ê-h^u-^ê-r^ê-s-t, s. One ready in the text of scripture, a divine well versed in scripture.

TEXTURE, t^ê-k^ê-s-t^ê-h^u-r^ê, s. 461. The act of weaving; a web, a thing woven; manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter; disposition of the parts of bodies.

THAN, th^{an}, ad. 466. A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective.

THANE, th^{ane}, s. 466. An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to Baron.

To **THANK**, th^{ank}, v. a. 408, 466. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness; it is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

THANKS, th^{anks}, s. Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness, expression of gratitude.

THANKFUL, th^{ank}-f^u-l, a. Full of gratitude, ready to acknowledge good received.

THANKFULLY, th^{ank}-f^u-l-^ê, ad. With lively and grateful sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.

THANKLESS, th^{ank}-l^ê-s, a. Unthankful, ungrateful, making no acknowledgment; not deserving or not likely to gain thanks.

THANKLESSNESS, th^{ank}-l^ê-s-n^ê-s, s. Ingratitude, failure to acknowledge good received.

THANKOFFERING, th^{ank}-^ê-f^ê-r^ê-^ê-ng, s. Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKSGIVING, th^{ank}-s^ê-g^ê-v^ê-ng, s. Celebration of mercy.

THANKWORTHY, th^{ank}-w^ê-r^ê-th^ê, a. Deserving gratitude.

THAT, th^{at}, pron. dem. 50 Not this, but the other; it sometimes serves to save the repeti-

¶ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, mòve 164,

tion of a word or words foregoing; opposed to This, as, The Other to One; when This and That relate to foregoing words, This is referred to the latter, and That to the former; such as; that which, what; the thing; by way of eminence.

¶ When this word is used as a pronoun demonstrative, it has always an accent on it, and is heard distinctly rhyming with *hat, mat, &c.* Thus in Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 5.

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience than mislead our sense:
"Some few in *that*, but numbers err in *this*;
"Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss."

Here the word *that* is as distinctly pronounced as any other accented word in the language.

THAT, thát, pron. rel. Which, relating to an antecedent thing; who, relating to an antecedent person.

¶ When this word is a relative pronoun, and is arranged in a sentence with other words, it never can have an accent, and is therefore much less distinctly pronounced than the foregoing word. In this case the *a* goes into that obscure sound it generally has when unaccented, 83, as may be heard in pronouncing it in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism, v. 297:

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
"What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;
"Something, whose truth, convinc'd at sight, we find,
"That gives us back the image of our mind."

Here we find the *a* so obscured as to approach nearly to short *u*; and, without any perceptible difference in the sound, the word might be written *thut*. 92.

THAT, thát, conjunct. 50, 466. Because; noting a consequence; noting indication; noting a final end.—In *That*, as being,

¶ What has been observed of the pronunciation of this word, when a relative pronoun, is perfectly applicable to it when a conjunction; in either case it never has the accent, and necessarily goes into an obscure sound like short *u*. Thus in the following passage from Pope's Essay on Criticism:

"The vulgar thus through imitation err:
"As off' the learn'd, by being singular;
"So much they scorn the crowd, *that*, if the throng
"By chance go right, they purposely go wrong"

Here the conjunction *that* is pronounced with exactly the same degree of obscurity as when a relative pronoun.

The word *that*, by being sometimes a demonstrative pronoun, sometimes a relative, and sometimes a conjunction, may produce a quadruple repetition of the same word, which, though not elegant, is strictly grammatical; a repetition which is, perhaps, peculiar to the English language. This is humourously exemplified by Mr. Steele in the Spectator, No. 80, in the Just Remonstrance of affronted *That*, where he brings in this word, declaring how useful it had been to a great orator, who, in a speech to the Lords, had said, "My Lords, with humble submission, *that* that I say is, *that* that *that* gentleman has advanced is not *that* that he should have proved to your Lordships." In the pronunciation of this passage, it is plain that the word *that*, which is not printed in italicks, is pronounced nearly as if written *thut*. I am sensible of the delicacy of the obscure sound of this *a*, and therefore do not offer *u* as a perfect equivalent, but as the nearest approach to it, and as the means of pointing out the power of the accent, and its importance in ascertaining the sense; for if all these words were pronounced equally distinct, it is plain the sense would be obscured; and so liable are the relative, the conjunction, and the demonstrative, to be confounded, that some writers have distinguished the latter by printing it in italicks. Those who wish to see the most profound and ingenious investigation of the grammatical origin of these words must consult Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*.

THATCH, thátsh, s. 466. Straw laid upon—the top of a house to keep out the weather.

To **THATCH**, thátsh, v. a. To cover as with straw.

THATCHER, thátsh'úr, s. One who covers houses with straw.

To **THAW, thâw, v. n.** 466. To grow liquid after congelation, to melt; to remit the cold which had caused frost.

To **THAW, thâw, v. a.** To melt what was congealed.

THAW, thâw, s. Liquefaction of anything congealed; warmth, such as liquefies congelation.

THE, thê, or thê, article. 466. The article noting a particular thing; before a vowel, *E* is commonly cut off in verse.

¶ Mr. Sheridan has given us these two modes of pronouncing this word, but has not told us when we are to use one, and when the other. To supply this deficiency, therefore, it may be observed, that when *the* is prefixed to a word beginning with a consonant, it has a short sound, little more than the sound of *th* without the *e*; and when it precedes a word beginning with a vowel, the *e* is sounded plainly and distinctly. This difference will be perceptible by comparing the *pen, the hand, &c.* with the *oil, the air, &c.*; or the difference of this word before *ancients* and *moderns* in the following couplet of Pope:

"Some foreign writers, some our own, despise;
"The ancients only, of the moderns, prize"

A very imperfect way of pronouncing this word very frequently arises in verse, where the poet, for the preservation of the metre, cuts off *e* by an apostrophe, and unites the article to the following word. This pronunciation depraves the sound of the verse without necessity, as the syllable formed by *e* is so short as to admit of being sounded with the preceding syllable, so as not to increase the number of syllables to the ear, or to hurt the melody.

"'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill
"Appear in writing or in judging ill;
"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence
"To tire our patience than mislead our sense."

Pope.

"Him the Almighty Power
"Hurld' headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,
"With hideous ruin and combustion, down
"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
"In adamantine chains and penal fire,
"Who durst defy th' Omnipotent to arms."

Milton.

In these examples we see the particle *the* may either form a distinct syllable or not. In the third line from Pope the first *the* forms a distinct syllable, but the second is sunk into the succeeding noun. The same may be observed of this particle in the first, second, and sixth lines in the passage from Milton; but what appears strange is, that though the particle *the* before a vowel, and shortened by an apostrophe, does not augment the number of syllables, it is really pronounced longer than where it forms a syllable, and is not thus shortened by elision. This is apparent in the third line from Pope:

"But, of the two, less dang'rous is th' offence."

The reason why the first *the*, though pronounced shorter than the second, forms a syllable, and the second does not, seems to arise from the coalescence of the vowels, which, though lengthened in sound, may still be pronounced with one impulse of the breath. Thus, when a consonant follows the particle *the*, we find two distinct impulses, though the *e* is dropped; but when a vowel follows *the*, the impulse on the particle slides over as it were to the consonant of the succeeding syllable without forming two distinct impulses, nearly as if a *y* were interposed, and the words were written *th' y offence, th' Y omnipotent, &c.*

I would not, however, be supposed to disapprove of the practice of eliding the *e* before a vowel to the eye when the verse requires it: this practice is founded on good sense; and the first line in the passage from Milton shows the necessity of making the distinction when it is, and when it is not, to be elided; what I wish to reform is the practice of shortening the *e* to the ear, and thus minding and impoverishing the sound of the verse without necessity.

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pũnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

THEATRICAL, *thê-á-trál*, *a.* Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE, *thê-á-túr*, *s.* 416, 470. A place in which shows are exhibited, a play-house; a place rising by steps like a theatre.

THEATRICK, *thê-á-trík*, 409. } *a.* Scen-
THEATRICAL, *thê-á-trê-kál*, } ick, suit-
ing a theatre, pertaining to a theatre.

THEATRICALLY, *thê-á-trê-kál-ê*, *ad.* In a manner suiting the stage.

THEE, *thêê*, 466. The oblique singular of Thou. 36.

THEFT, *thêft*, *s.* 466. The act of stealing; the thing stolen.

THEIR, *thâre*, *a.* 466. Of them; the pronoun possessive from They.—Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

THEIST, *thê-íst*, *s.* One who believes in God.—*Mason*.

THEM, *thêm*, *s.* 466. The oblique case of They.

THEME, *thême*, *s.* 466. A subject on which one speaks or writes; a short dissertation written by boys on any topic; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSELVES, *thêm-sêlvz'*, *s.* These very persons; the oblique case of They and Selves.

THEN, *thên*, *ad.* 466. At that time; afterwards, immediately afterwards, soon afterwards; in that case, in consequence; therefore, for this reason; at another time, as, Now and Then, at one time and other; that time.

THENCE, *thênse*, *s.* 466. From that place; from that time; for that reason.

THENCEFORTH, *thênse-fôrth*, *ad.* From that time.

THENCEFORWARD, *thênse-fôr-wârd*, *ad.* On from that time.

THEOCRACY, *thê-ôk'krá-sê-s*, *s.* 470, 518. Government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRATICAL, *thê-ô-krát'ê-kál*, *a.* Relating to a government administered by God.

THEOGONY, *thê-ôg'gô-nê*, *s.* 518. The generation of the gods.

THEOLOGIAN, *thê-ô-lô-jê-án*, *s.* A divine; a professor of divinity.

THEOLOGICAL, *thê-ô-lô-jê-kál*, *a.* Relating to the science of divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY, *thê-ô-lô-jê-kál-ê*, *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEOLOGIST, *thê-ô-lô-jê-íst*, *s.* A divine, one studious in the science of divinity.

THEOLOGUE, *thê-ô-lôg*, *s.* 519. A divine, one versed in divinity.

THEOLOGY, *thê-ô-lô-jê*, *s.* 518. Divinity.

THEOMACHY, *thê-ô-m'á-kê*, *s.* The fight against the gods by the giants.—See *Mono-machy*.

THEORBO, *thê-ô-r'bô*, *s.* A large lute for playing a thorough bass.

THEOREM, *thê-ô-rêm*, *s.* 170. A position laid down as a settled truth.

THEOREMATICAL, *thê-ô-rê-mát'ê-kál*, }
THEOREMATICK, *thê-ô-rê-mát'ík*, }
THEOREMICK, *thê-ô-rêm'ík*, 509. }

a. Comprised in theorems, consisting in theorems.

THEORETICAL, *thê-ô-rê't'ê-kál*, }
THEORETICK, *thê-ô-rê't'ík*, } *a.*
THEORICAL, *thê-ô-r'ê-kál*, }
THEORICK, *thê-ô-r'ík*, 509. }

Speculative, depending on theory or speculation, terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORETICALLY, *thê-ô-rê't'ê-kál-ê*, *ad.* Speculatively, not practically.

THEORICK, *thê-ô-r'ík*, *s.* 510. A speculatist, one who knows only speculation, not practice.

THEORICALLY, *thê-ô-r'ê-kál-ê*, *a.* Speculatively, not practically.

THEORIST, *thê-ô-r'ist*, *s.* A speculatist, one given to speculation.

THEORY, *thê-ô-rê*, *s.* 170. Speculation, not practice; scheme, plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTICK, *thê-r-á-p'h'ík*, *a.* Curative, teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERE, *thâre*, *ad.* 94. In that place; it is opposed to Here; an exclamation directing something at a distance.

THEREABOUT, *thâre-á-b'ôút*, } *ad.* Near
THEREABOUTS, *thâre-á-b'ôúts*, } that

place; nearly, near that number, quantity, or state, concerning that matter.

THEREAFTER, *thâre-á-f'túr*, *ad.* According to that, accordingly.

THEREAT, *thâre-á't*, *ad.* At that, on that account; at that place.

THEREBY, *thâre-b'í*, *ad.* By that, by means of that.

THEREFORE, *thê-r'fôre*, *ad.* 94. For that, for this, for this reason, in consequence; in return for this, in recompense for this or for that.

It is not a little strange that Johnson should not have noticed that this word is seldom used as an adverb, but almost always as a conjunction.

THEREFROM, *thâre-fróm'*, *ad.* From that, from this.

THEREIN, *thâre-ín'*, *ad.* In that, in this.

THEREINTO, *thâre-ín-tô'*, *ad.* Into that, into this.

THEREOF, *thâre-ôf'*, *ad.* 377. Of that, of this.

THEREON, *thâre-ôn'*, *ad.* On that.

THEREOUT, *thâre-ôút'*, *ad.* Out of that.

THERETO, *thâre-tô'*, } *ad.* To that.
THEREUNTO, *thâre-ún-tô'*, }

THEREUPON, *thâre-úp-ôn'*, *ad.* Upon that, in consequence of that; immediately.

THEREUNDER, *thâre-ún-dúr*, *ad.* Under that.

THERewith, *thâre-w'íth'*, *ad.* With that; immediately.—See *Forthwith*.

THERewithal, *thâre-w'íth-á'll'*, *ad.* Over and above; at the same time; with that.

THERIACAL, *thê-r'á-kál*, *a.* 506. Medicinal, physical.

THERMOMETER, *thêr-móm'ê-túr*, *s.* 518. An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

THERMOMETRICAL, *thêr-móm'ê-t'ê-kál*, *a.* 468. Relating to the measure of heat.

THERMOSCOPE, *thêr'mó-skôpe*, *s.* An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESE, *thêze*, *pron.* The plural of This. Opposed to Those; These relates to the per-

17 559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fåt 81—me 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nò 162, mõe 164

sons or things last mentioned, and Those to the first. 466.

THESIS, thè'sis, s. A position, something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGIC, thè-úr'jik, a. Relating to theurgy.

THEURGY, thè-úr-jè, s. The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEW, thù, s. Quality, manners; in Shakespeare it seems to signify brawn or bulk.

THEY, thè, s. In the oblique case Them, the plural of He or She. The men, the women, the persons; those men, those women, opposed to some others. 466.

THICK, thik, a. 466. Not thin; dense, not rare, gross; muddy, feculent; great in circumference; frequent, in quick succession, with little intermission; close, not divided by much space, crowded; not easily pervious, set with things close to each other; coarse, not thin; without proper intervals of articulation.

THICK, thik, s. 400. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.—Through Thick and Thin, whatever is in the way.

THICK, thik, ad. Frequently, fast; closely; to a great depth.—Thick and threefold, in quick succession, in great numbers.

To THICKEN, thik'k'n, v. a. 103. To make thick; to make close, to fill up interstices; to condense, to concreate; to strengthen, to confirm; to make frequent; to make close or numerous.

To THICKEN, thik'k'n, v. n. To grow thick; to grow dense or muddy; to concreate, to be consolidated; to grow close or numerous; to grow quick.

THICKET, thik'èt, s. 99. A close knot or tuft of trees, a close wood.

THICKLY, thik'lè, ad. Deeply, to a great quantity.

THICKNESS, thik'nès, s. The state of being thick, density; quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed; quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth; consistence, grossness, imperviousness, closeness; want of sharpness, want of quickness.

THICKSKULLED, thik'skù'l'd, a. Dull, stupid.

THICKSET, thik'sèt, a. Close planted.

THICKSKIN, thik'skîn, s. A coarse gross man. Old cant word.

THIEF, thèèf, s. 275, 466. One who takes what belongs to another; an excrement in the snuff of a candle.

THIEFCATCHER, thèèf'kåtsh-úr, } s. One

THIEFTAKER, thèèf'tà-kúr, } whose
business is to detect thieves.

To THIEVE, thèèv, v. n. 275. To steal, to practise theft.

THIEVERY, thèèv'úr-è, s. The practice of stealing; that which is stolen.

THIEVISH, thèèv'ish, a. Given to stealing, practising theft; secret, sly.

THIEVISHLY, thèèv'ish-lè, ad. Like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS, thèèv'ish-nès, s. Disposition to steal, habit of stealing.

THIGH, thî, s. 466. The thigh includes all between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, thîl, s. 466. The shafts of a waggon

THILL-HORSE, thîl'hòrse, } s. The last
THILLER, thîl'lår, } horse, the
horse that goes between the shafts.

THIMBLE, thim'bl, s. 405, 466. A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle.

THIME, time, s. 471. Properly *Thyme*. A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey.

THIN, thîn, a. 466. Not thick; rare, not dense; not close, separate by large spaces; not closely compact or accumulated; small, not abounding; lean, slim, slender.

THIN, thîn, ad. Not thickly.

To THIN, thîn, v. a. To make thin or rare, not to thicken; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, time, pron. 466. Belonging or relating to thee.

THING, thîng, s. 466. Whatever is, not a person; it is used in contempt; it is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

To THINK, thîngk, v. n. 408; } pret. Thought.
To have ideas, to compare terms or things, to reason; to judge, to conclude, to determine; to intend; to imagine, to fancy; to muse, to meditate; to recollect, to observe; to judge, to conclude.

To THINK, thîngk, v. a. 50, 466. To imagine, to image in the mind, to conceive.—To Think much, to grudge.

THINKER, thîngk'úr, s. 98. One who thinks.

THINKING, thîngk'îng, s. 410. Inagination, cogitation, judgment.

THINLY, thîn'lè, ad. Not thickly; not closely, not numerously.

THINNESS, thîn'nès, s. The contrary to Thickness, exility, tenuity; scarcity; rareness, not spissitude.

THIRD, thûrd, a. 108. The first after the second.

THIRD, thûrd, s. The third part.

THIRDBOROUGH, thûrd'bûr-rò, s. An under-constable.

THIRDLY, thûrd'lè, ad. In the third place.

THIRST, thûrst, s. 108. The pain suffered for want of drink, want of drink; eagerness, vehement desire.

To THIRST, thûrst, v. n. To feel want of drink, to be thirsty or athirst; to have a vehement desire for any thing.

THIRSTINESS, thûrst'è-nès, s. The state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY, thûrst'tè, a. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink; possessed with any vehement desire, as, blood-thirsty.

THIRTEEN, thûrt'èèn, a. 108. Ten and three.

