

**TRE/TISE**, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.] A tract; a written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained. A treatise is of an indefinite length; but it implies more form and method than an essay, and less fullness or copiousness than a system.

*Cyc.*

**TRE/TISER**, *n.* One who writes a treatise. [Not used.] *Featley.*

**TRE/TMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *traitement*.] Management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like; as the *treatment* of substances in chemical experiments.

2. Usage; manner of using; good or bad behavior towards.

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords.

*Pope.*

3. Manner of applying remedies to cure; mode or course pursued to check and destroy; as the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Manner of applying remedies to; as the *treatment* of a patient.

**TRE/ATY**, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato*.] Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, a *treaty* is on the carpet.

He cast by *treaty* and by trains

Her to persuade.

*Spenser.*

2. An agreement, league or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners properly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or the supreme power of each state. Treaties are of various kinds, as *treaties* for regulating commercial intercourse, *treaties* of alliance, offensive and defensive, *treaties* for hiring troops, *treaties* of peace, &c.

3. Intreaty. [Not in use.]

*Shak.*

**TRE/ATY-MAKING**, *a.* The treaty-making power is lodged in the executive government. In monarchies, it is vested in the king or emperor; in the United States of America, it is vested in the president, by and with the consent of the senate.

**TREBLE**, *a.* *trib'l.* [Fr. *triple*; L. *triplex*, *triplex*; *tres*, three, and *plexus*, fold. This should be written *trible*.]

1. Threefold; triple; as a lofty tower with *treble* walls.

*Dryden.*

2. In music, acute; sharp; as a *treble* sound.

*Bacon.*

3. That plays the highest part or most acute sounds; that plays the *treble*; as a *treble* violin.

*Cyc.*

**TREBLE**, *n.* *trib'l.* In music, the part of a symphony whose sounds are highest or most acute. This is divided into first or highest *treble*, and second or base *treble*.

*Cyc.*

**TREBLE**, *v. t.* *trib'l.* [L. *triplico*; Fr. *tripler*.]

To make thrice as much; to make threefold. Compound interest soon *trebles* a debt.

**TREBLE**, *v. i.* *trib'l.* To become threefold. A debt at compound interest soon *trebles* in amount.

**TREBLENESS**, *n.* *trib'lness*. The state of being *treble*; as the *trebleness* of tones.

*Bacon.*

**TREBLY**, *adv.* *trib'ly*. In a threefold number or quantity; as a good deed *trebly* recompensed.

**TREE**, *n.* [Sax. *treo*, *treow*; Dan. *træ*; Sw. *trå*, wood, and *träd*, a tree; Gr. *δένος*; Slav. *drero*. Qu. W. *dar*, an oak; Sans. *taru*, a tree. It is not easy to ascertain the real original orthography; most probably it was as in the Swedish or Greek.]

1. The general name of the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a firm woody stem springing from woody roots, and spreading above into branches which terminate in leaves. A tree differs from a shrub principally in size, many species of trees growing to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and some species to seventy or eighty, and a few, particularly the pine, to a much greater height.

Trees are of various kinds: as *nuciferous*, or nut-bearing trees; *bacciferous*, or berry-bearing; *coniferous*, or cone-bearing, &c. Some are forest-trees, and useful for timber or fuel; others are fruit-trees, and cultivated in gardens and orchards; others are used chiefly for shade and ornament.

2. Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as a geological *tree*.

3. In ship-building, pieces of timber are called *chess-trees*, *cross-trees*, *roof-trees*, *tressel-trees*, &c.

4. In Scripture, a cross.

—Jesus, whom they slew and hanged on a *tree*. Acts x.

5. Wood. *Obs.*

*Wickliffe.*

**TREE-FROG**, *n.* [tree and frog.] A species of frog, the *Rana arborea*, found on trees and shrubs; called by the older writers, *Ranunculus viridis*.

