

TEMPORARY, *a.* [L. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; as, the patient has obtained *temporary* relief. There is a *temporary* cessation of hostilities. There is a *temporary* supply of provisions. In times of great danger, Rome appointed a *temporary* dictator.

TEMPORIZA'TION, *n.* The act of temporizing.

TEMPORIZE, *v. i.* [Fr. *temporiser*; from L. *tempus*, time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; *a conduct that often indicates obsequiousness.*

They might their grievance inwardly complain,

But outwardly they needs must *temporize*.
Daniel.

2. To delay; to procrastinate.

Well, you will *temporize* with the hours.
[*Little used.*] *Shak.*

3. To comply. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

TEMPORIZER, *n.* One who yields to the time, or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions or occasions; a trimmer.

TEMPORIZING, *ppr.* Complying with the time, or with the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

TEMPT, *v. t.* [Arm. *tempti*; L. *tento*; Fr. *tenter*; It. *tentare*; Sp. *tentar*. It is from the root of L. *teneo*, Gr. *τενω*, and the primary sense is to strain, urge, press.]

1. To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by presenting arguments that are plausible or convincing, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement.

My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*

Every man is *tempted*, when he is drawn away by his own lust and enticed. James i.

2. To provoke; to incite.

Tempt not the brave and needy to despair.
Dryden.

3. To solicit; to draw; *without the notion of evil.*

Still his strength conceal'd,
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall.
Milton.

4. To try; to venture on; to attempt.

E'er leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.
Dryden.

5. In *Scripture*, to try; to prove; to put to trial for proof.

God did *tempt* Abraham. Gen. xxii.
Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God. Deut. vi.

TEMPT'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted.

TEMPTA'TION, *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil by arguments, by flattery, or by the offer of some real or apparent good.

When the devil had ended all the *temptation*, he departed from him for a season. Luke iv.

2. Solicitation of the passions; enticements to evil proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.

3. The state of being tempted or enticed to evil. When by human weakness you are led into *temptation*, resort to prayer for relief.

4. Trial.

Lead us not into *temptation*.

Lord's Prayer.

5. That which is presented to the mind as an inducement to evil.

Dare to be great without a guilty crown.
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down.
Dryden.

6. In *colloquial language*, an allurement to anything indifferent, or even good.

TEMPT'ED, *pp.* Enticed to evil; provoked; tried.

TEMPT'ER, *n.* One that solicits or entices to evil.

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

2. The great adversary of man; the devil. Matt. iv.

TEMPT'ING, *ppr.* Enticing to evil; trying.

2. *a.* Adapted to entice or allure; attractive; as *tempting* pleasures.

TEMPT'INGLY, *adv.* In a manner to entice to evil; so as to allure.

TEMPTRESS, *n.* A female who entices.

TEMSEBREAD, } *n.* [Fr. *tamiser*, It. *tamisare*, *tamigiare*.
TEMSED-BREAD, } to sift; Fr. *tamis*, It. *tamiso*, *tamigio*, a sieve.]

Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour. [*I know not where this word is used.*] *Johnson.*

TEM'ULENCE, } *n.* [L. *temulentia*.] Intoxication; inebriation;
TEM'ULENCY, } drunkenness. [*Not used.*]

TEM'ULENT, *a.* [L. *temulentus*.] Intoxicated. [*Not in use.*]

TEM'ULENTIVE, *a.* Drunken; in a state of inebriation. [*Not in use.*]

TEN, *a.* [Sax. *tyr*; D. *tien*; G. *zehn*; Dan. *tie*; Sw. *tio*. I suppose this word to be contracted from the Gothic *tiguns*, ten, from *tig*, ten. If so, this is the Greek *δεκα*, L. *decem*, W. *deg*, Gaelic, *deich*, Fr. *dir*, It. *dici*, Sp. *diez*.]

1. Twice five; nine and one.

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea. *Dryden.*

2. It is a kind of proverbial number.

There's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse to begging, and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

The meaning in this use is, a great deal more, indefinitely.

TEN'ABLE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tenco*, to hold. See *Tenant*.]

That may be held, maintained or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it; as a *tenable* fortress. The works were not deemed *tenable*. The ground taken in the argument is not *tenable*.

TENA'CIOUS, *a.* [L. *tenax*, from *tenco*, to hold; Fr. *tenace*.]

1. Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; as men *tenacious* of their just rights. Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as of their property.

Locke. Arbuthnot.

2. Retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as a *tenacious* memory.

Locke.

3. Adhesive; apt to adhere to another substance; as oily, glutinous or viscid matter. Few substances are so *tenacious* as tar.

1. Niggardly; close fisted. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* With a disposition to hold fast what is possessed.

2. Adhesively.

3. Obstinate; with firm adherence.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of holding fast; unwillingness to quit, resign or let go; as a man's *tenaciousness* of his rights or opinions.

2. Adhesiveness; stickiness; as the *tenaciousness* of clay or glue.

3. Retentiveness; as the *tenaciousness* of memory.

TENAC'ITY, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; L. *tenacitas*, from *tenco*, to hold.]

1. Adhesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinousness; stickiness; as the *tenacity* of oils, of glue, of tar, of starch and the like.

2. That quality of bodies which keeps them from parting, without considerable force; cohesiveness; the effect of attraction; opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*. *Cyc.*

TEN'ACY, *n.* Tenaciousness. [*Not in use.*] *Barrow.*

TENA'IL, *n.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *tenco*, to hold.]

In *fortification*, an outwork consisting of two parallel sides with a front, in which is a re-entering angle. It is simple or double. *Cyc.*

TEN'AILLON, *n.* In *fortification*, tenailons are works constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunets, but differing in this, that one of the faces of the tenailon is in the direction of the ravelin, whereas that of the lunet is perpendicular to it. *Cyc.*

TEN'ANCY, *n.* [Sp. *tenencia*; Fr. *tenant*, L. *tenens*.]

In *law*, a holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure; as *tenancy* in fee simple; *tenancy* in tail; *tenancy* by the entirety; *tenancy* at will. *Tenancy* in common happens where there is a unity of possession merely. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, from *tenir*, to hold, L. *tenco*; Gr. *τενω*, to strain, stretch, extend; W. *tannu*, to stretch; *tynu*, to pull; *tyr*, a stretch; *ten*, drawn; It. *tenere*, Sp. *tener*, to hold.]

1. A person holding land or other real estate under another, either by grant, lease or at will; one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements whose title is in another; as a *tenant* in tail; *tenant* in common; *tenant* by the curtesy; *tenant* in parcenary; *tenant* for life; *tenant* at will; *tenant* in dower.

2. One who has possession of any place; a dweller.

The happy *tenant* of your shade. *Cowley.*

Tenant in *capite*, or *tenant* in *chief*, by the laws of England, is one who holds immediately of the king. According to the feudal system, all lands in England are considered as held immediately or mediately of the king, who is styled lord paramount. Such tenants however are considered as having the fee of the lands and permanent possession. *Blackstone.*

TEN'ANT, *v. t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison*