

3. *Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically; but this repetition is not in respectable use.

TOOK, *pret. of take*.

Enoch was not, for God *took* him. Gen. v.

TOOL, *n.* [Sax. *tol*. Qu. Fr. *outil*. In old Law Latin, we find *attile*, *attilia*, stores, tools, implements. Qu. *artillery*, by corruption.]

1. An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by farmers and mechanics; as the *tools* of a joiner, cabinet-maker, smith or shoemaker.

2. A person used as an instrument by another person; a *word of reproach*. Men of intrigue always have their *tools*, by whose agency they accomplish their purposes.

TOOL, *v. t.* To shape with a tool.

Entick.

TOOM, *a.* Empty. [Not in use.]

Wickliffe.

TOOT, *v. i.* [Sax. *totian*, to shoot, to project; D. *toeten*, to blow the horn; *toet-horn*, a bugle horn; G. *titen*; Sw. *tiuta*. This word corresponds in elements with Gr. *τιθῆμι* and W. *dodi*, to put, set, lay, give; L. *do*, *dedi*. The Saxon expresses the primary sense.]

1. To stand out or be prominent. [Not in use.]

Howell.

2. To make a particular noise with the tongue articulating with the root of the upper teeth, at the beginning and end of the sound; also, to sound a horn in a particular manner.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn.

Howell.

3. To peep; to look narrowly. [Not in use, and probably a mistaken interpretation.]

Spenser.

TOOT, *v. t.* To sound; as, to *toot* the horn.

TOOTER, *n.* One who plays upon a pipe or horn.

B. Jonson.

TOOTH, *n.* plu. *teeth*. [Sax. *toth*. plu. *teth*. It corresponds with W. *did* and *teth*, a *teat*, Gaelic, *did*, *dead*, and with *toot*, supra; signifying a shoot. If *n* is not radical in the L. *dens*, Gr. *ὀδὸν*, *ὀδοντος*, this is the same word.]

1. A bony substance growing out of the jaws of animals, and serving as the instrument of mastication. The *teeth* are also very useful in assisting persons in the utterance of words, and when well formed and sound, they are ornamental. The teeth of animals differ in shape, being destined for different offices. The front teeth in men and quadrupeds are called *incisors*, or *incisive* or *cutting teeth*; next to these are the pointed teeth, called *canine* or *dog teeth*; and on the sides of the jaws are the *molar teeth* or *grinders*.

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*.

Dryden.

3. A tine; a prong; something pointed and resembling an animal tooth; as the *tooth* of a rake, a comb, a card, a harrow, a saw, or of a wheel. The teeth of a wheel are sometimes called *cogs*, and are destined to catch corresponding parts of other wheels.

Tooth and nail, [by biting and scratching.] with one's utmost power; by all possible means.

L'Estrange.

To the *teeth*, in open opposition; directly to one's face.

That I shall live, and tell him to his *teeth*.

Shak.

To cast in the *teeth*, to retort reproachfully; to insult to the face.

Hooker.

In spite of the *teeth*, in defiance of opposition; in opposition to every effort.

Shak.

To show the *teeth*, to threaten.

When the law shows her *teeth*, but dares not bite.

Young.

TOOTH, *v. t.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake.

2. To indent; to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other.

Moxon.

TOOTHACHE, *n.* [*tooth* and *ache*.] Pain in the teeth.

TOOTHACHE-TREE, *n.* A shrub of the genus *Zanthoxylum*.

Lee.

TOOTH-DRAWER, *n.* [*tooth* and *draw*.] One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments.

Wiseman.

TOOTH-DRAWING, *n.* The act of extracting a tooth; the practice of extracting teeth.

TOOTHED, *pp. or a.* Having teeth or jags. In botany, dentate; having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge.

Martyn. Smith.

TOOTH-EDGE, *n.* [*tooth* and *edge*.] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances.

Darwin.

TOOTHFUL, *a.* Palatable. [Not in use.]

TOOTHLESS, *a.* Having no teeth.

Dryden.

TOOTHLETTED, *a.* In botany, denticulate; having very small teeth or notches; as a leaf.

Martyn.

TOOKPICK, *n.* [*tooth* and *pick*.] An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Shak.

TOOTH/SOME, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

Carew.

TOOTH/SOMENESS, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TOOTH/WORT, *n.* A plant whose roots resemble human teeth, such as the *Lathraea squamaria*, various species of *Dentaria*, the *Ophrys coralorrhiza*, &c. This name is also given to the lead-wort, of the genus *Plumbago*, from its toothed corol.

Cyc.

TOOTH/Y, *a.* Toothed; having teeth.

Croxall.

TOOTING, *ppr.* Sounding in a particular manner.

TOP, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. *top*; Sw. *topp*; W. *top* or *top*; *topiaw*, to top, to form a crest.]

1. The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge or extremity; as the *top* of a tree; the *top* of a spire; the *top* of a house; the *top* of a mountain.

2. Surface; upper side; as the *top* of the ground.

3. The highest place; as the *top* of preference.

Locke. Swift.

4. The highest person; the chief.

Shak.

5. The utmost degree.

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work.

Pope.

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame—

Pope.

6. The highest rank. Each boy strives to be at the *top* of his class, or at the *top* of the school.

7. The crown or upper surface of the head.

Shak.

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Shak.

9. The head of a plant.

Watts.

10. [G. *topf*.] An inverted conoid which children play with by whirling it on its point, continuing the motion with a whip.

Shak.

11. In ship-building, a sort of platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast and projecting on all sides. It serves to extend the shrouds, by which means they more effectually support the mast; and in ships of war, the top furnishes a convenient stand for swivels and small arms to annoy the enemy.

Cyc.

TOP-ARMOR, *n.* In ships, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions and equipped with netting.

TOP-BLOCK, *n.* In ships, a block hung to an eye-bolt in the cap, used in swaying and lowering the top-mast.

TOP-CHAIN, *n.* In ships, a chain to sling the lower yards in time of action, to prevent their falling when the ropes by which they are hung, are shot away.

TOP-CLOTH, *n.* In ships, a piece of canvas used to cover the hammocks which are lashed to the top in action.

TOP-DRAINING, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

TOP-DRESSING, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.

Cyc.

TOP-FULL, *a.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the brim.

Watts.

TOP-GALLANT, *a.* [See *Top-sail*.]

2. Highest; elevated; splendid; as a *top-gallant* spark.

L'Estrange.

TOP-HEAVY, *a.* *top-heavy*. [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Wotton.

TOP-KNOT, *n.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by females on the top of the head.

TOPLESS, *a.* Having no top; as a *topless* highth.

Chapman.

TOP-MAN, *n.* [*top* and *man*.] The man who stands above in sawing.

2. In ships, a man standing in the top.

TOP-MAST, *n.* In ships, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast. Above that is the top-gallant-mast.

TOP-MOST, *a.* [*top* and *most*.] Highest; uppermost; as the *topmost* cliff; the *topmost* branch of a tree.

Dryden. Addison.

TOP-PROUD, *a.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud to the highest degree.

Shak.

TOP-ROPE, *n.* A rope to sway up a top-mast, &c.

TOP-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended across the top-mast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

TOP-SHAPED, *a.* In botany, turbinate.

TOP-SOILING, *n.* The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land, before a canal is begun.

TOP-STONE, *n.* A stone that is placed on the top, or which forms the top.

TOP-TACKLE, *n.* A large tackle hooked to the lower end of the top-mast top-rope and to the deck.

Mar. Dict.