

TRUMP/ET-SHELL, *n.* The name of a genus of univalvular shells, of the form of a trumpet, (*Buccinum*, Linne.) *Cyc.*

TRUMP/ET-TONGUED, *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shak.*

TRUMP/LIKE, *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

TRUNC/ATE, *v. t.* [*L. trunco*, to cut off; *W. trygu*, Arm. *troucha*; coinciding with *Fr. trancher*.] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

TRUNC/ATE, *a.* In botany, appearing as if cut off at the tip; ending in a transverse line; as a *truncate* leaf. *Martyn.*

TRUNC/ATED, *pp.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. A *truncated* cone is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

2. Appearing as if cut off; plane; having no edge; as a mineral substance. *Phillips.*

TRUNC/ATING, *ppr.* Cutting off.

TRUNCA/TION, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off.

TRUNC/HEON, *n.* [*Fr. tronçon*, from *tronc*, trunk, *L. truncus*.]

A short staff; a club; a cudgel; a battoon; used by kings and great officers as a mark of command.

The marshal's *truncheon* nor the judge's robe. *Shak.*

TRUNC/HEON, *v. t.* To beat with a *truncheon*; to cudgel. *Shak.*

TRUNCHEONEER, *n.* A person armed with a *truncheon*.

TRUNDLE, *v. i.* [*Sax. trændle*, *trendle*, any round body; Dan. Sw. *trind*, round; *W. trôn*, a circle, a round, a throne; *trôn*, to rim; from the root of *rundle*, round.]

1. To roll, as on little wheels; as, a bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll; as a bowl.

TRUNDLE, *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels; as, to *trundle* a bed or a gun-carriage.

TRUNDLE, *n.* A round body; a little wheel, or a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels.

TRUNDLE-BED, *n.* A bed that is moved on *trundles* or little wheels; called also *truckle-bed*.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, *n.* A round tail; a dog so called from his tail. *Shak.*

TRUNK, *n.* [*Fr. tronc*; *It. troncone*; *Sp. tronco*; *L. truncus*, from *trunco*, to cut off. The primitive Celtic word of this family is in *Fr. trancher*, *It. trinciare*, *Sp. trincar*, *trinchar*. The *n* is not radical, for in Arm. the word is *troucha*, *W. trygu*.]

1. The stem or body of a tree, severed from its roots. This is the proper sense of the word. But surprising as it may seem, it is used most improperly to signify the stem of a standing tree or vegetable, in general. *Milton. Dryden.*

2. The body of an animal without the limbs. *Shak.*

3. The main body of any thing; as the *trunk* of a vein or of an artery, as distinct from the branches.

4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant; the limb or instrument with which he feeds himself.

5. A slender, oblong, hollow body, joined to the fore part of the head of many insects,

by means of which they suck the blood of animals or the juices of vegetables.

6. In architecture, the fust or shaft of a column.

7. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Ray.*

8. A box or chest covered with skin.

Fire-trunks, in fire ships, wooden funnels fixed under the shrouds to convey or lead the flames to the masts and rigging.

TRUNK, *v. t.* To lop off; to curtail; to truncate. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

TRUNK/ED, *pp.* Cut off; curtailed. *Obs.*

2. Having a trunk. *Howell.*

TRUNK/HOSE, *n.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRUN/NION, *n.* [*Fr. trognon*.] The trunnions of a piece of ordnance, are two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a piece, whether gun, mortar or howitzer, and serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage. *Mar. Dict.*

TRUN/NION-PLATE, *n.* The trunnion plates are two plates in traveling carriages, mortars and howitzers, which cover the upper parts of the side-pieces, and go under the trunnions. *Cyc.*

TRUN/NION-RING, *n.* A ring on a cannon next before the trunnions.

TRUS/ION, *n.* *tru'zhon*. [*L. trudo*.] The act of pushing or thrusting. *Bentley.*

TRUSS, *n.* [*Fr. trousse*; Dan. *trosse*, a cord or rope; Sw. *tross*; *W. triesa*, a truss, a packet. See *Trowsers*.]

1. In a general sense, a bundle; as a *truss* of hay or straw. A *truss* of hay in England is half a hundred. A *truss* of straw is of different weights in different places.

2. In surgery, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of ruptures, to keep up the reduced parts and hinder further protrusion, and for other purposes. *Cyc.*

3. Among botanists, a truss or bunch is a tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants. *Cyc.*

4. In navigation, a machine to pull a lower yard close to its mast and retain it firmly in that position. *Cyc.*

5. [See *Trous*.]

TRUSS, *v. t.* To bind or pack close. *Shak.*

2. To skewer; to make fast.

To *truss up*, to strain; to make close or tight.

TRUSS/ED, *pp.* Packed or bound closely.

TRUSS/ING, *ppr.* Packing or binding closely.

TRUST, *n.* [*Dan. tröst*, consolation; *tröster*, to comfort, that is, to strengthen; *miströster*, to distrust, to discourage; Sw. *tröst*, confidence, trust, consolation; *trösta*, to console; *miströsta*, to distrust, to despair. The Saxon has *trycesian*, to trust, to obligate. Qu. Gr. *thapaw*.]

1. Confidence; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship or other sound principle of another person.

He that putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe. Prov. xxix.

2. He or that which is the ground of confidence.

O Lord God, thou art my *trust* from my youth. Ps. lxxi.

3. Charge received in confidence.

Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. Denham.

4. That which is committed to one's care. Never violate a sacred *trust*.

5. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd Equal in strength. *Milton.*

6. Credit given without examination; as, to take opinions on *trust*.

7. Credit on promise of payment, actual or implied; as, to take or purchase goods on *trust*.

8. Something committed to a person's care for use or management, and for which an account must be rendered. Every man's talents and advantages are a *trust* committed to him by his Maker, and for the use or employment of which he is accountable.

9. Confidence; special reliance on supposed honesty.

10. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak.*

11. Care; management. 1 Tim. vi.

12. In law, an estate, devised or granted in confidence that the devisee or grantee shall convey it, or dispose of the profits, at the will of another; an estate held for the use of another. *Blackstone.*

TRUST, *v. t.* To place confidence in; to rely on. We cannot *trust* those who have deceived us.

He that *trusts* every one without reserve, will at last be deceived. *Rambler.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Trust me, you look well. *Shak.*

3. To commit to the care of, in confidence. *Trust* your Maker with yourself and all your concerns.

4. To venture confidently.

Fool'd by thee, to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

5. To give credit to; to sell to upon credit, or in confidence of future payment. The merchants and manufacturers *trust* their customers annually with goods to the value of millions.

It is happier to be sometimes cheated, than not to *trust*. *Rambler.*

TRUST, *v. i.* To be confident of something present or future.

I *trust* to come to you, and speak face to face. 2 John 12.

We *trust* we have a good conscience. Heb. xiii.

2. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.

Well, you may fear too far—

Safer than *trust* too far. *Shak.*

To *trust in*, to confide in; to place confidence in; to rely on; a use frequent in the Scriptures.

Trust in the Lord, and do good. Ps. xxxvii. They shall be greatly ashamed that *trust* in graven images. Is. xlii.

To *trust to*, to depend on; to have confidence in; to rely on.

The men of Israel—*trusted* to the liars in wait. Judges xx.

TRUST/ED, *pp.* Confided in; relied on; depended on; applied to persons.

2. Sold on credit; as goods or property.

3. Delivered in confidence to the care of another; as letters or goods *trusted* to a carrier or hallee.

TRUSTEE, *n.* A person to whom any thing or business is committed, in confi-