

Temperate zone, the space on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.

TEMPERATELY, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance.

2. Calmly; without violence of passion; as, to reprove one *temperately*.
3. With moderate force.

Winds that *temperately* blow. *Addison.*

TEMPERATENESS, *n.* Moderation; freedom from excess; as the *temperateness* of the weather or of a climate.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind. *Daniel.*
- TEMPERATIVE**, *a.* Having the power or quality of tempering.

TEMPERATURE, *n.* [Fr. from *L. temperatura*.]

1. In *physics*, the state of a body with regard to heat or cold, as indicated by the thermometer; or the degree of free caloric which a body possesses, when compared with other bodies. When a body applied to another, either excites the sensation of heat, or expands that body, we say it is of a *higher temperature*; that is, it possesses more free caloric. When it excites the sensation of cold, or contracts another body, it is said to be of a *lower temperature*. Thus we speak of the *temperature* of air, of water, of a climate, &c.; two countries of the same *temperature*.
2. Constitution; state; degree of any quality.

Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

3. Moderation; freedom from immoderate passions.

Is that proud port, which her so goodly graceeth,

Most goodly *temperature* you may descry.

[*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TEMPERED, *pp.* Duly mixed or modified; reduced to a proper state; softened; allayed; hardened.

2. Adjusted by musical temperament.
3. *a.* Disposed; as a well *tempered*, good *tempered*, or bad *tempered* man.

TEMPERING, *ppr.* Mixing and qualifying; qualifying by mixture; softening; mollifying; reducing to a state of inordination; hardening.

TEMPEST, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; *L. tempestas*; *Sp. tempestad*; *It. tempesta*; from *L. tempus*, time, season. The primary sense of *tempus*, time, is a falling, or that which falls, comes or happens, from some verb which signifies to fall or come suddenly, or rather to drive, to rush. *Time* is properly a coming, a season, that which presents itself, or is present. The sense of *tempest*, is from the sense of rushing or driving. See *Temerity* and *Temerarious*.]

1. An extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence. We usually apply the word to a steady wind of long continuance; but we say also of a tornado, it blew a *tempest*. The currents of wind are named, according to their respective degrees of force or rapidity, a *breeze*, a *gale*, a *storm*, a *tempest*; but *gale* is also used as synonymous with *storm*, and *storm* with *tempest*. *Gust* is usually applied to a sudden blast of short duration. A *tempest*

may or may not be attended with rain, snow or hail.

We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd— *Milton.*

2. A violent tumult or commotion; as a popular or political *tempest*; the *tempest* of war.

3. Perturbation; violent agitation; as a *tempest* of the passions.

TEMPEST, *v. t.* To disturb as by a *tempest*. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

TEMPEST-BEATEN, *a.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Beaten or shattered with storms. *Dryden.*

TEMPESTIVITY, *n.* [*L. tempestivus*.] Seasonableness. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

TEMPEST-LOST, *a.* [*tempest* and *lost*.] Tossed or driven about by tempests. *Shak.*

TEMPESTUOUS, *a.* [*Sp. tempestuoso*; *It. tempestoso*; *Fr. tempétueux*.]

1. Very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; as *tempestuous* weather; a *tempestuous* night.

2. Blowing with violence; as a *tempestuous* wind.

TEMPESTUOUSLY, *adv.* With great violence of wind or great commotion; turbulently. *Milton.*

TEMPESTUOUSNESS, *n.* Storminess; the state of being tempestuous or disturbed by violent winds; as the *tempestuousness* of the winter or of weather.

TEMPLAR, *n.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, which originally belonged to the knights Templars. The latter took their denomination from an apartment of the palace of Baldwin II. in Jerusalem, near the temple.]

1. A student of the law. *Pope.*
2. *Templars*, knights of the *Temple*, a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience and poverty, after the manner of canons. In 1228, this order was confirmed in the council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich, and its members became so insolent and vicious, that the order was suppressed by the council of Vienne, in 1312. *Cyc.*

TEMPLE, *n.* [Fr.; *L. templum*; *It. tempio*; *Sp. templo*; *W. temyl*, temple, that is extended, a seat; *temlu*, to form a seat, expanse or temple; Gaelic, *teanpul*.]

1. A public edifice erected in honor of some deity. Among pagans, a building erected to some pretended deity, and in which the people assembled to worship. Originally, temples were open places, as the Stonehenge in England. In Rome, some of the temples were open, and called *sacella*; others were roofed, and called *edes*. The most celebrated of the ancient pagan temples were that of Belus in Babylon, that of Vulcan at Memphis, that of Jupiter at Thebes, that of Diana at Ephesus, that of Apollo in Miletus, that of Jupiter Olympius in Athens, and that of Apollo at Delphi. The most celebrated and magnificent temple erected to the true God, was that built by Solomon in Jerusalem.

In *Scripture*, the tabernacle is sometimes called by this name. 1 Sam. i.—iii.

2. A church; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship.

Can he whose life is a perpetual insult to the authority of God, enter with any pleasure a *temple* consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer? *Buckminster.*

3. A place in which the divine presence specially resides; the church as a collective body. Eph. ii.

4. In *England*, the *Temples* are two inns of court, thus called because anciently the dwellings of the knights Templars. They are called the Inner and the Middle Temple.

TEMPLE, *n.* [*L. tempus*, *tempora*.] The primary sense of the root of this word is to fall. See *Time*.]

1. Literally, the fall of the head; the part where the head slopes from the top.

2. In *anatomy*, the anterior and lateral part of the head, where the skull is covered by the temporal muscles. *Cyc.*

TEMPLE, *v. t.* To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to. [*Little used.*] *Fellham.*

TEMPLET, *n.* A piece of timber in a building; as a *templet* under a girder. *Moron.*

TEMPORAL, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; from *L. temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.]

1. Pertaining to this life or this world or the body only; secular; as *temporal* concerns; *temporal* affairs. In this sense, it is opposed to *spiritual*. Let not *temporal* affairs or employments divert the mind from spiritual concerns, which are far more important.

In this sense also it is opposed to *ecclesiastical*; as *temporal* power, that is, secular, civil or political power; *temporal* courts, those which take cognizance of civil suits. *Temporal* jurisdiction is that which regards civil and political affairs.

2. Measured or limited by time, or by this life or this state of things; having limited existence; opposed to *eternal*.

The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal. 2 Cor. iv.

3. In *grammar*, relating to a tense; as a *temporal* augment.

4. [Fr. *temporal*.] Pertaining to the temple or temples of the head; as the *temporal* bone; a *temporal* artery or vein; *temporal* muscle.

TEMPORALITIES, } *n.* Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay-fees, tithes and the like. It is opposed to *spiritualities*. *Bacon.*

TEMPORALLY, *adv.* With respect to time or this life only. *South.*

TEMPORALNESS, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*]

TEMPORALTY, *n.* The laity; secular people. [*Little used.*]

2. Secular possessions. [See *Temporalities*.]

TEMPORALNEOUS, *a.* Temporary. [*Little used.*]

TEMPORARILY, *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually.

TEMPORARINESS, *n.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; opposed to *perpetuity*.