

TA, *article*. The, Dumfr. *Te*, Gall. Most probably this is merely a provincial corruption. It must be observed, however, that by Norm.-Sax. writers *te* is used as the article in all the cases; as *te king*, rex, *the king*; *te corl*, comes, *the earl*, &c. V. LYE, in vo.

To TA, v. a. To take. *Barbour*.

TA, *adj.* One, used after *the*, to avoid the concurrence of two vowels, *ibid.*

TA AND ERA. To and fro, *ibid.*

TAA, s. A thread, Shetl.—Isl. *tac*, filum; Dan. *tave*, a filament, a string.

TAA'ND, s. A burning peat, Shetl.—Su. G. *tanda*, to kindle.

TAA'NLE, s. V. TAWNLE.

To TAAVE, TYAAVE, v. n. 1. To make tough, by working with the hands, Moray, Banffs.—Dan. *tave*, a filament, *taved*, stringy; or a variety of *Taw*, v. 2.

2. To touse. *Gl. Surv. Mor.* A. Bor. "Teave, to play and sprawl about with the arms and legs," Grose. 3. To entangle, *ibid.* 4. To caulk, Shetl.

TAAVE, TYAAVE, s. Difficulty, Banffs. V. TAWAN.

TAAVE-TAES, s. *pl.* Pitfir split into fibres for making ropes, Moray. V. TAAVE, v.

TAAVIN, TAWIN, s. Wrestling; tumbling. *Journ. Lond.*—Teut. *touw-en*, agitare.

TABBERN, s. A kind of drum. *Sadler's Papers*. V. TALBRONE.

TABBET. To Tak *Tabbet*, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way; a word borrowed from the games of children, Ayr.—Fr. *tabuter*, to butt or push.

TABBIT, *adj.* *Tabbit mutch*, "a cap with corners folded up," *Gl. Skinner*.

TABEAN BIRBEN. A designation given to a comb, in what are called "the original words" of the old Scotch song, *Lord Gregory*. *Urbani's Scots Songs*. The first word seems to denote the place where these combs were made.—Fr. *Tabian*, denotes of, or belonging to Tabia in Italy. Shall we suppose that *birben* is a corr. of *ecour-bane*, the term used by Gawin Douglas for ivory? If so, *Tabean birben kame* must denote, "an ivory comb made at Tabia."

TABELLION, TABELLIOUN, s. A scrivener; a notary; a word introduced into our laws from Lat. *tabellio*, *id. Parl. Ja. III.*

* TABERNAACLE, s. To keep up the *Tabernacle*. 1. To continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; as, "For a' the sair waik he speaks about, he aye keeps up the *tabernacle*." 2. To use means for keeping in full habit, S.

TABERNER, s. One who keeps a tavern. *Aberd. Reg.*—O. E. *taurner*, "tauarnere, tabernarius, caupo," Pr. Parv. O. Fr. *tabernier*, aubergiste, cabaretier, Roquef.

TABETLESS, TAPETLESS, TEBBITLESS, *adj.* 1. Benumbed, S. B. *Teppitless*, Fife, Loth. 2. Heedless, S. O. *Burns*.

TABETS, TEBBITS, s. Bodily sensation, S. B. Pron. *Taipit*, or *Teppit*, Fife, Loth.—C. B. *tyb-io*, *tyb-ygio*, to feel.

TABILLIS, s. *pl.* Boards for playing at draughts or chess. *Inventories*.—From Lat. *tabula*, corresponding with Germ. *taefel*, a very ancient word. A. S. *taefel*, signifies a die, and also the game of chess, and *taefel-mon*, a chessman; *taef-ian*, to play at dice or tables, Somner.

TABIN, s. A sort of waved silk, E. *Tabby*. *Rates*.—Ital. *tabin-o*.

TABLE, TABLES. The designation given to the permanent council held at Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the Covenanters during the reign of Charles I. *Spalding*.

TABLE-SEAT, s. A square seat in a church, S.; so denominated from the *table* in the middle of it.

TABLET, TABILLET, s. A small enclosure for holding reliques. *Invent.*—Du Cange gives L. B. *tabulet-a* as denoting a small square box for holding the pix; and *tabulet-us*, for one in which reliques were kept.

TABLET, *part. pa.* Also TABLIT A FACE. *Inventories*. In the parallel inventory, it is *tallie a face*. Ce lapidaire scait fort bien tailler les diamans en *facettes*, en *tables*, au cadran, *Dict. Trev.* This is certainly the same with *Fast*, *Fassit*, q. v.—Fr. *facetté*, cut in angles.

TABLIT A FACE. V. TABLET.

TABOURS, s. *pl.* A beating; a drubbing, Upp. Clydes. V. TOBBEE.

TABRACII, s. Animal food nearly in a state of carrion, Fife.—Dan. *tab-e*, to lose; or corr. from *Cabrach*, q. v.

TABURNE, s. A labor. V. ROBIN-HOOD.

To TACH, TATCH, v. a. To arrest. *Wallace*.—Fr. *attach-er*, *id.* Isl. *tak-a*, *tak-ia*, to take.

TACHT, *adj.* Tight, S. B.—Sw. *tact*, *id.*

TACK, TAK, s. Act of seizure. *Acts Ja. IV*

TACK, s. A slight hold, S. E. *tack*, v.

TACK, s. 1. Act of catching fishes, S. *Monro*.—Isl. *tek-ia*, capture. 2. The quantity caught; draught.

TACK, TAKK, TACKK, s. 1. A lease, S. *Acts Ja. II.* 2. Possession for a time, S.

