

18. One round of a rope or cord.

19. In *mining*, a pit sunk in some part of a drift. *Cyc.*

20. *Turn* or *tourn*, in law. The sheriff's turn is a court of record, held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county. [*England.*]

By turns, one after another; alternately. They assist each other *by turns*.

2. At intervals.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change.

To take turns, to take each other's places alternately.

TURN'-BENCH, *n.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A kind of iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TURN'-COAT, *n.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles. *Shak.*

TURN'ED, *pp.* Moved in a circle; changed.

TURN'EP, *n.* [a compound of *tur*, round, and *Sax. naep*, *L. nupus*, a turnep.] A bulbous root or plant of the genus *Brassica*, of great value for food; an esculent root of several varieties.

TURN'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to form things with a lathe; one who turns.

TURN'ERITE, *n.* A rare mineral occurring in small crystals of a yellowish brown color, externally brilliant and translucent. *Phillips.*

TURN'ERY, *n.* The art of forming into a cylindrical shape by the lathe.

2. Things made by a turner or in the lathe.

TURN'ING, *ppr.* Moving in a circle; changing; winding.

TURN'ING, *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; meander.

2. Deviation from the way or proper course.

TURN'INGNESS, *n.* Quality of turning; tergiversation. [*Not in use.*] *Sidney.*

TURN'-PIKE, *n.* [*turn* and *pik*.] Strictly, a frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms.

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for keeping the road in repair.

3. A turnpike road.

4. In *military affairs*, a beam filled with spikes to obstruct passage. *Cyc.*

TURN'-PIKE, *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike road; to throw the path of a road into a rounded form. *Med. Repos.*

TURN'-PIKE-ROAD, *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law, and which are made and kept in repair by the toll collected from travelers or passengers who use the road. *Cyc.*

TURN'SERVING, *n.* [*turn* and *serve.*] The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest. *Bacon.*

TURN'-SICK, *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Giddy. *Bacon.*

TURN'-SOLE, *n.* [*turn* and *L. sol*, the sun.] A plant of the genus *Heliotropium*, so named because its flower is supposed to turn towards the sun.

TURN'-SPIT, *n.* [*turn* and *spit.*] A person who turns a spit.

His lordship is his majesty's *turnspit*.

2. A variety of the dog, so called from turning the spit. *Burke.*

TURN'STILE, *n.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a foot-path. *Gay.*

TURN'STONE, *n.* [*turn* and *stone.*] A bird, called the sea-dotterel, the *Tringa morinella*, a little larger than an English blackbird. This bird takes its name from its practice of turning up small stones in search of insects. *Cyc.*

TUR'PENTINE, *n.* [*L. terebinthina*; *Sp. It. trementina*; *G. terpenlin*.] I know not the origin of this word; the first syllable may coincide with the root of *tar*.]

A transparent resinous substance, flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, &c. Common turpentine is of about the consistence of honey; but there are several varieties. *Cyc.*

TUR'PENTINE-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Pistacia*, which produces not only its proper fruit, but a kind of horn which grows on the surface of its leaves. This is found to be an excrecence, the effect of the puncture of an insect, and is produced in the same manner as the galls of other plants. *Cyc.*

TUR'PITUDE, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. turpitude*, from *turpis*, foul, base.]

1. Inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity.

2. Baseness or vileness of words or actions; shameful wickedness. *South.*

TUR'REL, *n.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TUR'RET, *n.* [*L. turris.*] A little tower; a small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it.

