

His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother. Deut. xxviii.

Herein do I exercise myself to have always a conscience void of offense *toward* God and *toward* men. Acts xxiv.

Hearing of thy love and faith which thou hast *toward* the Lord Jesus Christ, and *toward* all saints. Philemon 5.

3. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble. Clarendon.

4. Nearly.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. Swift.

TO'WARD, } *adv.* Near; at hand; in a
TO'WARDS, } state of preparation.

TO'WARD, *a.* Ready to do or learn; not forward; apt; as a *toward* youth.

TO'WARDLINESS, *n.* [from *towardly*.] Readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. Raleigh.

TO'WARDLY, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. Bacon.

TO'WARDNESS, *n.* Docility; *towardliness*. South.

TOW'EL, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Gaelic, *tubailt*; It. *tovaglia*; Port. *toalha*; Arm. *touailhon*; Sp. *toballa*, *tobaja*, *toja*, or *toalla*. In Italian the word signifies a table cloth.]

A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other things.

TOW'ER, *n.* [Sax. *tor*, *tirre*; Ir. *tor*; Fr. Arm. *tour*; Sp. It. Port. *torre*; W. *tier*, a heap or pile; Corn. *id.*; G. *thurm*; D. *turm*; L. *turris*; Gr. *τῦρος*; Heb. *טור*. Class Dr. No. 21.]

1. A building, either round or square, raised to a considerable elevation and consisting of several stories. When towers are erected with other buildings, as they usually are, they rise above the main edifice. They are generally flat on the top, and thus differ from steeples or spires. Before the invention of guns, places were fortified with *towers*, and attacked with movable *towers* mounted on wheels, which placed the besiegers on a level with the walls. Cyc.

2. A citadel; a fortress. Ps. lxi.

3. A high head dress. Hudibras.

4. High flight; elevation. Johnson.

Tower *bastion*, in fortification, a small tower in the form of a bastion, with rooms or cells underneath for men and guns. Cyc. *Tower of London*, a citadel containing an arsenal. It is also a palace where the kings of England have sometimes lodged. Cyc.

TOW'ER, *v. i.* To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty.

Sublime thoughts, which *tower* above the clouds. Locke.

TOW'ERED, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers. Milton.

TOW'ERING, *ppr.* Rising aloft; mounting high; soaring.

2. *a.* Very high; elevated; as a *towering* height.

TOW'ER-MUSTARD, *n.* [tower and *mustard*.] A plant of the genus *Turritis*. Lee.

TOW'ERY, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers; as *towery* cities. Pope.

TOWING, *ppr.* Drawing on water, as a boat.

TOWING-PATH, *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats.

To *wit*, to know; namely.

TOW-LINE, *n.* [tow and *line*.] A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.

TOWN, *n.* [Sax. *tun*; W. *din*, *dinas*, a fortified hill, a fort; Gaelic, *dun*; Sax. *dun*, *dune*, a hill, whence *downs*. The Sax. *tun* signifies an inclosure, a garden, a village, a town, and *tynan* is to shut, to make fast; G. *zaun*, a hedge; D. *tun*, a garden. If the original word signified a hill, the sense is a mass or collection. But probably the original word signified fortified, and the rude fortifications of uncivilized men were formed with hedges and stakes; hence also a garden. See *Garden* and *Tun*.]

1. Originally, a walled or fortified place; a collection of houses inclosed with walls, hedges or pickets for safety. Rahab's house was on the *town* wall. Josh. ii. A *town* that had gates and bars. 1 Sam. xxiii.

2. Any collection of houses, larger than a village. In this use the word is very indefinite, and a *town* may consist of twenty houses, or of twenty thousand.

3. In *England*, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop. Johnson.

A *town*, in modern times, is generally without walls, which is the circumstance that usually distinguishes it from a city. Cyc.

In the *United States*, the circumstance that distinguishes a *town* from a city, is generally that a city is incorporated with special privileges, and a *town* is not. But a city is often called a *town*.

4. The inhabitants of a *town*. The *town* voted to send two representatives to the legislature, or they voted to lay a tax for repairing the highways. New England. Chapman.

5. In *popular usage*, in *America*, a township; the whole territory within certain limits.

6. In *England*, the court end of London. Pope.

7. The inhabitants of the metropolis. Pope.

8. The metropolis. The gentleman lives in *town* in winter; in summer he lives in the country. The same form of expression is used in regard to other populous towns.

TOWN'-CLERK, *n.* [town and *clerk*.] An officer who keeps the records of a *town*, and enters all its official proceedings.

TOWN'-CRIER, *n.* [town and *cry*.] A public crier; one who makes proclamation. Shak.

TOWN'-HOUSE, *n.* [town and *house*.] The house where the public business of the *town* is transacted by the inhabitants in legal meeting. New England.

2. A house in *town*; in opposition to a house in the country.

TOWN'SH, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of a *town*; like the *town*.

TOWN'LESS, *a.* Having no *town*. Howell.

TOWN'SHIP, *n.* The district or territory of a *town*. In *New England*, the states

are divided into townships of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, and the inhabitants of such townships are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

TOWNS'MAN, *n.* [town and *man*.] An inhabitant of a place; or one of the same town with another.

2. A selectman; an officer of the town in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of the town. [See *Selectmen*.]

TOWN'-TALK, *n.* [town and *talk*.] The common talk of a place, or the subject of common conversation.

TOW'-ROPE, *n.* [tow and *rope*.] Any rope used in towing ships or boats. Mar. Dict.

TOW'SER, *n.* [from *touse*.] The name of a dog.

TOX'ICAL, *a.* [L. *toxicum*.] Poisonous. [Little used.]

TOXICOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικον*, poison, and *λογος*, discourse.] A discourse on poisons; or the doctrine of poisons. Orfila. Core.

TOY, *n.* [Qu. D. *tooi*, tire, ornament.]

1. A plaything for children; a bawble.

2. A trifle; a thing for amusement, but of no real value.

3. An article of trade of little value.

They exchange gold and pearl for *toys*. Abbot.

4. Matter of no importance.

Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. Dryden.

5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

6. Amorous dalliance; play; sport. Milton.

7. An old story; a silly tale. Shak.

8. Slight representation; as the *toy* of novelty. Hooker.

9. Wild fancy; odd conceit. Shak.

TOY, *v. i.* [Dan. *töver*, Sw. *töfra*, to stay, to tarry, to dally. This seems to be the true origin of *toy*, *supra*.] To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

TOY, *v. t.* To treat foolishly. [Not used.] Dering.

TOY'ER, *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks.

TOY'FUL, *a.* Full of trifling play. Donne.

TOY'ING, *ppr.* Dallying; trifling.

TOY'ISH, *a.* Trifling; wanton. Crowley.

TOY'ISHNESS, *n.* Disposition to dalliance or trifling.

TOY'MAN, *n.* [toy and *man*.] One that deals in toys.

TOY'SHOP, *n.* [toy and *shop*.] A shop where toys are sold.

TOZE, *v. t.* To pull by violence. [See *Touse*.]

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; L. *tractus*, *tracto*. See *Track*, and the verb *Trace*.]

1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; a track; a vestige; as the *trace* of a carriage or sled; the *trace* of a man or of a deer.

2. Remains; a mark, impression or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. We are told that there are no *traces* of ancient Babylon now to be seen.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace* Of war or blood, but in the sylvan chase. Pope.