- TACKET, s.** A nail for the shoe, S. E. *tack*, id. *Morison*.
- WHISKY-TACKET, s.** A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance, S.
- TACKIT. Tongue-tackit, adj.** 1. Having the tip of the tongue fastened by a small film, S. 2. Tonguetied, S.
- TACKLE, s.** An arrow, S. B. V. *TAKYLL*.
- TACKSMAN, s.** 1. One who holds a lease, S. *Ersk.* 2. In the Highlands, a tenant of the higher class. *Stat. Acc.*
- TADE, SHEEP-TADE, s.** The sheep-louse; the tick, Gall.; synon. *Ked. Gall. Encycl.*
- TAE, s.** 1. The toe, S. A. Bor.—A. S. *Isl. ta*, Dan. *taa*, Su. G. *taa*, (pron. *to*), id. 2. Prong of a fork, &c. S.
- TAE, adj.** One, S. *Brownie of Bodsbeck*. "A. Bor. *Tea*, the one; as, *tea hand*, the one hand, North," Grose. V. *TA, adj.*
- THREE-TAE'D, part. adj.** Having three prongs, S. *Burns*.
- TAE, s.** Applied to the branch of a drain. *Surv. Aberd.*—*Isl. tae*, stirps, ramus.
- TAE, prep.** To; written in this manner to express the pronunciation, S. O. *Writer's Clerk*.—*Teut. te*, id.; ad, a, in.
- TA'EN about, part. pa.** V. *TANE*.
- To TAEN, v. a.** To lay hands on the head of one who is caught in a game. *Gall. Encycl.*
- TAENING, s.** The act above described. *Gall. Encycl.* It seems to be merely a barbarism, formed from the abbreviated part. pa. of the v. to *Take*.
- TAEN'S-LENGTH, s.** Used to denote the shortest distance, S. *Redgawntlet*.
- TAFF-DYKE, s.** "A fence made of turf." *Gall. Encycl.*—*Isl. taf-ia*, Su. G. *tof-w-a*, impedit.
- TAFFEREL, adj.** 1. Thoughtless; giddy, *Etrr. For. Perils of Man*. 2. Ill-dressed, *ibid.* Perhaps q. *taivrel*, from S. *Taiver*, to wander.
- TAFFIE, s.** Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en, Dumfr. "A. Bor. *taffy*, a sort of candy made of treacle," Gl. Brockett. E. *Toffie*.
- TAFFIL, TAIFLE, s.** A table, S. B. *Spalding*.—*Germ. tafel*, tabula cujuscunque generis.
- To TAFFLE, v. a.** To tire; to wear out; *Taffled*, exhausted with fatigue, Fife.—*Isl. taf-a*, morari, also impedit.
- TAFT, s.** Thaft, q. v. *Shedl.*
- TAFT, TAFTAN, s.** A message, S. B.—Su. G. *tafft*, *Isl. toft-r*, area domus.
- TAFFETS, s.** Taffeta. *Inventories*.—*Fr. taffetas*, id.
- TAG, s.** A disease in sheep, affecting the tail, Loth. *Essays Highl. Soc.*—*Fr. tac*, "a kind of rot among sheep," *Cotgr.*
- To TAG, v. n.** To wane, applied to the moon; as, "The mune's taggin'," she is on the wane, Peeblesshire.—*Sw. aflag-a*, or *tag-a af*, to wane.
- TAG, s.** The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or *stot*, Moray.
- TAG, s.** 1. A latchet, S. 2. Any thing used for tying, S. *Balfour*. 3. A long and thin slice, S. 4. In pl. Trumpery. *Chron. S. P.* 5. Any little object hanging from a larger one, being slightly attached to it; as, "There's a tag o' clay hingin' at your coat," S. O. It is always applied to something disagreeable and dirty.
- To TAG, v. a.** To tie, Dumfr. Formed perhaps from A. S. *tig-an*, vincire. If not immediately from *Tag*, any thing used for tying.
- * **TAG AND RAG.** This E. phrase is used as denoting the whole of any thing, every bit of it; as equivalent to *Stoup and Roup*, *Aberd.*
- TAGGATIS, s. pl.** Perhaps, cups. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Corr.* from *Fr. tasete*, a little cup; a dimin. from *tasse*, a bowl or cup.
- TAGGIE, s.** A cow which has the point of the tail white, S. O. *Moray*.
- TAGGIT, TAGGED, part. adj.** A term applied to cattle, signifying that they have the lower end or point of the tail white, Loth. Roxb. *Moray. Ayr.*; synon. with *Taigit. Aberd. Reg. V. TAIGIE*.
- TAGGIT, part. pa.** Confined. *Priests of Peblis*.
- TAGGLIT, adj.** Harassed; encumbered, S. B. V. *TAIGLE*.
- TAGHAIRM, s.** A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders. *Lady of the Lake*.
- TAGHT, TACHT, part. adj.** Stretched out; tightened, S. G. *Beattie*. This seems properly the old part. pa. of the v. to *Tie*, or that of A. S. *ti-an*, vincire. V. *TIGHT*.
- TAY, TAE, s.** A toe, S. *Douglas*.—A. S. *ta*, id.
- To TAY, v. a.** Perhaps to lead. *Law's Mem.*—A. S. *te-on*, ducere.
- To TAID, v. a.** To manure land by the droppings from cattle, either in pasturing or folding, Fife. V. *TATH*.
- TAID, TED, s.** 1. A toad, S. *Lynns*.—A. S. *tade*. 2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust, S. *Lizzy Liberty*. 3. A term of fondness for a child, both in the north and south of S.
- TAIDIE, TEDDIE, s.** The diminutive from *Taid*, used as in sense 3, S. B. as, "a bonny *teddie*."
- TAIDREL, s.** A puny creature. *Polwart*.—A. S. *tedre*, imbecillis.
- TAID-STULE, s.** A mushroom, S. B.; syn. *Paddock-stool*.—In O. E. it was not named the seat, but the covering of the toad. "*Mussheron todys hatt*, bole-tum, fungus," *Prompt. Parv.*
- TAIFFINGOWN, s.** "Ane pair of *taiffingownis*," *Aberd. Reg.* It is also spelled *Taiffyngownis*. Perhaps a corr. of *Tabin*, a species of silk formerly imported into S. V. *TABIN*.
- TAIGIE, TEAGIE, TGIE, s.** A cow with some white hairs in her tail, Fife; also *taigit. A. Douglas*.
- To TAIGLE, v. a.** 1. To detain, S. *Petticoat Tales*.—*Sw. taaglig*, slow of motion; *Isl. toegl-a*, taediose instare alicui rei. 2. This term occurs as denoting fatigue, which is certainly not its proper or usual meaning. *Waverley*.
- To TAIGLE, v. n.** To tarry; to delay; to procrastinate.—"Now, dinna *taigle*," "I winna *taigle*," S. *Tannahill*.
- TAIGLESUM, adj.** What detains or retards; as, "a *taiglesum* road," a road which is so deep, or so hilly, that one makes little progress, S.
- TAIKIN, s.** A token, S. B. *Piper of Peeb.* V. *TAKIN*.
- TAIKNE, TACKNE, s.** An odd ridiculous person, *Shedl.*—*Isl. taeki*, instrumenta magica; or from Su. G. *tok*, fatuus, *tok-as*, ineptire; unless it be merely *tekn*, prodigium.
- TAIKNING, s.** A signal. V. *TAKYNNING*.
- TAIL, TALE, s.** Account. *Wyntoun*.—Su. G. *tacl-ia*, A. S. *tel-an*, to reckon.
- * **TAIL, s.** The retinue of a chieftain, Highlands of S. *Waverley*.
- * **TAIL. He's gotten his tail in the well now**, a proverbial phrase used to denote that one has got one's self entangled in some unpleasant business, S.

* **TAIL**, *s.* 1. Denoting the termination of any particular portion of time; as, "The *tail* o' har'st," the end of harvest, *S.* "Tail of May, end of May." *Gl. Shirr.* 2. The extremity or train of a garment, usually in pl.; as, "ye'r drabbling a' ye'r tails," *Ab.*

TAIL-BOARD, *s.* The door or *hint-end* of a close-cart, *S.*

To **TAILE**, *v. a.* To flatter one's self. *Barbour.* *V. TEAL.*

TAILE, *s.* A tax. *Barb.—Fr. taille.*

TAILE, **TAILYE**, **TAILYIE**, **TAILLIE**, **TAILYHE**, *s.* 1. A covenant. *Barbour.* 2. An entail, *S. Barbour.*—*O. Fr. taillier*, *id.* *Du Cange.*

To **TAILYE**, **TAILIE**, *v. a.* 1. To bind by a bond or indenture. *Wyntown.* 2. To entail, *S. Bellend.*—*L. B. talliare.*

To **TAILYEVÉ**, *v. n.* To reel; shake. *Doug.*

TAILYIE, **TELYIE**, *s.* A piece of meat, *S. Douglas.*—*Fr. tailier*, *Su. G. taelia*, to cut.