THIRTEENTH, thûrt'èènth', a. The third after the tenth.

THIRTIETH, thûrt'è-èth, a. 279. The tenth trieth told.

THIRTY, thûrt'tè, a. 108. Thrice ten.

THIS, thîs, pron. dem. That which is present, what is now mentioned, the next future.—This is used for This time; the last past; it is often opposed to That; when This and That respect a former sentence, This relates to the latter, That to the former member; sometimes it is opposed to The other.

nờ 167, nốt 163—tùbe 171, tũb 172, bũll 173—đĩl 299—pũnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- THISTLE**, *thĩ's'sl*, *s.* 466, 472. A prickly weed growing in corn fields.
- THISTLY**, *thĩ's'lẻ*, *a.* Overgrown with thistles.
- THITHER**, *thĩth'ừ*, *ad.* 466. To that place; it is opposed to Hither; to that end, to that point.
- THITHERTO**, *thĩth'ừ-tỏ*, *ad.* To that end, so far.
- THITHERWARD**, *thĩth'ừ-wỏrd*, *ad.* Towards that place.
- THO'**, *thỏ*, *conj.* Contracted for Thought.
- ⚡ This contraction means nothing, and ought not to be admitted, unless printers are at their last shift to shorten a line in verse.
- THONG**, *thỏng*, *s.* A strap or string of leather.
- THORACICK**, *thỏ-rỏ's'ik*, *a.* 509. Belonging to the breast.
- THORAL**, *thỏ-rỏ'l*, *a.* Relating to the bed.
- THORN**, *thỏrn*, *s.* A prickly tree of several kinds; a prickle growing on the thorn-bush; any thing troublesome.
- THORNAPPLE**, *thỏrn'ỏp-pl*, *s.* A plant.
- THORNBACK**, *thỏrn'bỏk*, *s.* A sea-fish.
- THORNBUT**, *thỏrn'bủt*, *s.* A sort of sea-fish.
- THORNY**, *thỏrn'ẻ*, *a.* Full of thorns, rough, prickly, vexatious; difficult, perplexing.
- THOROUGH**, *thỏr'ỏ*, *prep.* 318. By way of making passage or penetration; by means of, commonly written *Through*; which see.
- THOROUGH**, *thỏr'ỏ*, *a.* 390, 466. Complete, full, perfect; passage through.
- THOROUGHFARE**, *thỏr'ỏ-fỏre*, *s.* A passage through, a passage without any stop or let.
- THOROUGHLY**, *thỏr'ỏ-lẻ*, *ad.* Completely, fully.
- THOROUGHPAVED**, *thỏr'ỏ-pỏste*, *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken, complete.
- THOROUGHSPED**, *thỏr'ỏ-spẻd*, *a.* Finished in principles, thoroughpaced.
- THOROUGHSTITCH**, *thỏr'ỏ-sủtsh*, *ad.* Completely, fully.
- THOSE**, *thỏze*, *pron.* 466. The plural of That.
- THOU**, *thỏũ*, *s.* In the oblique cases singular Thee; in the plural Ye; in the oblique cases plural You. The second pronoun personal; it is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. 466.
- To THOU**, *thỏũ*, *v. a.* To treat with familiarity. Little used.
- THOUGH**, *thỏ*, *conj.* 466. Notwithstanding that, although.—As Though, as if, like as if.
- THOUGHT**, *thỏwt*. The pret. and part. pass. of Think. 466.
- THOUGHT**, *thỏwt*, *s.* 313, 466. The operation of the mind, the act of thinking; idea, image formed; sentiment, fancy, imagery; reflection, particular consideration; conception, preconceived notion; opinion, judgment; meditation, serious consideration; solicitude, care, concern; a small degree, a small quantity.
- THOUGHTFUL**, *thỏwt'ủl*, *a.* Contemplative, full of reflection, full of meditation; at-
- tentive, careful; promoting meditation, favourable to musing; anxious, solicitous.
- THOUGHTFULLY**, *thỏwt'ủl-lẻ*, *ad.* With thought or consideration, with solicitude.
- THOUGHTFULNESS**, *thỏwt'ủl-nẻs*, *s.* Deep meditation; anxiety, solicitude.
- THOUGHTLESS**, *thỏwt'ẻs*, *a.* Airy, gay, dissipated; negligent, careless, stupid, dull.
- THOUGHTLESSLY**, *thỏwt'ẻs-lẻ*, *ad.* Without thought, carelessly, stupidly.
- THOUGHTLESSNESS**, *thỏwt'ẻs-nẻs*, *s.* Want of thought, absence of thought.
- THOUGHTSICK**, *thỏwt's'ik*, *a.* Uneasy with reflection.
- THOUSAND**, *thỏũ'ỏzỏnd*, *a. or s.* The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.
- THOUSANDTH**, *thỏũ'ỏzỏndth*, *a.* 466. The hundredth ten times told, the ordinal of a thousand.
- THOWL**, *thỏũl*, *s.* The pin or piece of timber by which the oar is kept steady in rowing.
- THRALL**, *thỏrỏwl*, *s.* 84, 466. A slave, one who is in the power of another; bondage, state of slavery or confinement.
- To THRALL**, *thỏrỏwl*, *v. a.* To enslave, to bring into the power of another.
- THRALDOM**, *thỏrỏw'ỏdủm*, *s.* 166. Slavery, servitude.
- THRAPPLE**, *thỏrỏp'ỏpl*, *s.* 405, 466. The windpipe of any animal.
- To THRASH**, *thỏrỏsh*, *v. a.* 466. To beat corn to free it from the straw; to beat, to drub.
- To THRASH**, *thỏrỏsh*, *v. n.* To labour, to drudge.
- THRASHER**, *thỏrỏsh'ừ*, *s.* 98. One who thrashes corn.
- THRASHING-FLOOR**, *thỏrỏsh'ỏng-fỏre*, *s.* An area on which corn is beaten.
- THRASONICAL**, *thỏrỏ-sỏn'ẻnẻ-kỏl*, *a.* 466. Boastful, bragging.
- THREAD**, *thỏrẻd*, *s.* 234. A small line, a small twist; any thing continued in a course, uniform tenour.
- To THREAD**, *thỏrẻd*, *v. a.* 466. To pass through with a thread; to pass through, to pierce through.
- THREADBARE**, *thỏrẻd'ỏbare*, *a.* Deprived of the nap, worn to the naked threads; worn out, trite.
- THREADEN**, *thỏrẻd'ỏd'n*, *a.* 103. Made of thread.
- THREAT**, *thỏrẻt*, *s.* 234, 466. Menace, denunciation of ill.
- To THREAT**, *thỏrẻt*, *v. a.* 103. To
- To THREATEN**, *thỏrẻt'ỏn*, *v. a.* menace, to denounce evil; to menace, to terrify, or attempt to terrify; to menace by action.
- THREATENER**, *thỏrẻt'ỏn'ừ*, *s.* 98. Menacer, one that threatens.
- THREATENINGLY**, *thỏrẻt'ỏn'ỏng-lẻ*, *ad.* With menace, in a threatening manner.
- THREATFUL**, *thỏrẻt'ủl*, *a.* Full of threats.
- THREE**, *thỏrẻ*, *a.* 246, 466. Two and one; proverbially, a small number.
- THREEFOLD**, *thỏrẻẻ'ỏld*, *a.* Thrice repeated, consisting of three.
- THREEPENCE**, *thỏrẻẻ'ỏnẻ*, *s.* A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

↳ 559. Fate 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plne 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môte 164,

THREEPENNY, thrép'ên-ê, *a.* Vulgar, mean.

THREEPILE, thrêl'ê'pile, *s.* An old name for good velvet.

THREEPILED, thrêl'ê'pil'd, *a.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

THREESCORE, thrêl'ê'skôre, *a.* Thrice twenty, sixty.

THRENODY, thrên'ô-dê, *s.* 466. A song of lamentation.

THRESHER, thrêsh'ûr, *s.* 466. Properly *Thrasher*.

THRESHOLD, thrêsh'hôld, *s.* The ground or step under the door, entrance, gate, door.

THREW, thrôd, 339. *Pret.* of Throw.

THRICE, thrise, *ad.* 468. Three times; a word of amplification.

To **THRID**, thrîd, *v. a.* To slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, thrîft, *s.* 466. Profit, gain, riches gotten; parsimony, frugality, good husbandry; a plant.

THRIFTILY, thrîft'ê-lê, *ad.* Frugally, parsimoniously.

THRIFTINESS, thrîft'ê-nês, *s.* Frugality, husbandry.

THRIFTLESS, thrîft'lês, *a.* Profuse, extravagant.

THRIFTY, thrîft'ê, *a.* Frugal, sparing, not profuse; well husbanded.

To **THRILL**, thrîl, *v. a.* 466. To pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

To **THRILL**, thrîl, *v. n.* To have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling sensation; to pass with a tingling sensation.

To **THRIVE**, thrive, *v. a.*; *pret.* Throve, Thrived; *part.* Thriven. To prosper, to grow rich, to advance in any thing desired.

THRIVER, thrî'vîr, *s.* 466. One that prospers, one that grows rich.

THRIVINGLY, thrî'ving-lê, *ad.* In a prosperous way.

THROAT, thrôte, *s.* 295, 466. The forepart of the neck; the main road of any place.—To cut the Throat, to murder, to kill by violence.

To **THROB**, thrôb, *v. n.* 466. To heave, to beat, to rise as the breast; to beat, to palpitate.

THROB, thrôb, *s.* Heave, beat, stroke of palpitation.

THROE, thrô, *s.* 296, 466. The pain of travail, the anguish of bringing children; any extreme agony, the final and mortal struggle.

To **THROE**, thrô, *v. a.* To put in agonies. Not in use.

THRONE, thrône, *s.* 466. A royal seat, the seat of a king; the seat of a bishop in the church.

To **THRONE**, thrône, *v. a.* To enthrone, to set on a royal seat.

THRONG, thrông, *s.* 466. A crowd, a multitude pressing against each other.

To **THRONG**, thrông, *v. n.* To crowd, to come in tumultuous multitudes.

To **THRONG**, thrông, *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.

THROSTLE, thrô's'sl, *s.* 466, 472. The thrush, a small singing bird

THROTTLE, thrôt'tl, *s.* 495, 466. The windpipe.

To **THROTTLE**, thrôt'tl, *v. a.* To choak, to suffocate, to kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, thrôve. The *pret.* of Thrive.

THROUGH, thrôd, *prep.* 315. From end to end of; noting passage; by transmission; by means of.

THROUGH, thrôd, *ad.* 466. From one end or side to the other; to the end of any thing.

THROUGHBRED, thrôd'brêd, *a.* Completely educated, completely taught. Generally written *Thoroughbred*.

THROUGHLIGHTED, thrôd-lî'têd, *a.* Lighted on both sides.

THROUGHLY, thrôd'lê, *ad.* Completely, fully, entirely, wholly; without reserve, sincerely. More commonly written *Thoroughly*.

THROUGHOUT, thrôd-ôût, *prep.* Quite through, in every part of.

THROUGHOUT, thrôd-ôût, *ad.* Every where, in every part.

THROUGHPACED, thrôd'pâste, *a.* Perfect, complete. More commonly written and pronounced *Thoroughpaced*.

To **THROW**, thrô, *v. n.*; *pret.* Threw; *part.* pass. Thrown. To fling, to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force; to toss; to put with any violence or tumult; to lay carelessly, or in haste; to venture at dice; to cast, to strip off; to emit in any manner; to spread in haste; to overturn in wrestling; to drive, to send by force; to make to act at a distance; to change by any kind of violence.—To Throw away, to lose, to spend in vain; to reject.—To Throw by, to reject, to lay aside as of no use.—To Throw down, to subvert, to overturn.—To Throw off, to expel; to reject, to renounce.—To Throw out, to exert, to bring forth into act; to distance, to leave behind; to eject, to expel; to eject, to exclude.—To Throw up, to resign angrily; to emit, to eject, to bring up.

To **THROW**, thrô, *v. n.* 324, 466. To perform the act of casting; to cast dice.—To Throw about, to cast about, to try expedients.

THROW, thrô, *s.* A cast, the act of casting or throwing; a cast of dice, that manner in which the dice fall when they are cast; the space to which any thing is thrown; effort, violent sally; the agony of childbirth—in this sense it is written *Throe*.

THROWER, thrô'ûr, *s.* One that throws.

THROWSTER, thrô'stûr, *s.*

↳ This word is in none of our Dictionaries, but, if I mistake not, it is adopted to signify one who twists silk, or throws it into a proper state for being woven.

THRUM, thrûm, *s.* 466. The ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.

To **THRUM**, thrûm, *v. a.* To grate to play coarsely.

THRUSH, thrûsh, *s.* 466. A small singing bird; small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts.

To **THRUST**, thrûst, *v. a.* To push any

- thing into matter, or between bodies; to push, to remove with violence, to drive; to stab; to impel, to urge; to obtrude, to intrude.
- To **THRUST**, *thrust*, *v. n.* To make a hostile push; to squeeze in, to put himself into any place by violence; to intrude; to push forwards, to come violently, to throng.
- THRUST**, *thrust*, *s.* 466. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon; assault, attack.
- THRUSTER**, *thrustur*, *s.* He that thrusts.
- THUMB**, *thum*, *s.* 347. The short strong finger answering to the other four.
- To **THUMB**, *thum*, *v. a.* 466. To handle awkwardly.
- THUMBSTALL**, *thum'stall*, *s.* 406. A thimble.
- THUMP**, *thump*, *s.* 466. A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.
- To **THUMP**, *thump*, *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.
- To **THUMP**, *thump*, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.
- THUMPER**, *thumper*, *s.* 98. The person or thing that thumps.
- THUNDER**, *thundur*, *s.* 466. A loud rumbling noise which usually follows lightning; any loud noise or tumultuous violence.
- To **THUNDER**, *thundur*, *v. n.* To make a loud, sudden, and terrible noise.
- To **THUNDER**, *thundur*, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.
- THUNDERBOLT**, *thundur-bolt*, *s.* Lightning, the arrows of Heaven; fulmination, denunciation properly ecclesiastical.
- THUNDERCLAP**, *thundur-klap*, *s.* Explosion of thunder.
- THUNDERER**, *thundur-ur*, *s.* The power that thunders.
- THUNDEROUS**, *thundur-us*, *a.* Producing thunder.
- THUNDERSHOWER**, *thundur-shouur*, *s.* 98. A rain accompanied with thunder.
- THUNDERSTONE**, *thundur-stone*, *s.* A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder, a thunderbolt.
- To **THUNDERSTRIKE**, *thundur-strike*, *v. a.* To blast or hurt with lightning.
- THURIFEROUS**, *thur-rif-fer-us*, *a.* 518. Bearing frankincense.
- THURIFICATION**, *thur-rif-fer-ka-shun*, *s.* The act of fuming with incense, the act of burning incense.
- THURSDAY**, *thurs-de*, *s.* 223. The fifth day of the week.
- THUS**, *thus*, *ad.* 466. In this manner, in this wise; to this degree, to this quantity.
- To **THWACK**, *thwak*, *v. a.* 466. To strike with something blunt and heavy, to thresh, to bang.
- THWACK**, *thwak*, *a.* 85. A hard blow.
- THWART**, *thwart*, *a.* 85, 466. Transverse, cross to something else; perverse, inconvenient, mischievous.
- To **THWART**, *thwart*, *v. a.* To cross, to lie or come cross any thing; to cross, to oppose, to traverse.
- To **THWART**, *thwart*, *v. n.* To be opposite.
- THWARTINGLY**, *thwarting-le*, *ad.* Oppositely, with opposition.

THY, *thi*, or *thè*, *pron.* 466. Of thee, belonging to thee.

From what has been already observed under the pronoun *my*, we are naturally led to suppose, that the word *thy*, when not emphatical, ought to follow the same analogy, and be pronounced like *the*, as we frequently hear it on the stage; but if we reflect that reading or reciting is a perfect picture of speaking, we shall be induced to think that, in this particular, the stage is wrong. The second personal pronoun *thy* is not, like *my*, the common language of every subject; it is used only where the subject is either raised above common life or sunk below it into the mean and familiar. When the subject is elevated above common life, it adopts a language suitable to such an elevation, and the pronunciation of this language ought to be as far removed from the familiar as the language itself. Thus, in prayer, pronouncing *thy* like *the*, even when unemphatical, would be intolerable; while suffering *thy*, when unemphatical, to slide into *the* in the pronunciation of slight and familiar composition, seems to lower the sound to the language, and form a proper distinction between different subjects. If, therefore, it should be asked why, in reciting epick or tragick composition, we ought always to pronounce *thy* rhyming with *high*, while *my*, when unemphatical, sinks into the sound of *me*, it may be answered, because *my* is the common language of every subject, while *thy* is confined to subjects either elevated above common life, or sunk below it into the negligent and familiar. When, therefore, the language is elevated, the uncommonness of the word *thy*, and its full sound rhyming with *high*, is suitable to the dignity of the subject; but the slender sound like *the* gives it a familiarity only suitable to the language of endearment or negligence, and for this very reason is unfit for the dignity of epick or tragick composition. Thus in the following passages from Milton:

“ Say first, for heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
“ Nor the deep tract of hell.”

Parad. Lost. b. 1.

“ O thou, that with surpassing glory crown'd,
“ Look'st from thy sole dominion, like the God
“ Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars
“ Hide their diminish'd heads; to thee I call,
“ But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
“ O sun, to tell thee how I hate thy beams.”

Parad. Lost. b. 4.

Here, pronouncing the pronoun *thy*, like the word *the*, would familiarize and debase the language to prose. The same may be observed of the following passage from the tragedy of Cato:

“ Now, Cæsar, let thy troops beset our gates,
“ And bar each avenue; thy gathering fleets
“ O'erspread the sea, and stop up ev'ry port;
“ Cato shall open to himself a passage,
“ And mock thy hopes.”

Here the impropriety of pronouncing *thy* like *the* is palpable: nor would it be much more excusable in the following speech of Portius, in the same scene of the same tragedy:

“ Thou see'st not that thy brother is thy rival;
“ But I must hide it, for I know thy temper.
“ Now, Marcus, now thy virtue's on the proof;
“ Put forth thy utmost strength, work every nerve,
“ And call up all thy father in thy soul.”

