

5. To lop, as superfluous branches; to prune; as, to *trim* trees. *Mortimer.*
 6. To supply with oil; as, to *trim* a lamp.
 7. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
 On her dead mistress— *Shak.*

8. In *carpentry*, to dress, as timber; to make smooth.
 9. To adjust the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well on the water and sail well. Thus we say, to *trim* a ship or a boat.

10. To rebuke; to to reprove sharply; a popular use of the word.

11. To arrange in due order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails.

To *trim in*, in *carpentry*, to fit, as a piece of timber into other work. *Moron.*

To *trim up*, to dress; to put in order.

- TRIM, *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor each. *South.*

TRIM, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments.

2. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trim of the masts, is their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking. *Mar. Dict.*

Trim of sails, is that position and arrangement which is best adapted to impel the ship forward. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIMETER, *n.* A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

TRIMETER, } *Lowth.*
 TRIMETRICAL, } *a.* [Gr. *τριμετρος*, three measures.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet. *Roscommon.*

TRIMLY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly; in good order. *Spenser.*

TRIMMED, *pp.* Put in good order; dressed; ornamented; clipped; shaved; balanced; rebuked.

TRIMMER, *n.* One that trims; a time-server.

2. A piece of timber fitted in.

All the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair case— *Moron.*

TRIMMING, *ppr.* Putting in due order; dressing; decorating; pruning; balancing; fluctuating between parties.

TRIMMING, *n.* Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons and the like.

TRIMNESS, *n.* Neatness; snugness; the state of being close and in good order.

TRINIAL, *a.* [L. *trinus*, three.] Threefold. *Milton.*

TRINE, *a.* Threefold; as *trine* dimension, that is, length, breadth and thickness.

TRINE, *n.* [supra.] In *astrology*, the aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, forming the figure of a trigon or triangle. *Cyc. Johnson.*

TRINE, *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine. *Dryden.*

TRINERVATE, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nervus*.] In *botany*, having three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting behind or beyond the base. *Martyn.*

TRINERVE, } *In botany*, a *trinerved*
 TRINERVED, } *a.* or three-nerved leaf, has three nerves or unbranched vessels meeting in the base of the leaf. *Martyn.*

TRIN'GLE, *n.* [Fr.] In *architecture*, a little square member or ornament, as a listel, reglet, platband and the like, but particularly a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph. *Cyc.*

TRINITARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITARIAN, *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. One of an order of religious, who made it their business to redeem christians from infidels.

TRINITY, *n.* [L. *trinitas*; *tres* and *unus*, *unitas*, one, unity.]

In *theology*, the union of three persons in one Godhead, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

In my whole essay, there is not any thing like an objection against the *Trinity*. *Locke.*

TRINKET, *n.* [If *n* is casual, this is from W. *trecciae*, to furnish. See *Trick*.]

1. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring and the like. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. A thing of little value; tackle; tools. *Tusser. L'Estrange.*

TRINOMIAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *nomen*.] In *mathematics*, a *trinomial* root, is a root consisting of three parts, connected by the signs + or -. Thus $x+y+z$, or $a+b-c$.

TRINOMIAL, *n.* A root of three terms or parts.

TRIO, *n.* A concert of three parts; three united.

TRIOBOLAR, *a.* [L. *triobolaris*; *tres* and *obolus*.]

Of the value of three oboli; mean; worthless. [Not used.] *Cheyne.*

TRIOCTAHE'DRAL, *a.* [*tri* and *octahe'dral*.]

In *crystallography*, presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

TRIOC'TILE, *n.* [L. *tres*, three, and *octo*, eight.]

In *astrology*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is, 135 degrees, distant from each other. *Cyc.*

TRIOR, } *n.* [from *try*.] In *law*, a person

TRIER, } appointed by the court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to any juror, is just. The *triors* are two indifferent persons. *Cyc.*

TRIP, *v. t.* [G. *trippeln*; D. *trippen*; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *trippen*; W. *trippau*, to trip, to stumble; from *rhip*, a skipping. See *trip* in *Castle*.]

1. To supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; usually followed by *up*; as, to *trip up* a man in wrestling; to *trip up* the heels. *Shak.*

2. To supplant; to overthrow by depriving of support. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect. *Shak.*

4. To loose an anchor from the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope. *Mar. Dict.*

TRIP, *v. i.* To stumble; to strike the foot against something, so as to lose the step

and come near to fall; or to stumble and fall.

2. To err; to fail; to mistake; to be deficient.

Virgil pretends sometimes to *trip*. *Dryden.*

TRIP, *v. i.* [Ar. *طَرِبَ* *tariba*, to move lightly; allied perhaps to Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, G. *treppe*, stairs.]

1. To run or step lightly; to walk with a light step.

She bounded by and *tripp'd* so light
 They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryden.*

Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

2. To take a voyage or journey.

TRIP, *n.* A stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

2. A stumble by the loss of foot-hold, or a striking of the foot against an object.

3. A failure; a mistake.

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start. *Harte.*

4. A journey; or a voyage.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

5. In *navigation*, a single board in plying to windward. *Cyc.*

6. Among *farmers*, a small flock of sheep, or a small stock of them. [Local.] *Cyc.*

TRIPARTITE, *a.* [Fr. from L. *tripartitus*; *tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided; *partior*.]

1. Divided into three parts. In *botany*, a *tripartite* leaf is one which is divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate. *Martyn.*

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies; as indentures *tripartite*.

TRIPARTITION, *n.* A division by three, or the taking of a third part of any number or quantity. *Cyc.*

TRIPLE, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa*; G. *tripp*; Russ. *trebuch*; W. *tripa*, from *rhip*, from *rhib*, a streak or dribble. In Sp. *tripe*, Dan. *trip*, is shag, plush. This word is probably from tearing, ripping, like *strip*.]

1. Properly, the entrails; but in common usage, the large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

2. In ludicrous language, the belly. *Johnson.*

TRIPEDAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *pes*.] Having three feet.

TRIPLE-MAN, *n.* A man who sells tripe. *Swift.*

TRIPENNATE, } *a.* [L. *tres* and *penna* or *pinn*.] In *botany*, a *tripinnate* leaf is a species of superdecompound leaf, when a petiole has bipinnate leaves ranged on each side of it, as in common fern. *Martyn.*

TRIPERSONAL, *a.* [L. *tres* and *persona*.] Consisting of three persons. *Milton.*

TRIPETALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *πτελον*, leaf.]

In *botany*, three-petaled; having three petals or flower leaves.

TRIPHANE, *n.* A mineral, spodumene. *Ure.*

TRIPH'THONG, *n.* [Gr. *τρεῖς*, three, and *φθογγη*, sound.]