TAIL-ILL, *s.* An inflammation of the tail of cattle, *Loth. Gall. Encycl.*

TAILLES, *s. pl.* *Acts Cha. I.* This cannot well admit of the sense of taxes, from *Fr. taille.* But the same *Fr.* term is given by *Du Cange*, when illustrating its synonym. *L. B. tall-ia*, as signifying *Territorium urbis.*

TAIL-MEAL, *s.* An inferior species of meal, made of the tails or points of the grains, *Ayrs.*

TAIL-RACE, *s.* *V. RACE.*

TAIL-SLIP, *s.* A disease affecting cows, from cold, *Lanarks. Ure's Rutherford.*

TAIL TYNT, 1. To Ride Tail-tynt, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to his owner, or, as it were, *times his tail* by being behind, *Fife* 2. To play Tail-tynt, to make a fair exchange, *ibid.* 2. To Strait Tails, synonym.

TAILWIND, *s.* To Shear wī a Tailwind, to reap or cut the grain, not straight across the ridge, but diagonally, *Loth. V. BANDWIND.*

TAIL-WORM, *s.* A disease affecting the tails of cattle, *S. B. Surv. Aberd.*

TAINCHELL, *s.* *Tainchess*, *pl.* A mode of catching deer. *Monroe. V. TINCHELL.*

TAING, **TYANG**, **TANG**, *s.* 1. That part of an iron instrument which is driven into the handle; as, "the taing o' a graip," "the taing o' a fow," or pitchfork, &c. *Aberd.; Tang, Clydes. id.* 2. The prong of a fork, &c. *ibid.*—*Isl. tange* is used in this very sense. *V. TANG, s.*

TAING, *s.* A flat tongue of land, *Shetl. Edmonst. Zett.* The word is purely *Norw.* *Tange*, *en* pynt of landet, *et naess; s. e.* "a point of land, a ness" or promontory, *Hallager.*

To **TAINT**, *v. a.* 1. To convict. *Wynt.* Legally to prove. *Acts Ja. I.—O. Fr. attaindre.*

TAINT, *s.* Proof. *Acts Ja. I.—O. Fr. attain*, *L. B. attainum.*

TAYNTOUR, *s.* One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime. *Pari Ja. II. V. TAYNT, v.*

TAIP, *s.* A piece of tapestry. *Inventories.—Fr. tapis*, tapestry, hangings, a carpet.

To **TAIR**, *v. n.* To bray. *Compl. S.—Teut. tier-en*, vociferare.

TAIRENSIE, *s.* A fury; violent behaviour, *Shetl. E. Tyranny? Taranus* was the evil principle among the Celts. *Brande.*

TAIRD, *s.* A term expressive of great contempt, applied both to man and beast, *W. Loth. Expl. a* "slovenly hash," *Lanarks.* I know not whether

allied to *Su. G. taer-a*, *Teut. teer-en*, terere, contumere; or to *Gael. tair*, contempt.

TAIRD, **TERD**, *s.* A gibe; a taunt; a sarcasm; as, "He cast a *taird* i' my teeth," *Loth.*; synonym. *Sneist.*

To **TAIRGE**, *v. a.* To rate severely. *V. TARGE.*

TAIRGIN, *s.* Severe examination or reprehension; as, "I'll gie him a *tairgin*," *Roxb.*

To **TAIS**, *v. a.* To poison. *Douglas.—O. Fr. tes-er*, to bend a bow.

TAIS, **TAS**, **TASSE**, *s.* A cup, *S. Alem. Douglas.—Fr. tasse*, *id.*

TAISCH, *s.* The voice of a person about to die, *Gael.*; also improperly written *Task*, *q. v. Boswell's Journ.*

To **TAISSLE**, *v. a.* 1. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous; as, "I was sair *taissit* wi' the wind," *S.* 2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent; as, "He *taissit* me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say," *S.—A. S. tyst-ian*, exasperare, "to vex, to tease," *Somner.*

TAISSELE, **TASSEL**, **TASSELE**, **TEASLE**, *s.* 1. The fatigue and derangement of dress produced by walking against a boisterous wind, *S. Ross.* 2. A severe brush, *S. Heart Mid-Loth.—A. S. taes-an*, to tease, whence *taesl*, (*E. teasel*) tulle's thistle.

To **TAIST**, *v. n.* To grope. *Barbour.—Belg. tast-en*, *Su. G. tast-a*, *id.*

TAIST, *s.* A sample. "And send one *taist* of the wyne to the yerle of Rothes," *Aberd. Reg. Taste* *E.* is occasionally used in this sense.

TAISTE, *S.* The black guillemot. *V. TYSTE.*

TAISTRILL, **TYSTRILL**, *s.* A gawkish, dirty, *thowless* sort of woman; often applied to a girl who, from carelessness, tears her clothes, *Roxb.* Probably from *Dan. taasse*, a silly man or woman, a booby, a looby.

TAIT, **TYTE**, *adj.* Gay. *Douglas.—Isl. teit-r*, hilaris, exultans.

TAIT, *s.* A small portion. *V. TATE.*

To **TAIVER**, *v. n.* 1. To wander. 2. To rave as mad, *S. Synon. haver.—Teut. tocover-en*, incantare. *V. DAUREN.*

TAIVERS, *s. pl.* Tatters; as, boiled to *taivers*, *Fife. The Steam-Boat.—Dan. tave*, fibre.

TAIVERSUM, *adj.* *Tiresome.*

TAIVERT, *part. adj.* 1. Fatigued, *S.* 2. Stupid; confused; senseless, *S. O. The Entail.* 3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor, *Ayrs. Sir A. Wylie.* 4. Over-boiled, *Etr. For. Tweedd.*

To **TAK**, *v. a.* Used as signifying to give; as, "I'll tak you a blow" "I'll tak you ower the head wi' my rung," *S.—Teut. tack-en*, to strike.

