

the city crowned, originally with laurel, but in later times with gold, bearing a truncheon in one hand and a branch of laurel in the other, riding in a chariot drawn by two white horses, and followed by the kings, princes and generals whom he had vanquished, loaded with chains and insulted by mimics and buffoons. The triumph was of two kinds, the greater and the less. The lesser triumph was granted for a victory over enemies of less considerable power, and was called an *ovation*.

2. State of being victorious.

Hercules from Spain
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon slain.

Dryden.

3. Victory; conquest.

The vain coquets the trifling triumphs
boast.

Logie.

4. Joy or exultation for success.

Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n.

Milton.

5. A card that takes all others; now written *trump*, which see.

TRIUMPH, *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

How long shall the wicked triumph? Ps.
xciv.

2. To obtain victory.

There fix thy faith, and triumph o'er the
world.

Rowe.

Attir'd with stars, we shall forever sit
Triumphing over death.

Milton.

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

Let not my enemies triumph over me. Ps.
xxv.

Sorrow on all the pack of you
That triumph thus upon my misery.

Shak.

4. To be prosperous; to flourish.

Where commerce triumph'd on the favoring
gales.

Trumbull.

To triumph over, to succeed in overcoming;
to surmount; as, to triumph over all ob-
stacles.

TRIUMPHAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. triumphalis*.]

Pertaining to triumph; used in a triumph;
as a triumphal crown or car; a triumphal
arch.

Pope. Swift.

TRIUMPHAL, *n.* A token of victory.

Milton.

TRIUMPHANT, *a.* [*L. triumphans*.] Cel-
ebrating victory; as a triumphant chariot.

South.

2. Rejoicing as for victory.

Successful beyond hope to lead you forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit.

Milton.

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.

So shall it be in the church triumphant.

Perkins.

Athena, war's triumphant maid—

Pope.

4. Celebrating victory; expressing joy for success; as a triumphant song.

TRIUMPHANTLY, *adv.* In a triumphant
manner; with the joy and exultation that
proceeds from victory or success.

Through armed ranks triumphantly she drives.

Granville.

2. Victoriously; with success.

Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin.

Shak.

3. With insolent exultation.

South.

TRIUMPHER, *n.* One who triumphs or
rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

2. One who was honored with a triumph in
Rome.

Peacham.

TRIUMPHING, *ppr.* Celebrating victory
with pomp; vanquishing; rejoicing for
victory; insulting on an advantage.

TRIUMVIR, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *vir*, man.]

One of three men united in office. The
triumvirs, *L. triumviri*, of Rome, were
three men who jointly obtained the sove-
reign power in Rome. The first of these
were Cesar, Crassus and Pompey.

TRIUMVIRATE, *n.* A coalition of three
men; particularly, the union of three men
who obtained the government of the Ro-
man empire.

2. Government by three men in coalition.

TRIVUNE, *a.* [*L. tres* and *unus*.] Three in
one; an epithet applied to God, to express
the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of
persons.

Cyc.

TRIVINITY, *n.* Trinity. [Not used.]

TRIVANT, *n.* A truant.

Burton.

TRIVALVULAR, *a.* Three-valved; hav-
ing three valves.

TRIVERBIAL, *a.* [*L. trivverbium*.] Triver-
bial days, in the Roman calendar, were
juridical or court days, days allowed to
the pretor for hearing causes; called also
dies fasti. There were only twenty eight
in the year.

Cyc.

TRIVET, *n.* A three legged stool. [See
Trevet.]

TRIVIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *L. trivialis*; proba-
bly from Gr. *τρίβαλ*, *L. tero*, *trivi*, to wear,
or from *trivium*, a highway.]

1. Trifling; of little worth or importance;
inconsiderable; as a trivial subject; a
trivial affair.

Dryden. Pope.

2. Worthless; vulgar.

Roscommon.

Trivial name, in natural history, the common
name for the species, which added to the
generic name forms the complete denom-
ination of the species; the specific name.
Thus in *Lathyrus aphaca*, *Lathyrus* is the
generic name, and *aphaca* the trivial or
specific name, and the two combined form
the complete denomination of the species.
Linnæ at first applied the term *specific
name* to the essential character of the spe-
cies, now called the *specific definition* or
difference; but it is now applied solely to
the trivial name.

Martyn. Cyc.

TRIVIALITY, *n.* Trivialness. [Not much
used.]