And lift her *turrets* nearer to the sky. *Pope.*

2. In the art of war, movable turrets, used formerly by the Romans, were buildings of a square form, consisting of ten or even twenty stories, and sometimes one hundred and twenty cubits high, moved on wheels. They were employed in approaches to a fortified place, for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, easting-bridges and other necessities. *Cyc.*

TUR'RETED, *a.* Formed like a tower; as a *turreted* lamp. *Bacon.*

2. Furnished with turrets.

TUR'RILITE, *n.* The fossil remains of a spiral multilocular shell. *Ed. Encyc.*

TUR'TLE, *n.* [*Sax. id.*; *Fr. tourterelle*; *L. turtur*; *Gaelic, turtuir*; *It. tortora, tortola, tortorella.*]

1. A fowl of the genus *Columba*; called also the *turtle dove*, and *turtle pigeon*. It is a wild species, frequenting the thickest parts of the woods, and its note is plaintive and tender. *Ed. Encyc.*

2. The name sometimes given to the common tortoise.

3. The name given to the large sea-tortoise. *Cyc.*

TUR'TLE-DÖVE, *n.* A species of the genus *Columba*. [*See Turtle.*]

TUR'TLE-SHELL, *n.* [*turtle* and *shell.*] A shell, a beautiful species of *Murex*; also, tortoise-shell.

TUS'CAN, *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy; an epithet given to one of the orders of columns, the most ancient and simple.

TUS'CAN, *n.* An order of columns.

TUSH, an exclamation, indicating check, rebuke or contempt. *Tush, tush*, never tell me such a story as that.

TUSH, *n.* [*Sax. tux.*] A tooth.

TUSK, *n.* [*Sax. tux.*] The long pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous or fighting animals; as the *tusks* of the boar.

TUSK, *v. i.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar.

Obs. *B. Jonson.*

TUSK'ED, } *a.* Furnished with tusks; as

TUSK'Y, } the *tusky* boar. *Dryden.*

TUS'SLE, *n.* A struggle; a conflict. [*Vulgar.*] [*See Touse.*]

TUS'SUC, } *n.* A tuft of grass or twigs.

TUS'SOC, } *Obs.* *Greiv.*

TUT, an exclamation, used for checking or rebuking.

TUT, *n.* An imperial ensign of a golden globe with a cross on it.

Tut bargain, among miners, a bargain by the lump. [*Qu. L. totus.*] *Cyc.*

TU'TELAGE, *n.* [*from L. tutela*, protection, from *tueo*, to defend.]

1. Guardianship; protection; applied to the person protecting; as, the king's right of signory and *tutelage*. *Bacon.*

2. State of being under a guardian.

TU'TELAR, } *a.* [*L. tutelaris*, supra.] Hav-

TU'TELARY, } ing the guardianship or

charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting; as *tutelary* geni;

tutelary goddesses. *Temple. Dryden.*

TU'TENAG, *n.* The Chinese name of zink.

Sometimes the word is used to denote a metallic compound brought from China, called Chinese copper or white copper, consisting of copper, zink and iron.

Cyc. Fourcroy.

TU'TOR, *n.* [*L.* from *tueo*, to defend; *Fr. tuteur.*]

1. In the civil law, a guardian; one who has the charge of a child or pupil and his estate.

2. One who has the care of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of human learning. Some gentlemen employ a *tutor* to teach in their families, others to attend a son in his travels.

3. In universities and colleges, an officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of instructing the students in the sciences and other branches of learning.

In the American colleges, tutors are graduates selected by the governors or trustees, for the instruction of undergraduates of the three first years. They are usually officers of the institution, who have a share, with the president and professors, in the government of the students.

TU'TOR, *v. t.* To teach; to instruct.

Shak.

2. To treat with authority or severity. *Addison.*

3. To correct.

TU'TORAGE, *n.* In the civil law, guardianship; the charge of a pupil and his estate. In France, *tutorage* does not expire till the pupil is twenty five years of age.

2. The authority or solemnity of a tutor. [*Little used.*]

TU'TORED, *pp.* Instructed; corrected; disciplined.

TU'TORESS, *n.* A female tutor; an instructress; a governess. *More.*

TU'TORING, *ppr.* Teaching; directing; correcting.

TU'TORING, *n.* The act of instructing; education.