

Taxes; imposts. [*I know not where used. It is unknown, I believe, in the United States.*]

TREVET, *n.* [*three-feet, tripod; Fr. trepied.*]

A stool or other thing that is supported by three legs.

TREY, *n.* [*L. tres, Eng. three, Fr. trois.*] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

*Shak.*

TRI, a prefix in words of Greek and Latin origin, signifies *three*, from Gr. *treis*.

TRIABLE, *u.* [*from try.*] That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.

*Boyle.*

2. That may undergo a judicial examination; that may properly come under the cognizance of a court. A cause may be *triable* before one court, which is not *triable* in another. In England, testamentary causes are *triable* in the ecclesiastical courts.

TRIACONTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*Gr. τριακοντα, thirty, and εδρα, side.*]

Having thirty sides. In *mineralogy*, bounded by thirty rhombs. *Cleveland.*

TRIA'CONTER, *n.* [*Gr. τριακοντηρης.*] In ancient Greece, a vessel of thirty oars.

*Milford.*

TRIAD, *n.* [*L. trias, from tres, three.*] The union of three; three united. In *music*, the common chord or harmony, consisting of the third, fifth and eighth. *Bushy.*

TRIAL, *n.* [*from try.*] Any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done. A man tries to lift a stone, and on *trial* finds he is not able. A team attempts to draw a load, and after unsuccessful *trial*, the attempt is relinquished.

2. Examination by a test; experiment; as in chemistry and metallurgy.

3. Experiment; act of examining by experience. In gardening and agriculture, we learn by *trial* what land will produce; and often, repeated *trials* are necessary.

4. Experience; suffering that puts strength, patience or faith to the test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. Heb. xi.

5. In *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. Trials are *civil* or *criminal*. Trial in civil causes, may be by record or inspection; it may be by witnesses and jury, or by the court. By the laws of England and of the United States, trial by jury, in criminal cases, is held sacred. No criminal can be legally deprived of that privilege.

6. Temptation; test of virtue.

Every station is exposed to some *trials*.

*Rogers.*

7. State of being tried.

*Shak.*

TRIAL'TY, *n.* [*from three.*] Three united; state of being three. [*Little used.*]

*Wharton.*

TRIANDER, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and ανδρ, a male.*] A plant having three stamens.

TRIANDRIAN, *a.* Having three stamens.

TRIANGLE, *n.* [*Fr. from L. triangulum; tres, tria, three, and angulus, a corner.*]

In *geometry*, a figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles. The three angles of a triangle are equal to two

right angles, or the number of degrees in a semicircle.

If the three lines or sides of a triangle are all right, it is a *plane* or *rectilinear* triangle.

If all the three sides are equal, it is an *equilateral* triangle.

If two of the sides only are equal, it is an *isosceles* or *equiangular* triangle.

If all the three sides are unequal, it is a *scalene* or *scaleneous* triangle.

If one of the angles is a right angle, the triangle is *rectangular*.

If one of the angles is obtuse, the triangle is called *obtusangular* or *amblygonous*.

If all the angles are acute, the triangle is *acutangular* or *orygonous*.

If the three lines of a triangle are all curves, the triangle is said to be *curvilinear*.

If some of the sides are right and others curve, the triangle is said to be *mixtilinear*.

If the sides are all arcs of great circles of the sphere, the triangle is said to be *spherical*. *Cyc.*

TRIANGLED, *a.* Having three angles.

TRIANGULAR, *a.* Having three angles.

In *botany*, a *triangular stem* has three prominent longitudinal angles; a *triangular leaf* has three prominent angles, without any reference to their measurement or direction. *Martyn. Smith.*

TRIANGULARLY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle. *Harris.*

TRIARIAN, *a.* [*L. triarii.*] Occupying the third post or place. *Cowley.*

TRIBE, *n.* [*W. trev; Gael. treabh; Sax. thorpe, D. dorp, G. dorf, Sw. Dan. torp, a hamlet or village; L. tribus.* We have *tribe* from the last. In Welsh, the word signifies a dwelling place, homestead, hamlet or town, as does the Sax. *thorpe*. The Sax. *traf* is a tent; Russ. *dercni*, an estate, a hamlet. From the sense of house, the word came to signify a family, a race of descendants from one progenitor, who originally settled round him and formed a village.]

1. A family, race or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel, descended from the twelve sons of Jacob.

2. A division, class or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated. The city of Athens was divided into ten *tribes*. Rome was originally divided into three *tribes*; afterwards the people were distributed into thirty *tribes*, and afterwards into thirty five. *Rom. Hist.*

3. A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common; as a *tribe* of plants; a *tribe* of animals.

Linnaeus distributed the vegetable kingdom into three tribes, viz. *monocotyledonous*, *dicotyledonous*, and *acotyledonous* plants, and these he subdivided into *gentes* or nations. *Martyn.*

By recent naturalists, *tribe* has been used for a division of animals or vegetables, intermediate between order and genus. Cuvier divides his orders into *families*, and his families into *tribes*, including under the latter one or more *genera*. Leach, in his

arrangement of insects, makes his *tribes*, on the contrary, the primary subdivisions of his orders, and his families subordinate to them, and immediately including the genera. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

*Tribes of plants, in gardening*, are such as are related to each other by some natural affinity or resemblance; as by their duration, the *annual*, *biennial*, and *perennial* tribes; by their roots, as the *bulbous*, *tuberous*, and *fibrous-rooted* tribes; by the loss or retention of their leaves, as the *deciduous* and *ever-green* tribes; by their fruits and seeds, as the *leguminous*, *bacciferous*, *coniferous*, *nuciferous* and *pomiferous* tribes, &c. *Cyc.*

4. A division; a number considered collectively.

5. A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government; as the *tribes* of the six nations: the *Seneca tribe* in America.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; in contempt; as the scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRIBE, *v. t.* To distribute into tribes or classes. [*Not much used.*] *Bp. Nicholson.*

TRIBLET, } *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBOULET, } *n.* making rings.

TRIBOMETER, *n.* [*Gr. τριβω, to rub or wear, and μετρον, measure.*]

An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction. *Cyc. Entick.*

TRIBRACH, *n.* [*Gr. τρεις, three, and βραχυς, short.*]

In *ancient prosody*, a poetic foot of three short syllables, as *melius*.

TRIBRAC'TEATE, *a.* Having three bracts about the flower. *Decandolle.*

TRIBULAT'ION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. tribulo, to thrash, to beat.*]

Severe affliction; distresses of life; vexations. In *Scripture*, it often denotes the troubles and distresses which proceed from persecution.

When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, he is offended. Matt. xiii.

In the world ye shall have *tribulation*. John xvi.

TRIBUNAL, *n.* [*L. tribunal, from tribunus, a tribune, who administered justice.*]

1. Properly, the seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

2. More generally, a court of justice; as, the house of lords in England is the highest *tribunal* in the kingdom.

3. [*Fr. tribunal.*] In *France*, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place, in which the musical performers are placed for a concert.

TRIBUNARY, *a.* [*from tribune.*] Pertaining to tribunes.

TRIBUNE, *n.* [*Fr. tribun; L. tribunus, from tribus, tribe; Sp. It. tribuno.*]

1. In *ancient Rome*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them by the senate and consuls. These magistrates were at first two, but their number was increased ultimately to ten. There were also military tribunes, officers of the army, each of whom commanded a divis-