

# T Y M

**TWÖFÖLD**, *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as *twofold* nature; a *twofold* sense; a *twofold* argument.

2. Double; as *twofold* strength or desire.  
3. In *botany*, two and two together, growing from the same place; as *twofold* leaves.

*Martyn.*

**TWÖFÖLD**, *adv.* Doubly; in a double degree. *Matt.* xxiii.

**TWÖ-FORKED**, *a.* Dichotomous.

**TWÖ-HANDED**, *a.* Having two hands; an epithet used as equivalent to large, stout and strong. *Milton.*

**TWÖ-LEAVED**, *a.* Diphyllous.

**TWÖ-LOBED**, *a.* Bilobate.

**TWÖ-PARTED**, *a.* Bipartite.

**TWÖ-PENCE**, *n.* A small coin. *Shak.*

**TWÖ-PETALED**, *a.* Dipetalous.

**TWÖ-SEEDED**, *a.* In *botany*, dispermous; containing two seeds, as a fruit; having two seeds to a flower, as a plant.

*Martyn.*

**TWÖ-TIPPED**, *a.* Bilabiate.

**TWÖ-TONGUED**, *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful. *Sandys.*

**TWÖ-VALVED**, *a.* Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

**TÛE**, *v. t.* [See *Tie*, the more usual orthography, and *Tying*.]

To bind or fasten.

**TÛE**, *n.* A knot. [See *Tie*.]

2. A bond; an obligation.

By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend.

*Pope.*

3. In *ships*, a runner or short thick rope.

**TY'ER**, *n.* One who ties or unites.

*Fletcher.*

**TYGER**. [See *Tiger*.]

**TY'ING**, *ppr.* [See *Tie* and *Tye*.] Binding; fastening. [As this participle must be written with *y*, it might be well to write the verb *tye*.]

**TYKE**, *n.* A dog; or one as contemptible as a dog. *Shak.*

**TYMBAL**, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*; It. *taballo*; Sp. *timbal*.] *M* is probably not radical. It is from beating, Gr. *τυπτω*.]

A kind of kettle drum.

A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice.

*Prior.*

**TYM/PAN**, *n.* [L. *tympanum*. See *Tymbal*.]

1. A drum; hence, the barrel or hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum. *Hooper.*

2. The area of a pediment; also, the part of a pedestal called the trunk or dye. *Cyc.*

3. The pannel of a door.

4. A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually enriched with figures. *Cyc.*

5. Among *printers*, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

**TYM/PANITES**, *n.* In *medicine*, a flatulent distention of the belly; wind dropsy; tympany. *Cyc.*

**TYM/PANIZE**, *v. i.* To act the part of a drummer.

**TYM/PANIZE**, *v. t.* To stretch, as a skin over the head of a drum.

**TYM/PANUM**, *n.* The drum of the ear. [See *Tympan*.]

2. In *mechanics*, a wheel placed round an axis. *Cyc.*

# T Y P

**TYM/PANY**, *n.* A flatulent distention of the belly. [See *Tympanites*.]

**TYN'Y**, *a.* Small. [See *Tiny*.]

**TYPE**, *n.* [Fr. *type*; L. *typus*; Gr. *τυπος*, from the root of *tap*, Gr. *τυπω*, to beat, strike, impress.]

1. The mark of something; an emblem; that which represents something else.

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,

Type of sweet rule and gentle majesty.

*Prior.*

2. A sign; a symbol; a figure of something to come; as, Abraham's sacrifice and the paschal lamb, were *types* of Christ. To this word is opposed *antitype*. Christ, in this case, is the *antitype*.

3. A model or form of a letter in metal or other hard material; used in printing.

4. In *medicine*, the form or character of a disease, in regard to the intensity and remission of fevers, pulses, &c.; the regular progress of a fever. *Cyc. Core.*

5. In *natural history*, a general form, such as is common to the species of a genus, or the individuals of a species.

6. A stamp or mark. *Shak.*

**TYPE**, *v. t.* To prefigure; to represent by a model or symbol beforehand. [*Little used*.] *White.*

**TYPE-METAL**, *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, with a small quantity of copper or brass.

**TYPHOID**, *a.* [*typhus* and Gr. *ειδος*, form.] Resembling typhus; weak; low. *Say.*

**TYPHUS**, *a.* [from Gr. *τυφω*, to inflame or heat. Hippocrates gave this name to a fever which produced great heat in the eyes. *Parr.* But the Gr. *τυφος* is smoke; so *Sp. tyfo*, a warm exhalation.]

