

A coalition of three vowels in one compound sound, or in one syllable, as in *adieu*, *eye*.

TRIPHTHON/GAL, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *πλῆθος*, leaf.]

TRIPYLOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *πύλος*, leaf.]

In *botany*, three-leaved; having three leaves.

TRIP'LE, *a.* [Fr. from *L. triplex*, *triplex*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three united; as a *triple knot*; a *triple tie*.

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen—

Dryden.

2. Treble; three times repeated. [See *Treble*.]

Triple time, in music, is that in which each bar is divided into three measures or equal parts, as three minims, three crotchets, three quavers, &c.

TRIP'LE, *v. t.* To treble; to make threefold or thrice as much or as many. [Usually written *treble*.] *Lee.*

TRIP'LET, *n.* [from *triple*.] 'Three of a kind, or three united.

2. In *poetry*, three verses rhyming together.

3. In *music*, three notes sung or played in the time of two.

TRIP'PLICATE, *a.* [*L. triplicatus*, *triplico*; *tres* and *plico*, to fold.]

Made thrice as much; threefold.

Triple ratio, is the ratio which cubes bear to each other. *Cyc.*

TRIP'PLICATION, *n.* The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together. *Glanville.*

2. In the *civil law*, the same as sur-rejoinder in common law.

TRIP'LICITY, *n.* [Fr. *triplicité*; from *L. triplex*.]

Trebleness; the state of being threefold.

Watts.

TRIP'LY-RIBBED, *a.* [*triple* and *rib*.] In *botany*, having a pair of large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the leaves of many species of sunflower. *Smith.*

TRIP-MADAM, *n.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

TRIP'POD, *n.* [*L. tripus*, *tripodis*; Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *πους*, foot.]

A bench, stool or seat supported by three legs, on which the priest and sibyls in ancient times were placed to render oracles. *Dryden.* *Cyc.*

TRIP'OLI, *n.* In *mineralogy*, a mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing stones and metals. It has a dull argillaceous appearance, but is not compact. It has a fine hard grain, but does not soften by water, or mix with it. It is principally composed of siliceous. *Cyc.*

TRIP'OLINE, *a.* Pertaining to tripoli.

TRI'POS, *n.* A tripod, which see.

TRIP'PED, *pp.* [from *trip*.] Supplanted.

TRIP'PER, *n.* One who trips or supplants; one that walks nimbly.

TRIP'PING, *ppr.* Supplanting; stumbling; falling; stepping nimbly.

2. *a.* Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRIP'PING, *n.* 'The act of tripping.

2. A light dance. *Milton.*

3. The losing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

TRIP'PINGLY, *adv.* Nimbly; with a light nimble quick step; with agility.

Sing and dance it *trippingly*. *Shak.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue. *Shak.*

TRIP'TOTE, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *πῶς*, case.]

In *grammar*, a name having three cases only. *Clarke.*

TRIP'UDIARY, *a.* [*L. tripudium*.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIA'TION, *n.* [*L. tripudio*, to dance.]

Act of dancing.

Johnson.

TRIPYR'AMID, *n.* [*L. tres* and *pyramis*.]

In *mineralogy*, a genus of spars, the body of which is composed of single pyramids, each of three sides, affixed by their base to some solid body. *Cyc.*

TRIQUE'TROUS, *a.* [*L. triquetrus*, from *triquetra*, a triangle.]

Three-sided, having three plane sides. *Encyc.*

TRIRA'DIATED, *a.* [*L. tres* and *radius*.]

Having three rays.

TRY'REME, *n.* [*L. triremis*; *tres* and *remus*.]

A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side. *Milford.*

TRIRHOMBOID'AL, *a.* [*tri* and *rhomboid-al*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

TRISACRAMENTA'RIAN, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *sacrament*.]

One of a religious sect who admit of three sacraments and no more. *Cyc.*

TRISAG'ION, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *αἶος*, holy.]

