

than there is at the shore, and in sounds and bays.

2. Stream; course; current; as the *tide* of the times.

Time's ungentle *tide*.

Byron.

3. Favorable course.

There is a *tide* in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

Shak.

4. Violent confluence. [Not in use.]

Bacon.

5. Among *miners*, the period of twelve hours.

Cye.

6. Current; flow of blood.

And life's red *tide* runs ebbing from the wound.

Battle of Frogs and Mice.

TIDE, *v. t.* To drive with the stream.

Dryden.

TIDE, *v. i.* To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

Mar. Dict.

TIDE-GATE, *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain the water from flowing back at the ebb.

2. Among *seamen*, a place where the tide runs with great velocity.

Mar. Dict.

TIDE-MILL, *n.* [*tide* and *mill*.] A mill that is moved by tide water; also, a mill for clearing lands from tide water.

TIDES-MAN, *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant's ship till the goods are landed, to prevent the evasion of the duties.

TIDE-WAITER, *n.* [*tide* and *waiter*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

TIDE-WAY, *n.* [*tide* and *way*.] The channel in which the tide sets.

Mar. Dict.

TIDILY, *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; with neat simplicity; as a female *tidily* dressed.

TIDINESS, *n.* Neatness without richness or elegance; neat simplicity; as the *tidiness* of dress.

2. Neatness; as the *tidiness* of rooms.

TIDINGS, *n. plu.* [Sw. *tidning*; Dan. *tidende*, news. It is the participle of Sax. *tidan*, to happen, or some other verb connected with *tide*, and denotes coming, or that which arrives.]

News; advice; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*.

Shak.

Behold I bring you good *tidings* of great joy, which shall be to all people.

Luke ii.

TIDY, *a.* [from *tide*, time, season; Dan. Sw. *tidig*, seasonable.]

1. In its primary sense, seasonable; favorable; being in proper time; as weather fair and *tidy*.

Tusser.

2. Neat; dressed with neat simplicity; as a *tidy* lass; the children are *tidy*; their dress is *tidy*; that is primarily, proper for the time or occasion.

3. Neat; being in good order. The apartments are well furnished and *tidy*.

TIE, } *v. t.* [Sax. *tian*, for *tigan*, to bind;

TIE, } *v. t.* *tig*, *tige*, a tie, a purse. The primary sense is to strain, and hence its alliance to *tug*, to draw, Sw. *tiga*, L. *tucco*, to be silent. The Gr. *δεω* may be the same word. On account of the participle *tying*, it might be well to write the verb *tye*.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a band or cord and knot.

My son, keep thy father's commandments—bind them continually upon thine heart, and tie them about thy neck. Prov. vi.

2. To fold and make fast; as, to tie a knot.

3. To knit; to complicate.

We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument.

Burnet.

4. To fasten; to hold; to unite so as not to be easily parted.

In bond of virtuous love together tied.

Fairfax.

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. People in their jealousy, may tie the hands of their ministers and public agents, so as to prevent them from doing good.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.

Dryden.

6. In music, to unite notes by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them.

To tie up, to confine; to restrain; to hinder from motion or action; as, to tie up the tongue; to tie up the hands.

Addison.

To tie down, to fasten so as to prevent from rising.

2. To restrain; to confine; to hinder from action.

TIE, *n.* A knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal; as the sacred ties of friendship or of duty; the ties of allegiance.

3. A knot of hair.

Young.

TIED, } *pp.* Bound; fastened with a knot;
TYED, } confined; restrained; united,
as notes.

TIER, *n.* [Heb. טור tur. Class Dr. No. 24. See *Tire*.]

A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another; as a tier of seats in a church or theater. Thus in ships of war, the range of guns on one deck and one side of a ship, is called a tier. Those on the lower deck are called the lower tier, and those above, the middle or upper tiers. Ships with three tiers of guns are three deckers.

The tiers of a cable are the ranges of fakes or windings of a cable, laid one within another when coiled.

Tier, in organs, is a rank or range of pipes in the front of the instrument, or in the interior, when the compound stops have several ranks of pipes.

Cye.

TIERCE, *n. ters.* [Fr. from *tiers*, third.] A cask whose content is one third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons; or it may be the measure.

2. In Ireland, a weight by which provisions are sold. The tierce of beef for the navy, is 304lb. and for India, 336lb.

3. In music, a third.

4. In gaming, a sequence of three cards of the same color.

5. A thrust in fencing.

TIERCEL, } *n.* In falconry, a name

TIERCELET, } given to the male hawk,
as being a third part less than the female.

Cye.

TIERCET, *n. tier'cet.* [from *tierce*.] In poetry, a triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

TIFF, *n.* [Qu. *tipple*, *tope*.] Liquor; or rather a small draught of liquor.

Philips.

2. A pet or fit of peevishness.

Johnson.

[I know not where this word is used in the latter sense.]

TIFF, *v. i.* To be in a pet. [Low.]

Johnson.

TIFF, *v. t.* To dress. [Not in use.]

TIFFANY, *n.* [According to the Italian and Spanish Dictionaries, this word is to be referred to *taffeta*.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

Tiffe-de-mer, a species of sea plant, so called by Count Marsigli, from its resemblance to the heads of the *Typha palustris*, or cat's tail. It has a smooth surface and a velvety look. It grows to two feet in height, and is elegantly branched. It grows on rocks and stones, and when first taken out of the sea, is full of a yellow viscous water, but when this is pressed out and the substance is dried, it becomes of a dusky brown color.

Cye.

TIG, *n.* A play. [See *Tag*.]

TIG, *n.* [Fr. a stalk.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Bailey.

TIGER, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L. *tigris*: said to be from גר, gir, a dart; whence תיגר tiger.]

A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*, (*F. tigris*;) one of the largest and most terrible of the genus, inhabiting Africa and Asia. The American tiger is the *Felis onca*. There is also the tiger cat or *Felis capensis*.

TIGER-FOOTED, *a.* Hastening to devour; furious.

Entick.

TIGERISH, *a.* Like a tiger.

TIGER'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Ipomoea*.

Lee.

TIGER-SHELL, *n.* [*tiger* and *shell*.] A name given to the red voluta, with large white spots. In the Linnean system, the *tiger-shell* is a species of *Cypræa*.

Cye.

TIGHT, *n.* In Kent, a close or inclosure.

TIGHT, *a.* [G. *dicht*; D. Sw. Dan. *dig*; allied to *thick* and *tie*, and to Sw. *tiga*, to be silent, L. *taceo*; that is, close, closely compressed; Russ. *tuget*, stiff. See *Tack*.]

1. Close; compact; not loose or open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; as a *tight* ship, or a *tight* cask.

2. Close; not admitting much air; as a *tight* room.

3. Sitting close to the body; as a *tight* coat or other garment.

4. Close; not having holes or crevices; not loose; applied to many vessels, &c.

5. Close; hard; as a *tight* bargain. [In common use in America.]

6. Close; parsimonious; saving; as a man *tight* in his dealings. [In common use in America.]

7. Closely dressed; not ragged.

I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*.

Gay.

8. Hardy; adroit.

Shak.

[Note. This is the *taugt* or *taught* of seamen, applied to a rope stretched. The primary sense is strained.]

TIGHTEN, *v. t. ti'tn.* To draw tighter; to straiten; to make more close in any manner.

TIGHTER, *n.* A ribbin or string used to draw clothes closer. [Not used.]

2. More tight.

TIGHTLY, *adv.* Closely; compactly.