To **TAK** one's self to do anything, *v. a.* To pledge one's self. "He *tuk* him to preif," he engaged himself to prove. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **TAK** about one, *v. a.* 1. To take care of one in his last illness, and of his body after death, *S.* 2. To kill one, *Shetl.*

To **TAK** back one's word. To recall one's promise; to break an engagement, *S.*

To **TAK** in, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a road; equivalent to cutting the road, or getting quickly over it, *S. Ross's Helenore.* 2. To get up with; to overtake, *Aberd.*

To **TAK** in, *v. n.* To be in a leaky state; to receive water, *S. Leg. Bp. St. Androis.* It is also used actively in the same sense; as, "That boat *taks* in water," *S.*

- To TAK *in*, *v. n.* To meet; as, "The kirk *taks in* at twal o'clock," the church meets at twelve, Lanarks.
- To TAK *in* one's *ain hand*. To use freedom with; not to be on ceremony with; to make free with; and applied both in relation to persons and things, S. *Walker's Peden*.
- To TAK *one in* about, *v. a.* To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management, S.
- To TAK *in* o'er, *v. a.* Metaph. to take to task, S.
- To TAK, *o', or of*, *v. n.* To resemble; as, "He disna tak o' his father, who was a gude worthy man," S.
- To TAK *on*, *v. n.* A phrase applied to cattle, when they are fattening well; as, "Thal stots are fast *takin on*," S.
- To TAK *one's sell*, *v. a.* 1. To bethink one's self; to recollect one's self; to recollect something which induces a change of conduct, S. *Ross's Hel*. 2. To correct one's language in the act of uttering it; to recall what one has begun to say, S.
- To TAK *to or til* one. To apply a reflection or censure to one's self, even when it has no particular direction, S.
- To TAK *out*. V. TA'EN *out*.
- To TAK *up*, *v. a.* To comprehend; to understand; to apprehend the meaning of, S. *Guthrie's Trial*.
- To TAK, *v. a.* To take, S.
- To TAK *upon*, *v. a.* To conduct one's self.
- To TAK *in hand*, *v. a.* To make prisoner. *Barbour*.
- To TAK *on*, *v. a.* To buy on credit, S.
- To TAK *on*, *v. n.* To enlist, S. *Spalding*.
- To TAK *on hand*, *v. n.* 1. To affect state. *Wallace*. 2. To undertake. *Barbour*.
- To TAK *the fute*, *v. a.* To begin to walk, as a child, S.
- To TAK *the gate*, *v. n.* To set off on a journey, S.
- To TAK *with*, or *wi'*, *v. n.* To catch fire, as fuel of any kind, S. *Steam-Boat*.
- To TAK *up*, *v. a.* To raise a tune, applied especially to psalmody; as, "He *take up* the psalm in the kirk," he acted as precentor, S.—Sw. *tag-a up en Psalm*, to raise a psalm.
- To TAK *upon* HAND, *v. n.* To presume; to dare. *Acts Mary*.
- To TAK *up wi'*, *v. n.* To associate with; to get into habits of intimacy, S.
- To TAK *with*, or *wi'*, *v. a.* 1. To allow; to admit; as, "I was not drunk; I'll no *tak wi'* that," S. 2. To own; to acknowledge for one's own; as, "Naeboddy's *taen wi'* that buke yet," S. B. 3. To brook; to relish; to be pleased with, &c. the sense depending on the use of the adv. expressing either satisfaction or dislike, conjoined with the *v.* 4. It denotes the reception given to a person, or the feeling that the person received has; used without any additional word for determining whether this be friendly or unfriendly, pleasant or ungrateful, S.; as, *I didna tak wi' him*.
- To TAK *wi*, *v. n.* as applied to the vegetable kingdom. 1. To begin to sprout, or to take root. It is said that corn has not *tane wi'*, when it has not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to *tak wi'*, when it begins to take root, S. 2. To begin to thrive, after a temporary decay, S. The phraseology seems elliptical; as the expression, *to Tak wi' the grund*, is sometimes used instead of it, S.
- To TAK *wi'*, *v. n.* To give the first indication of having the power of suction. It is said that a pump is going to *tak wi'*, when it is judged by the sound, &c. that it is on the point of beginning to draw up water, S.
- To TAK *one's Word again*. To recall what one has said, S.
- TAK-BANNETS, *s.* A game in which wads or pledges are deposited on both sides, which are generally bonnets; and the gaining party is that which carries off, one by one, all the wads belonging to that opposed to it, Kinross.
- TAKE, *s.* Condition of mind; as it is said of a person when in a violent passion, "He's in an unco *take* the day," Roxb; nearly resembling the use of *E. Taking*.
- TAKE-IN, *s.* A cheat; a deceiver, S. *Gall. Encycl.* The form of the term is also inverted. V. IN-TACK.
- TAKENNAR, *s.* A portent. *Douglas*.
- TAKET, *s.* A small nail. *Rates*. V. TACKET.
- TAKE-UP, *s.* The name given to a tuck in female dress, Dumfr. *Gall*.
- TAKIE, *adj.* Lasting; applied to victuals, Clydes.
- TAKYL, TACKLE, *s.* An arrow. *Douglas*.—C. B. *tacel*, id.
- TAKIN, *s.* A token, S. *Douglas*.—Moes. G. *taikens*, Isl. *takn*, id. V. TAIKIN.
- To TAIKIN, *v. a.* To mark. *Acts Ja. II.*—Isl. *taiken-a*, Su. G. *tekn-a*, signare.
- TAKIN (of Snuff), *s.* A pinch, Aberd.; q. as much as one takes at once.—Ital. *presa*.
- TAKIN, *s.* Agitation; distress of mind. "She was in a terrible *takin*," Aberd.—E. *Taking*.
- TAKYNNYNG, *s.* A signal. "*Taikenings* are given to forewarn people of the approach of the enemy." *Dict. Feud. Law*.
- TAKYNNYNG, *s.* Notice. *Barbour*.
- TALBART, TALBERT, TAVART, *s.* A loose upper garment, without sleeves. *Doug.*—Chauc. *tabard*, Fr. *tabarone*, Ital. *tabarro*.
- TALBRONE, TALBERONE, *s.* A kind of drum. *Acts Marie*.—Fr. *tabourin*, a small drum.
- TALE, *s.* Account. V. TAIL.
- * TALE, *s.* This word is used in a mode of expression that seems peculiar to S.; *Wi' his tale*, *Wi' your tale*, &c. It seems nearly synon. with *E. Forsooth*; and is always meant to intimate derision, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, "He's gaun to tak a big farm, *wi' his tale*." "Puir illy taupie, she's gaun to get a gryte laird, *wi' her tale*," &c.
- TALENT, *s.* Desire; purpose. *Barbour*.—O. Fr. *talent*, id.
- TALE-PIET, *s.* A tale-bearer, S. *The Abbot*. Perhaps from *piet*, the magpie, because of its chattering. Syn. *Clash-piet*.
- TALER, TALOR, *s.* State; condition, S. B. Fife. —O. Fr. *taillier*, disposition, état, pouvoir.
- TALESMAN, *s.* The person who gives any piece of news, S. *Ross's Hel*.
- TALLIATION, *s.* Adjustment of one thing to another. *The Entail*.—L. B. *talliatio*, mensurarum adaequatio, Du Cange.
- TALLIE AFACE. Cut in angles; applied to precious stones. V. TALLIA AFACE.
- TALLIWAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Perth. *Donald and Flora*. The last part of the word seems to be S. *wap*, a smart blow.
- TALLOUN, *s.* Tallow, S. *Acts Ja. V*.
- To TALON, *v. a.* To cover with tallow or pitch; to caulk.
- TALLOW-LEAF, *s.* "That leaf of fat which envelops the inwards of animals;" the caul or omentum. *Gall. Enc.*
- TALTIE, *s.* A wig, Angus. *Douglas*.

TAMMACHLESS, *adj.* 1. Applied to a child that does not eat with appetite, *Fife*. 2. Tasteless; insipid, *ibid.* This seems to be merely *q. stomachless*; *stamock* being the vulgar pronunciation of *Stomach*, *S.*

TAMMEIST, *L. rammeist. Montgomerie. V. RAMMIS.*

TAMMIE, *s.* Dimin. of the name *Thomas*.