A hymn in which the word *holy* is repeated three times. *Bull.* *Cyc.*

TRISECT', *v. t.* [*L. tres*, three, and *seco*, to cut.]

To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Allen.

TRISECT'ED, *pp.* Divided into three equal parts.

TRISECT'ING, *ppr.* Dividing into three equal parts.

TRISECT'ION, *n.* [*L. tres* and *sectio*, a cutting.]

The division of a thing into three parts; particularly in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. *Cyc.*

TRISEP'ALOUS, *a.* In *botany*, having three sepals to a calyx. *Decandolle.*

TRISPAST, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς* and *σπασω*, to draw.] In *mechanics*,

a machine with three pulleys for raising great weights. *Cyc.*

TRISPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

Three-seeded; containing three seeds; as a *trispermous* capsule.

TRIST, *a.* [*L. tristis*, sad.] Sad; sorrowful; gloomy. [Not used.] *Shak.*

TRIST'FUL, *a.* [from *trist*.] Supplanted.

TRIP'ERSONAL'ITY, *n.* The state of existing in three persons in one Godhead. *Milton.*

TRISULC', *n.* [*L. trisulcus*.] Something having three points. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

TRISYLLAB'IC, *a.* [from *trisyllabic*.]

TRISYLLAB'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as a *trisyllabic* word or root.

TRISYLLABLE, *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [*L. tritus*, from *tero*, to wear.]

Worn out; common; used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; as a *trite* remark; a *trite* subject. *Swift.*

TRITELY, *adv.* In a common manner.

TRITENESS, *n.* Commonness; staleness; a state of being worn out; as the *triteness* of an observation or a subject.

TRITERN'ATE, *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *ternate*.]

Having three biterminate leaves, or the divisions of a triple petiole subdivided into threes; a species of superdecompound leaf. *Martyn.* *Lee.*

TRITHE'ISM, *n.* [Fr. *trithéisme*; Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *θεός*, God.]

The opinion or doctrine that there are three Gods in the Godhead.

TRITHE'AST, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences or hypostases. *Encyc.*

TRITHEIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRITHE'ATE, *n.* A tritheist.

TRIT'HING, *n.* [from *three*.] One of the divisions of the county of York in England, which is divided into three parts. It is now called *Riding*. *Blackstone.*

TRIT'ICAL, *a.* [from *trite*.] Trite; common. [Not in use.]

TRIT'ICALNESS, *n.* Triteness. [Not used.] *Warton.*

TRIT'ON, *n.* In *mythology*, a fabled sea demi-god, supposed to be the trumpeter of Neptune. He is represented by poets and painters as half man and half fish. *Cyc.*

2. A genus of the molluscal order of worms. *Linne.* *Cyc.*

3. A bird of the West Indies, famous for its notes. *Ray.* *Cyc.*

TRIT'ONE, *n.* [*L. tres* and *tonus*.] In *music*, a false concord, consisting of three tones, two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones; a dissonant interval. *Cyc.*

TRITOX'YD, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, third, and *οξύς*.]

In *chemistry*, a substance oxydized in the third degree. *Thomson.*

TRITURABLE, *a.* [See *Triturate*.] Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing or grinding. *Brown.*

TRITURATE, *v. t.* [*L. trituro*, from *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and properly to a finer powder than that made by pulverization.

TRITURATED, *pp.* Reduced to a very fine powder.

TRITURATING, *ppr.* Grinding or reducing to a very fine powder.

TRITURA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

TRITURE, *n.* A rubbing or grinding. [Not used.] *Cheyne.*

TRITURIUM, *n.* A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

TRIUMPH, *n.* [Fr. *triomphe*; It. *trionfo*; Sp. *triunfo*; L. *triumphus*; Gr. *θραμβος*.]

1. Among the ancient Romans, a pompous ceremony performed in honor of a victorious general, who was allowed to enter