but founded on a principle which we do not think in the leaſt applicable to the caſe of sounds.

*Trumpet, Marine,* is a muſical inſtrument conſiſting of three tables, which form its triangular body. It has a very long neck with one ſingle firing, very thick, mount­**ed** on a bridge, which is firm on one ſide, but tremulous on the other. It is ſtruck by a bow with one hand, and with the other the firing is pressed or stopped on the neck **by** the thumb.

It is the trembling of the bridge, when struck, that makes it imitate the sound of a trumpet, which it does to that perfection, that it is ſcarce poſſible to distinguiſh the one from the other. And this is what has given it the de­nomination of trumpet-marine, though, in propriety, it be **a** kind of monochord. Of the six diviſions marked on the **neck** of the inſtrument, the firſt makes a fifth with the open chord, the ſecond an octave, and ſo on for the rest, corresponding with the intervals of the military trumpet.

*Trumpet-Flower.* See Bignonia.

TRUMPETER. See Psophia.

TRUNCATED, in general, is an appellation given to ſuch things as have, or ſeem to have, their points cutoff: thus, we say, a truncated cone, pyramid, leaf, &c.

TRUNCHEON, a ſhort staff or baton uſed by kings, generals, and great officers, as a mark of their command.

TRUNDLE, a sort of carriage with low wheels, where­on heavy and cumbersome burdens are drawn.

TRUNK, among botanists, that part of the herb which ariſes immediately from the root, and is terminated by fruc­tification ; the leaves, buds, and auxiliary parts of the herb not entering in its deſcription.

TRUNNIONS, or Trunions, of a piece of ordnance, are thoſe knobs or bunches of metal which bear her up on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRUSS, a bundle, or certain quantity of hay, straw, &c. **A** truſs of hay contains 56 pounds, or half an hundred weight : 36 trusses make a load.

Truss is alſo uſed for a sort of bandage or ligature made of steel, or the like matter, wherewith to keep up the parts in thoſe who have hernias or ruptures.

Truss, in a ſhip, a machine employed to pull a yard home to its reſpective mast, and retain it firmly in that poſition.

TRUSTEE, one who has an estate, or money, put or trusted in his hands for the uſe of another.

TRUTH, a term uſed in opposition to falſehood, and applied to propoſitions which anſwer or accord to the nature and reality of the thing whereof ſomething is affirmed or denied.

TRYPHIODORUS, an ancient Greek poet, who lived ſome time between the reigns of Severus and Anast\aſius. His writings were very numerous ; yet none of them have come down to us, except an epic poem, on which Mr Addison has made ſome entertaining remarks in the Spectator, N⁰ 63.

The first edition of this extraordinary work was publiſhed by Aldus at Venice, with Quintus Calaber’s Paralipo­mena, and Coluthus's poem on the rape of Helen. It has been ſince reprinted at ſeveral places, particularly at Franc­fort in 1580 by Friſchlinus ; who not only corrected many corrupt passages, but added two Latin verſions, one in verſe and the other in proſe. That in verſe was reprinted in 1742, with the Greek, at Oxford, in 8vo, with an Engliſh tranſlation in verſe, and Notes, by Mr Merrick.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbiſhop’s ſee. It was cnce a famous city, though now it is reduced to a village ; yet it still retains the title of a city, as being an archiepiſcopal see. It is ſeven miles from the borders oſ Mayo. W. Long. 8. 46. N. Lat. 53. 33.

TUB, in commerce, denotes an indetermined quantity or meaſure : thus, a tub of tea contains about 60 pounds ; and a tub of camphor from 56 to 86 pounds.

TUBE, in general, a pipe, conduit, or canal ; a cylin­der, hollow within-ſide, either of lead, iron, glaſs, wood, or other matter, for the air or ſome other matter to have a free conveyance through it.

*Auricular TUBE,* or inſtrument to facilitate hearing. See *Articulate Trumpet.*

TUBERCLES, among phyſicians, denote little tumors which ſuppurate and diſcharge pus ; and are often found in the lungs, eſpecially of conſumptive persons.

TUCUMAN, a province of South America, in Paraguay; bounded on the north by the provinces of Los-Chicas and Chaco ; on the eaſt by, Chaco and Rio de-la-Plata, on the ſouth by the country of Chicuitos and Pampes, and on the west by the biſhopric of St Jago. The air is hot, and the earth ſandy : however, ſome places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards poſſeſs a great part of this country.

TUFA, a ſtone conſiſting of volcanic aſhes concreted to­gether with various other ſpecies of ſtone. It is of various colours, blackiſh grey, bluish grey, and yellow ; every colour having a different mixture and solidity : but all of them have the bad quality of mouldering down on long expoſure to the weather ; notwithſtanding which, they have been uſed in buildings both ancient and modern. The yellow kind re­fills the air leſs than any other.

TULIPA, Tulip, in botany: A genus of plants belong­ing to the claſs of *hexandrin,* and order of *monogynia;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 10th order *Coronaria.* The corolla is hexapetalous and campanulated, and there is no style. The ſpecies of this genus are four ; the sylvest*ris,* or Italian yellow tulip, a native of the ſouth of Europe ; the *geſneriana,* or common tulip, a native of the Levant ; the *breyniana,* or cape tulip, a native of the Cape of Good Hope ; and the *biflora.*

*1.The sylvestris,* or wild European tulip, hath an oblong bulbous root, ſending up long narrow spear-ſhaped leaves ; and a ſtender stalk, ſupporting at top a ſmall yellow flower, nodding on one side, having acute petals.

2. The *geſneriana,* Geſner’s Turky tulip oſ Cappadocia, or common garden-tulip, hath a large, oblong, tunicated, solid, bulbous root, covered with a brown ſkin, ſending up long oval ſpear-ſhaped leaves ; an upright round ſtalk, from half a foot to a yard high, garniſhed with a few leaves, and its top crowned with a large bell-ſhaped erect hexapetalous flower, of almost all colours and variegations in the different varieties.

This tulip, and its vaſt train of varieties, is the sort ſo ge­nerally cultivated for the ornament of our gardens, and ſo much admired by all for its great variety and beautiful ap­pearance : It grows freely in the open ground in any com­mon soil of a garden, and proves a very great decoration to the beds and borders of the pleaſure-ground for six weeks or two months in ſpring, by different plantings of early and late sorts ; planting the principal part in autumn, and the reſt towards Chriſtmas, and in January or February. The autumn plantings will come earliest into bloom, and flower the ſtrongeſt : and the others will ſucceed them in flower­ing. In fummer, when the flowering is paſt, and the leaves and stalks aſſume a ſtate of decay, the bulbs of the choſeeſt varieties are generally taken up, the offsets ſeparated, and the whole cleaned from filth ; then put up to dry till Octo­ber or November, and then planted again for the future year’s bloom.