

out of the ditch. [In this sense, *entrench* is more generally used.]

3. To furrow; to form with deep furrows by plowing.

4. To cut a long gash. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

TRENCH, *v. i.* To encroach. [See *Entrench*.]

TRENCH, *n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; as a *trench* for draining land.

2. In *fortification*, a deep ditch cut for defense, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy. The wall or breast-work formed by the earth thrown out of the ditch, is also called a *trench*, as also any raised work formed with bawns, gabions, wool-packs or other solid materials. Hence the phrases, to *mount the trenches*, to *guard the trenches*, to *clear the trenches*. &c.

To *open the trenches*, to begin to dig, or to form the lines of approach.

TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant*.] Cutting; sharp. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

TRENCH'ED, *pp.* Cut into long hollows or ditches; furrowed deep.

TRENCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir*.] A wooden plate. *Trenchers* were in use among the common people of New England till the revolution.

2. The table. *Shak.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It would be no ordinary declension that would bring some men to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*. *South.*

TRENCH'ER-FLY, *n.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts the tables of others; a parasite. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCH'ER-FRIEND, *n.* [*trencher* and *friend*.] One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

TRENCH'ER-MAN, *n.* [*trencher* and *man*.] 1. A feeder; a great eater. *Shak.*

2. A cook. *Obs.*

TRENCH'ER-MATE, *n.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite. *Hooker.*

TRENCH'ING, *ppr.* Cutting into trenches; digging; ditching.

TRENCH'-PLOW, *n.* [*trench* and *plow*.] A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows. *Cyc.*

TRENCH'-PLOW, *v. t.* [*trench* and *plow*.] To plow with deep furrows.

TRENCH'-PLOWING, *n.* The practice or operation of plowing with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the land to a greater depth than usual. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. i.* [This word seems to be allied to *trundle*, or to *run*.] To run; to stretch; to tend; to have a particular direction; as, the shore of the sea *trends* to the southwest.

TREND, *n.* That part of the stock of an anchor from which the size is taken. *Cyc.*

TREND, *v. t.* In rural economy, to free wool from its filth. [Local.] *Cyc.*

TREND'ER, *n.* One whose business is to free wool from its filth. [Local.] *Cyc.*

TREND'ING, *ppr.* Running; tending.

2. Cleaning wool. [Local.]

TREND'ING, *n.* The operation of freeing wool from filth of various kinds. *Cyc.*

TRENDLE, *n.* [Sax.; probably connected with *trundle*; Sw. *trind*, round; that is, round, with a prefix.] Any thing round used in turning or rolling; a little wheel.

TRENTAL, *n.* [Fr. *trente*, thirty; contracted from L. *triginta*, It. *trenta*.] An office for the dead in the Romish service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. *Cyc.*

TREPAN, *n.* [Fr. *trepan*; It. *trapano*; Gr. *τρύπανον*, from *τρύπω*, to bore; *τρύπα*, a hole; *τρύω*. Qu. L. *tero*, *terebra*, on the root *Rp.*] In surgery, a circular saw for perforating the skull. It resembles a winble. *Cyc.*

TREPAN, *v. t.* To perforate the skull and take out a piece; a surgical operation for relieving the brain from pressure or irritation. *Cyc.*

Trepan, a snare, and *trepan*, to ensnare, are from *trap*, and written *trapan*, which see.

TREPAN'ED, *pp.* Having the skull perforated.

TREPAN'NER, *n.* One who trepans.

TREPAN'NING, *ppr.* Perforating the skull with a trepan.

TREPAN'NING, *n.* The operation of making an opening in the skull, for relieving the brain from compression or irritation. *Cyc.*

TREPHINE, *n.* [See *Trepan*.] An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan. It is a circular or cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimblet, and a little sharp perforator, called the center-pin. *Cyc.*

TREPHINE, *v. t.* To perforate with a trephine; to trepan. *Cyc.*

TREPID, *a.* [L. *trepidus*.] Trembling; quaking. [Not used.]

TREPIDATION, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepidus*, to tremble; Russ. *trepeg*, a trembling; *trepschu*, to tremble.] 1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; hence, a state of terror. The men were in great *trepidation*.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

3. In the old astronomy, a libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world. *Cyc.*

4. Hurry; confused haste.

TRESPASS, *v. i.* [Norm. *trespasser*; *tres*, L. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.] 1. Literally, to pass beyond; hence primarily, to pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. A man may *trespass* by walking over the ground of another, and the law gives a remedy for damages sustained.

2. To commit any offense or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude to the injury of another.

If any man shall *trespass* against his neighbor, and an oath be laid upon him— 1 Kings viii. See Luke xvii. 3. and 4.

3. In a moral sense, to transgress voluntarily

any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.

In the time of his disease did he *trespass* yet more. 2 Chron. xxviii.

We have *trespassed* against our God. Ezra x.

4. To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity; as, to *trespass* upon the time or patience of another.

TRESPASS, *n.* In law, violation of another's rights, not amounting to treason, felony, or misprision of either. Thus to enter another's close, is a *trespass*; to attack his person is a *trespass*. When violence accompanies the act, it is called a *trespass vi et armis*.

2. Any injury or offense done to another.

If ye forgive not men their *trespasses*, neither will your Father forgive your *trespasses*. Matt. vi.

3. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty; sin. Col. ii.

You hath he quickened, who were dead in *trespasses* and sins. Eph. ii.

TRESPASSER, *n.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land or violates his rights.

2. A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

TRESPASSING, *ppr.* Entering another man's inclosure; injuring or annoying another; violating the divine law or moral duty.

TRESS, *n.* [Fr. Dan. *tresse*; Sw. *tress*, a lock or twist of hair; Dan. *tresser*, Sw. *tressa*, Russ. *tresny*, to weave, braid or twist. The Sp. has *trenza*, and the Port. *tranca*, a tress. The French may possibly be from the It. *treccia*, but probably it is from the north of Europe.] A knot or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare.

Pope.

TRESS'ED, *a.* Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets. *Spenser.*

TRESS'URE, *n.* In heraldry, a kind of border. *Warlon.*

TRESTLE, *n.* *tres'l.* [Fr. *tréteau*, for *trés-teau*; W. *trés*, a trace, a chain, a stretch, labor; *trésiau*, to labor, that is, to strain; *tréstyl*, a strainer, a trestle. This root occurs in *stress* and *distress*.]

1. The frame of a table. [Qu. D. *driestal*, a three-legged stool.]

2. A movable form for supporting any thing.

3. In bridges, a frame consisting of two posts with a head or cross beam and braces, on which rest the string-pieces. [This is the use of the word in New England. It is vulgarly pronounced *trussel* or *trussl*.]

Trestle-trees, in a ship, are two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower mast-head, to support the frame of the top and the topmast. *Mar. Dict.*

TRET, *n.* [probably from L. *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.]

In commerce, an allowance to purchasers, for waste or refuse matter, of four per cent. on the weight of commodities. It is said this allowance is nearly discontinued. *Cyc.*

TRETHINGS, *n.* [W. *tréth*, a tax; *tréth*, to tax.]