TAMMIE-CHEEKIE, *s.* The puffin, *alca arctica*, *Linn. Mearns.*

TAMMIE NORIE, *s.* 1. The puffin, (*alca arctica*, *Linn.*) *Orku. Bass.* 2. The razor-bill, (*alca torda*, *Linn.*) *Mearns. V. NORIE and TOMMY NODDIE.*

TAMMY-HARPER, *s.* The cancer araneus, *Loth.*

To TAMMIL, *v. a.* 1. To scatter from carelessness, *Loth.* 2. To scatter from design; as money amongst a crowd, as candidates often do at an election, *Roxb.*

TAMMOCK, TOMMACK, *s.* A hillock, *Gall. Davidson's Seasons.—Ir. tom*, a small heap, *to-man*, a hillock.

TAM-O'-TAE-END, *s.* A ludicrous designation for the largest kind of pudding, *Gall. Enc. Syn. haggis.*

TAM-TAIGLE, *s.* A rope by which the hinder leg of a horse or cow is tied to the fore leg, to prevent straying, *Upp. Clydes. V. TAIGLE.*

TAM-TARY, *To hold one in tam-tary*, to disquiet him, *S. B. Ruddiman.* Perhaps originally a military term, *q.* to keep on the alert; from *Fr. tantarare*, a word formed to represent a certain sound of the trumpet.

TAMTEEN, *s.* Meant as the corr. pron. of *Tontine*, as *Hottle of Hotel. St. Ronan.*

TAM-TROT, *s.* A cant term for what is commonly called *London Candy*, *Roxb.*

TANDLE, *s.* A bonfire, *S. O. Picken's Poems. V. TAWNLE.*

TANG, part. pa. Taken, *S. Douglas.*

TANE about. *Weel ta'en about*, kindly received and hospitably entertained, *Ang. Ross's Helenore.—Sw. taga woel emot*, to receive kindly, to give a good reception.

TANE down. 1. Emaciated or enfeebled in consequence of disease; as, "He's sair *tane down* wi' that host," *S.* 2. Reduced in temporal circumstances, *S. B.*

TANE out. *Weel tane out*, receiving much attention, *S.* This must be viewed as primarily denoting the attention paid to one in the way of frequent invitations.

TANE, TAYNE, *s.* and *adj.* One, after *the*; as, "the *tane*," *S. Douglas.*

TANE-AWA, *s.* 1. A decayed child, *S.* 2. A child that exhibits such unnatural symptoms, as to suggest the idea that it has been substituted by the fairies, in the room of the mother's birth, *S. The Entail.* This in *E.* is called a *Changeling*.

TANEHALE, One half, *Act. Dom. Conc.*

TANG, *s.* Large fuci, *Orkn. Shetl.—Su. G. tang, Isl. tang, id. Syn. Tangle.*

TANG, adj. Straight; tight; *Pang*, synon. *Ettr. For.*; to be traced, perhaps, to *Dan. twang*, constraint, coercion, a pressing.

TANG, *s.* 1. The prong of a fork, &c.—*A. Bor. "Tang*, a pike. *Tang* also signifies a sting, *North.*" *Grose.* 2. A piece of iron used for fencing any thing else, *S. A.* This seems to be formed from *teing-ia*, constringere, *Verel, Haldorson. V. TAING.*

TANG-FISH, *s.* The seal, *Shetl. Edmonst. Zett.* So named from being supposed to live amongst the *Tang*, or larger fuci that grow near the shore. *Hidd. Shetl.*

TANGHAL, *s.* A bag; a satchel, *V. TOIGHAL.*

TANGLE, *s.* A sea-spirit which, according to the popular belief in *Orkney*, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man; apparently the same with *Sea-trow*.

TANGS, *s.* A pair of tongs, *Act. Dom. Conc. V. TANGS.*

TANGIT, part. pa. Fenced with iron; having a rim of iron, *Inventories.*

TANGLE, adj. 1. Tall and feeble; not well-knit in the joints; as, "a *lang tangle* lad," *Fife, Ettr. For.* 2. Applied to one when relaxed in consequence of fatigue, or when so much wearied as scarcely to be able to stand up, *Ettr. For.*

TANGLE, s. 1. The same with *tang*. 2. A tall lank person, *S. B. Ross.*

TANGLE, s. An icicle, *S.—Isl. dingull, id.*

TANGLENESS, *s.* Apparently, indecision, fluctuation, or pliability of opinion; from the looseness of *tangle*, (a sea-weed.) *Jacobite Relics.*

TANGLEWISE, *adj.* Long and slender, *Clydes.*

TANGS, TAINGS, s. pl. Tongs, *S.—A. S. tang, Belg. tanghe, forceps.*

TANG-SPARROW, *s.* The Shore Pipit, *Orkn. and Shetl.*

TANG-WILAUP, *s.* The Whimbrel, *Orkn.*

TANMERACK, *s.* A bird about the size of a dove, which inhabits the tops of the highest mountains, *Perth. Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scott.*

TANNE, TANNY, adj. Tawny, *Inventories.*

TANNER, *s.* 1. The part which goes into a mortice, *S.* 2. In pl. small roots of trees, *Loth.—Isl. tan-nari, laths, chips.*

TANNERIE, *s.* A tan-work,—*Fr. id.*

TANTERLICK, *s.* A severe stroke, *Fife, &c.*

TANTONIE BELL, *s.* A small bell.—*Fr. tinton-er*, to resound, *Godly Songs.*

TANTRUMS, *s.* High airs, *S. Cant E.—Fr. tantran, nick-nack.*

TAP, s. 1. The top, *S. Turnbull.* 2. Head, *S. Gl. Shirrefs.* 3. Crest of fowls, *S.* 4. The quantity of flax or tow put upon the distaff at one time, *S. Annals of the Parish. Tap o' tow*, a very irritable person, *Ayrs. ib.* 5. A playing top, *Colvil.*

To BE ON ONE'S TAP. 1. To assault, literally; especially by flying at one's head, or attempting to get hold of the hair, *S.* 2. *Metaph.* to attack in the language of sharp reprehension or abuse, *S.*

TAP OF LINT. The quantity of flax put on a rock, *S. The Steam-Boat.*

To TAK ONE'S TAP in one's LAP, AND SETT AFF. To truss up one's baggage and be gone, *Teviotd. Loth.*; borrowed from the practice of those females, who, being accustomed to spin from a rock, often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual, when about to depart, was wont to wrap up, in her apron, the flax, or *lint-tap*, together with her distaff, *Heart Mid. Loth.* The phrase is often used to express a hasty departure; as, "She took her *top in her lap*," she went off in a great hurry, *Ettr. For.*

AFF ONE'S TAP. A phrase generally used in a negative form; as, of a scolding wife, in regard to her husband, it is said, "She's never *aff his tap*," *S.*; apparently borrowed from the mode in which dunghill fowls carry on their broils.

