

2. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be borne or received without disgust, resentment or opposition; as a *tolerable* translation; a *tolerable* entertainment; a *tolerable* administration.

Swift.

TOLERABLENESS, *n.* The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner to be endured.

2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly; as a constitution *tolerably* firm. The advocate speaks *tolerably* well.

TOLERANCE, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*, from *tolero*, to hear.]

The power or capacity of enduring; or the act of enduring.

Diogenes one frosty morning came to the market place shaking, to show his *tolerance*.

Bacon.

[Little used. But *intolerance* is in common use.]

TOLERANT, *a.* Enduring; indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOLERATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tolerer*; L. *tolero*, from *tollo*, to lift; Ch. דָּלָה to lift or raise. Class Dl. No. 3, and see No. 6. 7. 18. 20. 28. 32.]

To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain; as, to *tolerate* opinions or practices. The protestant religion is *tolerated* in France, and the Roman Catholic in Great Britain.

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children.

Locke.

The law of love *tolerates* no vice, and patronizes every virtue.

G. Spring.

TOLERATED, *pp.* Suffered; allowed; not prohibited or restrained.

TOLERATING, *ppr.* Enduring; suffering to be or to be done; allowing; not restraining.

TOLERATION, *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. *Toleration* implies a right in the sovereign to control men in their opinions and worship, or it implies the actual exercise of power in such control. Where no power exists or none is assumed to establish a creed and a mode of worship, there can be no *toleration*, in the strict sense of the word, for one religious denomination has as good a right as another to the free enjoyment of its creed and worship.

TOLL, *n.* [Sax. *toll*; D. *tol*; Sw. *tull*; Dan. *told*; G. *zoll*; W. *toll*, a fraction, a toll; *toli* and *toline*, to curtail, to diminish, to take away, to spare or save, to *deal* out, from *tawl*, a throw, a casting off, a separation, a cutting off; *toll*, from *toll*, to subtract, to take *toll*; Gr. *τελος*, toll, custom, and end, exit, from cutting off; Fr. *tailleur*, to cut off, [See *Tail*.] Ir. *deilim*, to separate; *dail*, a share, Eng. *dole*; *doliam*, to sell, to exchange, to pay *toll*. This is from the root of *deal*. See *Deal*, Sax. *bedalan*. Class Dl. No. 12.]

1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway, or for that of vending goods in a fair, market or the like.

2. A liberty to buy and sell within the bounds of a manor. *Cyc.*

3. A portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

TOLL, *v. i.* To pay toll or tallage. *Shak.*

2. To take toll, as by a miller. *Tusser.*

TOLL, *v. i.* [W. *tol*, *tolo*, a loud sound, a din; Pers. تالیدن talidan, to sound,

to ring. We see that W. *tawl*, supra, is a throw or cast, a driving, and this is the radical sense of *sound*.]

To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in calling assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.

Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell.

Pope.

TOLL, *v. t.* [supra.] To cause a bell to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral. *Tolling* is a different thing from *ringing*.

TOLL, *v. t.* [L. *tollo*.] To take away; to vacate; to annul; a law term.

2. To draw. [See *Tole*.] *Bacon.*

TOLL, *n.* A particular sounding of a bell.

TOLL-BAR, *n.* [toll and bar.] A bar or beam used for stopping boats on a canal at the toll-house.

TOLL-BOOTH, *n.* [toll and booth.] A place where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll.

2. A prison. *Ainsworth.*

TOLL-BOOTH, *v. t.* To imprison in a toll-booth. *Corbet.*

TOLL-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TOLL-GATE, *n.* A gate where toll is taken.

TOLL-GATHERER, *n.* The man who takes toll.

TOLL-HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed placed by a road near a toll-gate, or at the end of a toll-bridge, or by a canal, where the man who takes the toll remains.

TOLLING, *ppr.* Causing to sound in a slow grave manner.

2. Taking away; removing.

3. Sounding, as a bell.

TOLU BALSAM, *n.* Balsam of Tolu, a balsam produced from a tree growing in Tolu, in S. America. *Cyc.*

TOLUTATION, *n.* [L. *toluto*.] A pacing or ambling. [Not used.]

Brown. Hudibras.

TOM-AHAWK, *n.* An Indian hatchet.

TOM-AHAWK, *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

TOMA'TO, *n.* A plant, and its fruit, a species of Solanum. It is called sometimes the *love-apple*.

TOMB, *n.* *toom*. [Fr. *tombe*, *tombeau*; W. *tom*, *toimen*, *tiem*, *tiemp*, a mound, a heap; Ir. *tuoma*; Sp. *tumba*; L. *tumulus*, a heap or hillock; *tumeo*, to swell; Gr. *τυμβος*. Class Dm. This name was given to a

place for the dead by men who raised a heap of earth over the dead.]

1. A grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited.

As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.

Shak.

2. A house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMB, *v. t.* To bury; to inter. [See *Entomb*.]

TOMBAC, *n.* A white alloy of copper; a metallic composition made by mixing and fusing together a large quantity of zinc with a smaller quantity of copper, with arsenic.

TOMBLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

TOM-BOY, *n.* [Tom, Thomas, and boy.] A rude boisterous boy; also in sarcasm, a romping girl. [Fulgar.]

TOMBSTONE, *n.* [tomb and stone.] A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

TOME, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *τομος*, a piece or section, from *τεμνω*, to cut off.]

A book; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It may be applied to a single volume.

TOMENTOUS, *a.* [L. *tomentum*, down.]

In *botany*, downy; nappy; cottony; or flocky; covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down, like wool; as a *tomentous* stem or leaf. *Martyn. Lee.*

TO-MORROW, *n.* [to and morrow.] The day after the present.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Franklin.

TOMPION, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple.] The stopper of a cannon. [See *Tampon*.]

TOM-TIT, *n.* A little bird, the titmouse.

TON, the termination of names of places, is *town*.

TON, *n.* [Fr.] The prevailing fashion.

TÓN, *n.* [Sax. *tonna*; Fr. *tonne*; Sp. *tonel*, a cask, a tun or butt.]

The weight of twenty hundred gross. [See *Tun*.] This is false orthography. The word is from the Saxon *tonna*, a cask, and the sense of weight is taken from that of a cask or butt.

TONE, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Sp. *tono*; It. *tuono*; Sw. G. *ton*; D. *toon*; Dan. *tone*; L. *tonus*; Gr. *τονος*, sound; L. *tono*, Gr. *τονω*, to sound, from the root of *τενω*, to strain or stretch. The L. *sonus* is probably the same word in a different dialect.]

1. Sound, or a modification of sound; any impulse or vibration of the air which is perceptible by the ear; as a low *tone*, high *tone*, or loud *tone*; a grave *tone*; an acute *tone*; a sweet *tone*; a harsh *tone*.

2. Accent; or rather, a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; a *rhetorical sense* of the word.

E. Porter.

Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.

Dryden.

3. A whining sound; a whine; a kind of mournful strain of voice; as, children often read with a *tone*.

4. An affected sound in speaking.