TRIVIALLY, *adv.* Commonly; vulgarly.

2. Lightly; inconsiderably; in a trifling de-
gree.

TRIVIALNESS, *n.* Commonness.

2. Lightness; unimportance.

TROAT, *v. i.* To cry, as a buck in rutting
time.

Dict.

TROAT, *n.* The cry of a buck in rutting
time.

TROCAR, *n.* [Fr. *un trois quart*, expres-
sive of its triangular point.]

A surgical instrument for tapping dropsical
persons and the like.

TROCHAIC, } *a.* [See *Trochee*.] In po-
TROCHAICAL, } etry, consisting of tro-
chees; as *trochaic* measure or verse.

TROCHANTER, *n.* [Gr. *τροχαντηρ*.] In
anatomy, the trochanters are two pro-
cesses of the thigh bone, called *major* and
minor, the major on the outside, and the
minor on the inside.

Coze. Cyc.

TROCHE, *n.* [Gr. *τροχος*, a wheel.] A form
of medicine in a cake or tablet, or a stiff
paste cut into proper portions and dried.

It is made by mixing the medicine with
sugar and the mucilage of gum traga-
canth, intended to be gradually dissolved
in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a
demulcent to sheath the epiglottis, and as
a remedy for the bronchocele.

TROCHEE, *n.* [*L. trocheus*; Gr. *τροχαιος*,
from *τροχω*.]

In verse, a foot of two syllables, the first long
and the second short.

TROCHILIC, *a.* Having power to draw
out or turn round.

TROCHILICS, *n.* [Gr. *τροχίλια*, from
τροχω; *L. trochilus*.] The science of ro-
tary motion.

TROCHILUS, } *n.* [*L. trochilus*; Gr. *τρο-*
TROCHIL, } *χίλος*, from *τροχω*, to
run.]

1. An aquatic bird, a swift runner, with long
legs, which is said to get its meat out of
the crocodile's mouth.

Jinsworth.

2. A name given to the golden crowned
wren.

Cyc.

3. In zoology, the humming bird or honey-
sucker, a kind of beautiful little birds, na-
tives of America.

Cyc.

4. In architecture, a hollow ring round a col-
umn; called also *scotia*, and by workmen,
the *casement*.

Cyc.

TROCHINGS, *n.* The small branches on
the top of a deer's head.

Cyc.

TROCHISCH, *n.* [Gr. *τροχισκος*.] A kind of
tablet or lozenge.

Bacon.

TROCHITE, *n.* [*L. trochus*; Gr. *τροχω*, to
run.]

1. In natural history, a kind of figured fossil
stone, resembling parts of plants, called
St. Cuthbert's beads. These stones are
usually of a brownish color; they break
like spar, and are easily dissolved in vine-
gar. Their figure is generally cylindrical,
sometimes a little tapering. Two, three
or more of these joined, constitute an *en-
trochus*.

Cyc.

2. Fossil remains of the shells called *trochus*.

TROCHLEA, *n.* [*L. a pulley*, from Gr.
τροχω, to run.]

A pulley-like cartilage, through which the
tendon of the trochlear muscle passes.

Coze. Parr.

TROCHLEARY, *a.* [from *L. trochlea*.] Per-
taining to the trochlea; as the *trochleary*
muscle, the superior oblique muscle of the
eye; the *trochleary* nerve, the pathetic
nerve, which goes to that muscle.

Parr.

TROCHOID, *n.* [Gr. *τροχος*, *L. trochus*,
from *τροχω*, to run, and *ειδος*.]

In geometry, a curve generated by the mo-
tion of a wheel; the cycloid.

Cyc.

TROD, *pret.* of tread.

TROD, } *pp.* of tread.

TRODDEN, }
Jerusalem shall be trodden down by the Gen-
tiles. Luke xxi.

TRODE, *old pret.* of tread.

TRODE, *n.* Tread; footing. Obs. Spenser.

TROGLODYTE, *n.* [Gr. *τρογλῶτη*, a cavern,
and *δῖος*, to enter.]

The Troglodytes were a people of Ethiopia,
represented by the ancients as living in
caves, about whom we have many fables.

Cyc.

TROLL, *v. i.* [G. *trollen*; W. *troliaue*, to
troll, to roll; *trollti*, to turn, wheel or
whirl; *troll*, a wheel, a reel; *trol*, a roller.
It is probably formed on *roll*.]