TU/TRIX, n. A female guardian. Smollett. TUT'SAN, n. A plant, park-leaves, of the genus Hypericum. 1,00

TUT'TI, n. [L. toti.] In Italian music, a di-

rection for all to play in full concert. TUT'TY, n. [It. tuzia: Low L. tutia.] argillaceons ore of zink, found in Persia, formed on cylindric molds into tubular TWEE'DLE, v. t. To handle lightly; used TWIG'GEN, a. Made of twigs; wicker. pieces, like the bark of a tree. It is said to like clay, which is put into pots, moisten-Cyc. ed and baked.

TUZ, n. [Qu. touse.] A lock or tuft of hair. [Not in use.] Dryden.

TWAIN, a. or n. [Sax. twegen; Sw. tven-ne; Dan. tvende, for tvegende. Whether two is contracted from tweg, is not apparent, but we see in the Danish trende, the first syllable of twenty; twen-tig, two tens.] Two.

When old winter splits the rocks in twain.

Nearly obsolete in common discourse, but used in poetry and burlesque.]

TWAIT, n. A fish.

TWANG, v.i. [D. dwang, Dan. tvang, Sw. tvång, G. zwang, force, compulsion; G. twång, G. zwang, force, compulsion; G. two and ten; twice six; a dozen. Twelve men compose a petty jury. zwängen, zwingen, D. dwingen, Sw. tvinga, TWELVEMONTH, n. twelv month. [twelve Dan. tvinger, to constrain.]

To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; as the twanging bows. Philips.

TWANG, v. t. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly. Shak. Sound the tough horn, and twang the quiv-

Pope. ering string. TWANG, n. A sharp quick sound; as the twang of a bowstring; a twang of the

Butler. 2. An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound.

He has a twang in his discourse.

Arbuthnot. TWAN'GLE, v. i. To twang. Shak. TWANG'ING, ppr. Making a sharp sound. 2. a. Contemptibly noisy. Shak. TWANK, a corruption of lwang. Addison.

'TWAS, a contraction of it was.

TWAT'TLE, v. i. [G. schwatzen, with a different prefix. See Twitter.]

To prate; to talk much and idly; to gabble; TWIBIL, n. [two and bil.] A kind of mato prate; to this most to chatter; as a twattling gossip.

L'Estrange.

TWAT"TLE, v. t. To pet; to make much

bling; chattering.

idle talk.

TWAY, for twain, two. [Not in use.]

Spenser.
TWIDLE, for tweedle. [See Tweedle.]
TWA'Y-BLADE, \( \) \( n \) [tway and blade.] A
TWY-BLADE, \( \) \( n \) plant of the genus To plow a second time land that is fallow-Ophris; a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed as to represent, in some measure, a helmet, the under one TWIFALLOWING, ppr. Plowing a sec- 3. To turn round; as, her spindles twine. being headed and shaped like a man.

TWEAG, ? TWEAK, }

It is radically the same word as twitch, ||TWI'FOLD, a. Twofold. Obs. and of the same signification.]

To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to tweag or tweak the nose.

Shak. Swift. TWEAG, n. Distress; a pinching condition. [Not in use.]

Arbuthnot.

of awkward fiddling. Qu. Addison. leases in the harness, by increasing the and the number of treddles, &c.

Dryden. TWEE/ZER-CASE, n. A case for carry

ing tweezers.

TWEE/ZERS, n. [This seems to be formed on the root of vise, an instrument for pinching.] Nippers; small pinchers used to pluck out hairs.

TWELFTII, a. [Sax. twelfta; Sw. tolfte; Dan. tolvte ; D. twaatfile ; G. zwölfte.] Dryden. The second after the tenth; the ordinal of

TWELFTH-TIDE, n. [twelfth and tide.] The twelfth day after christmas. Tusser. 2. In old writers, wood grubbed up and converted into arable land. [Local.]

TWELVE, a. twelv. [Sax. twelf; D. twaalf; G. zwölf; Sw. tolf; Dan. tolv. Qu. two left after ten.]

en. Twelve men compose a petty jury.

and month.]

A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

I shall laugh at this a twetvemonth hence.

TWELVEPENCE, n. twelv'pence. [twelve and pence. A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, a. twelv'penny. Sold for a shilling; worth a shilling; as a twelve-penny gallery. Dryden.

TWELVESCORE, a. twelv'score. [twelve and score.] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. Druden.

TWEN'TIETH, a. [Sax. twentigtha, twentogotha. See Twenty.] The ordinal of twenty; as the twentieth year. Dryden. TWEN'TY, a. [Sax. twenti, twentig; composed of twend, twenne, twan, two, and Goth. tig, ten, Gr. δεκα, L. decem, W. deg.

Sec Twain. I. Twice ten; as twenty men; twenty years. 2. Proverbially, an indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon twenty respects, could not have been the man. Bacon.

tock, and a halbert.

TWICE, adv. [from two.] Two times. He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold.

of. [Local.]

TWAT TLING, ppr. or a. Prating; gab
2. Doubly; as twice the sum. He is twice as fortunate as his neighbor.

TWAT TLING, n. The act of prating : 3. Twice is used in composition; as in twicetold, twice-born, twice-planted, twice-con-

TWI/FALLOWED, pp. Plowed twice, as summer fallow.

ond time.

Spenser. TWIG, n. [Sax. twig; D. twyg; G. zweig. Qu. L. vigeo, with a prefix.]

A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

The Britons had boats made of willow twigs, covered on the outside with hides. Raleigh.

Grene be made of a glutinous, argillaceous earth, TWEEL, v. t. To weave with multiplied TWIG'GY, a. Full of twigs; abounding Evelyn. with shoots. number of threads in each split of the reed, TWI/LIGHT, n. [Sax. twoon-leoht, doubtful light, from tweon, tweogan, to doubt, from

twegen, two.

1. The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; erepuseular light. In latitudes remote from the equator, the twilight is of much longer duration than at and near the equa-

2. Dubious or uncertain view; as the twilight of probability. Locke.

TWI/LIGHT, a. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

O'er the twitight groves and dusky caves.

Pope.

Seen or done by twilight. Milton.
 TWILL, v. t. To weave in ribs or ridges; to quill. [See Quill.]

TWILT, n. A quilt. [Local.] TWIN, n. [Sax. twinan, to twine; from two.]

1. One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings but one; used mostly in the plural, twins; applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.

2. A sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

Thomson.

3. One very much resembling another. TWIN, a. Noting one of two born at a birth; as a twin brother or sister.

2. Very much resembling.

3. In botany, swelling out into two protuberances, as an anther or germ. Martyn. TWIN, v. i. To be born at the same birth. Shak.

Tusser. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired; to be suited. Sandys.

[This verb is little used.] TWIN, v. t. To separate into two parts. Changeer.

TWIN'-BORN, a. [twin and born.] Born at the same birth.

TWINE, v. t. [Sax. twinan; D. twynen; Sw. tvinna; Dan. tvinder; from two.]

1. To twist; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; as fine twined linen. Ex. xxxix.

2. To unite closely; to cling to; to embrace.

To gird; to wrap closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine.

TWINE, v. i. To unite closely, or by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who twine in love-

2. To wind; to bend; to make turns.

As rivers, though they bend and twine-

Swift.

v.t. [Sax. twiccian, to twitch; G. zwicken; D. zwikken.]

Lee. Miller. TWIFALLOWING, n. The operation of plowing a second time, as fallow land, in preparing it for seed.

TWINE, n. A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; used for binding small