TRISMEGISTUS, an epithet or surname given to one of the two Henneses.

TRISYLLABLE, in *Grammar,* a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITANY, a town of Southern India, in the Carnatic, fortv-five miles west by north from Madras. Long. 79.45. E. Lat. 13. 9. N.

TRITON, a sea-demigod, held by the ancients to be an officer or trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and car­rying his orders from sea to sea.

TRITONE, *in Music.* a major fourth, such as from F to B.

TRITURATION, the act of reducing a solid body into a subtile powder ; called also *pulverisation* and *levigatiοn.*

TRIUMPH, a public and solemn honour conferred by the ancient Romans on a victorious general, by allow­ing him a magnificent entry into the city. The greater triumph, called also *curulis,* or simply the triumph, was decreed by the senate to a general, upon the conquering of a province, or gaining a signal victory. The day ap­pointed for the ceremony being arrived, scaffolds were erected in the forum and circus, and all the other parts of the city where they could best behold the pomp. The se­nate went to meet the conqueror without the gate called *Capena* or *Triumphalis,* and marched back in order to the Capitol ; the ways being cleared and cleansed by a number of officers and tipstaffs, who drove away such as thronged the passage or straggled up and down. The general was clad in a rich purple robe, interwoven with figures of gold, setting forth his great exploits; his buskins were set with pearl ; and he wore a crown, which at first was only laurel, but afterwards gold ; in one hand he bore a branch of lau­rel, and in the other a truncheon. He was carried in a magnificent chariot, adorned with ivory and plates of gold, drawn usually by two white horses ; though sometimes by other animals, as that of Pompey, when he triumphed over Africa, by elephants, that of Mark Antony by lions, that of Heliogabalus by tigers, that of Aurelian by deer. His children were at bis feet, and sometimes on the chariot horses. The procession was led by the musicians, who played triumphal pieces in praise of the general. These were followed by young men, who led the victims to the sacrifice, with their horns gilded, and their heads adorned with ribbands and garlands. Next came the carts and waggons, loaded with all the spoils taken from the enemy, together with their horses, chariots, &c. These were followed by the kings, princes, and generals, who had been taken captives, loaded with chains. Next appeared the trium­phal chariot, before which, as it passed, they all along strew­ed flowers, and the people with loud acclamations called out *Io triumphe!* the chariot was followed by the senate, clad in white robes, and the senate by such citizens as had been set at liberty or ransomed ; and the procession was closed by the priests and their officers and utensils, with a white ox led along for the chief victim. In this order they proceeded through the triumphal gate, along the Via Sacra, to the Capitol, where the victims were slain. In the mean time all the temples were open, and all the altars loaded with offerings and incense ; games and com­bats were celebrated in the public places, and the city be­came a scene of general festivity. The less splendid form of a triumph was called an *Ovation ;* a term supposed to have been derived from *ovis,* because on such an occasion sheep, and not oxen, were usually sacrificed. The proces­sion commonly began at the Albanian Mount, from whence the general with his retinue made his entry into the city. He walked on foot, wearing a garland of myrtle, and was attended by a band of music.

TRIUMVIR, one of three persons who govern absolute­ly, and with equal authority, in a state. It is chiefly ap­plied to the Roman government. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, were the first triumvirs, who divided the govern­ment among them. There were also other officers so call­ed ; as the triumviri or tresviri capitales, who were the keepers of the public gaol. They had the office of punish­ing malefactors, for which purpose they employed eight lictors.

TRIVADY, a town of Southern India, in the province of the Carnatic, containing a large temple, which serves as a citadel. Long. 79. 45. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

TRIVALENOOR, a town of Southern India, in the Carnatic, thirty-five miles west by south from Pondicherry. Long. 79.30. E. Lat. 11. 51. N.

TRIVANDAPATAM, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Travancore, sixty miles north-west from Cape Comorin. Long. 76. 65. E. Lat. 8. 27. N.

TRIVATOOR, a town of Southern India, in the Car­natic, sixty miles south-west from Madras. Long. 79. 40. E. Lat. 12. 38. N.

TRIVICARY, a village of Southern India, in the Car­natic, situated on the north bank of the Villenoor river, about fifteen miles west by north from Pondicherry. This was once a place of much greater extent, but is now greatly decayed.

TRIVIDY, a town of Southern India, in the Carnatic, twenty-four miles south-west from Pondicherry. Long. 79. 40. E. Lat. 11. 44. N.

TROAS, a country of Phrygh, in Asia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be said to contain Mysia and Phrygia Minor ; but if it is taken for that part of the country where Troy was situated, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was anciently called Dar­dania.

TROBRIAND Islands, a cluster forming part of the archipelago of Louisiade, discovered by D’Entrecasteaux. The most northern point is in long. 151. 8. E. lat. 8. 24. S.

TROCHÆUS, in *Prosody,* a foot consisting of a long and a short syllable.

TROCTOU, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the coast of Queda. Long. 99. 33. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

TROGLODYTES, an ancient people of’ Ethiopia, who are said to have lived in caves under ground. Pomponius Mela gives a strange account of the Troglodytes. He affirm\* that they did not so properly speak, as shriek ; and that they lived on serpents.

TROGUS Pompeius, a Latin universal historian to the time of Augustus Cæsar, of w hom we have only an abridge­ment by Justin, flourished about 41 b.c.

TROITSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg. It is tolerably well built, having straight and regular streets, and contains about 500 houses. It has wooden fortifications, which form a square, and which are flanked with towers, and encompassed by a ditch and glacis. It is a commercial place, being an emporium for the trade with the Asiatic tribes. The trade is carried on in the exchange, a large square, built on the opposite side of the river Oui or Ouk, which flows by the city. Long. 55. 30. E. Lat. 54. 15. N. This is also the name of an­other town of Asiatic Russia, situated about ninety miles to the west of the former, and containing 3000 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in cultivation.

TROITSKÖ Sλuskaia, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, situated near the Chinese frontier, on the Kiachta, where is fixed the court for managing the discussions that arise with the Chinese. Troitsko is 345 miles south of Irkoutsk.

TROLLHATTEN, a town of Sweden, in the depart­ment of Elfsborg and province of East Gothland. It is pe­culiarly situated on the river Gothelf or Gothelbe, which flows from the lake of Werner, and falls into the sea near Gottenburg, and here forms a very great cataract, or rather a succession of cascades. Before the stream reaches this spot, it is compressed, by the narrow passage it has