

TITULAR, { A person invested with
TITULARY, { a title, in virtue of which
 he holds an office or benefice, whether he
 performs the duties of it or not. *Cyc.*

TITULARITY, n. The state of being titu-
 lar. *Brown.*

TITULARLY, adv. Nominally; by title
 only.

TITULARY, a. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*

2. Pertaining to a title. *Bacon.*

TIVER, n. A kind of ocher which is used
 in marking sheep in some parts of Eng-
 land. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIVER, v. t. To mark sheep with tiver, in
 different ways and for different purposes.
 [*Local.*]

TIVERING, ppr. Marking with tiver.
 [*Local.*]

TIVERING, n. The act or practice of
 marking with tiver. [*Local.*] *Cyc.*

TIVY, adv. [See *Tantivy.*] With great
 speed; a huntsman's word or sound.

Dryden.

TO, prep. [Sax. *to*; D. *te* or *toe*; G. *zu*; Ir.
 Gaelic, *do*; Corn. *tho*.] This is probably
 a contracted word, but from what verb it
 is not easy to ascertain. The sense is ob-
 vious; it denotes passing, moving towards.
 The pronunciation is *to* or *too*, and this
 depends much on its application or its
 emphasis.]

1. Noting motion towards a place; opposed
 to *from*, or placed after another word ex-
 pressing motion *towards*. He is going *to*
 church.

2. Noting motion towards a state or condi-
 tion. He is going *to* a trade; he is rising
to wealth and honor.

3. Noting accord or adaptation; as an occu-
 pation suited to his taste; she has a hus-
 band *to* her mind.

4. Noting address or compellation, or the
 direction of a discourse. These remarks
 were addressed *to* a large audience.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland;
 I pledge your grace. *Shak.*

5. Noting attention or application.
 Go, buckle to the law. *Dryden.*
 Meditate upon these things; give yourself
 wholly to them. 1 Tim. iv.

6. Noting addition.
 Add to your faith, virtue. 2 Pet. i.
 Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom, courage.
Denham.

7. Noting opposition. They engaged hand
to hand.

8. Noting amount, rising to. They met us,
to the number of three hundred.

9. Noting proportion; as, three is *to* nine as
 nine is *to* twenty seven. It is ten *to* one
 that you will offend by your officiousness.

10. Noting possession or appropriation. We
 have a good seat; let us keep it *to* our-
 selves.

11. Noting perception; as a substance sweet
to the taste; an event painful *to* the mind.

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.
 I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shak.*
 All that they did was piety *to* this.

13. In comparison of. *B. Jonson.*
 As far as.
 Few of the Esquimaux can count *to* ten.

14. As far as. *Quart. Rev.*

15. Noting intention.

—Marks and points out each man of us *to*
 slaughter. *B. Jonson*

[In this sense, *for* is now used.]

16. After an adjective, noting the object; as
 deaf *to* the cries of distress; alive *to* the
 sufferings of the poor. He was attentive
 to the company, or *to* the discourse.

17. Noting obligation; as duty *to* God and
 to our parents.

18. Noting enmity; as a dislike *to* spirituous
 liquors.

19. Towards; as, she stretched her arms *to*
 heaven. *Dryden.*

20. Noting effect or end. The prince was
 flattered to his ruin. He engaged in a
 war to his cost. Violent factions exist *to*
 the prejudice of the state.

Numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

21. *To*, as a sign of the infinitive, precedes
 the radical verb. Sometimes it is used
 instead of the ancient form, *for to*, noting
 purpose. David in his life time intended
 to build a temple. The legislature assem-
 bles annually to make and amend laws.
 The court will sit in February to try some
 important causes.

22. It precedes the radical verb after adjecti-
 ves, noting the object; as ready *to* go;
 prompt to obey; quick to hear, but slow
 to censure.

23. It precedes the radical verb, noting the
 object.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify
 our desires. *Smaltridge.*

24. It precedes the radical verb, noting con-
 sequence.

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

25. It notes extent, degree or end. He lan-
 guishes *to* death, even *to* death. The wa-
 ter rises to the height of twenty feet.
 The line extends from one end *to* the
 other.