*Cyc.*

**TREE-GERMANDER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Teucrium*.

*Cyc.*

**TREE-LOUSE**, *n.* [tree and louse.] An insect of the genus *Aphis*.

**TREE-MOSS**, *n.* A species of lichen.

*Cyc.*

**TREEN**, *a.* Wooden; made of wood. *Obs.*

*Cumden.*

**TREEN**, *n.* The old plural of *tree*. *Obs.*

*B. Jonson.*

**TREE-NAIL**, *n.* [tree and nail; commonly pronounced *trunnel*.]

A long wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. *Mar. Dict.*

**TREE-OF-LIFE**, *n.* An evergreen tree of the genus *Thuja*.

**TREE-TOAD**, *n.* [tree and toad.] A small species of toad in N. America, found on trees. This animal croaks chiefly in the evening and after a rain.

**TRE/FOIL**, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*; L. *trifolium*; *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

The common name for many plants of the genus *Trifolium*; also, in agriculture, a name of the *medicago lupulina*, a plant resembling clover, with yellow flowers, much cultivated for hay and fodder. *Cyc.*

**TREILLAGE**, *n.* *trell'lage*. [Fr. from *treillis*, trellis.]

In gardening, a sort of rail-work, consisting of light posts and rails for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall trees. *Cyc.*

**TREL/LIS**, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, grated work.] In gardening, a structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice work, used like the *treillage* for supporting plants.

**TREL/LISED**, *a.* Having a *trellis* or *trellises*.

*Herbert.*

**TREMBLE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *trembler*; L. *tremo*; Gr. *τρεμω*; It. *tremare*; Sp. *tremar*.]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder.

Frighted *Tamias trembled* as he spoke.

*Dryden.*

2. To shake; to quiver; to totter.

Sinai's gray top shall *tremble*.

*Milton.*

3. To quaver; to shake, as sound; as when we say, the voice *trembles*.

**TREMBLEMENT**, *n.* In French music, a trill or shake.

**TREMBLER**, *n.* One that trembles.

**TREMBLING**, *ppr.* Shaking, as with fear, cold or weakness; quaking; shivering.

**TREMBLINGLY**, *adv.* So as to shake; with shivering or quaking.

*Tremblingly* she stood.

*Shak.*

**TREMBLING-POPLAR**, *n.* The aspen-tree, so called.

**TREMEN/DOUS**, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful. Hence,

2. Violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence; as a *tremendous* wind; a *tremendous* shower; a *tremendous* shock or fall; a *tremendous* noise.

**TREMEN/DOUSLY**, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish; with great violence.

**TREMEN/DOUSNESS**, *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible or violent.

**TREM/OLITE**, *n.* A mineral, so called from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. It is classed by Hady with hornblend or amphibole, and called amphibole granmatite. It is of three kinds, asbestous, common, and glassy tremolite; all of a fibrous or radiated structure, and of a pearly color.

*Kirwan. Cyc.*

Tremolite is a subspecies of straight edged augite.

*Ure.*

**TRE/MOR**, *a.* [L. from *tremo*.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; as the *tremor* of a person who is weak, infirm or old.

He fell into a universal *tremor*.

*Harvey.*

**TREM/UOUS**, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*, to tremble.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; as a *trembling* christian.

*Decay of Piety.*

2. Shaking; shivering; quivering; as a *tremulous* limb; a *tremulous* motion of the hand or the lips; the *tremulous* leaf of the poplar.

*Holder. Thomson.*

**TREM/UOUSLY**, *adv.* With quivering or trepidation.

**TREM/UOUSNESS**, *n.* The state of trembling or quivering; as the *tremulousness* of an aspen leaf.

**TREN**, *n.* A fish spear.

*Ainsworth.*

**TRENCH**, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*, to cut; It. *trincea*, a trench; *trinciare*, to cut; Sp. *trincar*, *trinclear*; Arm. *troucha*; W. *trycu*.]

1. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. We *trench* land for draining. [This is the appropriate sense of the word.]

2. To fortify by cutting a ditch and raising a rampart or breast-work of earth thrown