TAP, adj. Excellent, *V. TOP.*

TAP, s. *To Sell by Tap*, understood as signifying to sell by auction or outcry, *Sell of Caus.*

- TAP, TAIL, NOR MANE. This phrase is used in the following form, concerning an unintelligible account of any thing; "I didna ken *tap*, *tail*, *nor mane o't*," S. *Walker's Passages*.
- TAP-COAT, *s.* A great-coat; one that goes uppermost, *q.* on the top of others, Dumfr. *Blackw. Mag.*
- To TAPE, *v. a.* To use sparingly, S. *Ramsay*.—Isl. *tept-r*, restrained; Su. G. *taeppa*, to stop up.
- To TAPE out, *v. a.* The same with *Tape*. *Heart of Mid-Loth.*
- TAPEE, *s.* 1. The name given a few years ago to the fore-part of the hair when put up with pins, S. 2. A small cushion of hair worn by old women, in what is called the *open* of the head, for keeping up their hair, Ayrs.—Isl. *toppr*, *crista*.
- TAPEIS, *s.* Tapestry. *Maitland Poems*.—Fr. *tapis*.
- TAPER-TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, South of S. T. *Scott's Poems*. Apparently *q. tap*, *í. e.* top, *o'er tail*.
- TA PESSA RIE, *s.* Tapestry. *Inventories*.—Fr. *tapiserie*.
- TAPETLESS, *adj.* Heedless. V. TABETS.
- TAPETTIS, *s. pl.* Tapestry. *Douglas*.—Lat. *tapetes*.
- TAPISHT, *part. pa.* In a lurking state. A. *Hume*.—Fr. *tappissant*, lurking.
- TAP-KNOT, *s.* A knot of ribbons, worn in a woman's cap or bonnet, S. *Muirland Willie*.
- TAPILOCH, TAPFLOCH, *s.* "A giddy-brained girl," given as the same with *Tawpie*. *Gall. Encycl.*—Dan. *taabelig*, foolish. V. TAUPIE.
- TAPONE-STAFF, *s.* The staff in which the bung-hole is. *Acts Cha. II. q. tapping-staff*.
- TAPOUN, *s.* A long fibre at a root, S. B. *Baillie*. "The *tapoun* o' a neep."—Belg. *tappen*, to draw out.
- TAPPENIE. A term used in calling a hen, *Gall. Blackw. Mag.* Apparently a corr. of *tap-hennie*, *q. tappit-hen*.
- TAP-PICKLE, *s.* The uppermost grain in a stalk of oats, S. *Donald and Flora*.
- TAPPIE-TOURIE, *s.* 1. Any thing raised very high to a point, S.; synon. with *Tappi-toorie*, *Toppie-tour-ock*, Ayrs. *Petticoat Tales*. 2. The plug of paste which fills the opening in the top of a pie. *Gall.*
- TAPPIE-TOUSIE, *s.* A play among children, S. exhibiting a memorial of the ancient feudal mode of receiving a person as a bondman, by taking hold of the hair of his forehead, "Tappie, *tappie-tousie*, will ye be my man?" From *tap*, and *tousie*, dishevelled.
- TAPPILOORIE, *s.* Any thing raised high on a slight tottering foundation, S.—Teut. *tap*, extremitas rotunda et acuta, and *loer-en*, speculari.
- TAPPIN, *s.* 1. A crest, S. O. *Falls of Clyde*. Dimin. from *tap*, top. 2. The bunch of feathers on the head of a cock or hen, Dumfr. 3. Expl. "head," *ibid. Mayne's Silver Gun*.
- TAPPIT, TAPPINT, *part. adj.* Crested, S. The latter perhaps properly belongs to the South of S.
- TAPPIT HEN, *s.* 1. A crested hen, S. 2. A measure containing a quart, S. A. *Ritson*. 3. It has been expl. as still of a larger size. "Their hostess appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-hen*." *Waverley*. 4. This term denoted a large bottle of claret, holding three *Magnums* or Scots pints, Aberd.
- TAP-ROOTED, *adj.* Deep rooted. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*
- TAPSALTEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, S. *Burns*.
- TAPSIE-TEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; the same with *Topsalteerie*, Ayrs.
- TAPSMAN, *s.* A servant who has the principal charge, other servants being subjected to his orders; as, "the *tapsman* of a drove," Dumfr.
- TAP-SWARM, *s.* 1. The first swarm which a hive of bees casts off, S. 2. Applied metaph. to a body of people who are the first to leave their former connection. *Surv. Ayrs.*
- TAPTEE, *s.* A state of eager desire. "What a *taptee* he is in!" how eager he is! Lanarks. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of S. *tiptae*, *q.* "standing on *tiptoe*," in a state of eager expectation.
- TAPTHRAWN, *adj.* Perverse, S. Q. having the *tap*, or *top*, *thrown*, or distorted.
- TAPTOO, *s.* 1. A gaudy ornament on the head, Ayrs. 2. To Put one into a *Taptoo*, to excite one's wrath; to produce violent passion, *ibid.*
- TAP-TREE, *s.* A solid and rounded piece of wood, resembling the shank of a besom, put into the bung-hole of a masking-vat or cask, formerly used for drawing off the liquor; *q.* "that by which the *tree* or barrel is *tapped*," or from *tap*, a faucet. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*
- * To TAR, *v. a.* To besmear with tar. This *v.* is often used metaph. in the phrase, "A *tarr'd* wi' ae stick," all of the same kidney, or all characterized by the same spirit; in allusion to the bit of wood used as a brush for putting the *tar* mark on sheep, S. *St. Johnstown*.
- To TAR, *v. n.* *Balnavis*. Perhaps allied to Isl. *taera*, donate; Su. G. *nutrire*.
- TARANS, *s. pl.* Souls of unbaptized children. *Pennant*.—Gael. *taran*, id.
- TAR-BUIST, *s.* The box in which the *tar* is kept with which sheep are marked, Roxb. Tweedd, V. BUIST.
- TARDIE, TAIRDIE, *adj.* Peevish; ill-humoured, sulky, and sarcastical, Kinross. V. TAIRD, TERD.
- TARETATHERS, *s. pl.* What is torn to shreds; as, "Tam got naething for his fechtin'," but his coat into *taretathers*," Teviotdale, *í. e.* torn; from *tear*, and *tatters*.
- TARGAT, TERGET, *s.* *Inventories*. A sort of ornamental blazon worn in the royal bonnet or hat. V. TARGAT, S. 2.
- To TARGAT, *v. a.* To border with tassels. *Knox*.—Su. G. *targ-a*, lacerare.
- TARGAT, *s.* 1. A tatter, S. *Fergusson*. 2. A tassel. *Minstrelsy Border*. 3. A long thin slice of dried fish, Ang.—Su. G. *tary-a*, to split by light strokes.
- To TARGE, TAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to strike, Perth. —A. S. *thersc-an*, "verberare, to strike, to knock, to beat, to thump," Somner.; Teut. *derach-en*, Su. G. *troesk-a*, id. 2. To keep in order, or under discipline; used metaph. S. *Waver*. 3. To rate severely; to reprehend sharply, Roxb. 4. To cross-question; to examine accurately, Loth. *Saxon and Gael*.
- TARGE, *s.* Metaph. used in the sense of protection or defence. *Pittscottie*.
- TARGED, *part. adj.* Shabby in appearance; tattered, Upp. Clydes.
- TARY, *s.* Delay. *Douglas*.
- To TARY, *v. a.* To distress. *Wyntown*.—Su. G. *targ-a*, lacerare.
- TARYE, *s.* Vexation. *Maitland P.*
- To TARYE, *v. a.* To impede; to hold back; to keep at bay. *Knox's Hist.*
- TARYSUM, *adj.* Lingering. *Douglas*.
- TAR-LEATHER, *s.* A strong slip of a hide, salted and hung, used for uniting the staves of a flail, S. B.—Perhaps from Isl. *tarf-r*, taurus, *q.* a bull's hide.