26. After the substantive verb, and with the
 radical verb, it denotes futurity. The con-
 struction, we *are to* meet at ten o'clock,
 every man at death *is to* receive the re-
 ward of his deeds, is a particular form of
 expressing future time.

27. After *have*, it denotes duty or necessity.
 I have a debt to pay on Saturday.

28. *To-day, to-night, to-morrow*, are peculiar
 phrases derived from our ancestors. *To*
 in the two first, has the sense or force of
this; this day, this night. In the last, it is
 equivalent to *in or on; in or on the mor-
 row*. The words may be considered as
 compounds, *to-day, to-night, to-morrow*,
 and usually as adverbs. But sometimes
 they are used as nouns; as, *to-day* is ours.

Cowley.
To and fro, backward and forward. In this
 phrase, *to* is adverbial.

To the face, in presence of; not in the ab-
 sence of.

I withstood him *face to face*. Gal. ii.

To-morrow, to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day.

Shak.

[NOTE.—In the foregoing explanation of *to*, it is to
 be considered that the definition given is not
 always the sense of *to* by itself, but the sense
 rather of the word preceding it, or connected
 with it, or of *to* in connection with other words.
 In general, *to* is used in the sense of moving to-
 wards a place, or towards an object, or it ex-

presses direction *towards* a place, end, object
 or purpose.]

To is often used adverbially to modify the
 sense of verbs; as, *to come to; to hew to*.
 The sense of such phrases is explained
 under the verbs respectively.

In popular phrases like the following, "*I*
 will not come; you shall *to*, or *too*," a gen-
 uine Saxon phrase, *to* denotes moreover,
 besides, *L. insuper*.

TOAD, n. [Sax. *tade, tadige*.] A paddoc,
 an animal of the genus *Rana*, the *Rana*
Bufo of Linne; a small clumsy animal,
 the body warty, thick and disgusting to
 the sight, but perfectly harmless, and in-
 deed it is said to be useful in gardens by
 feeding on noxious worms.

TOAD-EATER, n. A vulgar name given
 to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean
 sycophant.

TOAD-FISH, n. [*toad and fish*.] A fish of
 the genus *Lophius*, the fishing frog. *Cyc.*

TOAD-FLAX, n. [*toad and flax*.] A plant
 of the genus *Antirrhinum*; snap-dragon;
 calves' snout.

TOADISH, a. Like a toad. [*Not used*.]

Stafford.

TOAD-STONE, n. [*toad and stone*.] In
 mineralogy, a sort of trap rock, of a brown-
 ish gray color. The toad-stone of Derby-
 shire is generally a dark brown basaltic
 amygdaloid, composed of basalt and green
 earth, and containing oblong cavities filled
 with calcareous spar. *Cyc.*

TOAD-STOOL, n. [*toad and stool*.] A sort
 of fungous plant that grows in moist and
 rich grounds like a mushroom.

TOAST, v. t. [Sp. Port. *tostar*, to toast or
 roast. Qu. are these from the *L. tostus* ?]

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire;
 as, to toast bread or cheese. [*It is chiefly*
limited in its application to these two arti-
cles.]

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to toast the
 feet. [*Not much used.*]

3. To name when a health is drank; to drink
 to the health in honor of; as, to toast a
 lady. Addison writes "*to toast the health*;"
 a form of expression I believe not now
 used.

TOAST, n. Bread dried and scorched by
 the fire; or such bread dipped in melted
 butter, or in some liquor. Dry toast is
 bread scorched, or it is scorched bread
 with butter spread upon it. Soft toast is
 made by immersing toasted bread in melt-
 ed butter, and called dipped toast.

2. A female whose health is drank in honor
 or respect.

The wise man's passion, and the vain man's
 toast. *Pope.*

3. He or that which is named in honor in
 drinking.

TOASTED, pp. Scorched by heat; named
 in drinking the health.

TOASTER, n. One who toasts.

2. An instrument for toasting bread or
 cheese.

TOASTING, ppr. Scorching by fire; drink-
 ing to the honor of.

TOBACCO, n. [so named from *Tibaco*, a
 province of Yucatan, in Spanish America,
 where it was first found by the Span-
 iards.]

A plant, a native of America, of the genus
Nicotiana, much used for smoking and