As this pronoun is generally pronounced on the stage, it would be difficult for the ear to distinguish whether the words are,

“ Thou know'st not that thy brother is thy rival,”

or,

“ Thou know'st not that the brother is the rival,” &c.

And this may be one reason why the slender pronunciation of *thy* should be avoided as much as possible.

Perhaps it will be urged, that though these passages require *thy* to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high*, there are other instances in tragedy, where the subject is low and familiar, which would be better pronounced by sounding *thy* like *the*: to which it may be answered, that when tragedy lowers her voice, and descends into the mean and familiar, as is frequently the case in the tragedies of Shakespeare, the slender pronunciation of *thy* may be adopted, because, though the piece may have the name of a tragedy, the sequo

TID

17 559. Fàte 73, fàr 77, fàll 83, fàt 81—mè 93, mèt 95—pine 105, pln 107—nò 162, mòve 164,

may be really comedy. The only rule, therefore, that can be given, is a very indefinite one; namely, that *thy* ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*: thus, if, in a familiar way, we say to a friend, *Give me thy hand*, we never hear the pronoun *thy* sounded so as to rhyme with *high*: and it is always pronounced like *the* when speaking to a child; we say, *Mind thy book, Hold up thy head, or, Take off thy hat*. The phraseology we call *thee* and *thouing* is not in so common use with us as the *tutoyant* among the French: but as the second personal pronoun *thou*, and its possessive *thy*, are indispensable in composition, it seems of some importance to pronounce them properly.—See *Rhetorical Grammar*, page 32.

THYSELF, thî-sèlf, *pron. recip.* It is commonly used in the oblique cases or following the verb; in poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

THYME, time, s. 471. A plant.

THYINE WOOD, thè'ine-wùd, s. A precious wood.

TIAR, tí'ár, } s. A dress for the
TIARA, tí-á'rá, 116. } head, a diadem.

To TICE, tíse, v. a. To draw, to allure. Used, seldom, for *Entice*.

TICK, tîk, s. Score, trust; the louse of dogs or sheep; the case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK, tîk, v. n. To run on score; to trust, to score.

TICKEN, } tîk'kîn, } s. The same with
TICKING, } 103. } Tick. A sort of strong linen for bedding.

TICKET, tîk'ít, s. 99. A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, tîk'kl, v. a. 405. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches; to please by slight gratification.

To TICKLE, tîk'kl, v. n. To feel titillation.

TICKLE, tîk'kl, a. Tottering, unfixed, unstable. Not in use.

TICKLISH, tîk'kl-ish, a. Sensible to titillation, easily tickled; tottering, uncertain, unfixed; difficult, nice.

TICKLISHNESS, tîk'kl-ish-nès, s. The state of being ticklish.

TICKTACK, tîk'ták, s. A game at tables.

TIDE, tíde, s. Time, season. In this sense not now in use. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea; flood; stream, course.

To TIDE, tíde, v. a. To drive with the stream.

To TIDE, tíde, v. n. To pour a flood, to be agitated by the tide.

TIDE GATE, tíde'gáte, s. A gate through which the tide passes into a basin.

TIDESMAN, tídz'mán, s. 88. A tidewaiter or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid.

TIDEWAITER, tíde'wá-túr, s. An officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

TIDILY, tí'dè-lè, *ad.* Neatly, readily.

TIDINESS, tí'dè-nès, s. Neatness, readiness.

TIDINGS, tí'díngz, s. News, an account of something that has happened.

TIDY, tí'dé, a. Neat, ready.

TIM

If I do not mistake, Mr. Elphinston derives this word from *tide*; as, a *tidy* person is one who is as attentive to dress and arrangement of things as if preparing for the tide, which, as the proverb says, "waits for no man." But Skinner seems more properly to derive this word from *tight*, as a *tight fellow*, one tied up or braced, not loose.

To TIE, tí, v. a. 276. To bind, to fasten with a knot; to knit, to complicate; to hold, to fasten; to hinder, to obstruct; to oblige, to constrain, to restrain, to confine.

TIE, tí, s. Knot, fastening; bond, obligation.

TIER, téer, s. 275. A row, a rank.

TIERCE, téerse, s. 277. A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

TIFF, tíf, s. Liquor, drink; a fit of peevishness or sullenness, a pet.

To TIFF, tíf, v. n. To be in a pet, to quarrel.

TIFFANY, tíf'fá-nè, s. Very thin silk.

TIGER, tí'gúr, s. 98. A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

TIGHT, títe, a. 393.—See *Tidy*. Tense, close, not loose; free from fluttering rags, less than neat.

To TIGHTEN, tí'tn v. a. 103. To straiten, to make close.

TIGHTLY, títe'lè, *ad.* Closely, not loosely; neatly, not idly.

TIGHTNESS, títe'nès, s. Closeness, not looseness.

TIGRESS, tí'grès, s. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, tíke, s. A species of dog.

TILE, tíle, s. Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

To TILE, tíle, v. a. To cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TILER, tí'lúr, s. 98. One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TILING, tí'líng, s. 410. The roof covered with tiles.

TILL, tíll, s. A box in a desk or counter into which money is dropped.

TILL, tíll, *prep.* To the time of.—Till now, to the present time.—Till then, to that time.

TILL, tíll, *conj.* To the time; to the degree that.

To TILL, tíll, v. a. To cultivate, to husband, commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

TILLABLE, tíll'á-bl, a. 405. Arable, fit for the plough.

TILLAGE, tíll'ídje, s. 90. Husbandry, the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

TILLER, tíll'úr, s. 98. Husbandman, ploughman; a till, a small drawer.

TILT, tílt, s. A tent, any covering overhead; the cover of a boat; a military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback; a trust.

To TILT, tílt, v. a. To cover like a tilt of a boat; to carry as in tilts or tournaments; to point as in tilts; to turn up so as to run out.

To TILT, tílt, v. n. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in combat; to play unsteadily; to fall on one side.

TILTER, tílt'úr, s. 98. One who tilts, one who fights.

TILTH, tílth, s. Husbandry, culture.

TIMBER, tím'búr, s. 98. Wood fit for building; the main trunk of a tree; the main beams of a fabric.

TIN

nôr 167, nôtt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—bîl 299—pöûnd 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- TIMBERED**, tîm'bûrd, *a.* 559. Built, formed, contrived.
- TIMBREL**, tîm'brîl, *s.* 99. A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.
- TIME**, time, *s.* The measure of duration; space of time; interval; season, proper time; a considerable space of duration, continuance, process of time; age, particular part of time; hour of childbirth; musical measure.
- To TIME**, time, *v. a.* To adapt to the time, to bring to do at a proper time; to regulate as to time; to measure harmonically.
- TIMEFUL**, time'fûl, *a.* Seasonable, timely, early.
- TIMELESS**, time'lês, *a.* Unseasonable, done at an improper time; untimely, immature, done before the proper time.
- TIMELY**, time'lê, *a.* Seasonable, sufficiently early.
- TIMESERVER**, time'sêrv-ûr, *s.* One who complies with prevailing notions, whatever they be.
- TIMESERVING**, time'sêrv-îng, *a.* Meanly complying with present power.
- TIMID**, tîm'îd, *a.* Fearful, timorous, wanting courage.
- TIMIDITY**, tê-mîd'ê-tê, *s.* Fearfulness, timorousness, habitual cowardice.
- TIMOROUS**, tîm'ûr-ûs, *a.* 314. Fearful, full of fear and scruple.
- TIMOROUSLY**, tîm'ûr-ûs-lê, *ad.* Fearfully, with much fear.
- TIMOROUSNESS**, tîm'ûr-ûs-nês, *s.* Fearfulness.
- TIMOUS**, tî'mûs, *a.* 314. Early, timely. Not in use.
- TIN**, tîn, *s.* One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter; thin plates of iron covered with tin.
- To TIN**, tîn, *v. a.* To cover with tin.
- To TINCT**, tîngkt, *v. a.* To stain, to colour, to spot, to dye; to imbue with a taste.
- TINCT**, tîngkt, *s.* 408. Colour, stain, spot.
- TINCTURE**, tîngk'tshûre, *s.* 461. Colour or taste superadded by something; extract of some drug made in spirits, an infusion.
- To TINCTURE**, tîngk'tshûre, *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.
- TINDER**, tîn'dûr, *s.* 98. Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.
- To TINGE**, tînje, *v. a.* To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.
- TINGENT**, tîn'jênt, *a.* Having the power to tinge.
- To TINGLE**, tîng'gl, *v. n.* 405. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound; to feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion; to feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.
- To TINK**, tîngk, *v. n.* 408. To make a sharp shrill noise.
- TINKER**, tîngk'ûr, *s.* A mender of old brass.
- To TINKLE**, tîngk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To make a sharp quick noise, to clink; to hear a low quick noise.
- TINMAN**, tîn'mân, *s.* 88. A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.
- TINNER**, tîn'nûr, *s.* 98. One who works in the tin mines.

TIT

- TINSEL**, tîn'sîl, *s.* 99. A kind of shining cloth; any thing shining with false lustre, any thing showy and of little value.
- To TINSEL**, tîn'sîl, *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments, to adorn with lustre that has no value.
- TINT**, tînt, *s.* A dye, a colour.
- TINY**, tî'nê, *a.* Little, small, puny.
- TIP**, tîp, *s.* Top, end, point, extremity.
- To TIP**, tîp, *v. a.* To top, to end, to cover on the end; to strike slightly, to tap, to give an inuendo, to give secretly.
- TIPPET**, tîp'pît, *s.* 99. Something worn about the neck.
- To TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *v. n.* 405. To drink luxuriously, to waste life over the cup.
- To TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.
- TIPPLE**, tîp'pl, *s.* Drink, liquor.
- TIPPLED**, tîp'pl'd, *a.* 359. Tipsy, drunk.
- TIPPLER**, tîp'pl-ûr, *s.* 98. A sottish drunkard.
- TIPSTAFF**, tîp'stáf, *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal; the staff itself, so tipped.
- TIPSY**, tîp'sê, *a.* Drunk.
- TIPTOE**, tîp'tô, *s.* The end of the toe.
- TIRE**, tîer, *s.*—See *Tier*. Rank, row.
- As this word, when it signifies a rank or row, is universally pronounced like *tear*, a drop from the eye, it ought always to be written *tier*; which would prevent a gross irregularity. This is the more to be wished, not only as its derivation from the old French *tiere* seems to require this spelling, but to distinguish it from the word *tiere*, a head-dress; which, probably, being a corruption either of the word *tiara*, an ornament for the head, or of the English word *attire*, ought to be written and pronounced like the word *tire*, to fatigue. Dr. Kenrick is the only orthoepist who has attended to this distinction.—See *Bowl*.
- TIRE**, tîre, *s.* A head-dress; furniture; apparatus.
- To TIRE**, tîre, *v. a.* To fatigue, to make weary, to harass; to dress the head.
- To TIRE**, tîre, *v. n.* To fall with weariness.
- TIREDNESS**, tîr'd'nês, *s.* State of being tired, weariness.
- TIRESOME**, tîre'sûm, *a.* 165. Wearisome, fatiguing, tedious.
- TIRESOMENESS**, tîre'sûm-nês, *s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.
- TIREWOMAN**, tîre'wûm-ûn, *s.* 88. A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.
- TIRINGHOUSE**, tî'ring-hôûse, } *s.* The
- TIRINGROOM**, tî'ring-rôôm, } room in
- which players dress for the stage.
- 'TIS**, tîz, Contracted for It is. This contraction is allowable only in poetry.
- TISICK**, tîz'îk, *s.* Properly *Phthisick*. Consumption.
- TISICAL**, tîz'ê-kâl, *a.* 509. Consumptive.
- TISSUE**, tîsh'û, *s.* 452. Cloth interwoven with gold and silver.
- To TISSUE**, tîsh'û, *v. a.* To interweave, to variegate.
- TIT**, tît, *s.* A small horse, generally in contempt; a woman in contempt; a titmouse or tomtit, a bird.
- TITBIT**, tît'bît, *s.* Nice bit, nice food.

TO

↳ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 104,

TITHEABLE, tîr'n'â-bl, *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.

TITHE, tîr'ne, *s.* 467. The tenth part, the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry; the tenth part of any thing; a small part, a small portion.

To TITHE, tîr'ne, *v. a.* To tax, to pay the tenth part.

To TITHE, tîr'ne, *v. n.* To pay tithe.

TITHER, tî'thîr, *s.* 98. One who gathers tithes.

TITHING, tî'thîng, *s.* 410. 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; tithe, tenth part due to the priest.

TITHINGMAN, tî'thîng-mán, *s.* A petty peace-officer.

To TITILLATE, tî'tîl-lâte, *v. n.* To tickle.

TITILLATION, tî'tîl-lâ'shûn, *s.* The act of tickling; the state of being tickled; any slight or petty pleasure.

TITLARK, tî'tlârk, *s.* A bird.

TITLE, tî'tl, *s.* 405. A general head comprising particulars; any appellation of honour; a name, an appellation; the first page of a book, telling its name and generally its subject; a claim of right.

To TITLE, tî'tl, *v. a.* To entitle, to name, to call.

TITLELESS, tî'tl-lê's, *a.* Wanting a name or appellation.

TITLEPAGE, tî'tl-pâdje, *s.* The page containing the title of a book.

TITMOUSE, tî'tmôuse, *s.* A small species of birds.

To TITTER, tî'tîr, *v. n.* 98. To laugh with restraint.

TITTER, tî'tîr, *s.* A restrained laugh.

TITTLE, tî'tl, *s.* 405. A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLETATTLE, tî'tl-tât'tl, *s.* Idle talk, prattle, empty gabble.

TITUBATION, tî'tshû-bâ'shûn, *s.* The act of stumbling.

TITULAR, tî'tshû-lîr, *a.* 88. Nominal, having only the title.

TITULARITY, tî'tshû-lîr'ê-tê, *s.* The state of being titular.

TITULARY, tî'tshû-lî-rê, *a.* Consisting in a title; relating to a title.

TITULARY, tî'tshû-lî-rê, *s.* One that has a title or right.

TIVY, tîv'ê, *a.* A word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.

To, tôd, *ad.* A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first; it notes the intention, as, she raised a war To call me back; after an adjective it notes its object, as, horn To beg; noting futurity, as, we are still To seek.—To and again, To and fro, backward and forward.

↳ What has been observed of the word *The*, respecting the length of the *e* before a vowel, and its shortness before a consonant, is perfectly applicable to the preposition, and the adverb *To*. This will be palpable in the pronunciation of the verbs *to begin* and *to end*, and in the phrase, I went to London, he went to Eaton. It may be observed, too, that this word, though deprived of its *o* to the eye, always preserves

TOL

it to the ear. Whether we see it elided, as in Pope's Essay on Man:

"Say what the use were finer opticks giv'n,
"T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n?"

Or preserved with an apostrophe after it, as in Milton:

"For still they knew, and ought to have still remem-
ber'd,
"The high injunction not to taste that fruit,
"Whoever tempted."

In both these instances the word *to* ought to be pronounced in exactly the same manner; that is, like the number *two*.

To, tôd, *prep.*—See the *Adverb*. Noting motion toward, opposed to *From*; noting accord or adaptation; noting address or compellation, as, here's To you all; noting a state or place whither any one goes, as, away To horse; noting opposition, as, foot To foot; noting amount, as, To the number of three hundred; noting proportion, as, three To nine; noting perception, as, sharp To the taste; in comparison of, as, no food To the sinner; as far as; toward.

TOAD, tôde, *s.* 295. An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous.

TOADFISH, tôde'fîsh, *s.* A sea-fish.

TOADFLAX, tôde'flâks, *s.* A plant.

TOADSTONE, tôde'stône, *s.* A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, tôde'stôol, *s.* A plant like a mushroom, not esculent.

To TOAST, tôste, *v. a.* 295. To dry or heat at the fire; to name when a health is drunk.

TOAST, tôste, *s.* Bread dried before the fire; bread dried and put into liquor; a celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

TOASTER, tôst'îr, *s.* 98. He who toasts.

TOBACCO, tô-bâk'kô, *s.* An American plant much used in smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

TOBACCONIST, tô-bâk'kô-nîst, *s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD, tôd, *s.* A bush, a thick shrub; a certain weight of wool; twenty-eight pounds.

TOE, tô, *s.* 296. The divided extremities of the feet, the fingers of the feet.

TOFORE, tô-fôre', *ad.* Before. Obsolete.

TOGED, tô'gêd, *a.* 381. Gowned, dressed in gowns.

TOGETHER, tô-gêrn'îr, *ad.* 351. In company; in the same place; in the same time; without intermission; in concert; in continuity.—Together with, in union with.

To TOIL, tôil, *v. n.* 299. To labour.

To TOIL, tôil, *v. a.* To labour, to work at; to weary, to overlabour.

TOIL, tôil, *s.* Labour, fatigue; any net or snare woven or meshed.

TOILET, tôil'êt, *s.* A dressing-table.

TOILSOME, tôil'sûm, *a.* Laborious.

TOILSOMENESS, tôil'sûm-nê's, *s.* Wearisomeness, laboriousness.

TOKEN, tô'k'n, *s.* 103. A sign; a mark; a memorial of friendship, an evidence of remembrance.

TOLD, tôld, *pret. and part. pass.* of Tell. Mentioned, related.—See *Mould*.

To TOLE, tôle, *v. a.* To train, to draw by degrees.

TON

TOP

nờ 167, nót 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pồnd 313—thín 466, THIS 469.

TOLERABLE, tól'úr-á-bl, a. 88. Supportable, that may be endured or supported; not excellent, not contemptible, passable.

TOLERABLENESS, tól'úr-á-bl-nés, s. The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, tól'úr-á-blé, ad. Supportably, in a manner that may be endured; passably, neither well nor ill, moderately well.

TOLERANCE, tól'úr-ánse, s. 557. Power of enduring, act of enduring.

To TOLERATE, tól'úr-áte, v. a. 555. To allow so as not to hinder, to suffer.

