

To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.

TRANSPIRE, *v. i.* To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; as, fluids *transpire* from the human body.

2. To escape from secrecy; to become public. The proceedings of the council have not yet *transpired*.

3. To happen or come to pass.

TRANSPIRING, *ppr.* Exhaling; passing off in insensible perspiration; becoming public.

TRANSPLA'CE, *v. t.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put in a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican to a more eminent place. [*Little used.*] *Wilkins.*

TRANSPLANT', *v. t.* [*Fr. transplantar*; *trans* and *plant*, *L. planto*.]

1. To remove and plant in another place; as, to *transplant* trees.

2. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; as, to *transplant* inhabitants. Salmaneser *transplanted* the Cuthites to Samaria.

3. To remove. *Clarendon. Milton.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *n.* The act of transplanting; the removal of a plant or of a settled inhabitant to a different place for growth or residence.

2. Removal; conveyance from one to another. Formerly men believed in the *transplantation* of diseases. *Baker. Cye.*

TRANSPLANT'ED, *ppr.* Removed and planted or settled in another place.

TRANSPLANT'ER, *n.* One who transplants.

2. A machine for transplanting trees.

TRANSPLANT'ING, *ppr.* Removing and planting or settling in another place.

TRANSPLEND'ENCY, *n.* [*L. trans* and *splendens*. See *Splendor*.] Supereminent splendor. *More.*

TRANSPLEND'ENT, *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree.

TRANSPLEND'ENTLY, *adv.* With eminent splendor. *More.*

TRANSPORT, *v. t.* [*L. transporto*; *trans* and *porto*, to carry.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another, either by means of beasts or vehicles on land, or by ships in water, or by balloons in air; as, to *transport* the baggage of an army; to *transport* goods from one country to another; to *transport* troops over a river.

2. To carry into banishment, as a criminal. Criminals are *transported* as a punishment for their crimes, which often amounts to banishment.

3. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion.

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit of passion. *Milton.*

4. To ravish with pleasure; to bear away the soul in ecstasy; as, to be *transported* with joy. *Milton.*

5. To remove from one place to another, as a ship by means of hawsers and anchors. *Mar. Dict.*

TRANSPOR'T, *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbutnot.*

2. A ship or vessel employed for carrying soldiers, warlike stores or provisions from one place to another, or to convey convicts to the place of their destination.

3. Rapture; ecstasy. The news of victory was received with *transports* of joy.

4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTABLE, *a.* That may be transported. *Beddoes.*

TRANSPORTANCE, *n.* Conveyance. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TRANSPORTA'TION, *n.* The act of carrying or conveying from one place to another, either on beasts or in vehicles, by land or water, or in air. Goods in Asia are *transported* on camels; in Europe and America, either on beasts or on carriages or sleds. But *transportation* by water is the great means of commercial intercourse.

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Transmission; conveyance. *Dryden.*

4. Transport; ecstasy. [*Little used.*] *South.*

5. Removal from one country to another; as the *transportation* of plants.

TRANSPORT'ED, *ppr.* Carried; conveyed; removed; ravished with delight.

TRANSPORTEDLY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPORTEDNESS, *n.* A state of rapture. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPORT'ER, *n.* One who transports or removes.

TRANSPORT'ING, *ppr.* Conveying or carrying from one place to another; removing; banishing for a crime.

2. *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in pleasure; extatic; as *transporting* joy.

TRANSPORTMENT, *n.* Transportation. [*Little used.*] *Hall.*

TRANSPOR'SAL, *n.* *transpo'zal*. [*from trans-* *pose*.]

The act of changing the places of things, and putting each in the place which was before occupied by the other.

TRANSPOSE, *v. t.* *transpo'ze*. [*Fr. trans-* *poser*; *trans* and *poser*, to put.]

1. To change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; as, to *transpose* letters, words or propositions. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place. *Shak.*

3. In *algebra*, to bring any term of an equation over to the other side. Thus if $a+b=c$, and we make $a=c-b$, then b is said to be *transposed*.

4. In *grammar*, to change the natural order of words.

5. In *music*, to change the key.

TRANSPOR'SED, *ppr.* Being changed in place and one put in the place of the other.

TRANSPOR'SING, *ppr.* Changing the place of things and putting each in the place of the other.

2. Bringing any term of an equation over to the other side.

3. Changing the natural order of words.

TRANSPOSI'TION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. trans-* *positio*.]

1. A changing of the places of things and putting each in the place before occupied by the other; as the *transposition* of words in a sentence.

2. The state of being reciprocally changed in place. *Woodward.*

3. In *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation to the other side.

4. In *grammar*, a change of the natural order of words in a sentence. The Latin and Greek languages admit *transposition* without inconvenience, to a much greater extent than the English.

5. In *music*, a change in the composition, either in the transcript or the performance, by which the whole is removed into another key. *Busby.*

TRANSPOSI'TIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to transposition. *Pegge.*

TRANSPOSITIVE, *a.* Made by transposing; consisting in transposition.

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATE, *v. t.* [*Fr. trans-* *substantier*; *trans* and *substance*.]

To change to another substance; as, to *transubstantiate* the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ, according to the popish doctrine.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, *n.* Change of substance. In the *Romish theology*, the supposed conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist, into the body and blood of Christ. *Cye.*

TRANSUBSTAN'TIATOR, *n.* One who maintains the popish doctrine of transubstantiation. *Barrow.*

TRANSUDA'TION, *n.* [*from transude*.] The act or process of passing off through the pores of a substance; as sweat or other fluid. *Boyle.*

TRANSU'DATORY, *a.* Passing by transudation.

TRANSU'DE, *v. i.* [*L. trans* and *sudo*, to sweat.]

To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid; as, liquor may *transude* through leather, or through wood.

TRANSU'DING, *ppr.* Passing through the pores of a substance, as sweat or other fluid.

TRANSU'ME, *v. t.* [*L. transumo*; *trans* and *sumo*, to take.] To take from one to another. [*Little used.*]

TRANSUMPT', *n.* A copy or exemplification of a record. [*Not in use*] *Herbert.*

TRANSUMP'TION, *n.* The act of taking from one place to another. [*Little used.*] *South.*

TRANSVECT'ION, *n.* [*L. transvectio*.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

TRANSVERS'AL, *a.* [*Fr. from L. trans* and *versus*.] Running or lying across; as a *transversal* line. *Hale.*

TRANSVERS'ALLY, *adv.* In a direction crosswise. *Wilkins.*

TRANSVERSE, *a.* *transvers'*. [*L. transversus*; *trans* and *versus*, *verto*.]

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; as a *transverse* diameter or axis. *Transverse* lines are the diagonals of a square or parallelogram. Lines which intersect perpendiculars, are also called *transverse*.

2. In *botany*, a *transverse* partition, in a pericarp, is at right angles with the valves, as in a silique. *Martyn.*

TRANSVERSE, *n.* The longer axis of an ellipse.