TRUNDLE, a sort of carriage with low wheels, for drawing heavy and cumbersome burdens.

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 into its description. See Vegetable **PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

TRURO, a town in the hundred of Powder and county of Cornwall. It stands at the confluence of two rivers, the Kenwyn and the Allen, which surround the place, and below it unites with an estuary which is a part of the harbour of Falmouth, so that at spring tides it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. In this way the chief products of the tin-mines are conveyed to the requisite markets for con­sumption. The town is well built, and some recent addi­tions have been made, which have increased its beauty. The church is a spacious building, and is a good specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected, that of the reign of Henry V Ill. The town-hall, besides its peculiar purpose, is used for holding the quarter-sessions for the county. There is a building called the Coinage Hall, where the process of coining the tin is carried on, and where the parliaments of the lord warden of the stanneries and the courts of the vice-warden are held, for the adju­dication of whatever relates to the trade in tin, the chief object of pursuit in this place. Truro is an incorporated town, and by the recent law is divided into two wards, having a mayor, six aldermen, and seventeen councillors. It returns two members to the House of Commons. It has an endowed grammar-school, with exhibitions at Oxford. There are two weekly markets, one on Wednesday, the other on Friday. The population amounted in 1821 to 2719, and in 1831 to 2925.

TRUSS, a bundle or certain quantity of hay, straw, &c. A truss of hay contains fifty-six pounds, or half a hundred weight. Thirty-six trusses make a load.

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

TRYPHIODORUS, a poet of some note in the declin­ingages of Greek literature, was a native of Egypt, but the rest of his history is very obscurely known. “ All that can be determined in relation to our author’s age,” says Merrick, “ is that he lived between the reigns of [Alexander] Severus and Anastasius, the former of whom died at the beginning of the third century, and the latter at the beginning of the sixth.” His writings were numerous, and several of them are mentioned by Suidas. One of these is described as *Marathoniaca ;* a poem, which apparently related to the victory at Marathon. Another of his poems was founded on the story of Hippodamia ; and a third, which is more frequently mentioned, was a lipogrammatic, or letter-drop­ping, Odyssey. “ It is generally believed,” as Merrick states, “ that the poem was divided into as many books as there are letters in the Greek alphabet, and that in the first book there was no word which had an alpha in it ; in the same manner he is thought to have proceeded through the whole work, leaving out in each book that letter by which the number of it was distinguished.” The fantastic plan of this poem is well known to the English reader, from one of Addison’s papers on false wit, Spectator, No. 50. All the works of Tryphiodorus have however perished, with the ex­ception of his poem on the destruction of Troy, 'I*λίου* "A*λωσις*, which consists of 681 hexameter verses.

The first edition of this poem was printed by Aldus, in an octavo volume which has no date, and which likewise includes the two poems of Quintus Calaber and Coluthus. That of Tryphiodorus was reprinted in several collections, and not unfrequently in a separate form. An edition, ac­companied with a translation into Latin verse, and some annotations, was published by Jamotius, Lutet. 1557, 8vo. The poem was afterwards published with a double version, in prose and verse, by N. Frischlinus, and the castigations of Rhodomannus, Francof. 1588, 4to. The Greek text was edited by II. Rumpitis, Hamb. 1617, 8vo. A good edition, containing the metrical version of Frischlinus, and the select notes of previous editors, added to some of his own, was published by James Merrick, Oxon. 8vo. He likewise translated the poem into English verse, and be­sides adding copious notes, prefixed an elaborate “ Disser­tation on the Life and Writings of Tryphiodorus.” The *imprimatur* of his version is dated in 1739, that of the Greek and Latin edition in 1741 ; but no date appears in either of the title-pages. The Greek text, with a Latin version, Salvini's translation into Italian verse, and select annotations, was edited by Bandini, Florent. 1765, 8vo. Another edition of Tryphiodorus was accompanied with a poetical translation into Italian verse by A. T. di Villa, Modena, 1774, 8vo. Two editions, with various illustra­tions, were published by Thomas Northmore, Lond. 1791, 8vo, Lond. 1804, : vo. A splendid edition, including a few emendations and critical notes, was more recently su­perintended by Schäfer, Lipsiæ, 1808, fol.

TSCHERIKOW'S Island, an island in the North Pa­cific Ocean, observed by Vancouver in 1794, and so call­ed after the companion of Behring’s discoveries. Long, of the centre, 205. 4. E. Lat 55. 49. N.

TSCHERNIGOW, a province or government of Eu­ropean Russia, which extends in north latitude from 52° 22’ to 53° 17', and in east longitude from 30° 13' to 34° 43', and comprehends 25,564 square miles. It is an undulating district, with no lofty hills. The soil is of moderate ferti­lity, producing rye, barley, and oats, and a small quantity of inferior wheat. The crops of hemp and flax afford the chief employment. The heavy products are sent by water to Odessa ; and many cattle are bred, and sent to Germany for sale. The population amounts to 1,378,000 persons, all professing the Greek religion. The province is divided into twelve circles, which contain very few large towns for their extent.

Tschernigow, the capital city of the province of that name, as well as of the circle in which it stands. It is 773 miles from St Petersburg. It is situated on the banks of the river Desna, is defended by a fortress on a hill ; anil is the seat of an archbishop, who has a cathedral with a magnifi­ccnt cupola. It contains about 2000 houses, with 10,000 inhabitants, who make some linen goods. Long. 31. 13. E. Lat. 51. 27. 10. N.

TSIOMPA, a country of Eastern Asia, between Cam­bodia and Cochin China, and now subjected to the latter kingdom. The country properly called Tsiompa is harren, intensely hot, and very unhealthy during a great part of the year. It however produces a little cotton, indigo, and silk, though of inferior quality. The inhabitants are tall, strongly made, of a reddish complexion, with the nose somewhat flattened.

TSONG-MING, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river, about fifty miles in length and fifteen in breadth. The land is level, the air temperate and healthy, and the coun­try in general pleasant. The land is well cultivated, ex­cept towards the north, where reeds grow naturally, and produce a considerable revenue, as they are used for build­ing houses, and also for fuel, which is exported to the neighbouring islands. The country is divided by an in­finite number of canals, which have high banks to guard against inundations. That portion of the island which is cultivated extends to the sea on the south side, and pro­