TOLERATION, tól'úr-á'shún, s. Allowance given to that which is not approved.

TOLL, tóle, s. 406. An excise of goods.

To TOLL, tóle, v. n. To pay toll or tollage; to take toll or tollage; to sound as a single bell.

To TOLL, tóle, v. a. To ring a bell; to take away, to vacate, to annul. In this sense sounded Tol.

TOLLBOOTH, tól'bóóth, s. A prison.

TOLLGATHERER, tól'gátr-úr-úr, s. The officer that takes toll.

TOLSEY, tól'sé, s. 438. A kind of market; a place where people meet to buy and sell; a tollbooth. The place near the exchange at Bristol is called the *Tolsey*.

TOMB, tóóm, s. 164, 347. A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

To TOMB, tóóm, v. a. 347. To bury, to entomb.

TOMBLESS, tóóm'lés, a. Wanting a tomb, wanting a sepulchral monument.

TOMBOY, tóm'bòé, s. A mean fellow, sometimes a wild coarse girl.

TOME, tóme, s. One volume of many; a book.

TOMTIT, tóm-tít, s. A titmouse, a small bird.

TON, tún, s. 165. A measure or weight.

tone, tóne, s. Note, sound; accent, sound of the voice, a whine, a mournful cry; a particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity, power of extension and contraction.

TONG, túng, s. 165, 406. The catch of a buckle.

TONGS, tóngz, s. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, túng, s. 165, 337. The instrument of speech in human beings; the organ by which animals lick; speech, fluency of words; speech as well or ill used; a language; speech as opposed to thoughts; a nation distinguished by their language; a small point, as, the Tongue of a balance.—To hold the Tongue, to be silent.

To TONGUE, túng, v. a. 337. To chide, to scold.

To TONGUE, túng, v. n. To talk, to prate.

TONGUED, túng'd, a. 359. Having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, túng'lés, a. Wanting a tongue, speechless; unnamed, not spoken of.

TONGUEPAD, túng'pád, s. A great talker.

TONGUETIED, túng'tide, a. 282. Having an impediment of speech.

TONICK, tón'ík, 509. } a. Being extended,
TONICAL, tón'ík-ál, } being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.

TONNAGE, tún'nidje, s. 90, 165. A custom or impost due for merchandise after a certain rate in every ton.

TONSIL, tón'síl, s. Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue.

TONSILE, tón'síl, a. Patient of being clipped.—*Mason*.

TONSURE, tón'shúre, s. 452. The act of clipping the hair.

TOO, tóó, ad. 10. Over and above, overmuch, more than enough; likewise, also.

TOOK, tóók, The pret. and sometimes the part. pass. of Take.

TOOL, tóól, s. 306. Any instrument of manual operation; a hireling, a wretch who acts at the command of another.

TOOTH, tóóth, s.; plur. Teeth. 467. One of the bones of the mouth with which the act of mastication is performed; taste, palate; a tine, prong, a blade; the prominent part of wheels.—Tooth and nail, with one's utmost violence.—To the Teeth, in open opposition. To cast in the Teeth, an insult by open exprobration.—In spite of the Teeth, notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

To TOOTH, tóóth, v. a. 306. To furnish with teeth, to indent; to lock in each other.

TOOTHACH, tóóth'áke, s. 355. Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHDRAWER, tóóth dráw-úr, s. One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

TOOTHED, tóóth't, a. 359, 467. Having teeth.

TOOTHLESS, tóóth'lés, a. Wanting teeth, deprived of teeth.

TOOTHPICK, tóóth'pík, } s. An
TOOTHPICKER, tóóth'pík-úr, } instrument by which the teeth are cleansed.

TOOTHsome, tóóth'súm, a. 165. Palatable, pleasing to the taste.

TOOTHsomeNESS, tóóth'súm-nés, s. Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, tóóth'wúrt, s. 165 A plant.

TOP, tóp, s. The highest part of any thing; the surface, the superficies; the highest place; the highest person; the utmost degree; the highest rank; the crown of the head; the hair on the crown of the head, the forelock; the head of a plant; a plaything for boys.—Top is sometimes used as an adjective, to express lying on the Top, or being at the Top.

To TOP, tóp, v. n. To rise aloft, to be eminent; to predominate; to do his best.

To TOP, tóp, v. a. To cover on the top, to tip; to rise above; to outgo, to surpass; to crop; to rise to the top of; to perform eminently; as, he Tops his part.

TOPFUL, tóp'fúl, a. Full to the top, full to the brim.

TOPGALLANT, tóp-gál'lánt, s. The highest sail; it is proverbially applied to any thin elevated.

TOPHEAVY, tóp-hév'è, a. Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

17 559. Fête 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TOPIARY, tó'pé-á-ré, *a.* Shaped by ton-
sure.—*Mason.*

TOPKNOT, tó'p'nót, *s.* A knot worn by
women on the top of the head.

TOPMAN, tó'p'mán, *s.* 88. The sawyer at
the top.

TOPMOST, tó'p'móst, *s.* Uppermost,
highest.

TOPPROUD, tó'p'p'róud, *a.* Proud in the
highest degree.

TOPSAIL, tó'p'sáil, *s.* The highest sail.

TOPAZ, tó'páz, *s.* A yellow gem.

To **TOPE**, tópe, *v. n.* To drink hard, to
drink to excess.

TOPER, tó'púr, *s.* 98. A drunkard.

TOPHACEOUS, tó-fá'shús, *a.* 357. Gritty,
stony.

TOPHET, tó'fét, *s.* Hell, a scriptural
name.

TOPICAL, tó'p'è-kál, *a.* 509. Relating to
some general head; local, confined to some
particular place; applied medicinally to a
particular part.

TOPICALLY, tó'p'è-kál-è, *ad.* With appli-
cation to some particular part.

TOPICK, tó'p'ík, *s.* 508, 544. A general
head, something to which other things are re-
ferred; things as externally applied to any
particular part.

TOPLESS, tó'p'lés, *a.* Having no top.

TOPOGRAPHER, tó-póg'gráf-úr, *s.* 518.
One who writes descriptions of particular
places.

TOPOGRAPHY, tó-póg'gráf-è, *s.* 518. De-
scription of particular places.

TOPPING, tó'p'p'ing, *a.* 410. Fine, noble,
gallant. A low word.

TOPPINGLY, tó'p'p'ing-lè, *ad.* Finely,
gayly, gallantly.

To **TOPPLE**, tó'p'pl, *v. n.* 405. To fall for-
ward, to tumble down.

TOPSYTURVY, tó'p'sé-túr'vè, *ad.* With
the bottom upward.

TORCH, tórtsh, *s.* 352. A waxlight bigger
than a candle.

TORCHBEARER, tórtsh'bá-rúr, *s.* One
whose office is to carry a torch.

TORCHLIGHT, tórtsh'líte, *s.* Light kin-
dled to supply the want of the sun.

TORCHER, tórtsh'úr, *s.* 98. One that gives
light.

TORE, tóre. Preterit and sometimes part.
pass. of Tear.

To **TORMENT**, tór-mént', *v. a.* To put to
pain, to harass with anguish, to excruciate; to
tease, to vex with importunity; to put into
great agitation.

TORMENT, tór'mént, *s.* 492. Any thing
that gives pain; pain, misery, anguish; penal
anguish, torture.

TORMENTOR, tór-mént'úr, *s.* 166. One
who torments, one who gives pain; one who
inflicts penal tortures.

TORMENTIL, tór-mén'tíl, *s.* Septfoil. A
plant.

TORN, tórñ. Part. pass. of Tear.

TORNADO, tór-ná'dó, *s.* A hurricane.—
See Lumbago.

TORPEDO, tor-pe'dó, *s.* 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.—*See Drama, Flamen,*
and *Phalox.*

TORPENT, tór'pént, *a.* Benumbed; struck
motionless, not active.

TORPESCENT, tór-pés'sént, *a.* Growing
torpid.

TORPID, tór'píd, *a.* Numbed, motionless,
not active.

TORPIDNESS, tór'píd-nés, *s.* The state
of being torpid.

TORPITUDE, tór'pé-túde, *s.* State of being
motionless.

TORPOR, tór'pór, *s.* 166. Dulness, numb-
ness.

TORREFACTION, tór-ré-fák'shún, *s.* The
act of drying by the fire.

To **TORREFY**, tór-ré-fi, *v. a.* 183. To dry by
the fire.

TORRENT, tór'rènt, *s.* A sudden stream
raised by summer showers; a violent and
rapid stream, tumultuous current.

TORRENT, tór'rènt, *a.* Rolling in a rapid
stream.

TORRID, tór'ríd, *a.* 168. Parched, dried
with heat; burning, violently hot; it is par-
ticularly applied to the regions or zone be-
tween the tropicks.

TORSEL, tór'sil, *s.* 99. Any thing in a
twisted form.

TORSION, tór'shún, *s.* The act of turning
or twisting.

TORTILE, tór'tíl, *a.* 140. Twisted, wreathed.

TORTION, tór'shún, *s.* Torment, pain.

TORTIVE, tórt'iv, *a.* 158. Twisted,
wreathed.

TORTUOSE, tór'túz, *s.* 301. An animal
covered with a hard shell; there are tortoises
both of land and water.

TORTUOSITY, tór-tshú-ós-è-tè, *s.* Wreath,
flexure.

TORTUOUS, tór'tshú-ús, *a.* 463. Twisted,
wreathed, winding; mischievous.

TORTURE, tórt'shúre, *s.* 461. Torments
judicially inflicted, pain by which guilt is
published, or confession extorted; pain, angu-
ish, pang.

To **TORTURE**, tórt'shúre, *v. a.* To punish
with tortures; to vex, to excruciate, to tor-
ment.

TORTURER, tórt'shúr-úr, *s.* 557. He who
tortures, a tormenter.

TORVITY, tór'vè-tè, *s.* Sourness, severity
of countenance.

TORVOUS, tór'vús, *a.* 314. Sour of aspect,
stern, severe of countenance.

TORY, tó're, *s.* A cant term, from an Irish
word signifying a savage; the name of a party,
opposed to that of a Whig.

To **TOSS**, tós, *v. a.* To throw with the hand,
as a ball at play; to throw with violence; to
lift with a sudden and violent motion; to make
restless, to disquiet; to keep in play, to tum-
ble over.

To **TOSS**, tós, *v. n.* To sling, to wince, to be
in violent commotion; to be tossed.—To Toss
up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on
what side it shall fall.

TOSS, tós, *s.* The act of tossing; an af-
fected manner of raising the head.

TOU

nôr 167, nôl 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—ôil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, THIS 469.

- TOSSER, tós'sûr, s. 98. One who throws, one who flings and writhes.
- TOSSPOT, tós'pôt, s. A toper and drunkard.
- TOST, tóst. Pret. and part. pass. of Toss; properly *Tossed*. 360, 367.
- TOTAL, tó'tál, a. 88. Whole, complete, full; whole, not divided.
- TOTALITY, tó-tál'é-tè, s. Complete sum, whole quantity.
- TOTALLY, tó'tál-è, ad. Wholly, fully, completely.
- T'OTHER, túh'úr. Contracted for The Other.
- To TOTTER, tót'túr, v. n. 98. To shake so as to threaten a fall.
- To TOUCH, tútsh, v. a. 314. To reach so as to be in contact; to come to, to attain; to try as gold with a stone; to affect, to relate to; to move, to strike mentally, to melt; to delineate or mark out; to infect, to seize slightly; to wear, to have an effect on; to strike a musical instrument.—To Touch up, to repair or improve by slight strokes.
- To TOUCH, tútsh, v. n. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; to fasten on, to take effect on.—To Touch it, to come to without stay.—To Touch on, to mention slightly.—To Touch on or upon, to go for a very short time.
- TOUCH, tútsh, s. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination, as by a stone; test, that by which any thing is examined; proof, tried qualities; single act of pencil upon the picture; feature, lineament: act of the hand upon a musical instrument; power of exciting the affections; something of passion or affection; a stroke; exact performance of agreement; a small quantity intermingled; a hint, slight notice given; a cant word for a slight essay.
- TOUCHABLE, tútsh'á-bl, a. 405. Tangible, that may be touched.
- TOUCH-HOLE, tútsh'hóle, s. The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.
- TOUCHINESS, tútsh'è-nes, s. Peevishness, irascibility.
- TOUCHING, tútsh'ing, prep. 410. With respect, regard, or relation to.
- TOUCHING, tútsh'ing, a. Pathetick, affecting, moving.
- TOUGHINGLY, tútsh'ing-lè, ad. With feeling emotion, in a pathetick manner.
- TOUCHMENOT, tútsh'mè-nôt, s. An herb.
- TOUCHSTONE, tútsh'stòne, s. Stone by which metals are examined; any test or criterion.
- TOUCHWOOD, tútsh'wúdd, s. Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.
- TOUCHY, tútsh'è, a. Peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire. A low word.
- TOUGH, túf, a. 314, 391. Yielding without fracture; not brittle; stiff, not easily flexible; not easily injured or broken; viscous, clammy, ropy.
- To TOUGHEN, túf'n, v. n. 103. To grow tough.
- TOUGHNESS, túf'nès, s. Not brittleness,

TOW

- flexibility; viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness; firmness against injury.
- TOUPET, tóò-pét', s. 315. A curl, an artificial lock of hair. This word is generally written and pronounced *Toopce*.
- TOUR, tóór, s. 315. Ramble, roving journey; turn, revolution.
- My experience fails me if this word is not slowly conforming to the true English sound of the vowels heard in *thou*. The smart traveller to France and Italy would fear we should never suppose he had been out of England were he not to pronounce it so as to rhyme with *poor*; and the sober English critic sees infinite advantage in this pronunciation, as it prevents our mistaking *taking a tour* for *taking a tower*. But, plausible as this latter reason may be, it is far from being sufficient to induce a philosophical grammarian to approve it. Coincidence in the sound of words signifying different things is the case in all languages; but, while these words are differently written, their different meanings will be sufficiently preserved without departing from the general analogy of pronunciation.—See the word *Bowl*.
- TOURNAMENT, tóór'ná-mènt, or túr'ná-mènt, } s.
- TOURNEY, tóór'nè, or túr'nè, }
Tilt, military sport, mock encounter; Milton uses it simply for encounter.
- I am much mistaken if general usage does not incline to the short sound of the diphthong in these words; and that this sound ought to be indulged is palpable to every English ear, which finds a repugnance at giving the French sound to any word that is not newly adopted. *Journey, warish, courage*, and many other words from the French, have long been anglicised; and there is no good reason why this word should not fall into the same class. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, and Mr. Perry, give the first sound of this word; and Buchanan and W. Johnston the second. Junius and Skinner spell the word *Tournament*.
- To TOURNEY, tóór'nè, or túr'nè, v. n. To tilt in the lists.
- TOURNIQUET, túr'nè-kwèt, s. A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.
- The general pronunciation of this word ought to induce us to the second pronunciation of *Tournament*.
- To TOUSE, tóúze, v. a. 313. To pull, to tear, to haul, to drag; whence *Touser* or *Towser*, the name of a mastiff.
- TOW, tó, s. Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.
- To TOW, tó, v. a. To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.
- TOWARD, tó'úrd, 324. } prep. In a direction
- TOWARDS, tó'úrdz. } to; near to, as, the danger now comes Towards him; with respect to, touching, regarding; with tendency to; nearly, little less than.
- Notwithstanding our poets almost universally accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that as *inwards, outwards, backwards, forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last. All our orthoëpists place the accent on the first syllable of *toward* when an adjective. *Towards*, being always a preposition, has the accent on the first syllable by Mr. Scott; but Mr. Perry, Barclay, and Fenning, place it on the second. From the coalescence of the *o* with the *u*, this word is pronounced generally in one syllable, though Dr. Kenrick says otherwise. Mr. Sheridan so pronounces it; Mr. Nares and Mr.

17 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pline 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

Smith rhyme it with *boards*: Bailey accents the first syllable of *toward*, and Entick the same syllable on the same word, and on *towards* as a preposition.

TOWARD, tó'wúrd, *a.* 88. Ready to do or learn, not froward.

TOWARDLINESS, tó'wúrd-lê-nês, *s.* Docility, compliance, readiness to do or to learn.

TOWARDLY, tó'wúrd-lê, *a.* Ready to do or learn; docile, compliant with duty.

TOWARDNESS, tó'wúrd-nês, *s.* Docility.

TOWEL, tóú'íl, *s.* 99, 323. A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

TOWER, tóú'úr, *s.* 99, 323. A high building, a building raised above the main edifice; a fortress, a citadel; a high head-dress; high flight, elevation.

To **TOWER**, tóú'úr, *v. n.* 98. To soar, to fly or rise high.

TOWERED, tóú'úr'd, *a.* 359. Adorned or defended by towers.

TOWERY, tóú'úr-ê, *a.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, tóún, *s.* 323. Any walled collection of houses; any collection of houses larger than a village; in England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or see of a bishop; the court end of London; the people who live in the capital.

TOWNCLERK, tóún'klárk, *s.* An officer who manages the publick business of a place.

TOWNHOUSE, tóún'hóuse, *s.* The hall where publick business is transacted.

TOWNSHIP, tóún'shíp, *s.* The corporation of a town.

TOWNSMAN, tóúnz'mán, *s.* 88. An inhabitant of a place; one of the same town.

TOWNTALK, tóún'táwk, *s.* Common prattle of a place.

TOY, tóê, *s.* 329. A petty commodity, a trifle, a thing of no value; a plaything, a bauble; matter of no importance; folly, trifling practice, silly opinion; play, sport, amorous dalliance; frolick; humour, odd fancy.

To **TOY**, tóê, *v. n.* To trifle, to dally amorously, to play.

TOYISH, tóê'ish, *s.* Trifling, wanton.

TOYISHNESS, tóê'ish-nês, *s.* Nugacity, wantonness.

TOYSHOP, tóê'shóp, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.

To **TOZE**, tóze, *v. a.* To pull by violence or impetuosity. Obsolete.—See *Touse* and *Tease*.

TRACE, tráse, *s.* Mark left by any thing passing, footsteps; remain, appearance of what has been; harness for beasts of draught.

To **TRACE**, tráse, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks; to follow with exactness; to mark out.

