

T U N

TUNE, *v. i.* To form one sound to another.
While *tuning* to the waters' fall
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

2. To utter inarticulate harmony with the voice.

TUNED, *pp.* Uttered melodiously or harmoniously; put in order to produce the proper sounds.

TUNEFUL, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical; as *tuneful* notes; *tuneful* birds.
Milton. Dryden.

TUNELESS, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious.

2. Not employed in making music; as a *tuneless* harp.

TUNER, *n.* One who tunes. *Shak.*

2. One whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

TUNG, *n.* A name given by the Indians to a small insect, called by the Spaniards *pique*, which inserts its eggs within the human skin; an insect very troublesome in the East and West Indies. *Cyc.*

TUNG, *n.* [Sax. *tung*, *tunga*; Goth. *tugga*; Sw. *tunga*; Dan. *tunge*; D. *tong*; G. *zung*. The common orthography, *tongue*, is incorrect.]

In man, the instrument of taste, and the chief instrument of speech. [See *Tongue*.]

TUNG/STATE, *n.* A salt formed of tungstenic acid and a base.

TUNG/STEN, *n.* [Sw. Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

In *mineralogy*, a mineral of a yellowish or grayish white color, of a lamellar structure, and infusible by the blowpipe. It occurs massive or crystalized, usually in octahedral crystals. This is an ore. The same name is given to the metal obtained from this ore. This metal is procured in small panes as fine as sand, of a strong metallic luster, an iron gray color, and slightly agglutinated. It is one of the hardest of the metals, and very brittle.

Fourcroy. Cyc.
TUNGSTEN/IC, *a.* Pertaining to or procured from tungsten.

TUNIC, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*; L. *tunica*. See *Town* and *Tun*.]

1. A kind of waistcoat or under garment worn by men in ancient Rome and the east. In the later ages of the republic, the tunic was a long garment with sleeves. *Cyc.*

2. Among the religious, a woolen shirt or under garment. *Cyc.*

3. In *anatomy*, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as the *tunics* or coats of the eye; the *tunics* of the stomach, or the membranous and muscular layers which compose it. *Cyc.*

4. A natural covering; an integument; as the *tunic* of a seed.

The *tunic* of the seed, is the *arillus*, a covering attached to the base only of the seed, near the *hilum* or sear, and enveloping the rest of the seed more or less completely and closely. *Cyc.*

TUNICATED, *a.* In *botany*, covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; as a stem.

A *tunicated bulb*, is one composed of numerous concentric coats, as an onion.

Martyn.

TUNICLE, *n.* [from *tunic*.] A natural covering; an integument. *Roy. Bentley.*

T U R

TUNING, *ppr.* Uttering harmoniously or melodiously; putting in due order for making the proper sounds.

TUNING-FORK, *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle; used for tuning instruments. *Busby.*

TUNING-HAMMER, *n.* An instrument for tuning instruments of music. *Busby.*

TUNK/ER, *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.] The tunkers are a religious sect in Pennsylvania, of German origin, resembling English baptists.

TUN/NAGE, *n.* [from *tun*.] The amount of tuns that a ship will carry; the content or burthen of a ship. A ship pays duty according to her *tunnage*.

2. The duty charged on ships according to their burthen, or the number of tuns at which they are rated. *U. States' Laws.*

3. A duty laid on liquors according to their measure. *Cyc.*

4. A duty paid to mariners by merchants for unloading their ships, after a rate by the tun. *Cyc.*

5. The whole amount of shipping, estimated by the tuns.

TUN/NEL, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle*.] A vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks.

2. The opening of a chimney for the passage of smoke; called generally a *funnel*.

3. A large subterraneous arch through a hill for a canal and the passage of boats. Smaller drains or culverts are also called *tunnels*. *Cyc.*

TUN/NEL, *v. t.* To form like a tunnel; as, to *tunnel* fibrous plants into nests.

Derham.

2. To catch in a net called a tunnel-net.

3. To form with net-work. *Derham.*

TUN/NEL-KILN, *n.* A lime-kiln in which coal is burnt, as distinguished from a *flame-kiln*, in which wood or peat is used. *Cyc.*

TUN/NEL-NET, *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other. *Cyc.*

TUN/NEL-PIT, *n.* A shaft sunk from the top of the ground to the level of an intended tunnel, for drawing up the earth and stones.