A typhus disease or fever is accompanied with great debility. The word is sometimes used as a noun.

**TYP'IC**, } *a.* Emblematic; figurative;

**TYP'ICAL**, } representing something future by a form, model or resemblance. Abraham's offering of his only son Isaac, was *typical* of the sacrifice of Christ. The brazen serpent was *typical* of the cross.

*Typic fever*, is one that is regular in its attacks; opposed to *erratic fever*. *Cyc.*

**TYP'ICALLY**, *adv.* In a typical manner; by way of image, symbol or resemblance.

**TYP'ICALNESS**, *n.* The state of being typical.

**TYP'IFIED**, *pp.* Represented by symbol or emblem.

**TYP'IFY**, *v. t.* To represent by an image, form, model or resemblance. The washing of baptism *typifies* the cleansing of the soul from sin by the blood of Christ. Our Savior was *typified* by the goat that was slain. *Brown.*

**TYP'IFY'ING**, *ppr.* Representing by model or emblem.

**TYP'OCOSMY**, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος* and *κοσμος*.] A representation of the world. [*Not much used*.] *Camden.*

**TÛPOG'RAPH'ER**, *n.* [See *Typography*.]

**TÛPOGRAPH'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining to

**TÛPOGRAPH'ICAL**, } printing; as

the *typographic* art.

2. Emblematic.

**TÛPOGRAPH'ICALLY**, *adv.* By means of types; after the manner of printers.

# T Y R

2. Emblematically; figuratively.

**TYPOG'RAPHY**, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος*, type, and *γραφω*, to write.]

1. The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters and words on forms of types.

2. Emblematical or hieroglyphic representation. *Brown.*

**TYP'OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *τυπος*, form, and *λιθος*, stone.]

In *natural history*, a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures of plants and animals. *Cyc.*

**TYR'AN**, *n.* A tyrant. [*Not in use*.]

*Spenser.*

**TYR'ANNESS**, *n.* [from *tyrant*.] A female tyrant. *Spenser. Akenside.*

**TYR'AN'NIC**, } *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique*; Gr. *τυραννικος*.] Pertaining to a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as a *tyrannical* prince; a *tyrannical* master; *tyrannical* government or power.

Our sects a more *tyrannic* power assume.

*Roscommon.*

Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannic* where he durst.

*Pope.*

**TYR'AN'NICALLY**, *adv.* With unjust exercise of power; arbitrarily; oppressively.

**TYR'AN'NICALNESS**, *n.* Tyrannical disposition or practice. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

**TYR'AN'NICIDE**, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, tyrant, and *cedo*, to kill.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

2. One who kills a tyrant. *Humc.*

**TYR'ANNING**, *ppr.* or *a.* Acting as a tyrant. [*Not used*.] *Spenser.*

**TYR'ANNIZE**, *v. i.* [Fr. *tyranniser*.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to exercise power over others not permitted by law or required by justice, or with a severity not necessary to the ends of justice and government. A prince will often *tyrannize* over his subjects; republican legislatures sometimes *tyrannize* over their fellow citizens; masters sometimes *tyrannize* over their servants or apprentices. A husband may not *tyrannize* over his wife and children.

**TYR'ANNOUS**, *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; unjustly severe; despotic. *Sidney.*

**TYR'ANNY**, *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie*; from *tyran*.]

1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; the exercise of power over subjects and others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, or not requisite for the purposes of government. Hence tyranny is often synonymous with *cruelty* and *oppression*.

2. Cruel government or discipline; as the *tyranny* of a master.

3. Unresisted and cruel power.

4. Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.

5. Severity; rigor; inclemency.

The *tyranny* o' th' open night.

*Shak.*

**TYR'ANT**, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *τυραννος*.] The Welsh has *teyrn*, a king or sovereign, which Owen says is compounded of *te*, [that spreads,] and *gyrn*, imperious, supreme, from *gyr*, a driving. The Gaelic has *tiarna* and *tighearna*, a lord, prince or ruler, from *tigh*, a house; indicating that the word originally signified the master of a family merely, or the head of a