TRACER, trá'súr, *s.* 98. One that traces.

TRACK, trák, *s.* Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise; a road, a beaten path.

To **TRACK**, trák, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

TRACKLESS, trák'lês, *a.* Untrodden, marked by no footsteps.

TRACT, trákt, *s.* A region, a quantity of land; continuity, any thing protracted or drawn out to length; course, manner of pro-

cess; it seems to be used by Shakespeare for *Track*; a treatise, a small book.

TRACTABLE, trákt'áb-l, *a.* 405. Manageable, docile, compliant; palpable, such as may be handled.

TRACTABLENESS, trákt'áb-bl-nês, *s.* The state of being tractable, compliance, obsequiousness.

TRACTATE, trákt'táte, *s.* 91. A treatise, a tract, a small book.

TRACTION, trákt'shún, *s.* The act of drawing, the state of being drawn.

TRACTILE, trákt'íl, *a.* 140. Capable to be drawn out or extended in length, ductile.

TRACTILITY, trákt-íl'ê-tê, *s.* The quality of being tractile.

TRADE, tráde, *s.* 73. Traffick, commerce, exchange; occupation, particular employment, whether manual or mercantile.

To **TRADE**, tráde, *v. n.* To traffick, to deal, to hold commerce; to act merely for money; having a trading wind.

TRADE-WIND, tráde'wínd, *s.* The monsoon, the periodical wind between the tropicks.—See *Wind*.

TRADED, trá'dêd, *a.* Versed, practised.

TRADER, trá'dúr, *s.* 98. One engaged in merchandise or commerce; one long used in the methods of money-getting, a practitioner.

TRADES FOLK, trádz'fólke, *s.* People employed in trades.—See *Folk*.

TRADESMAN, trádz'mán, *s.* 88. A shopkeeper.

TRADEFUL, tráde'fúl, *a.* Commercial; busy in traffick.

TRADITION, trá-dísh'ún, *s.* The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; any thing delivered orally from age to age.

TRADITIONAL, trá-dísh'ún-ál, *a.* Delivered by tradition, descending by oral communication; observant of traditions, or idle rites.

TRADITIONALLY, trá-dísh'ún-ál-ê, *ad.* By transmission from age to age; from tradition, without evidence of written memorials.

TRADITIONARY, trá-dísh'ún-ár-ê, *a.* Delivered by tradition.

TRADITIVE, trá'dê-tív, *a.* 512. Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

To **TRADUCE**, trá-dúse', *v. a.* To censure, to condemn, to represent as blamable, to calumniate; to propagate, to increase by deriving one from another.

TRADUCEMENT, trá-dúse'mént, *s.* Censure, obloquy.

TRADUCER, trá-dú'súr, *s.* 98. A false censorer, a calumniator.

TRADUCIBLE, trá-dú'sê-bl, *a.* 405. Such as may be derived.

TRADUCTION, trá-dúk'shún, *s.* Derivation from one of the same kind, propagation; tradition, transmission from one to another; conveyance; transition.

TRAFFICK, tráffík, *s.* Commerce, merchandising, large trade; commodities subject to traffick.

To **TRAFFICK**, tráffík, *v. n.* To practise commerce, to merchandise; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

TRAFFICKER, tráffík-kúr, *s.* Trader, merchant

TRAGEDIAN, trã-jê-dê-ân, s. A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.

☞ In this word we have a striking instance of the aversion of the language to what may be called a Tautophony, or a successive repetition of the same sound. We find no repugnance at aspirating the *d* in *Comedian*, and pronouncing it as if written *Co-me-je-an*; but there is no ear that would not be hurt at pronouncing *Tragedian* as if written *Tra-je-je-an*. The reason is evident. The *ge* that immediately precedes being exactly the same sound as *di* when aspirated into *je*, the ear will not suffer the repetition, and therefore dispenses with the laws of aspiration, rather than offend against those of harmony. To the same reason we must attribute giving the sound of *zh* to the double *s* in *Abscission*, and to the *ti* in *Transition*. The same aversion to the repetition of similar sounds makes us drop the first aspiration in *Diphthong*, *Triphthong*, *Ophthalmomy*, &c.—See *Ophthalmick*.

TRAGEDY, trãd-jê-dê, s. A dramatic representation of a serious action; any mournful or dreadful event.

TRAGICAL, trãd-jê-kál, } a. 509. Relating to tragedy; }
TRAGICK, trãd-jík, } mournful, calamitous, sorrowful, dreadful.

TRAGICALLY, trãd-jê-kál-ê, ad. In a tragical manner, in a manner befitting tragedy; mournfully, sorrowfully, calamitously.

TRAGICALNESS, trãd-jê-kál-nês, s. Mournfulness, calamitousness.

TRAGICOMEDY, trãd-jê-kôm-ê-dê, s. A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

TRAGICOMICAL, trãd-jê-kôm-ê-kál, a. Relating to tragicomedies; consisting of a mixture of mirth and sorrow.

TRAGICOMICALLY, trãd-jê-kôm-ê-kál-ê, ad. In a tragicomic manner.

TO TRAJECT, trã-jêkt', v. a. To cast through, to throw.

TRAJECT, trãd-jêkt, s. 492. A ferry, a passage for a water-carriage.

TRAJECTION, trã-jêkt'shũn, s. The act of darting through; emission.

TO TRAIL, trãle, v. a. 202. To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw after in a long floating or waving body; to draw, to drag.

TO TRAIL, trãle, v. n. To be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, trãle, s. Track followed by the hunter; any thing drawn to length; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

TO TRAIN, trãne, v. a. 202. To draw along; to draw, to entice, to invite; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to educate, to bring up, commonly with Up; to breed or form to any thing.

TRAIN, trãne, s. Artifice, stratagem of enticement; the tail of a bird; bowel of a woodcock; part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground; a series, a consecution; process, method, state of procedure; a retinue, a number of followers; an orderly company, a procession; the line of powder reaching to the mine, train of artillery, cannons accompanying an army.

TRAINBANDS, trãne'bãndz, s. The militia, the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

TRAINOIL, trãne'õil, s. Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, trãn-ê, a. Belonging to train oil.

TO TRAIPISE, trãpes, v. a. 202. To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

TRAIT, trã, or trãte, s. 472. A stroke, a touch.

TRAITOR, trã'tũr, s. 166, 202. One who, being trusted, betrays.

TRAITORLY, trã'tũr-lê, a. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUS, trã'tũr-ũs, a. 314. Treacherous, perfidious.

TRAITOROUSLY, trã'tũr-ũs-lê, ad. In a manner suiting traitors, perfidiously.

TRAITRESS, trã'três, s. A woman who betrays.—See *Tutoress*.

TO TRALINEATE, trã-lĩn'yãte, v. n. 113. To deviate from any direction.

TRAMMEL, trãm'mêl, s. 99. A net in which birds or fish are caught; any kind of net; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

TO TRAMMEL, trãm'mêl, v. a. To catch, to intercept.

TO TRAMPLE, trãm'pl, v. a. 405. To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

TO TRAMPLE, trãm'pl, v. n. To tread in contempt; to tread quick and loudly.

TRAMPLER, trãm'pl-ũr, s. 98. One that tramples.

TRANATION, trã-nã'shũn, s. The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, trãnse, s. 78, 79. An ecstasy, a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things.

TRANCED, trãnst, a. 359. Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

TRANGRAM, trãn'grãm, s. A cant word. An odd intricately contrived thing.

TRANNEL, trãn'nĩl, s. 99. A sharp pin.

TRANQUIL, trãng'kwĩl, a. Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed.

TRANQUILLITY, trãn-kwĩl-ê-lê, s. 408. Quiet, peace of mind, peace of condition, freedom from perturbation.

TO TRANSACT, trãns-ãkt', v. a. To manage, to negotiate, to conduct a treaty or affairs; to perform, to do, to carry on.

TRANSACTION, trãns-ãk'shũn, s. Negotiation, dealing between man and man, management.

TRANSMINATION, trãns-ãn-nê-mã'shũn, s. Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

TO TRANSCEND, trãn-sênd', v. a. To pass, to overpass; to surpass, to outgo, to exceed, to excel; to surmount, to rise above.

TRANSCENDENCE, trãn-sênd'ênsê, } s.

TRANSCENDENCY, trãn-sênd'ênsê, } Excellence, unusual excellence, supereminence; exaggeration, elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCENDENT, trãn-sênd'ênt, a. Excellent, supremely excellent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTAL, trãn-sênd'ênt'ãl, a. General, pervading many particulars; supereminent, passing others.

TRANSCENDENTLY, trãn-sênd'ênt-lê, ad. Excellently, supereminently.

TO TRANSCOLATE, trãns kô-lãte, v. a. To strain through a sieve or colander.

TO TRANSCRIBE, trãn-skrĩbe', v. a. To copy, to write from an exemplar.

TRANSCRIBER, trãn-skrĩ'bũr, s. A copier, one who writes from a copy.

↳ 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TRANSCRIPT, trăn'skríp't, *s.* A copy, any thing written from an original.
TRANSCRIPTION, trăn-skríp'shûn, *s.* The act of copying.
TRANSCRIPTIVELY, trăn-skríp'tiv-ê, *ad.* In manner of a copy.
To TRANSCUR, trăn's-kûr', *v. n.* To run or move to and fro.
TRANSCURSION, trăn's-kûr'shûn, *s.* Ramble, passage through, passage beyond certain limits.
TRANSE, trăn'sê, *s.* A temporary absence of the soul, an ecstasy.
TRANSELEMENTATION, trăn's-êl-ê-mên-tâ'shûn, *s.* Change of one element into another.
To TRANSFER, trăn's-fêr', *v. a.* To convey or make over from one to another; to remove, to transport.
TRANSFER, trăn's-fêr', *s.* 492. The act of conveying from one person to another.—*Ash.*
TRANSFERABLE, trăn's-fêr'-â-bl, or trăn's-fêr'-â-bl, *a.* Capable of being transferred.
 ↳ I have met with this very common and useful word in no Dictionary but Entick's, where the accent is very properly placed on the second syllable; as all words of this form ought as much as possible to retain the accent of the verb from which they are derived.
TRANSFIGURATION, trăn's-fîg-û-râ'shûn, *s.* Change of form, the miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.
To TRANSFIGURE, trăn's-fîg'yûre, *v. a.* To transform, to change with respect to outward appearance.
To TRANSFIX, trăn's-fîks', *v. a.* To pierce through.
To TRANSFORM, trăn's-fôrm', *v. a.* To metamorphose, to change with regard to external form.
To TRANSFORM, trăn's-fôrm', *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.
TRANSFORMATION, trăn's-fôrm-mâ'shûn, *s.* State of being changed with regard to form.
TRANSFRETATION, trăn's-frê-tâ'shûn, *s.* Passage over the sea.
To TRANSFUSE, trăn's-fûze', *v. a.* To pour out of one into another.
TRANSFUSION, trăn's-fû'zhûn, *s.* The act of pouring out of one into another.
To TRANSGRESS, trăn's-grês', *v. a.* To pass over, to pass beyond; to violate.
To TRANSGRESS, trăn's-grês', *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.
TRANSGRESSION, trăn's-grêsh'ûn, *s.* Violation of a law, breach of a command; offence, crime, fault.
TRANSGRESSIVE, trăn's-grês'siv, *a.* Faulty, culpable, apt to break laws.
TRANSGRESSOR, trăn's-grês'sûr, *s.* 166. Law-breaker, violator of command, offender.
TRANSIENT, trăn'shê-ênt, *a.* 542. Soon passed, soon passing, short, momentary.
TRANSIENTLY, trăn'shê-ênt-lê, *ad.* In passage, with a short passage, not extensively.
TRANSIENTNESS, trăn'shê-ênt-nêss, *s.* Shortness of continuance, speedy passage.
TRANSLIENCE, trăn-sil'yên'sê, } *s.* 113.
TRANSLIENCY, trăn-sil'yên-sê, } Leap from thing to thing.
TRANSIT, trăn'sit, *s.* In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any other planet or fixed star.
TRANSITION, trăn-sîzh'ûn, or trăn-sîsh'ûn,

s. 29.—See *Tragedian*. Removal, passage; change; passing in writing or conversation from one subject to another.
 ↳ I prefer the first mode of pronouncing this word to the second, though, at first sight, it appears not so regular. My reason is, the aversion our language has to a repetition of exactly similar sounds. The *s* in the prefix *trans* is always sharp and hissing, and that inclines us to vary the succeeding aspiration, by giving it the flat instead of the sharp pronunciation. This is the best reason I can give for the very prevailing custom of pronouncing this termination in this word contrary to analogy. When I asked Mr. Garrick to pronounce this word, he, without premeditation, gave it in the first manner; but when I desired him to repeat his pronunciation, he gave it in the second:
 "As one who in his journey bates at noon,
 "Though bent on speed, so here the Archangel paus'd,
 "Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd,
 "If Adam ought perhaps might interpose,
 "Then with *transition* sweet new speech resumes."
Milton.
 I think, however, it may be classed among those varieties where we shall neither be much applauded for being right, nor blamed for being wrong.
TRANSITIVE, trăn's-tiv, *a.* Having the power of passing; in grammar, a verb Transitive is that which signifies an action conceived as having an effect upon some object, as, I strike the earth.
TRANSITORILY, trăn'sê-tûr-ê-lê, *ad.* With speedy evanescence, with short continuance.
TRANSITORINESS, trăn'sê-tûr-ê-nêss, *s.* Speedy evanescence.
TRANSITORY, trăn'sê-tûr-ê, *a.* 557. Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing. See *Domestick*.
To TRANSLATE, trăn-slâ'tê, *v. n.* To transport, to remove; it is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another; to transfer from one to another, to convey; to change; to interpret in another language; to explain.
TRANSLATION, trăn-slâ'shûn, *s.* Removal, act of removing; the removal of a bishop to another see; the act of turning into another language; something made by translation, version.
TRANSLATOR, trăn-slâ'tûr, *s.* 166. One that turns any thing into another language.
TRANSLATORY, trăn-slâ'tûr-ê, *a.* 512. Transferring.
TRANSLOCATION, trăn-slô-lô'shûn, *s.* Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.
TRANSLUCENCY, trăn-lû'sên-sê, *s.* Diaphaneity, transparency.
TRANSLUCENT, trăn-lû'sênt, } *s.* Trans-
TRANSLUCID, trăn-lû'sid, } parent, diaphanous, clear.
TRANSMARINE, trăn-mâ-rên', *a.* 112. Lying on the other side of the sea, found beyond sea.
TRANSMIGRANT, trăn'smê-grânt, *s.* Passing into another country or state.
To TRANSMIGRATE, trăn'smê-grâte, *v. n.* To pass from one place or country into another.
TRANSMIGRATION, trăn'smê-grâ'shûn, *s.* Passage from one place or state into another.
TRANSMISSION, trăn'smîsh'ûn, *s.* The act of sending from one place to another.
TRANSMISSIVE, trăn'smîs'siv, *a.* Transmitted, derived from one to another.
TRANSMITTAL, trăn'smít'tâl, *s.* The act of transmitting, transmission.
TRANSMUTABLE, trăn-mù'tâ-bl, *a.* Ca-

pable of change, possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

TRANSMUTABLY, tr^ans-m^ut^a-b^le, *ad.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION, tr^ans-m^u-t^a-sh^un, *s.* Change into another nature or substance; the great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

To TRANSMUTE, tr^ans-m^u-t^e, *v. n.* To change from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTER, tr^ans-m^u-t^ur, *s.* One that transmutes.

TRANSPARENCY, tr^ans-p^a-r^en-s^e, *s.* Clearness, diaphaneity, translucence, power of transmitting light.

TRANSPARENT, tr^ans-p^a-r^en-t, *a.* Pervious to the sight, clear, pellucid, diaphanous, translucent.

TRANSPICUOUS, tr^ans-pⁱk^u-^us, *a.* Transparent, pervious to the sight.

To TRANSPIERCE, tr^ans-p^er-se', or tr^ans-p^er-se', *v. n.* To penetrate, to make way through, to permeate.—See *Pierce* and *Fierce*.

TRANSPIRATION, tr^ans-sp^e-r^a-sh^un, *s.* Emission in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, tr^ans-spⁱ-r^e', *v. a.* To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, tr^ans-spⁱ-r^e', *v. n.* To be emitted by insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLACE, tr^ans-pl^a-s^e, *v. a.* To remove, to put into a new place.

To TRANSPLANT, tr^ans-pl^an-t', *v. a.* To remove and plant in a new place; to remove.

TRANSPLANTATION, tr^ans-pl^an-t^a-sh^un, *s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil; conveyance from one to another; removal of men from one country to another.

TRANSPLANTER, tr^ans-pl^an-t^ur, *s.* One that transplants.

To TRANSPORT, tr^ans-p^or-t', *v. a.* 492. To convey by carriage from place to place; to carry into banishment as a felon; to sentence as a felon to banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy, to ravish with pleasure.

TRANSPORT, tr^ans-p^or-t', *s.* 492. Transportation, carriage, conveyance; a vessel of carriage, particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed; rapture, ecstasy.

TRANSPORTANCE, tr^ans-p^o-r-t^an-s^e, *s.* Conveyance, carriage, removal.

TRANSPORTATION, tr^ans-p^o-r-t^a-sh^un, *s.* Removal, conveyance, carriage; banishment for felony; ecstasick violence of passion.

TRANSPORTER, tr^ans-p^o-r-t^ur, *s.* One that transports.

TRANSPOSAL, tr^ans-p^o-z^a-l, *s.* The act of putting things in each other's place.

To TRANSPOSE, tr^ans-p^o-z^e', *v. a.* To put each in the place of other; to put out of place.

TRANSPPOSITION, tr^ans-p^o-zⁱ-sh^un, *s.* The act of putting one thing in the place of another; the state of being put out of one place into another.

To TRANSSHape, tr^ans-sh^a-p^e', *v. a.* To transform, to bring into another shape.

To TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tr^ans-s^u-b-st^an-t^a-sh^e-^et^e, *v. a.* To change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, tr^ans-s^u-b-st^an-t^a-sh^e-^e-sh^un, *s.* A change of the elements

of the Eucharist into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION, tr^ans-sh^u-d^a-sh^un, *s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSUDE, tr^ans-s^u-d^e', *v. z.* To pass through in vapour.—See *Futurity*.

