

TRANSVERSE, *v. t.* *transvers'*. To overturn. [*Little used.*]

TRANSVERSELY, *adv.* *transvers'ly*. In a cross direction; as, to cut a thing transversely.

At Stonehenge, the stones lie transversely upon each other. *Stillington.*

TRAN'TERS, *n. plu.* Men who carry fish from the sea coast to sell in the inland countries. [*Not American.*] *Bailey.*

TRAP, *n.* [*Sax. trapp, trepp*; *Fr. trape*; *It. trapola*; *Sp. trampa.*]

1. An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game; as a trap for foxes. A trap is a very different thing from a snare; though the latter word may be used in a figurative sense for a trap.

2. An engine for catching men. [*Not used in the U. States.*]

3. An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or other animals may be caught unawares.

Let their table be made a snare and a trap. *Rom. xi.*

4. A play in which a ball is driven with a stick.

TRAP, *n.* [*Sw. trappa, Dan. trappe*, a stair or stairs.]

In *mineralogy*, a name given to rocks characterized by a columnar form, or whose strata or beds have the form of steps or a series of stairs. Kirwan gives this name to two families of basalt. It is now employed to designate a rock or aggregate in which hornblend predominates, but it conveys no definite idea of any one species; and under this term are comprehended hornblend, hornblend slate, greenstone, greenstone slate, amygdaloid, basalt, wacky, clinkstone porphyry, and perhaps hypersthene rock, augite rock, and some varieties of sienite. *Cleveland.*

TRAP, *v. t.* To catch in a trap; as, to trap foxes or beaver.

2. To ensnare; to take by stratagem. *I trapp'd the foe. Dryden.*

3. To adorn; to dress with ornaments. [*See Trappings.*] [*The verb is little used.*] *Spenser.*

TRAP, *v. i.* To set traps for game; as, to trap for beaver.

TRAPAN', *v. t.* [*Sax. treppan*; from *trap*.] To ensnare; to catch by stratagem.

TRAPAN', *n.* A snare; a stratagem. *South.*

TRAPAN'NER, *n.* One who ensnares.

TRAPAN'NING, *ppr.* Ensnaring.

TRAP'DOOR, *n.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve. *Ray.*

TRAPE, *v. i.* To traipse; to walk carelessly and sluttishly. [*Not much used.*]

TRAPES, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

TRAPEZIAN, *a.* [*See Trapezium.*] In *crystalography*, having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges, between two bases.

TRAPEZIFORM, *a.* Having the form of a trapezium.

TRAPEZHE'DRON, *n.* [*L. trapezium* and *Gr. ὀδρα, side.*]

A solid bounded by twenty four equal and similar trapeziums. *Cleveland.*

TRAPEZIUM, *n. plu.* *trapezia* or *trapeziums*. [*L. from Gr. τραπέζιον, a little table.*]

1. In *geometry*, a plane figure contained under four unequal right lines, none of them parallel. *Cyc.*

2. In *anatomy*, a bone of the carpus.

TRAPEZOID', *n.* [*L. trapezium* and *Gr. ἴσος.*]

An irregular solid figure having four sides, no two of which are parallel to each other; also, a plane four sided figure having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other. *Cyc. Olmsted.*

TRAPEZOID'AL, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. Having the surface composed of twenty four trapeziums, all equal and similar. *Cleveland.*

TRAP'PINGS, *n. plu.* [*from trap*. The primary sense is that which is set, spread or put on.]

1. Ornaments of horse furniture.

Caparisons and steeds, Bases and tinsel trappings— *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

These but the trappings and the suits of woe. *Shak.*

Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

Affectation is part of the trappings of folly. *Rambler.*

TRAP'POUS, *a.* [*from trap*, in *geology*. It ought to be *trappy*.]

Pertaining to trap; resembling trap, or partaking of its form or qualities. *Kirwan.*

TRAP'-STICK, *n.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball; hence, a slender leg. *Addison.*

TRAP'-TUFF, *n.* Masses of basalt, amygdaloid, hornblend, sandstones, &c., cemented. *Ure.*

TRASH, *n.* [*In G. drüse* is a gland; *drusen*, dregs. In *Sw. trasa* is a rag. The word may be allied to *trash*.]

1. Any waste or worthless matter.

Who steals my money, steals trash. *Shak.*

2. Loppings of trees; bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies, the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called *field-trash*; the bruised or macerated rind of canes is called *cane-trash*; and both are called *trash*. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. Fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. It is used particularly of unripe fruits.

4. A worthless person. [*Not proper.*] *Shak.*

5. A piece of leather or other thing fastened to a dog's neck to retard his speed.

TRASH, *v. t.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*

2. To strip of leaves; as, to trash ratoon. *Edwards, W. Indies.*

3. To crush; to humble; as, to trash the Jews. *Hammond.*

4. To clog; to encumber; to hinder. *Shak.*

TRASH, *v. i.* To follow with violence and trampling. *Todd.*

TRASH'Y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless. *Dryden.*

TRASS, *n.* Pumiceous conglomerate, a volcanic production; a gray or yellowish porous substance.

TRAU'LISM, *n.* A stammering. [*Not in use.*]

TRAUMAT'IC, *a.* [*Gr. τραυμα, a wound.*]

1. Pertaining to or applied to wounds.

2. Vulnerary; adapted to the cure of wounds. *Wisean.*

TRAUMAT'IC, *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRAV'AIL, *v. i.* [*Fr. travailler*; *W. travatu*, to toil; a compound of *W. tra*, that is, *tras*, *L. trans*, over, beyond, and *mael*, work, *Eng. moil*; *It. travagliare*; *Sp. trabajar*.]

1. To labor with pain; to toil.

2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in labor. *Gen. xxxv.*

TRAV'AIL, *v. t.* To harass; to tire; as troubles sufficient to travail the realm. [*Not in use.*] *Hayward.*

TRAV'AIL, *n.* Labor with pain; severe toil.

As every thing of price, so doth this require travail. *Obs. Hooker.*

2. Labor in childbirth; as a severe travail; an easy travail.

TRAV'AILING, *ppr.* Laboring with toil; laboring in childbirth. *Is. xlii.*

TRAVE, } [*Sp. traba*; *Fr. entraves*.]

TRAV'IS, } *n.* [*See Trammel.*]

1. A wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes. This is not used for horses in America, but a similar frame is used for confining oxen for shoeing.

2. Beam; a lay of joists; a traverse. *Wood.*

TRAV'EL, *v. i.* [*a different orthography and application of travail.*]

1. To walk; to go or march on foot; as, to travel from London to Dover, or from New York to Philadelphia. So we say, a man ordinarily travels three miles an hour. [*This is the proper sense of the word, which implies toil.*]

2. To journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country; as, a man travels for his health; he is traveling to Virginia. A man traveled from London to Edinburgh in five days.

3. To go to a distant country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. It is customary for men of rank and property to travel for improvement. Englishmen travel to France and Italy. Some men travel for pleasure or curiosity; others travel to extend their knowledge of natural history.

4. To pass; to go; to move. News travels with rapidity.

Time travels in divers paces with divers persons. *Shak.*

5. To labor. [*See Travail.*]

6. To move, walk or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox or camel. A horse travels fifty miles in a day; a camel, twenty.

TRAVEL, *v. t.* To pass; to journey over; as, to travel the whole kingdom of England.

I travel this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

The corporations—shall not be traveled forth from their franchises. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

TRAV'EL, *n.* A passing on foot; a walking.

2. Journey; a passing or riding from place to place.

His travels ended at his country seat. *Dryden.*

3. Travel or travels, a journeying to a dis-