TARLIES, *s.* A lattice, *S. tirless. Hist. Ja. Scot.*—*Fr. treillis.*

TARLOCH, *s.* Perhaps a begging friar. *Philolus.*—*A. S. thearflic, poor.*

TARLOCH, *adj.* Slow at meat; squeamish, Clydes. *V. Tarrow.*

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, *s.* 1. This term is used in *Upp. Lanarks.* for a sturdy, brawling woman, generally giving the idea of a female tatterdemalion; it also includes that of filth. 2. A silly, inactive girl, *Aberd.*—*C. B. torll-a, signifies a slattern.*

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, *adj.* 1. Weak, *Ayrs.* 2. Peevish, *ibid.* Both these senses are given in *Gl. Surv. Ayrs.* 3. Stormy; as, "a tarloagh day," *Linlithg.*—*Gael. doriaghlighte, unmanageable.*

TARN, *s.* A mountain lake, *S. A. Lay of Last Minstr.*—*Isl. tiorn, stagnum, palus.*

To TARRAGAT, *v. a.* To question, *Fife.* Abbrev. from *E. interrogate.*

TARRAN, *s.* A peevish, ill-humoured person, *Roxb.* A variety of *Tirran.*

*TARRY, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to *tar, S.* Admitted by *Mr. Todd* as an *E. word.* 2. Applied to those whose hands resemble *tar* in its adhesive power; light fingered, *S. Sir A. Wylie.*

TARRY-BREEKS, *s.* A sailor, *S. Burns.* A low word. It is frequently used in a proverbial phrase, intimating that those of the same profession should be exempted from expense by their brethren.

—*Tarry-breeks should aye go free.*
Dominie Deposed.

TARRIE, *s.* "A terrier-dog," *Ayrs.. Renfr. Gl.. Picken.*

TARRICROOKE, *s.* A pitchfork, whose prongs are at right angles to the shaft, used for sea-weed, *Sheld.*; *Dan. tarre, seaweed, and crog, crook, q. sea-weed crock.*

TARRY-FINGERED, *adj.* Light-fingered, *S.* From *tarry, adj. belonging to tar.*

TARRY-HANDIT, *adj.* The same with *Tarry-fingered, S. Picken.*

To TARROW, *v. n.* 1. To delay. *Henryson.* 2. To haggle in a bargain. *Bann. P.* 3. To feel reluctance. *Ross.* 4. To complain, *Clydes.*—*A. S. teor-ian, to fail, to tarry.* 5. Applied to "springing-corn, turned sickly, and not advancing." *Surv. Moray.*

TARSE-VERSIE, *adv.* A term applied to walking backwards, *Roxb.*—*Fr. tergiverser, to turn the back.*

TARTAN, *s.* Cloth checkered with stripes of various colours, *S. Chr. S. P.*—*Fr. tirtaine, linsey-woolsey.*

TARTAN, *adj.* Of or belonging to *tartan, S. Ritson.*

TARTAN-PURRY, *s.* A pudding of red colewort mixed with oatmeal. *Forbes.*—*Tartan, q. particoloured colewort, and Teut. purreye, jus, sive cremor pisorum.*

TARTER, *s.* Apparently used in the same sense with *tartan. Invent.*—*O. Fr. tartaire, however, is expl. Sorte d'etoff de Tartarie, Roquefort.*

To TARTLE, *v. a.* To recognise; to observe; as, "He never tartled me," *Roxb.*

TARTLE, *s.* Hesitation in recognising a person or thing, *Loth.*

To TARTLE at one, *v. n.* 1. To view as not recognising with certainty, *Loth. Berth.* 2. To boggle, *both.* 3. To hesitate as to a bargain. *Ramsay.* 4. To scruple. *Cleland.*—Perhaps allied to *Isl. tortal-it, difficult to reckon.*

TARTUFFISH, *adj.* Sulky; stubborn, *Renfrews.*—*Fr. tortu, perverse, or tartuffe, a hypocrite, tartuffier, to assume a false appearance.*

To TARVEAL, *v. a.* 1. To fatigue, *S. B. Ross.* 2. To vex, *Gl. Sibb.*—*Fr. travaill-er, to vex, to trouble.*

TARVEAL, *adj.* Fretful, *S. B. Journ. Lond.*

TASCAL MONEY. The money formerly given, in the Highlands, to those who should discover cattle that had been driven off, and make known the spoilers. *Burt's Letters.*—Perhaps from *Gael. taiscall-am, to view, observe, Shaw.*

To TASH, *v. a.* 1. To soil, *S. Ritson.*—*Fr. tacher, id.* 2. To injure by calumny, *S. 3.* To upbraid, *S. B.* 4. To fatigue; as, *to tash dogs, to weary them out in hunting, Roxb.*

TASH, *s.* 1. A stain, *S.*—*Fr. tache.* 2. An affront, *S. Wodrow.*

To TASH about, *v. a.* To throw any thing carelessly about, so as to injure it, *Aberd.*

TASK, *s.* Angel or spirit of any person, *Ross-shire. Stat. Acc.*—*Gael. taisc, ghosts.*

TASKER, *s.* A labourer who receives his wages in kind for a certain task, *E. Loth. Statist. Acc.*

TASKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued with hard work, *S. B. Fife.*

TASKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being greatly fatigued, *S. B. Tarr.*

TASS, TASSIE, *s.* A cup, *S. V. Tais.*

TASSEL, *Sair tassel. V. Taissele.*

TASSELS, *s. pl. Sir Gawan. V. Tishe.*

TASSE, *s.* A cup, *S. O. Burns.*

TASTER, *s.* A sea-fowl. *Sibald.*

TASTIE, *adj.* 1. Having an agreeable relish; palatable, *S. A. Scott's Poems.* 2. Displaying taste, as applied to dress, &c. *S.*

TATCH, *s.* A fringe; a shoulder-knot, *Etr. For. Tweed.*—*Fr. attache, "a thing fastened on, or tyed unto, another thing," Colgr.*

To TATCH, *v. a.* To drive a nail so far only as to give it a slight hold, *Aberd.*

To TATCH in, *v. a.* To fix slightly by a nail, *ibid.*

To TATCH thegither, *v. a.* To join together in a slight manner, by *tatching* in a nail, as carpenters do, to try their work, *ib.*—I would trace the *v. to Tache, the ancient form of E. tack, a nail with a round head, or Teut. taetse, id. clavus umbellatus.*