TRANSVERSAL, tr^ans-v^e-r-s^a-l, *a.* Running crosswise.

TRANSVERSALLY, tr^ans-v^e-r-s^a-l-l^e, *ad.* In a cross direction.

TRANSVERSE, tr^ans-v^e-r-s^e', *a.* Being in a cross direction.

TRANSVERSELY, tr^ans-v^e-r-s^e-l^e, *ad.* In a cross direction.

TRANSMPTION, tr^ans-s^um-sh^un, *s.* The act of taking from one place to another.

TRAP, tr^ap, *s.* A snare set for thieves or vermin; an ambush, a stratagem to betray or catch unawares; a play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

To TRAP, tr^ap, *v. a.* To ensnare, to catch by a snare or ambush; to adorn, to decorate.

TRAPDOOR, tr^ap-d^o-r^e', *s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

To TRAPE, tr^ap^e, *v. a.* To run idly and sluttishly about. Commonly written and pronounced *Trapse*.

TRAPES, tr^ap^es, *s.* A slatternly woman.

TRAPSTICK, tr^ap-s^ti-k, *s.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

TRAPEZIUM, tr^a-p^e-zⁱ-^um, *s.* A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID, tr^a-p^e-z^o-i-d, *s.* A figure whose four sides are not parallel.

TRAPPINGS, tr^ap-pⁱn-gz, *s.* 410. Ornaments appendant to the saddle; ornaments, dress, embellishments.

TRASH, tr^ash, *s.* Any thing worthless, dross, dregs; a worthless person; matter improper for food.

To TRASH, tr^ash, *v. a.* To lop, to crop; to crush, to humble.

TRASHY, tr^ash^e, *a.* Worthless, vile, useless.

To TRAVAIL, tr^av^a-i-l, *v. n.* 208. To labour, to toil; to be in labour, to suffer the pains of childbirth.

To TRAVAIL, tr^av^a-i-l, *v. a.* 208. To harass, to tire.

TRAVAIL, tr^av^a-i-l, *s.* Labour, toil, fatigue; labour in childbirth.

To TRAVEL, tr^av^a-i-l, *v. n.* 99. To make journeys; to pass, to go, to move; to make journeys of curiosity; to labour.

To TRAVEL, tr^av^a-i-l, *v. a.* To pass, to journey over; to force to journey.

TRAVEL, tr^av^a-i-l, *s.* Journey, act of passing from place to place journey of curiosity or instruction; labour, toil; labour in childbirth.—Travels, account of occurrences and observations of a journey.

TRAVELLER, tr^av^a-i-l^u-r, *s.* 406. One who goes a journey, a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRAVELTAINTED, tr^av^a-i-l-t^an-t^e-d, *a.* Harassed, fatigued with travel.

TRAVERSE, tr^a-v^e-r-s^e', *ad.* Crosswise, athwart.

† In the folio edition of Johnson the word *Traverse*, when an adverb or a preposition, is accented on the last syllable as I have marked it; but in the quarto it is every where accented on the first. Mr.

£7 59. Fête 73, fâr 77, fâl 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môve 164,

Sheridan accents only the preposition on the last. Dr. Ash says the verb was formerly accented on the last; and Buchanan has given it so accented: all the rest of our orthoepists accent the word every where on the first; but the distinction in which I have followed Dr. Johnson's folio, I must think the most accurate.

TRAVERSE, tráv'êrse', *prep.* Through, crosswise.

TRAVERSE, tráv'êrse, *a.* Lying across, lying athwart.

TRÁVERSE, tráv'êrse, *s.* Any thing laid or built cross.

To TRAVERSE, tráv'êrse, *v. a.* To cross, to lay athwart; to cross by way of opposition, to thwart with obstacles; to oppose so as to annul; to wander over, to cross; to survey, to examine thoroughly.

To TRAVERSE, tráv'êrse, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRAVESTY, tráv'ês-tê, *a.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous.

TRAUMATICK, tráv-mát'ík, *a.* 509. Vulnerary.

TRAY, trá, *s.* 220. A shallow trough in which meat is carried.

TRAYTRIP, trá'trip, *s.* A kind of play.

TREACHEROUS, trêsh'êr-ús, *a.* 234. Faithless, perfidious, guilty of betraying.

TREACHEROUSLY, trêsh'êr-ús-lê, *ad.* Faithlessly, perfidiously, by treason, by stratagem.

TREACHEROUSNESS, trêsh'êr-ús-nês, *s.* 314. The quality of being treacherous.

TREACHERY, trêsh'êr-ê, *s.* 555. Perfidy, breach of faith.

TREACLE, trê'kl, *s.* 227, 405. A medicine made up of many ingredients; molasses, the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, trêd, *v. n.; pret.* Trod; *part. pass.* Trodden. 234. To set the foot; to trample, to set the feet in scorn or malice; to walk with form or state; to couple as birds.

To TREAD, trêd, *v. a.* To walk on, to feel under the foot; to press under the foot; to heat, to track; to walk on in a formal or stately manner; to crush under foot, to trample in contempt or hatred; to put in action by the feet; to love as the male bird the female.

TREAD, trêd, *s.* 234. Footing, step with the foot; way, track, path; the cock's part in the egg.

TREADER, trêd'úr, *s.* He who treads.

TREADLE, trêd'dl, *s.* 405. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion; the sperm of the cock.

TREASON, trê'z'n, *s.* 103, 227, 170. An offence committed against the person of majesty, or against the dignity of the commonwealth.

TREASONABLE, trê'z'n-â-bl, } *a.* Having
TREASONOUS, trê'z'n-ús, } the nature or guilt of treason.

TREASURE, trêzh'úre, *s.* 452. Wealth hoarded, riches accumulated.

To TREASURE, trêzh'úre, *v. a.* To hoard, to reposit, to lay up.

TREASUREHOUSE, trêzh'úre-hôuse, *s.* Place where hoarded riches are kept.

TREASURER, trêzh'ú-rúr, *s.* One who has care of money, one who has charge of treasure.

TREASURERSHIP, trêzh'ú-rúr-shíp, *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.

TREASURY, trêzh'ú-rê, *s.* A place in which riches are accumulated.

To TREAT, trête, *v. a.* 227. To negotiate, to settle; to discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad; to handle, to manage, to carry on; to entertain.

To TREAT, trête, *v. n.* To discourse, to make discussions; to practise negotiations; to come to terms of accommodation; to make gratuitous entertainments.

TREAT, trête, *s.* An entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TREATABLE, trê'tâ-bl, *a.* 405. Moderate, not violent.

TREATISE, trê'tíz, *s.* 140, 227. Discourse, written tractate.

TREATMENT, trê'témênt, *s.* Usage, manner of using, good or bad.

TREATY, trê'tê, *s.* 227. Negotiation, act of treating; a compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs; for treaty, supplication, petition. In this last sense not in use.

TREBLE, trêb'bl, *a.* 405. Threefold, triple; sharp of sound.—See *Code*.

To TREBLE, trêb'bl, *v. a.* To multiply by three, to make thrice as much.

To TREBLE, trêb'bl, *v. n.* To become threefold.

TREBLE, trêb'bl, *s.* A sharp sound; the upper part in music.

TREBLENESS, trêb'bl-nês, *s.* The state of being treble.

TREBLY, trêb'blê, *ad.* Thrice told, in threefold number or quantity.

TREE, trêe, *s.* A large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branched out.

TREFOIL, trê'fôil, *s.* A plant.

TRELLIS, trê'lís, *s.* Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

To TREMBLE, trêm'bl, *v. n.* 405. To shake as with fear or cold, to shiver, to quake, to shudder; to quiver, to totter; to quaver, to shake as a sound.

TREMBLINGLY, trêm'blíng-lê, *ad.* So as to shake or quiver.

TREMENDOUS, trê-mên'dúus, *a.* Dreadful, horrible, astonishingly terrible.—See *Stupendous*

TREMOUR, trê'múr, *s.* 314. The state of trembling; quivering or vibratory motion. Now generally written *Tremor*.

TREMULOUS, trêm'ú-lús, *a.* 314. Trembling, fearful; quivering, vibratory.

TREMULOUSNESS, trêm'ú-lús-nês, *s.* The state of quivering.

To TRENCH, trêns'h, *v. a.* To cut; to cut or dig into pits or ditches.

TRENCH, trêns'h, *s.* A pit or ditch; earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

TRENCHANT, trêns'hánt, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

TRENCHER, trêns'húr, *s.* 98. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table; the table; food, pleasures of the table.

TRENCHERFLY, trêns'húr-flí, *s.* One that haunts tables, a parasite.

TRENCHERMAN, trêns'húr-mán, *s.* 88. A feeder, an eater.

TRENCHERMATE, trêns'húr-máte, *s.* A table companion, a parasite.

To TREND, trênd, *v. n.* To tend, to lie in any particular direction. Not in use.

TRENDLE, trênd'l, *s.* 405. Any thing turned round.

TREPAN, trê-pân', s. An instrument by which surgeons cut out round pieces of the skull; a snare, a stratagem.

To **TREPAN**, trê-pân', v. a. To perforate with the trepan; to catch, to insnare.

TREPIDATION, trêp-ê-dâ'sh^un, s. The state of trembling; state of terror.

To **TRESPASS**, trê's-pâs, v. n. To transgress, to offend; to enter unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESPASS, trê's-pâs, s. Transgression, offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, trê's-pâs-s^ur, s. An offender, a transgressor; one who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

TRESSED, trê's-sêd, a. 104, 366. Knotted or curled.

TRESSES, trê's-sîz, s. 99. Without a singular. A knot or curl of hair.

TRESTLE, trê's-sl, s. 472. The frame of a table; a moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET, trê't, s. 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.

TREVET, trêv'it, s. 99. Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, trê, s. A three at cards.

TRIABLE, trî-â-bl, a. 405. Possible to be experimented, capable of trial; such as may be judicially examined.

TRIAD, trî-âd, s. 88. Three united.

TRIAL, trî-âl, s. 88. Test, examination; experience, act of examining by experience; experiment, experimental knowledge; judicial examination; temptation, test of virtue; state of being tried.

TRIALOGUE, trî-â-lôg, s. 519. A colloquy of three persons.

TRIANGLE, trî-âng-gl, s. 405. A figure of three angles.

TRIANGULAR, trî-âng-g^u-lâr, a. Having three angles.

TRIBE, trî-be, s. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic; it is often used in contempt.

TRIBULATION, trib-ù-lâ'sh^un, s. Persecution, distress, vexation, disturbance of life.

TRIBUNAL, trî-b^u-nâl, s. 119. The seat of a judge; a court of justice.

TRIBUNE, trîb'û-ne, s. An officer of Rome chosen by the people; the commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNITIAL, trîb-ù-nîsh'âl, } a. Suit-
TRIBUNITIOUS, trîb-ù-nîsh'ûs, } ing a
tribune, relating to a tribune.

TRIBUTARY, trîb'ù-tâ-rê, a. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master; subject, subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRIBUTARY, trîb'ù-tâ-rê, s. One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRIBUTE, trîb'û-te, s. Payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRICE, trî-se, s. A short time, an instant, a stroke.

TRICHOTOMY, trî-kô't'ô-mê, s. 518, 519, 533. Division into three parts.

TRICK, trîk, s. A sly fraud; a dexterous artifice; a vicious practice; a juggle, an antic, any thing done to cheat jocosely; an unexpected effect; a practice, a manner, a habit; a number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To **TRICK**, trîk, v. a. To cheat, to impose on, to defraud; to dress, to decorate, to adorn; to perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch.

To **TRICK**, trîk, v. n. To live by fraud.

TRICKER, trîk'ûr, s. 98. The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

TRICKING, trîk'îng, s. 410. Dress, ornament.

TRICKISH, trîk'îsh, a. Knavishly artful, fraudulently cunning, mischievously subtle.

To **TRICKLE**, trîk'kl, v. n. 405. To fall in drops, to rill in a slender stream.

TRICKSY, trîk'sê, a. 438. Pretty. Obsolete.

TRICORPORAL, trî-kô'r'pô-râl, a. 119. Having three bodies.

TRIDENT, trî'dênt, s. 503. A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENT, trî'dênt, a. 544. Having three teeth.

TRIDUAN, trîd'j^u-ân, a. 293, 376. Lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIENNIAL, trî-ên'yâl, a. 113, 119. Lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRIER, trî'ûr, s. 98. One who tries experimentally; one who examines judicially; test, one who brings to the test.

To **TRIFALLOW**, trî-fâl-lô, v. a. To plough land the third time before sowing.

TRIFID, trî-fîd, a. 119. Cut or divided into three parts.

TRIFISTULARY, trî-fîs'tsh^u-lâ-rê, a. Having three pipes.

To **TRIFLE**, trîfl, v. n. 405. To act or talk without weight or dignity, to act with levity, to mock, to play the fool; to indulge light amusement; to be of no importance.

To **TRIFLE**, trîfl, v. a. To make of no importance.

TRIFLE, trîfl, s. 405. A thing of no moment.

TRIFLER, trîfl'ûr, s. One who acts with levity, one who talks with folly.

TRIFLING, trîfl'îng, a. 410. Wanting worth, unimportant, wanting weight.

TRIFLINGLY, trîfl'îng-lê, ad. Without weight, without dignity, without importance.

TRIFORM, trî-fôrm, a. Having a triple shape.

TRIGGER, trîg'g^ur, s. 98. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground; the catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

TRIGINTALS, trî-jîn'talz, s. 119. A number of masses to the tale of thirty.

TRIGLYPH, trî'glîf, s. 119. A member of the frieze of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations.

TRIGON, trîg^on, s. A triangle.

TRIGONAL, trîg'ô-nâl, a. Triangular, having three corners.

I have made the first syllable of this word short, as I am convinced it is agreeable to the genius of English pronunciation to shorten every antepenultimate vowel except *u*, when not followed by a diphthong. 535. This is evident in *tripartite*, *triplicate*, and a thousand other words, notwithstanding the specific meaning of the first syllable, which, in words of two syllables when the accent is on the first, and in polysyllables when the accent is on the second, ought, according to analogy, to have the *i* long. See Principles, Nos. 530, 535.

TRIGONOMETRY, trîg'ô-nôm'ê-trê, s. The art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trîg'ô-nôm'ê-trê-kâl, a. Pertaining to trigonometry.

↳ 559. Fát 73, fát 77, fát 83, fát 81—mê 93, mêt 95—plae 105, pân 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TRILATERAL, trî-lát'êr-ál, *a.* 119. Having three sides.

TRILL, trîll, *s.* Quaver, tremulousness of music.

To **THRILL**, trîll, *v. a.* To utter quavering.

To **TRILL**, trîll, *v. n.* To trickle, to fall in drops or slender streams; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

TRILLION, trîl'yún, *s.* 113. A million of millions of millions.

TRILUMINAR, trî-lú'mín-ár, } *a.* 119.
TRILUMINOUS, trî-lú'mín-ús, } Having three lights.

TRIM, trím, *a.* Nice, snug, dressed up.

To **TRIM**, trím, *v. a.* To fit out; to dress, to decorate; to shave, to clip; to make neat, to adjust; to balance a vessel; it has often Up emphatical.

To **TRIM**, trím, *v. n.* To balance, to fluctuate between two parties.

TRIM, trím, *s.* Dress, gear, ornaments.

TRIMETER, trím'ê-tér, *a.* Consisting of three measures.—*Mason*.—See *Trigonal*.

TRIMLY, trím'lê, *ad.* Nicely, neatly.

TRIMMER, trím'múr, *s.* 98. One who changes sides to balance parties, a turncoat; a piece of wood inserted.

TRIMMING, trím'míng, *s.* 410. Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

TRINAL, trín'ál, *a.* 88. Threefold.

TRINE, trine, *s.* An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To **TRINE**, trine, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.

TRINITARIAN, trín-ê-tá'rê-án, *s.* One who believes in the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITY, trín'ê-tê, *s.* The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.

TRINKET, trínk'kít, *s.* 99. Toys, ornaments of dress; things of no great value, tackle, tools.

To **TRIP**, tríp, *v. a.* To supplant, to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion; to catch, to detect.

To **TRIP**, tríp, *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail, to err, to be deficient; to stumble, to titubate; to run lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, tríp, *s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist; a stumble by which the foothold is lost; a failure, a mistake; a short voyage or journey.

TRIPARTITE, tríp'pár-títe, *a.* 155. Divided into three parts, having three correspondent copies.—See *Trigonal* and *Bipartite*.

TRIPLE, trípe, *s.* The intestines, the guts; it is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, tríp'ê-dál, *a.* Having three feet.—See *Trigonal*.

TRIPETALOUS, trî-pêt'á-lús, *a.* 119. Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPHTHONG, tríp'thóng, *s.* 413. A coalition of three vowels to form one sound.—See *Ophthalmick* and *Tragedian*.

TRIPLE, tríp'pl, *a.* 405. Threefold, consisting of three conjoined; treble, three times repeated.—See *Cadle*.

To **TRIPLE**, tríp'pl, *v. a.* To treble, to make thrice as much, or as many to make threefold

TRIPLET, tríp'lít, *s.* 99. Three of a kind; three verses rhyming together.

TRIPPLICATE, tríp'lê-káte, *a.* Made thrice as much.

TRIPPLICATION, tríp'lê-ká'shún, *s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.

TRIPPLICITY, trî-plís'ê-tê, *s.* Trebleness, state of being threefold.

TRIPMADAM, tríp'mád-ám, *s.* An herb.

TRIPOD, tríp'pód, or tríp'ód, *s.* 544. A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

↳ The first mode of pronouncing this word is that which is adopted by Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Bailey, Buchanan, and Perry; and the second, by Dr. Ash, Mr. Nares, Mr. Scott, Entick, and Fry. I do not hesitate to pronounce the former the most agreeable to English analogy; not only because the prefixes *bi* and *tri*, when no other law forbids, ought to be made as distinct as possible, but because all words of two syllables with the accent on the first, and having one consonant between two vowels, ought, if custom does not absolutely forbid, to have the vowel in the first syllable long. This is the genuine English analogy; the mode in which we pronounce all Latin words of this form, let the quantity be what it will, 544; and the mode in which we should have pronounced all English words of this form, if an affectation of Latinity had not often prevented us. For the same reason, therefore, that we pronounced *biped*, *trigoni*, and *trident*, with the *i* long, we ought to adopt the first pronunciation of the word in question, and not the second.—See *Drama*.

