

TREAD, *v. i. tred. pret. trod; pp. trod, trodden.* [Sax. *trædan, tredan*; Goth. *trudan*; D. *tred*, a step; *treeden*, to tread; G. *treten*; Dan. *træder*; Sw. *tråda*; Gaelic, *troidh*, the foot; W. *troed*, the foot; *troediane*, to use the foot, to tread. It coincides in elements with L. *trado*.]

1. To set the foot.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. Pope.

Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Burke.

2. To walk or go.

Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall tread, shall be yours. Deut. xi.

3. To walk with form or state.

Ye that stately tread, or lowly creep. Milton.

4. To copulate, as fowls.

Shak.

To tread or tread on, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.

Thou shalt tread upon their high places. Deut. xxxiii.

TREAD, *v. t. tred.* To step or walk on.

Forbid to tread the promis'd land he saw.

Prior.

2. To press under the feet.

3. To beat or press with the feet; as, to tread a path; to tread land when too light; a well trodden path.

4. To walk in a formal or stately manner.

He thought she trod the ground with greater grace. Dryden.

5. To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. Ps. xlv. lx.

6. To compress, as a fowl.

To tread the stage, to act as a stage-player; to perform a part in a drama.

To tread or tread out, to press out with the feet; to press out wine or wheat; as, to tread out grain with cattle or horses.

They tread their wine presses and suffer thirst. Job xxiv.

TREAD, *n. tred.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot; as a nimble tread; cautious tread; doubtful tread.

Milton. Dryden.

2. Way; track; path. [Little used.] Shak.

3. Compression of the male fowl.

4. Manner of stepping; as, a horse has a good tread.

TREADER, *n. tred'er.* One who treads. Is. xvi.

TREADING, *ppr. tred'ing.* Stepping; pressing with the foot; walking on.

TREADLE, } The part of a loom or
TRED'DLE, } *n.* other machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.

TREGUE, *n. treeg.* [Goth. *triggwa*; It. *tregua*; Ice. *trigd*, a truce, a league.]

A truce. Obs. Spenser.

TREASON, *n. tree'zn.* [Fr. *trahison*; Norm. *trahir*, to draw in, to betray, to commit treason, Fr. *trahir*, L. *traho*. See *Draw* and *Drag*.]

Treason is the highest crime of a civil nature of which a man can be guilty. Its signification is different in different countries. In general, it is the offense of attempting to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power. In monarchies, the killing of the king, or an attempt to take his life, is treason. In England, to

imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason; as are many other offenses created by statute.

In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Constitution of U. States.

Treason in Great Britain, is of two kinds, *high treason* and *petit treason*. *High treason* is a crime that immediately affects the king or state; such as the offenses just enumerated. *Petit treason* involves a breach of fidelity, but affects individuals. Thus for a wife to kill her husband, a servant his master or lord, or an ecclesiastic his lord or ordinary, is *petit treason*. But in the United States this crime is unknown; the killing in the latter cases being murder only.

TREASONABLE, *a. tree'znable.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and treasonable practices.

Clarendon.

TREASONOUS, for *treasonable*, is not in use.

TREASURE, *n. trezh'ur.* [Fr. *tresor*; Sp. It. *tesoro*; L. *thesaurus*; Gr. *θησαυρος*.]

1. Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve. Henry VII was frugal and penurious, and collected a great treasure of gold and silver.

2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use.

We have treasures in the field, of wheat and of barley, and of oil and of honey. Jer. xli.

3. Something very much valued. Ps. cxxxv.

Ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me. Ex. xix.

4. Great abundance.

In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. Col. ii.

TREASURE, *v. t. trezh'ur.* To hoard; to collect and reposit, either money or other things, for future use; to lay up; as, to treasure gold and silver; usually with *up*. Sinners are said to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath. Rom. ii.

TREASURE-CITY, *n. trezh'ur-city.* A city for stores and magazines. Ex. i.

TREASURED, *pp. trezh'ured.* Hoarded; laid up for future use.

TREASURE-HOUSE, *n. trezh'ur-house.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept. Taylor.

TREASURER, *n. trezh'urer.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes and duties or other sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority. Incorporated companies and private societies have also their treasurers.

In England, the lord high treasurer is the principal officer of the crown, under whose charge is all the national revenue.

The treasurer of the household, in the absence of the lord-steward, has power with the controller and other officers of the Green-cloth, and the steward of the Mar-

shalsea, to hear and determine treasons, felonies and other crimes committed within the king's palace. There is also the treasurer of the navy, and the treasurers of the county. Cyc.

TREASURERSHIP, *n. trezh'urership.* The office of treasurer.

TRESSURESS, *n. trezh'uress.* A female who has charge of a treasure. Dering.

TREASURE-TROVE, *n. trezh'ur-trove.* [treasure and Fr. *trouvé*, found.]

Any money, bullion and the like, found in the earth, the owner of which is not known. Eng. Law.

TREASURY, *n. trezh'ury.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposit; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

2. A building appropriated for keeping public money. John viii.

3. The officer or officers of the treasury department.

4. A repository of abundance. Ps. cxxxv.

TREAT, *v. t.* [Fr. *traiter*; It. *trattare*; Sp. *tratar*; L. *tracto*; Sax. *trahtian*.]

1. To handle; to manage; to use. Subjects are usually faithful or treacherous, according as they are well or ill treated. To treat prisoners ill, is the characteristic of barbarians. Let the wife of your bosom be kindly treated.

2. To discourse on. This author treats various subjects of morality.

3. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking; as, to treat a subject diffusely.

4. To entertain without expense to the guest.

5. To negotiate; to settle; as, to treat a peace. [Not in use.] Dryden.

6. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to treat a disease or a patient.

TREAT, *v. i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; to make discussions. Cicero treats of the nature of the gods; he treats of old age and of duties.

2. To come to terms of accommodation.

Inform us, will the emperor treat? Swift.

3. To make gratuitous entertainment. It is sometimes the custom of military officers to treat when first elected.

To treat with, to negotiate; to make and receive proposals for adjusting differences. Envoys were appointed to treat with France, but without success.

TREAT, *n.* An entertainment given; as a parting treat. Dryden.

2. Something given for entertainment; as a rich treat.

3. Emphatically, a rich entertainment.

TREATABLE, *a.* Moderate; not violent.

The heats or the colds of seasons are less treatable than with us. [Not in use.] Temple.

TREATABLY, *adv.* Moderately. [Not in use.] Hooker.

TREATED, *pp.* Handled; managed; used; discoursed on; entertained.

TREATER, *n.* One that treats; one that handles or discourses on; one that entertains.

TREATING, *ppr.* Handling; managing; using; discoursing on; entertaining.