TUN/NING, *ppr.* Putting into casks.

TUN/NY, *n.* [It. *tonno*; Fr. *thon*; G. *thun-fisch*; L. *thynnus*.] A fish of the genus *Scomber*, the Spanish mackerel. The largest weigh upwards of four hundred pounds. *Cyc.*

TUP, *n.* A ram. [Local.]

TUP, *v. t.* [Gr. *τεπρω*.] To butt, as a ram. [Local.]

2. To cover, as a ram. [Local.]

TU/PELO, *n.* A tree of the genus *Nyssa*. *Drayton. Mease.*

TUP/-MAN, *n.* A man who deals in tups. [Local.]

TUR/BAN, *n.* [Ar.] A head dress worn by the orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits. The cap is red or green, roundish on the top, and quilted with cotton. The sash of the Turks is white linen; that of the Persians is red woolen. *Cyc.*

2. In *conchology*, the whole set of whirls of a shell.

T U R

TUR/BANED, *a.* Wearing a turban; as a *turbaned* Turk. *Shak.*

TUR/BAN-SHELL, *n.* In *natural history*, a genus of shells, or rather of sea urchins, (*echinodermata*), of a hemispheric or spheroidal shape, the *Cidaris* of Klein.

TUR/BAN-TOP, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helvella*; a kind of fungus or mushroom. *Cyc.*

TUR/BARY, *n.* [from *turf*; Latinized, *turbaria*.]

1. In *law*, a right of digging turf on another man's land. *Common of turbary*, is the liberty which a tenant enjoys of digging turf on the lord's waste.

2. The place where turf is dug. *Cowel.*

TUR/BID, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, to disturb, that is, to stir, to turn.]

Properly, having the lees disturbed; but in a more general sense, muddy; foul with extraneous matter; thick, not clear; *used of liquids of any kind*; as *turbid* water; *turbid* wine. Streams running on clay generally appear to be *turbid*. This is often the case with the river Seine.

TUR/BIDLY, *adv.* Proudly; haughtily; a *Latinism*. [Not in use.] *Young.*

TUR/BIDNESS, *n.* Muddiness; foulness.

TURBL/LION, *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*.] A whirl; a vortex. *Spectator.*

TUR/BINATE, *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, formed **TUR/BINATED**, } like a top, from *turbo*, *turben*, a top.]

1. In *conchology*, spiral, or wreathed conically from a larger base to a kind of apex; as *turbinated* shells. *Cyc.*

2. In *botany*, shaped like a top or cone inverted; narrow at the base, and broad at the apex; as a *turbinated* germ, nectary or pericarp. *Lee.*

3. Whirling. [Little used.]

TURBINA/TION, *n.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR/BINITE, *n.* A petrified shell of the **TUR/BITE**, } *n.* turbo kind. *Cyc. Kirwan.*

TUR/BIT, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak; called by the Dutch *kort-beek*, short beak. *Cyc. Ed. Encyc.*

2. The turbot. *Cyc.*

TUR/BITH, } *n.* A root brought from the **TUR/PETIL**, } East Indies, particularly from Cambaya, Surat and Goa, or from Ceylon. It is the cortical part of the root of a species of *Convolvulus*. That sold in the shops is a longish root, of the thickness of the finger, resinous, heavy, and of a brownish hue without, but whitish within. It is cathartic. *Cyc.*

Turbith or **turpeth mineral**, is the yellow precipitate of mercury, called sometimes yellow subsulphate of mercury, or subdentosulphate. *Ure.*

TUR/BOT, *n.* [Fr.] A fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, [fishes which swim on the side.] It grows to the weight of twenty or thirty pounds, and is much esteemed by epicures.

TUR/BULENCE, } [See *Turbulent*.] **A** **TUR/BULENCY**, } *n.* disturbed state; tumult; confusion; as the *turbulence* of the times; *turbulence* in political affairs. *Milton.*

2. Disorder or tumult of the passions; as *turbulence* of mind. *Dryden.*