TRIPOLY, tríp'pó-le, *s.* A sharp cutting sand.

TRIPPOS, tríp'pós, *s.*—See *Tripod*. A tripod.

TRIPPER, tríp'púr, *s.* 98. One who trips

TRIPPING, tríp'píng, *a.* 410. Quick, nimble.

TRIPPING, tríp'píng, *s.* Light dance.

TRIPOTOTE, tríp'tóte, *s.* Tripotote is a noun used but in three cases.

TRIPPINGLY, tríp'píng-le, *ad.* With agility, with swift motion.

TRIREME, trírê-me, *s.* A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISECTION, trî-sêk'shún, *s.* Division into three equal parts.

TRISTFUL, tríst'fúl, *a.* Sad, melancholy, gloomy. Not in use.

TRISULC, trís'úlk, *s.*—See *Tripod*. A thing of three points.

TRISYLLABICAL, trís'síl-láb'ê-kál, *a.* 535.

Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, trís'síl-lá-bl, *a.* 535. A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, tríte, *a.* Worn out, stale, common, not new.

TRITENESS, tríte'nês, *s.* Staleness, commonness.

TRITURATION, trít-tshù-rá'shún, *s.* Reduction of any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground.

TRIVET, trív'ít, *s.* 99. Any thing supported by three feet.

TRIVIAL, trív'yál, *a.* 113. Vile, worthless, vulgar; light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable.

TRIVIALLY, trív'yál-ê, *ad.* Commonly, vulgarly; lightly, inconsiderably.

TRIVIALNESS, trív'yál-nês, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIVIALNESS, trív'yál-nês, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRIVIALNESS, trív'yál-nês, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

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TRIVIALNESS, trív'yál-nês, *s.* Commonness, vulgarity; lightness, unimportance.

TRO

nôr 167, nôđ 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pôund 313—thin 466, tris 469.

To TRIUMPH, tr'úm-f, *v. n.* To celebrate a victory with pomp, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to insult upon an advantage gained.

† This verb, says Mr. Nares, was, even till Dryden's time, pronounced with the accent either on the first or last syllable. Accenting the last, was according to the general rule.—See Principles, No. 503, *n.* But it is now, as Mr. Nares observes, invariably accented on the first, notwithstanding the analogy I have remarked, and the general propensity to give a dissyllable noun and verb a different accentuation. 492.

TRIUMPHAL, tr'úm-f'ál, *a.* 88. Used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, tr'úm-f'ánt, *a.* Celebrating a victory; rejoicing as for victory; victorious, graced with conquest.

TRIUMPHANTLY, tr'úm-f'ánt-lé, *ad.* In a triumphant manner in token of victory, joyfully as for victory; victoriously, with success; with insolent exultation.

TRIUMPHER, tr'úm-f'úr, *s.* 98. One who triumphs.

TRIUMVIRATE, tr'úm-v'è-rát, } *s.* A co-
TRIUMVIRI, tr'úm-v'è-rí, } lition or
concurrency of three men.

TRIUNE, tri-íne', *a.* At once three and one.

TROCAR, tr'ók'ár, *s.* A surgical instrument used in tapping for a dropsy.

TROCHAICAL, tr'ók'á-k'ál, *a.* 353. Consisting of trochees.

TROCHEE, tr'ók'é, *s.* 353. A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TRODE, tród. The pret. of Tread.

TROD, tród, } Part pass of Tread.
TRODDEN, tród'd'n, }

TROGLODYTE, tróg'ló-díte, *s.* 155. One who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, tróll, *v. a.* 406. To move circularly, to drive about.

To TROLL, tróll, *v. n.* 318. To roll, to run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

TROLLOP, tról'lúp, *s.* 166. A slatternly loose woman.

TROOP, tróóp, *s.* 306. A company, a number of people collected together; a body of soldiers; a small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, tróóp, *v. n.* To march in a body; to march in haste; to march in a company.

TROOPER, tróóp'úr, *s.* 98. A horse soldier.

TROPE, trópe, *s.* A change of a word from its original signification.

TROPHIED, tró'fid, *a.* 283. Adorned with trophies.

TROPHY, tró'fè, *s.* 413. Something taken from an enemy, and shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

TROPICAL, tróp'è-kál, *a.* 509. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning; placed near the tropick, belonging to the tropick.

TROPICK, tróp'ík, *s.* 544. The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

TROSSERS, trós'súr, *s.* Breeches, hose. Not in use.—See *Trowsers*.

To TROT, trót, *v. n.* To move with a high

TRU

jolting pace; to walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, trót, *s.* The jolting high pace of a horse; an old woman.

TROTH, tróth, *s.* Truth, faith, fidelity.

TROTHLESS, tróth'lés, *a.* Fruitless, treacherous.

TROTHPLIGHT, tróth'plite, *a.* Betrothed, affianced.

TROUBADOUR, tróó'bá-dóór, *s.* A general appellation for any of the early poets of Provence, in France.—*Mason*.

To TROUBLE, trúb'bl, *v. a.* 314. To disturb, to perplex; to afflict, to grieve; to distress, to make uneasy; to busy, to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to; to teaze, to vex; to disorder, to put into agitation or commotion; to mind with anxiety; to sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, trúb'bl, *s.* 405. Disturbance, perplexity; affliction, calamity; molestation obstruction, inconvenience; uneasiness, vexation.

TROUBLE, trúb'bl-úr, *s.* 98. Disturber, confounder.

TROUBLESOME, trúb'bl-súm, *a.* Full of molestation, vexatious, uneasy, afflictive; burdensome, tiresome, wearisome; full of teazing business; slightly harassing; unseasonably engaging, improperly importuning; importunate, teazing.

TROUBLESOMELY, trúb'bl-súm-lé, *ad.* Vexatiously, wearisomely, unseasonably, importunately.

TROUBLESOMENESS, trúb'bl-súm-nés, *s.* Vexatiousness, uneasiness; importunity, unseasonableness.

TROUBLOUS, trúb'bl-ús, *a.* 311. Tumultuous, confused, disordered, put into commotion.

TROVER, tróv'úr, *s.* 98. In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that, having found any of his goods, refuseth to deliver them.

TROUGH, tró'f, *s.* 321, 391. Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

To TROUL, tróle, *v. n.* 318. To move volubly; to utter volubly.

To TROUNCE, tróunse, *v. n.* 313. To punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, tróúze, 313. } *s.* Breeches, hose.
TROUSERS, tróú'súr, }

TROUT, tróút, *s.* 313. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams, a familiar phrase for an honest, or, perhaps, for a silly fellow.

To TROW, tró, *v. n.* 324. To think, to imagine, to conceive.

TROW, tró, *interj.* An exclamation of inquiry. Obsolete.

TROWEL, tróú'el, *s.* 99, 322. A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks.

TROY WEIGHT, tróú'wéite, } *s.* A kind of
TROY, tróé, 329. } weight by
which gold and bread are weighed.

TRUANT, tróó'ánt, *s.* 339. An idler, one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment.—To play the Truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

↳ 559. Pâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pîne 105, pîn 107—nô 162, môte 164,

TRUANT, trôô'ânt, *a.* 88. Idle, wandering from business, lazy, loitering.

To **TRUANT**, trôô'ânt, *v. n.* To idle at a distance from duty, to loiter, to be lazy.

TRUANTSHIP, trôô'ânt-shîp, *s.* Idleness, negligence, neglect of study or business.

TRUCE, trôô'se, *s.* 339. A temporary peace, a cessation of hostilities; cessation, intermission, short quiet.

TRUCIDATION, trôô-sê-dâ'shûn, *s.* The act of killing.

To **TRUCK**, trûk, *v. n.* To traffick by exchange.

To **TRUCK**, trûk, *v. a.* To give in exchange, to exchange.

TRUCK, trûk, *s.* Exchange, traffick by exchange; wooden wheels for carriage of cannon.

TRUCKLEBED, trûk'kl-bêd, *s.* A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

To **TRUCKLE**, trûk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To be in a state of subjection or inferiority.

TRUCULENCE, trôô'kû-lên'se, *s.* Savageness of manners; terribleness of aspect.

TRUCULENT, trôô'kû-lên't, *a.* Savage, barbarous; terrible of aspect; destructive, cruel.—See *Muculent*.

To **TRUDGE**, trûdje, *v. n.* To travel laboriously; to jog on, to march heavily on.

TRUE, trôô, *a.* 339. Not false, agreeing with fact; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood, veracious; genuine, not counterfeit; faithful, not perfidious, steady; honest, not fraudulent; exact, truly conformable to a rule; rightful.

TRUEBORN, trôô'bôrn, *a.* Having a right by birth.

TRUEBRED, trôô'brêd, *a.* Of a right breed.

TRUEHEARTED, trôô-kârt'êd, *a.* Honest, faithful.

TRUELOVE, trôô'lûv, *s.* An herb, called Herba Paris.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, trôô'lûv-ûr-z-nô't, *s.* Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUENESS, trôô'nês, *s.* Sincerity, faithfulness.

TRUEPENNY, trôô'pên-nê, *s.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

TRUFFLE, trôô'fl, *s.* [*truffe*,] *French.* A kind of subterraneous mushroom.

↳ This word ought either to have the *u* short, or be written with only one *f*. The latter of these alterations is, perhaps, the most practicable, as we seem inclined rather to part with a hundred letters than give up the smallest tendency to a foreign pronunciation.

TRUISM, trôô'îzm, *s.* An identical proposition; a self-evident, but unimportant, truth.

TRULL, trûll, *s.* A low whore, a vagrant strumpet.

TRULY, trôô'lê, *ad.* According to truth, not falsely, faithfully; really, without fallacy; exactly, justly; indeed.

TRUMP, trûmp, *s.* A trumpet, an instrument of warlike music; a winning card, a card that has particular privileges in a game.—To put to or upon the Trumps, to put to the last expedient.

To **TRUMP**, trûmp, *v. a.* To win with a trump card.—To Trump up, to devise, to forge.

TRUMPERY, trûmp'êr-ê, *s.* 555. Something fallaciously splendid; falsehood, empty talk; something of no value, trifles.

TRUMPET, trûmp'it, *s.* 99. An instrument of martial music sounded by the breath; in military style, a trumpeter; one who celebrates, one who praises.

To **TRUMPET**, trûmp'it, *v. a.* To publish by sound of trumpet, to proclaim.

TRUMPETER, trûmp'it-ûr, *s.* 98. One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a fish.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trûmp'it-tûng'd, *a.* 359. Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

To **TRUNCATE**, trûng'kâte, *v. a.* 91, 408 To maim, to lop, to cut short.

TRUNCATION, trûn-kâ'shûn, *s.* 408. The act of lopping or maiming.

TRUNCHEON, trûn'shûn, *s.* 295. A short staff, a club, a cudgel; a staff of command.

TRUNCHEONEER, trûn-shûn-êêr', *s.* One armed with a truncheon.

To **TRUNDLE**, trûn'dl, *v. n.* 405. To roll, to bowl along.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, trûn'dl-tâle, *s.* Round tail.

TRUNK, trûngk, *s.* 408. The body of a tree; the body without the limbs of an animal; the main body of any thing; a chest for clothes, a small chest commonly lined with paper; the proboscis of an elephant or other animal; a long tube.

TRUNK-HOSE, trûngk'hôze, *s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, trûn'yûnz, *s.* 113. The knobs or bunchings of a gun that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage.

TRUSION, trôô'zhûn, *s.* 451. The act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, trûs, *s.* A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing; bundle, any thing thrust close together.

To **TRUSS**, trûs, *v. a.* To pack up close together.

TRUST, trûst, *s.* Confidence, reliance on another; charge received in confidence; confident opinion of any event; credit given without examination; something committed to one's faith; deposit, something committed to charge, of which an account must be given; fidelity, supposed honesty; state of him to whom something is intrusted.

To **TRUST**, trûst, *v. a.* To place confidence in, to confide in; to believe, to credit; to admit in confidence to the power over any thing; to commit with confidence; to venture confidently; to sell upon credit.

To **TRUST**, trûst, *v. a.* To be confident of something future; to have confidence, to rely, to depend without doubt; to be credulous, to be won to confidence; to expect

TRUSTEE, trûs-têê, *s.* One intrusted with any thing; one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TRUSTER, trûst'ûr, *s.* One who trusts

TRUSTINESS, trûst'ê-nês, *s.* Honesty, fidelity, faithfulness.

TRUSTLESS, trûst'lês, *a.* Unfaithful, unconstant, not to be trusted.

TRUSTY, trûst'ê, *a.* Honest, faithful, true, fit to be trusted; strong, stout, such as will not fail.

TUM

nôr 167, nôl 163—tùbe 171, túb 172, búll 173—đil 299—pònd 313—thin 466, THIS 460.

TRUTH, tróòt, s. 339, 467. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things; conformity of words to thoughts; purity from falsehood; fidelity, constancy; exactness, conformity to rule; reality.—Of a Truth, or In Truth, in reality.

TRUTINATION, tróò-tè-nà'shun, s. The act of weighing, examination by the scale.

To TRY, trí, v. a. 39. To examine, to make experiment of; to experience, to essay, to have knowledge or experience of; to examine as a judge; to bring before a judicial tribunal; to bring to a decision, with Out emphatical; to act as on a test; to bring as to a test; to essay, to attempt; to purify, to refine.

To TRY, trí, v. n. To endeavour, to attempt.

TUB, táb, s. A large open vessel of wood; a state of salivation.

TUBE, túb, s. A pipe, a siphon, a long body.

TUBERCLE, tú'bér-kl, s. 405. A small swelling or excrescence on the body, a pimple.

TUBEROSE, túbe'ròze, s. A flower.

TUBEROUS, tú'bér-ús, a. 314. Having prominent knots or excrescences.

TUBULAR, tú'bù-làr, a. Resembling a pipe or trunk, consisting of a pipe, long and hollow, fistular.

TUBULE, tú'bùle, s. 503. A small pipe or fistular body.

TUBULATED, tú'bù-là-téd, } a. Fistular,
TUBULOUS, tú'bù-lús, 314. } longitudinally hollow.

TUCK, túk, s. A long narrow sword; a kind of net.

To TUCK, túk, v. a. To crush together, to hinder from spreading; to enclose by tucking clothes round.

TUCKER, túk'úr, s. 98. A small piece of linen that shades the breasts of women.

TUESDAY, tuse'dé, s. 223, 335. The third day of the week.

TUFT, túft, s. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together; a cluster, a clump.

To TUFT, túft, v. a. To adorn with a tuft.

TUFTED, túftéd, a. Growing in tufts or clusters.

TUFTY, túfté, a. Adorned with tufts.

To TUG, túg, v. a. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to pull, to pluck.

To TUG, v. n. To pull, to draw; to labour, to contend, to struggle.

TUG, túg, s. A pull performed with the utmost effort.

TUGGER, túg'gúr, s. 89. One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUITION, tú-ìsh'ùn, s. 462. Guardianship, superintendence.

TULIP, tú'lip, s. A flower.

TULIPTREE, tú'lip-trèe, s. A tree.

To TUMBLE, túm'bl, v. n. 405. To fall, to come suddenly to the ground; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to roll about; to play tricks by various librations of the body.

To TUMBLE, túm'bl, v. a. To turn over,

TUN

to throw about by way of examination; to throw by chance or violence; to throw down.

TUMBLE, túm'bl, s. 405. A fall.

TUMBLER, túm'bl-úr, s. 98. One who shows postures or feats of activity.

TUMBREL, túm'bril, s. 99. A dungcart.

TUMEFACATION, tú-mè-fák'shùn, s. Swelling.

To TUMEFY, tú'mè-fí, v. a. 462. To swell, to make to swell.

TUMID, tú'míd, a. 462. Swelling, puffed up; protuberant, raised zbove the level; pompous, boastful, puffy, falsey sublime.

TUMOUR, tú'múr, s. 314, 462. A morbid swelling; affected pomp, false magnificence, puffy grandeur.

TUMUROUS, tú'múr-ús, a. 462. Swelling, protuberant; fastuous, vainly pompous, falsey magnificent.

To TUMULATE, tú'mù-làte, v. n. 462. To swell.

TUMULOSE, tú-mù-lòse', a. 462. Full of hills—See *Appendix*.

TUMULT, tú'mùlt, s. 462. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude; a multitude put into wild commotion; a stir, an irregular violence, a wild commotion.

TUMULTUARILY, tú-mùl'tshù-á-rè-lé, ad. 462. In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS, tú-mùl'tshù-á-rè-nés, s. 462. Turbulence, inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

TUMULTUARY, tú-mùl'tshù-á-ré, a. Disorderly, promiscuous, confused; restless, put into irregular commotion.

TUMULTUOUS, tú-mùl'tshù-ús, a. Put into violent commotion, irregularly and confusedly agitated; violently carried on by disorderly multitudes; turbulent, violent; full of tumults.

TUMULTUOUSLY, tú-mùl'tshù-ús-lé, ad. By act of the multitude, with confusion and violence.

TUN, tún, s. A large cask; two pipes, the measure of four hogsheads; any large quantity proverbially; a drunkard, in burlesque; the weight of two thousand pounds; a cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN, tún, v. a. To put into casks, to barrel.

TUNABLE, tú'ná-bl, a. 405, 463. Harmonious, musical.

TUNABLENESS, tú'ná-bl-nés, s. Harmony, melodiousness.

TUNABLY, tú'ná-blé, ad. Harmoniously, melodiously.

TUNE, túne, s. 462. Tune is a diversity of notes put together; sound, note; harmony, order, concert of parts, state of giving the true sounds, as, the fiddle is in Tune; proper state for use or application, right disposition, fit temper, proper humour; state of any thing with respect to order.

To TUNE, túne, v. a. 462. To put into such a state as that the proper sound may be produced; to sing harmoniously.

