down to the baſe; the segments are again divided, each about half way, into two or three lobes, which are ſharply indent­ed on the edges. The ſtalk is a foot high, and ſcarcely branched : the flower is yellow, globoſe, and ſpacious. lt grows at the foot of mountains, anti by the ſides of rivulets. The country people in Sweden ſtrew their floors and pave­ments on holidays with the flowers, which have a pleaſant ſmell, and are ornamental in gardens.

TROMP (Martin Happertz Van), a celebrated Dutch admiral, was born at the Baille, in Holland. He raiſed himſelf by his merit, after having diſtinguiſhed himſelf on many occaſions, eſpecially at the famous engagement near Gibraltar in 1607. He paſſed for one of the greateſt ſeamen that had till that time appeared in the world ; and was declared admiral of Holland, even by the advice of the prine of Orange. He in that character defeated a large Spaniſh fleet in 1630, and gained 32 other victories at ſea ; but was killed when under deck, in an engagement with the Engliſh in 1653. The ſtates-general cauſed medals to be ſtruck to his honour, and lamented him as one of the greateſt heroes of their republic. Van Tromp, in the midſt of the greateſt glory, conſtantly diſcovered a remarkable modeſty ; for he never affirmed a higher character than that of a burgher, and that of being the father of the ſailors.

TRONAGE, an ancient cuſtomary duty or toll, for weighing of wool. According to Fleta, *trona* is a beam to weigh with, mentioned in the ſtat. Weſtm. 2. cap. 25. And tronage was uſed for the weighing wool in a ſtaple or public mart, by a common trona or beam ; which, for the tronage of wool in London, was fixed at Leaden-Hall. The mayor and commonalty of London are ordained keepers of the beams and weights for weighing merchants commodities, with power to aſſign clerks and porters, &c. of the great beam and ba­lance; which weighing of goods and wares is called *tronage;* and no ſtranger ſhall buy any goods in London before they are weighed at the king’s beam, on pain of forfeiture.

TRONE-weight, the moſt ancient of the different weights uſed in Scotland ; and, though now forbidden by ſeveral ſtatutes, is ſtill uſed by many for home-commodities, and that in a very irregular manner ; for the pound varies in different places, and for different purpoſes, from 20 to 24 Dutch ounces. The common allowance is 21 1/2 oz. for wool, 20 1/2 for butter and cheeſe, 20 for tallow, lint, hemp, and hay. It is divided into 16 of its own ounces, and 16 pounds make a ſtone.

TROOP, a ſmall body of horſe or dragoons, about 50 or 60, ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, commanded by a captain, lieutenant, cornet, quarter-maſter, and three corpo­rals, who are the loweſt officers of a troop.

TROPE. See Oratory, n⁰ 52—66.

TROPHONIUS cave, or *Oracle* (anc. geog.), a cave near Lebacia in Bœotia, between Helicon and Chæronea (Strabo) : ſo called from Trophonius, an enthusiaſtic di­viner ; who, deſcending into this cave, pretended to give anſwers and pronounce oracles; and was hence called *Jupiter Trophonius.* Such as went down to this cave never after ſmiled ; hence the proverbial ſaying of a man who has lost his mirth, That he is come out of Trophonius’s cave. Though Pauſanias, who writes from experience, contradicts this ; affirming that perſons came out of the cave affected indeed with a ſtupor, but that they ſoon after recovered themſelves. See Oracle.

TROPHY *(Tropicum),* among the ancients, a monument of victory.

TROPIC-Bird. See Phæton.

TROPICS. See Geography, n⁰ 40.

TROUBADOURS, poets that flouriſhed in Provence during the 12th century.

They wrote poems on love and gallantry ; on the illuſtrious characters and remarkable events of the times ; ſatires which were chiefly directed againſt the clergy and monks ; and a few didactic pieces. The troubadours were great fa­vourites in different courts, diffuſed a taſte for their lan­guage and for poetry over Europe, which was about that time sunk in ignorance and rudeneſs ; they diſappeared in the 14th century. A hiſtory of the troubadours in 3 vo­lumes 12mo, was begun by M. de Sainte Falaie, and finiſhed by the Abbé Millot. See Music, n⁰ 23.

TROVER, in law, an action that a man hath againſt one that, having found any of his goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon demand.

TROUT. See Salmo.

TROY. See Troja.

Troy*-Weight,* one of the moſt ancient of the different kinds uſed in Britain. The ounce of this weight was brought from Grand Cairo in Egypt, about the time of the cruſades, into Europe, and firſt adopted in *Troyes* a city of Champagne ; whence the name.

The pound *Engliſh* Troy contains 12 ounces, or 5760 grains. It was formerly uſed for every purpoſe; and is ſtill retained for weighing gold, ſilver, and jewels; for csmpounding medicines ; for experiments in natural philoſophy ; and for comparing different weights with each other.

*Scots Troy-Weight* was eſtabliſhed by James VI. in the year 1618, who enacted, that only one weight ſhould be uſed in Scotland, viz, the French Troy ſtone of 16 pounds, and 16 ounces in the pound. The pound contains 7600 grains, and is equal to 17 oz. 6 dr. avoirdupois. The cwt. or 112 lb. avoirdupois, contains only 103 lb. 2 1/2 oz. of this weight, though generally reckoned equal to 104 lb. This weight is nearly, if not exactly, the ſame as that of Paris and Amſterdam ; and is generally known by the name of *Dutch weight.* Though prohibited by the articles of union, it is ſtill uſed in weighing iron, hemp, flax, moſt Dutch and Bal­tic goods, meal, butcher-meat, unwrought pewter and lead, and ſome other articles.

TRUE-love, in botany. See Paris.

TRUFFLES. See Lycoperdon.

TRUMPET, a muſical inſtrument, the moſt noble of all portable ones of the wind kind ; uſed chiefly in war, among the cavalry to direct them in the ſervice. Each troop of ca­valry has one. The cords of the trumpets are of crimſon, mixed with the colours of the facings of the regiments.

As to the invention of the trumpet, ſome Greek hiſtorians aſcribe it to the Tyrrhenians ; but others, with greater probability, to the Egyptians ; from whom it might have been tranſmitted to the Iſraelites. The trumpet was not in uſe among the Greeks at the time of the Trojan war; though it was in common uſe in the time of Homer. According to Potter (*Arch. Graec. vol.* ii. cap 9), before the invention of trumpets, the firſt ſignals of battle in primitive wars were lighted torches; to theſe ſucceeded ſhells of fiſhes, which were founded like trumpets. And when the trumpet became com­mon in military uſe, it may well be imagined to have ſerved at firſt only as a rough and noiſy signal of battle, like that at preſent in Abyſſinia and New Zealand, and perhaps with only one sound. But, even when more notes were produ­ced from it, ſo noiſy an inſtrument muſt have been an unfit accompaniment for the voice and poetry ; ſo that it is pro­bable the trumpet was the firſt solo inſtrument in uſe among the ancients.

*Trumpet, articulate,* comprehends both the s*peaking* and the *hearing* trumpet, is by much the moſt valuable inſtrument, and has, in one of its forms, been uſed by people among whom we ſhould hardly have expected to find ſuch improvements.

That the speaking *trumpet,* of which the object is to increaſe