

**THWIT'TLE**, *v. t.* To whittle. [See *Whittle*.] *Chaucer.*

**THY**, *a.* [contracted from *thine*, or from some other derivative of *thou*. It is probable that the pronoun was originally *thig*, *thug* or *thuk*, and the adjective *thigen*. See *Thou*.]

*Thy* is the adjective of *thou*, or a pronominal adjective, signifying of thee, or belonging to thee, like *tuis* in Latin. It is used in the solemn and grave style.

These are *thy* works, parent of good.

*Milton.*

**Thyine wood**, a precious wood, mentioned *Rev. xviii.*

**THYITE**, *n.* The name of a species of indurated clay, of the morochthus kind, of a smooth regular texture, very heavy, of a shining surface, and of a pale green color. *Cyc.*

**THYME**, *n.* usually pronounced improperly, *time*. [Fr. *thym*; L. *thymus*; Gr. *θυμος*.]

A plant of the genus *Thymus*. The garden thyme is a warm pungent aromatic, much used to give a relish to seasonings and soups.

**Thymus**. [Gr. *θυμος*.] In anatomy, a glandular body, divided into lobes, situated behind the sternum in the duplicature of the mediastinum. It is largest in the fetus, diminishes after birth, and in adults often entirely disappears. It has no excretory duct, and its use is unknown. In calves it is called *succatbread*.

*Hooper. Wistar. Parr.*

**THYMY**, *a.* Abounding with thyme; fragrant.

**THYROID**, *a.* [Gr. *θυρεος*, a shield, and *ειδος*, form.]

Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, so called from its figure, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland. *Cyc.*

The *thyroid cartilage* constitutes the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx. *Hooper.*

The *thyroid gland* is situated on the sides and front of the lower part of the larynx, and the upper part of the trachea. It is copiously supplied with blood, but is not known to furnish any secretion. It is the seat of the bronchocoele or goiter.

*Hooper. Parr.*

**THYRSE**, *n.* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. *θυρσος*.] In botany, a species of inflorescence; a panicle contracted into an ovate form, or a dense or close panicle, more or less of an ovate figure, as in the lilac.

*Martyn. Smith.*

**THYSELF**, *pron.* [*thy* and *self*.] A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis. "*Thou thyself* shalt go;" that is, thou shalt go and no other. It is sometimes used without *thou*, and in the nominative as well as objective case.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow.

*Dryden.*

**TIAR**, } [Fr. *tiare*; L. Sp. It. *tiara*;  
**TIARA**, } *n.* Gr. *τιαρα*; Sax. *tyr*. See *Syr*;

; *tiachadar*, Class Dr. No. 15, and Heb. *tiatar*, No. 34. From the former probably the Latins had their *edaris*, and *tiara* from the latter; the same word with different prefixes.]

1. An ornament or article of dress with

which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban. As different authors describe it, it must have been of different forms. The kings of Persia alone had a right to wear it straight or erect; the lords and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Xenophon says the tiara was encompassed with the diadem, at least in ceremonials. *Cyc.*

2. An ornament worn by the Jewish high priest. Ex. xxviii.

3. The pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. It was formerly a round high cap. It was afterward encompassed with a crown, then with a second and a third. *Cyc.*

**TIBIAL**, *a.* [L. *tibia*, a flute, and the large bone of the leg.]

1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg; as the *tibial artery*; *tibial nerve*. *Med. Repos.*

2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

**TIBTRO**, *n.* A fish of the shark kind.

**TICE**, *for entice*. [Not in use.] *Beaum.*

**TICK**, *n.* [In Gaelic, *doigh* is trust. But I suspect *tick* to signify a cut, a notch, *W. tce*, from the manner of keeping accounts among unlettered men. See *Dock* and *Ticket*.]

Credit; trust; as, to buy upon *tick*. *Locke.*

**TICK**, *n.* [Fr. *tique*; G. *zecke*; It. *zecca*.] A little animal of a livid color and globose-ovate form, that infests sheep, dogs, goats, cows, &c., a species of *Acarus*. *Cyc.*

**TICK**, *n.* [D. *teek*, *tyk*; probably from covering, L. *tego*, Eng. to *deck*; Russ. *tik*, tent-cloth.]

The cover or case of a bed, which contains the fethers, wool or other material.