To TUNE, túne, v. n. To form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL, túne'fùl, a. Musical, harmonious.

ET 559. Fâte 73, fâr 77, fâll 83, fât 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pin 107—nô 162, môve 164,

TUNELESS, tûn'lês, *a.* 462. Unharmo-
nious, unmusical.

TUNER, tû'nûr, *s.* 98. One who tunes.

TUNICK, tû'nîck, *s.*—See *Drama*. Part of
the Roman dress; covering, integument, tun-
nicle.

TUNICLE, tû'nê-kl, *s.* 405. Cover, integu-
ment.

TUNNAGE, tûn'nâje, *s.* 99. Content of a
vessel measured by the tun; tax laid on a tun,
as, to levy tonnage and poundage.

TUNNEL, tûn'nîl, *s.* 99. The shaft of a
chimney, the passage for the smoke; a fun-
nel, a pipe by which liquor is poured into
vessels; a net wide at the mouth, and ending
in a point.

TUNNY, tûn'nê, *s.* A sea-fish.

TUP, tûp, *s.* A ram.

To **TUP**, tûp, *v. a.* To butt like a ram.

TURBAN, (tûr'bân, } *s.* 88. The cover

TURBANT, (tûr'bânt, } worn by the Turks

TURBAND, (tûr'bând, } on their heads.

TURBANED, tûr'bân'd, *a.* 359. Wearing a
turban.

TURBARY, tûr'bâ-rê, *s.* The right of dig-
ging turf.

TURBID, tûr'bîd, *a.* Thick, muddy, not
clear.

TURBIDNESS, tûr'bîd-nês, *s.* Muddiness,
thickness.

TURBINATED, tûr'bê-nâ-têd, *a.* Twisted,
spiral.

TURBITH, tûr'bîth, *s.* Yellow pr. cipitate.

TURBOT, tûr'bût, *s.* 166. A delicate fish.

TURBULENCE, tûr'bû-lênse, } *s.* Tumult,

TURBULENCY, tûr'bû-lên-sê, } confu-
sion; tumultuousness, liableness to confusion.

TURBULENT, tûr'bû-lênt, *a.* Raising agi-
tation, producing commotion; exposed to
commotion, liable to agitation; tumultuous,
violent.

TURBULENTLY, tur'bû-lênt-lê, *ad.* Tu-
multuously, violently.

TURCISM, tûr'sîzm, *s.* The religion of the
Turks.

Mr. Sheridan has most unaccountably pronounced
this word as if written *Turkism*; and with just as
much reason we might say *Greekism* instead of *Gra-
cism*: the latter is, indeed, a formation from the an-
cient Latin, and the former from the modern; but the
analogy of formation in both is the same, and the pro-
nunciation ought to be the same likewise.

TURD, tûrd, *s.* A vulgar word for excrement.

TURF, tûrf, *s.* A clod covered with grass,
a part of the surface of the ground; a kind of
fuel.

To **TURF**, tûrf, *v. a.* To cover with turf.

TURFINENESS, tûrf'ê-nês, *s.* The state of
abounding with turfs.

TURPHY, tûrf'ê, *a.* Full of turfs. Swelling,
protuberant, tumid.

TURGESCENT, tûr-jês'sênse, } *s.* 510.

TURGESCENTY, tûr-jês'sên-sê, } The act
of swelling, the state of being swollen.

TURGID, tûr'jîd, *a.* Swelling, bloated, fill-
ing more room than before; pompous, tumid,
fastuous, vainly magnificent.

TURGIDITY, tûr-jîd'ê-tê, *s.* State of being
swollen.

TURKEY, tûr'kê, *s.* 270. A large domestick
fowl brought from Turkey.

TURKOIS, tûr-kêze', *s.* 301. A blue stone
numbered among the meaner precious stones.

TURKSCAP, tûrks-kâp', *s.* An herb.

TURM, tûrm, *s.* A troop.

TURMERICK, tûr'mêr-îk, *s.* An Indian
root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMOIL, tûr'môil, *s.* 492. Trouble, dis-
turbance, harassing uneasiness.

To **TURMOIL**, tûr'môil', *v. a.* To harass
with commotion; to weary, to keep in un-
quietness.

To **TURN**, tûrn, *v. n.* To put into a circular
or vertiginous motion; to put the upper side
downwards; to change with respect to po-
sition; to change the state of the balance; to
bring the inside out; to change as to the po-
sure of the body; to form, to shape; to trans-
form, to metamorphose, to transmute; to
change, to alter; to translate; to change to
another opinion or party worse or better, to
convert, to pervert; to make nauseate; to
make giddy; to direct to a certain purpose or
propension; to double in; to revolve, to
agitate in the mind; to drive from a perpen-
dicular edge, to blunt; to apply; to reverse,
to repeal; to keep passing in a course of ex-
change or traffick; to retort, to throw back.—
To Turn away, to dismiss from service, to dis-
card.—To Turn back, to return to the hand
from which it was received.—To Turn off, to
dismiss contemptuously; to deflect; to turn
over, to transfer.—To Turn to, to have re-
course to.—To be Turned of, to advance to
an age beyond.—To Turn over, to refer; to
examine one leaf of the book after another; to
throw off the ladder.

To **TURN**, tûrn, *v. n.* To move round, to
have a circular or vertiginous motion; to show
regard or anger, by directing the look towards
any thing; to move the body round; to change
posture; to depart from the way, to deviate,
to alter, to be changed, to be transformed; to
become by a change; to change sides; to
change the mind, conduct, or determination;
to change to acid; to depend on, as the chief
point; to grow giddy; to have an unexpected
consequence or tendency.—To Turn away, to
deviate from a proper course.—To Turn off, to
divert one's course.

TURN, tûrn, *s.* The act of turning; mean-
der, winding way; a walk to and fro; change,
vicissitude, alteration; change from the origi-
nal intention or first appearance; actions of
kindness or malice; reigning inclination; con-
venience; the form, cast, shape, manner; the
manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.
—By Turns, one after another.

TURNCOAT, tûrn'kôte, *s.* One who for-
sakes his party or principles, a renegade.

TURNER, tûrn'ûr, *s.* 98. One whose trade
is to turn.

TURNING, tûrn'îng, *s.* 410. Flexure, wind-
ing, meander.

TURNIP, tûrn'îp, *s.* A white esculent
root.

TURNPIKE, tûrn'pîke, *s.* A cross of two
bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning
on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering;
a gate erected on the road to collect tolls to
defray the expense of repairing roads.

URNSOL, tûrn'sôle, *s.* A plant.

nör 167, nôt 163—tûbe 171, tûb 172, bûll 173—öil 299—pöund 313—thin 466, THIS 469

TURNSPIT, tûrn'spît, *s.* He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. A dog used for this purpose.

TURNSTILE, tûrn'stîle, *s.* A turnpike; a cross-bar turned on a pin to let foot-passengers through, and prevent horses.

TURPENTINE, tûr'pên-tîne, *s.* 149. The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

TURQUOISE, tûr-kéeze', *s.* 301. — See *Turkôis*.

TURPITUDE, tûr'pê-tûde, *s.* 463. Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness, badness.

TURRET, tûr'rét, *s.* 99. A small eminence raised above the rest of the building, a little tower.

TURRETED, tûr'rét-éd, *a.* Formed like a tower, rising like a tower.

TURTLE, tûr'tl, *s.* 405. A species of dove; the sea tortoise.

TUSCAN, tûs'kân, *a.* Denoting the rudest of the five orders of architecture.—*Mason*.

TUSH, tûsh, *interj.* An expression of contempt.

TUSK, tûsk, *s.* The long tooth of a fighting animal, the fang, the holding tooth.

TUSKED, tûs'kéd, 366. } *a.* Furnished with

TUSKEY, tûs'ké, 270. } tusks.

TUT, tût, *interj.* A particle noting contempt.

TUTELAGE, tû'tél-âge, *s.* 90. Guardianship, state of being under a guardian.

TUTELAR, tû'té-lâr, 88. } *a.* Having the

TUTELARY, tû'té-lâr-é, } charge or guardianship of any person or thing, protecting, defensive, guardian.

TUTOR, tû'tûr, *s.* 166. One who has the care of another's learning and morals.

To TUTOR, tû'tûr, *v. a.* To instruct, to teach, to document; to treat with superiority or severity.

TUTORAGE, tû'tûr-âge, *s.* 90. The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

TUTORESS, or **TUTRESS**, tû'tûr-ês, or tû'três, *s.* Directress, instructress, governess.

✠ The most general way of writing this word is the former, but the most analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in *actress*, *waitress*, *suitress*, &c.

TUTTY, tû'ttê, *s.* A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, tûz, *s.* A lock or tuft of hair. Not in use.

TWAIN, twâne, *a.* Two.

To TWANG, twáng, *v. n.* To sound with a quick sharp noise.

TWANG, twáng, *s.* 85. A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

TWANGLING, twáng'ling, *a.* Contemptibly noisy.

To TWANK, twánk, *v. n.* 85. To make to sound.

TWAS, twôz. Poetically contracted from *It was*.

To TWATTLE, twô'tl, *v. n.* To prate, to gabble, to chatter.

To TWEAG or **TWEAGUE**, twég, *v. a.* The same as to *tweak*, but not so authorized a spelling.

TWEAG or **TWEAGUE**, twég, *s.* A pinch, a squeeze betwixt the fingers. The same as *tweak*, but a different spelling.

To TWEAK, twêke, *v. a.* 227. To pinch, to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

To TWEEDLE, twée'dl, *v. a.* 246. To handle lightly.

✠ This word seems formed from the sound of certain soft lengthened notes upon the fiddle, and therefore very properly used by Addison in the sense of *weedle*, but with additional propriety and humour, where he says, "A fiddler had brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service." The sarcastic couplet of Swift—

"Tis strange there should such difference be
"Twixt *tweedle dum* and *tweedle dee*."

seems to confirm the opinion I have ventured to give of the original formation of this whimsical word.

TWEEZERS, twée'zûrz, *s.* 246. Nippers, or small pinners, to pluck off hairs.

TWELFTH, twêlft'h, *a.* Second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE, twêlft'h'tîd, *s.* 471. The twelfth day after Christmas.

TWELVE, twêlv, *a.* Two and ten.

TWELVEMONTH, twêl'mánth, *s.* 473. A year, as consisting of twelve months.

TWELVEPENNY, twêlv'pênse, *s.* A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, twêlv'pên-è, *a.* Sold for a shilling.

TWELVESCORE, twêlv'skôre, *s.* Twelve times twenty.

TWENTIETH, twén'té-éth, *a.* 279. Twice tenth.

TWENTY, twén'té, *a.* Twice ten.

TWICE, twice, *ad.* Two times; doubly; it is often used in composition.

To TWIDLE, twí'dl, *v. a.* To touch lightly. — See *tweedle*.

TWIG, twig, *s.* A small shoot of a branch, a switch tough and long.

TWIGGEN, twig'gîn, *a.* 383. Made of twigs.

TWIGGY, twíg'gê, *a.* 383. Full of twigs.

TWILIGHT, twí'lîte, *s.* The dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset, obscure light, uncertain view.

TWILIGHT, twí'lîte, *a.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated, obscure, deeply shaded; seen by twilight.

TWIN, twîn, *s.* One of two more children born at a birth; Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

To TWIN, twîn, *v. a.* To be born at the same birth, to bring two at once; to be paired to be suited.

TWINBORN, twîn'bôrn, *a.* Born at the same birth.

To TWINE, twîne, *v. a.* To twist or complicate so as to unite or form one body or substance out of two or more; to unite itself.

To TWINE, twîne, *v. n.* To convolve itself, to wrap itself closely about; to unite by interposition of parts; to wind, to make flexures.

TWINE, twîne, *s.* A twisted thread; twist, convolution; embrace, the act of convolving itself round.

To TWINGE, twínje, *v. a.* To torment with sudden and short pain; to pinch, to weak.

☞ 559. Fåte 73, får 77, fäll 83, fät 81—mê 93, mêt 95—pine 105, pîn 107—nô 162, nôve 164,

TWINGE, twînje, *s.* Short, sudden, sharp pain; a tweak, a pinch.
TWINK, twîngk, *s.* The motion of an eye, a moment.—See *Twinkle*.
To TWINKLE, twîngk'kl, *v. n.* 405. To sparkle, to flash irregularly; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns; to play irregularly.
TWINKLE, twîngk'kl, 405. } *s.* Aspark-
TWINKLING, twîngk'ling, 410. } ling in-
 termitting light, a motion of the eye; a short
 space, such as is taken up by a motion of the
 eye.
TWINLING, twînl'ing, *s.* 410. A twin lamb,
 a lamb of two brought at a birth.
TWINNER, twînu'âr, *s.* 98. A breeder of
 twins.
To TWIRL, twêrl, *v. a.* 108. To turn round
 or move by a quick rotation.
TWIRL, twêrl, *s.* Rotation, circular mo-
 tion; twist, convolution.
To TWIST, twîst, *v. n.* To form by complica-
 tion, to form by convolution; to contort, to
 writhe; to wreath, to wind, to encircle by
 something round about; to unite by intertex-
 ture of parts; to unite, to insinuate.
To TWIST, twîst, *v. n.* To be contorted, to
 be convolved.
TWIST, twîst, *s.* Any thing made by convo-
 lution, or winding two bodies together; a sin-
 gle string of a cord; a cord, a string; contor-
 tion, writhe; the manner of twisting.
TWISTER, twîst'ûr, *s.* 98. One who twists,
 a ropemaker.
To TWIT, twît, *v. a.* To sneer, to flout, to
 reproach.
To TWITCH, twîtsh, *v. a.* To pluck with
 a quick motion, to snatch.
TWITCH, twîtsh, *s.* A quick pull; a pain-
 ful contraction of the fibres.
TWITCHGRASS, twîtsh'grás, *s.* A plant.
To TWITTER, twît'tûr, *v. n.* To make a
 sharp, tremulous, intermitted noise; to be sud-
 denly moved with any inclination.
TWITTER, twît'tûr, *s.* 98. Any motion or
 disorder of passion.
TWITTLEWATTLE, twît'tl-twôt'tl, *s.*
 Tattle, gabble. A cant word.
TWIXT, twîkst. A poetical contraction of
 Betwixt.
TWO, tóo, *a.* 10. One and one.
TWOEDGED, tóo'édj'd, *a.* 359. Having an
 edge on either side.
TWOFOLD, tóo'fóld, *a.* Double.
TWOHANDED, tóo'hánd-éd, *a.* Large,
 bulky, enormous of magnitude.
TWOPENCE, tûp'pênse, *s.* A small coin.—
 See *Halfpenny*.
To TYE, tî, *v. a.* To bind.—See *Tie*.
TYE, tî, *s.* A knot, a bond or obligation.—
 See *Tie*.
TYGER, tî'gûr, *s.* 98.—See *Tiger*.
TYKE, tîke, *s.* A dog, or one as contempti-
 ble as a dog.
TYMBAL, tím'bál, *s.* 88. A kind of kettle-
 drum.
TYMPANUM, tím'pá-nûm, *s.* A drum, a
 part of the ear.
TYMPANY, tím'pá-nê, *s.* A kind of ob-
 structed flatulence that swells the body like a
 drum.

TYNY, tî'nê, *a.* Very small.
TYPE, tîpe, *s.* Emblem, mark of something;
 that by which something future is prefigured;
 a stamp, a mark; a printing letter.
TYPICK, tîp'ík, 508. } *a.* Emblemati-
TYPICAL, tîp'ê-kál, 509. } cal, figurative
 of something else.
TYPICALLY, tîp'ê-kál-ê, *ad.* In a typical
 manner.
TYPICALNESS, tîp'ê-kál-nêss, *s.* The state
 of being typical.
To TYPIFY, tîp'ê-fî, *v. a.* 183. To figure, to
 show in emblem.
TYPOGRAPHER, tí-póg'gráf-ûr, *ad.* 187.
 A printer.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, tîp-ò-gráf'ê-kál, *a.*
 533. Emblematical, figurative; belonging to
 the printer's art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY, tîp-ò-gráf'ê-kál-ê,
ad. Emblematically, figuratively; after the
 manner of printers.
TYPOGRAPHY, tí-póg'gráf-ê, *s.* 187, 518.
 Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical re-
 presentation; the art of printing.
TYRANNESS, tí-rán-nêss, *s.* 535. A she
 tyrant.
TYRANNICAL, tí-rán-nê-kál, } *a.* Suiting
TYRANNICK, tí-rán-ník, 187. } a tyrant,
 acting like a tyrant, cruel, despotick, impe-
 rious.
TYRANNICALLY, tí-rán-nê-kál-ê, *ad.* In
 manner of a tyrant.
TYRANNICIDE, tí-rán-nê-side, *s.* 143. The
 act of killing a tyrant.
To TYRANNISE, tí-rán-ize, *v. n.* To play
 the tyrant, to act with rigour and imperious-
 ness.
TYRANNOUS, tí-rán-ûs, *a.* 503. Tyranni-
 cal, despotick, arbitrary, severe.
TYRANNY, tí-rán-ê, *s.* 503. Absolute mo-
 narchy imperiously administered; unresisted
 and cruel power; cruel government, rigorous
 command; severity, rigour, inclemency.
TYRANT, tí-ránt, *s.* 514. An absolute mo-
 narch governing imperiously; a cruel, despot-
 ick, and severe master.
TYRE, tíre, *s.*—See *Tire*.
TYRO, tíró, *s.* 544. One yet not master of
 his art, one in his rudiments.

V.

VACANCY, vâ'kán-sê, *s.* Empty space,
 vacuity; chasm, space unfilled; state of a
 post or employment when it is unsupplied;
 relaxation, intermission, time unengaged; list-
 lessness, emptiness of thought.
VACANT, vâ'kánt, *a.* Empty, unfilled, void;
 free, unencumbered, uncrowded; not filled by
 an incumbent or possessor; being at leisure,
 disengaged; thoughtless, empty of thought,
 not busy.
To VACATE, vâ'kâte, *v. a.* 91. To annul,
 to make void, to make of no authority; to
 make vacant, to quit possession of; to defeat,
 to put an end to.