

TRACE, *n.* [Fr. *tirasse*; or W. *tres*. See *Trestle*.]

Traces, in a harness, are the straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses. [Locally these are called *tugs*; Sax. *teogan*, to draw.]

TRACE, *v. t.* [Fr. *tracer*; It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazar*; L. *tracto*, from *traho*, Eng. to draw, to drag.]

1. To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; as, to trace a figure with a pencil; to trace the outline of any thing.

2. To follow by some mark that has been left by something which has preceded; to follow by footsteps or tracks.

You may trace the deluge quite round the globe. *Burnet.*

I feel thy power to trace the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

3. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly do'st decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

4. To walk over.

We do trace this alley up and down. *Shak.*

TRACEABLE, *a.* That may be traced. *Drummond.*

TRACED, *pp.* Marked out; delineated; followed.

TRACER, *n.* One that traces or follows by marks.

TRACERY, *n.* Ornamental stone work. *Warton.*

TRACHEA, *n.* [Low L. from Gr. *τραχεα*, rough.] In anatomy, the windpipe.

TRACHEAL, *a.* Pertaining to the trachea or windpipe; as the tracheal artery. *Core.*

TRACHEOCELE, *n.* [trachea and *κελε*, a tumor.]

An enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele or goiter. *Cyc.*

TRACHEOTOMY, *n.* [trachea and *τομή*, to cut.]

In surgery, the operation of making an opening into the windpipe. *Cyc.*

TRACHEYTE, *n.* [Gr. *τραχυς*, rough.] A species of volcanic rock, composed of crystals of glassy feldspar, sometimes with crystals of hornblend, mica, iron pyrite, &c. *Daubeny. Journ. of Science.*

TRACHYTIC, *a.* Pertaining to trachyte, or consisting of it.

TRACING, *ppr.* [from *trace*.] Marking out; drawing in lines; following by marks or footsteps.

Tracing lines, in a ship, are lines passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

TRACING, *n.* Course; regular track or path. *Davies.*

TRACK, *n.* [It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*. See *Trace*.] *Track* is properly a mark made by drawing, not by stepping; the latter is a derivative sense.]

1. A mark left by something that has passed along; as the track of a ship, a wake; the track of a meteor; the track of a sled or sleigh.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast. Savages are said to be wonderfully sagacious in finding the tracks of men in the forest.

3. A road; a beaten path.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Course; way; as the track of a comet.

TRACK, *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps, or marks of the feet; as, to track a deer in the snow.

2. To tow; to draw a boat on the water in a canal.

TRACK'ED, *pp.* Followed by the footsteps.

TRACK'ING, *ppr.* Following by the impression of the feet; drawing a boat; towing.

TRACK'LESS, *a.* Having no track; marked by no footsteps; untrodden; as a trackless desert.

TRACK'-ROAD, *n.* [track and road.] A towing-path. *Cyc.*

TRACK'-SCOUT, *n.* [track and D. *schuit*, boat.]

A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, usually drawn by a horse. *Cyc.*

TRACT, *n.* [L. *tractus*; It. *tratto*; Fr. *trail*; from L. *traho*, Fr. *traire*, to draw.]

1. Something drawn out or extended.

2. A region, or quantity of land or water, of indefinite extent. We may apply *tract* to the sandy and barren desert of Syria and Arabia, or to the narrow vales of Italy and Sardinia. We say, a rich tract of land in Connecticut or Ohio, a stony tract, or a mountainous tract. We apply *tract* to a single farm, or to a township or state.

3. A treatise; a written discourse or dissertation of indefinite length, but generally not of great extent.

4. In hunting, the trace or footing of a wild beast. *Cyc.*

5. Treatment; exposition. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

6. Track. [Not in use.]

7. Continuity or extension of any thing; as a tract of speech. [Not much used.]

8. Continued or protracted duration; length; extent; as a long tract of time. *Milton.*

TRACT, *v. t.* To trace out; to draw out. [Not in use.]

TRACTABILITY, *n.* [from *tractable*.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness. *Beddoes.*

TRACT'ABLE, *a.* [L. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle or lead; Fr. *traitable*; It. *trattabile*.]

1. That may be easily led, taught or managed; docile; manageable; governable; as tractable children; a tractable learner. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled; as tractable measures. *Holder.*

TRACT'ABLENESS, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable or manageable; docility; as the tractableness of children. *Locke.*

TRACT'ABLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; with ready compliance.

TRACT'ATE, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.] A treatise; a tract. [Not now in use.] *Brown. Hale.*

TRACTA'TION, *n.* [L. *tractatio*.] Treatment or handling of a subject; discussion. *Bp. Hall.*

TRACTA'TRIX, *n.* In geometry, a curve line.

TRACT'ILE, *a.* [L. *tractus*.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile. Bodies are tractile or intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTIL'ITY, *n.* The quality of being tractile; ductility. *Derham.*

TRACT'ION, *n.* [L. *tractus*, *traho*.] The act of drawing, or state of being drawn; as the traction of a muscle. *Holder.*

2. Attraction; a drawing towards. *Cyc.*

TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing. *Journ. of Science.*

TRADE, *n.* [Sp. Port. *trato*; *tratar*, to handle, to trade; It. *tratta*, *trattare*; from L. *tracto*, to handle, use, treat. The Fr. *traite*, *trailer*, are the same words.]

1. The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; or the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffick; barter. Trade comprehends every species of exchange or dealing, either in the produce of land, in manufactures, in bills or money. It is however chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either foreign, or domestic or inland. Foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of goods, or the exchange of the commodities of different countries. Domestic or home trade is the exchange or buying and selling of goods within a country. Trade is also by the wholesale, that is, by the package or in large quantities, or it is by retail, or in small parcels. The carrying trade is that of transporting commodities from one country to another by water.

2. The business which a person has learned and which he carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, mechanical employment; distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture. Thus we speak of the trade of a smith, of a carpenter or mason. But we never say, the trade of a farmer or of a lawyer or physician.

3. Business pursued; occupation; in contempt; as, piracy is their trade. Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their trade. *Dryden.*

4. Instruments of any occupation. The shepherd bears
His house and household goods, his trade of war. *Dryden.*

5. Employment not manual; habitual exercise. *Bacon.*

6. Custom; habit; standing practice. Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shak.*

7. Men engaged in the same occupation. Thus booksellers speak of the customs of the trade.

TRADE, *v. i.* To barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares and merchandise, or any thing else; to traffick; to carry on commerce as a business. Thus American merchants trade with the English at London and at Liverpool; they trade with the French at Havre and Bordeaux, and they trade with Canada. The country shopkeepers trade with London merchants. Our banks are permitted to trade in bills of exchange.

2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance. Thus we say, a man treats with another for his farm, but cannot trade with him. A traded with B for a horse or a number of sheep.

3. To act merely for money.