**TICK**, *v. i.* [from *tick*, credit.] To run upon score.

2. To trust.

*Arbuthnot.*

**TICK**, *v. i.* [D. *tikken*. It coincides in elements with L. *tango*, *tago*.]

To beat; to pat; or to make a small noise by beating or otherwise; as a watch.

**TICK-BEAN**, *n.* A small bean employed in feeding horses and other animals. *Cyc.*

**TICK-EN**, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks or cases for beds.

**TICK-ET**, *n.* [Fr. *tickette*; W. *toeyn*, a short piece or slip, a ticket, from *toeiaw*, to curtail, to clip, to *dock*. We have *dock* and *docket* from the same root. It denotes a piece or slip of paper.]

1. A piece of paper or a card, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; as a *ticket* for the play-house or for other exhibition.

2. A piece of paper or writing, acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder. *Spenser.*

3. A piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the owner to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number. When it draws no prize, it is said to draw a blank, and the holder has nothing to receive.

**TICK-ET**, *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket. *Bentley.*

**TICK-LE**, *v. t.* [*dim.* of *touch*; perhaps directly from *tick*, to pat, or it is the L. *titillo*, corrupted.]

1. To touch lightly and cause a peculiar

thrilling sensation, which cannot be described. A slight sensation of this kind may give pleasure, but when violent it is insufferable.

2. To please by slight gratification. A glass of wine may *tickle* the palate.

Such a nature

*Tickled* with good success. *Shak.*

**TICKLE**, *v. t.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore

Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein. *Spenser.*

**TICKLE**, *a.* Tottering; wavering, or liable to waver and fall at the slightest touch; unstable; easily overthrown.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if in love, may sigh it off. *Shak.*

The state of Normandy

Stands on a *tickle* point. *Shak.*

[This word is wholly obsolete, at least in N. England. *Ticklish* is the word used.]

**TICKLENESS**, *n.* Unsteadiness. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

**TICKLER**, *n.* One that tickles or pleases.

**TICKLING**, *ppr.* Affecting with titillation.

**TICKLING**, *n.* The act of affecting with titillation.

**TICKLISH**, *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled. The bottom of the foot is very *ticklish*, as are the sides. The palm of the hand, hardened by use, is not *ticklish*.

2. Tottering; standing so as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch; unfixed; easily moved or affected.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state.

*Bacon.*

3. Difficult; nice; critical; as, these are *ticklish* times. *Swift.*

**TICKLISHNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being *ticklish* or very sensible.

2. The state of being tottering or liable to fall.

3. Criticalness of condition or state.

**TICK-SEED**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Coreopsis*, and another of the genus *Corispermum*. *Lec.*

**TICK-TACK**, *n.* A game at tables. *Bailey.*

**TID**, *a.* [Sax. *tydder*.] Tender; soft; nice.

**TID-BIT**, *n.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A delicate or tender piece.

**TID-DLE**, } *v. t.* To use with tenderness;  
**TID-DER**, } to fondle.

**TIDE**, *n.* [Sax. *tidan*, to happen; *tid*, time, season, opportunity, an hour; G. *zeit*; D. *tyd*; Sw. Dan. *tid*. This word is from a root that signifies to come, to happen, or to fall or rush, as in *betide*; corresponding in sense with time, season, hour, opportunity. *Tid*, time, is the fall, the occasion, the event. Its original meaning is entirely obsolete, except in composition, as in *Shrove-tide*, *Whitsuntide*.]

1. Time; season.

Which, at the appointed *tide*,

Each one did make his bride. *Spenser*

[This sense is obsolete.]

2. The flow of the water in the ocean and seas, twice in a little more than twenty-four hours; the *flux* and *reflux*, or ebb and flow. We commonly distinguish the flow or rising of the water by the name of *flood-tide*, and the reflux by that of *ebb-tide*. There is much less *tid* or rise of water in the main ocean, at a distance from land