TATE, TAIR, TEAT, TATTE, *s.* 1. A small portion of any thing not liquid, *S. Ramsay.* 2. Lock; applied to hair. *Douglas.* 3. Division; applied to a precept. *Skene.*—*Isl. taeta, lanugo, minimum quid; Sw. tott, tolle, handful of lint or wool.*

TATELOCK, *s.* A small lock of hair, wool, &c. matted together, *Clydes.*

TATH, TAITH, TAITHING, *s.* 1. Cow's or sheep's dung, dropped on the field, *S.*—*Isl. tada, dung, manure.* 2. The luxuriant grass arising from the application of manure, *S. Essays High. Soc.*

To TATH, *v. n.* To dung, *S.*

To TATH, *v. a.* To make a field produce grass in rank tufts by the application of any manure, *S. Stat. Acc.*

TATH-FAUD, *s.* A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, for the purpose of manuring the ground with their dung, *S.*

TATHIL, *s.* A table, *Fife.* Apparently corr. from *Taffil, q. v.*

TATHING, *s.* A raising of rank grass by manure, *S. Statist. Acc.*

TATHIS, *s. pl.* Fragments. *Sir Gawan.*—*Isl. taet-a, lacerare, tet-r, tatters, shreds.*

- TATHIT, *s.* The same with *Tath*, the dung of cattle, dropped on the field. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- TATY, *adj.* Matted. V. TATTY.
- TATSHIE, *adj.* Dressed in a slovenly manner, Roxb.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *taet-a*, lacerare, Haldorson.
- TATTER-WALLOPS, *s. pl.* Fluttering rags, S.
- TATTY, TATTIT, TAWTED, *adj.* 1. Matted. *Douglas*.—Isl. *taati-a*, to tease wool. 2. Rough and shaggy, without conveying the idea of being matted; as, "a tatty dog," S.
- TATTREL, *s.* A rag, Roxb. *A. Scott's P.*—A dimin. either from *E. tatter*, or from Isl. *tetr*, Goth. *totrar*, id.
- TAVART, *s.* A short coat without sleeves. V. TALBART.
- TAUCH, (*gutt*) *s.* The threads of large ropes, Clydes.—Isl. *taug*, fibra, funis; Su. G. *toga*, trahere.
- TAUCHEY, *adj.* Greasy, S. V. TAULCH.
- TAUCHEY-FACED, *adj.* Greasy-faced. [*Relig.*]
- TAUCHT, *s.* Tallow that has been melted. *Martine's*
- TAUCHT, *pret. v.* Gave; committed. *Barb. S.* *Betaucht*, abbreviated, q. v.
- TAUDY, TOWDY, *s.* 1. A child, Aberd.—Isl. *tata*, a baby or puppet. 2. Podex, Perth. *Gl. Evergreen.*
- TAUDY-FEE, *s.* Fine paid for having a child in bastardy. *Forbes.*
- TAVERNRY, *s.* Expenses in a tavern. *Spalding.*
- TAUK, *s.* Conversation; talk. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TAULCH, TAUGH, *s.* Tallow; S. *tauch*. *Acts Ja. I.*—Belg. *talgh*, Su. G. Germ. *talg*, id.
- TAUPIE, TAWPIE, *s.* A foolish woman; generally as implying the idea of inaction and slovenliness, S. *Ramsay*.—Su. G. *tapig*, simple, foolish; Dan. *taabe*, a fool.
- TAUPIET, *part. adj.* Foolish, Loth.
- TAW, LANG-TAW, *s.* A game, among boys, played with marbles.
- TAW, (pron. *Tyaww*), *s.* 1. Difficulty; much ado, Aberd. 2. Hesitation; reluctance, ib.
- To TAW, *v. n.* To suck greedily and with continuance, as a hungry child at the breast, Roxb.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-r*, a draught, haustus, amystis, *teig-a*, haurire, or Su. G. *to-g-a*, O. Teut. *tohen*, to draw.
- To TAW, *v. n.* To lay hold of; to tumble about, Gl. Sibb.—Su. G. *tae-ja*, Isl. *tae-a*, carpere lanam.
- To TAW, *v. a.* 1. To make tough by kneading, Ang. 2. To work, like mortar, ibid.—Teut. *touw-en*, depesere. 3. To spoil by frequent handling, Berwicks.
- TAW, *s.* The point of a whip, S. V. TAWIS.
- TAWAN, *s.* Reluctance; hesitation, Ang.—Isl. *tauf*, *toef*, mora, *tef-ia*, morari, impediere.
- TAWBERN, TAWBERN, *s.* The tabor or tabret. *Doug.* V. TALBRONE.
- TAWCHT, *s.* Tallow. "Scheip *taucht* & nolt *taucht*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. TAULCH.
- TAWEAL, *s.* "Fatigue, perhaps from travail." *Gl. Shirr.* also Gl. Sibb.
- To TAWEN, *v. a.* To disfigure by handling? *Cock's Simp. Strains.* V. Taw, v. s. 2.
- TAWEROINE, *s.* A tavern. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TAWIE, *adj.* Tame; tractable, S. O. *Burns*.—Su. G. *to-g-a*, trahere, ducere, q. allowing itself to be led.
- TAWIS, TAWES, TAWS, *s.* A whip; a lash. *Douglas*.—Isl. *taug*, *tag*, vimen, lorum. 2. The ferula used by a schoolmaster; S. *tawse*. *Montgomerie*. 3. An instrument of correction of whatever kind, S. *Rams*.—Ir. Gael. *tas*, a whip, scourge, ferula; Pers. *taasia*, *taastan*, a lash or thong.
- TAWM, *s.* A fit of ill-humour, so as to render one unmanageable, S.—Gael. *taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion.
- TAWNEY, *s.* The vulgar name for a mulatto, S.; from the complexion.
- TAWNLE, TAANLE, *s.* 1. A large fire kindled at night, about the time of Beltein, S. O. *Stat. Acc.*—C. B. *tanial*, to set on fire, *tannli*, a fire glow, *tanhuuyth*, a flame. 2. A large fire, Renfr. *A. Wilson*.
- TAWPY, *s.* A foolish woman. V. TAUPIE.
- TAWPA, *adj.* Foolish and slovenly, S. *Saxon and Gael.*
- TAWRDS, *s.* The ferula, Aberd.—C. B. *tar-o*, *tar-aw*, to strike.
- TAWSY, *s.* A cup or bowl. *Everg.* V. TAVIS.
- TAWTIE, TAWTED, *adj.* Shaggy. *Tannah.* V. TATTY.
- TAWTIE, TATIE, *s.* The vulgar name for a potato, S. *Gl. Picken.*
- TAWTIE-BOGLE, *s.* A scarecrow, S.
- TAWTIE-KRO, *s.* A corner of the house boarded off for the preservation of potatoes, Shetl.
- TAXATIVE, *adj.* Having the power of deduction from the force of an argument or plea, as enfeebling it. *Fountainhall.*
- TAXATOUR, *s.* An assessor; one who apportions a tax according to the supposed ability of individuals. *Parl. Ja. I.*—L. B. *taxator*, qui *taxam* imponit pro uniuscujusque facultate, Du Cange.
- TAXED-WARD, TAXT-WARD, *s.* A forensic term, denoting the wardship of a minor, in which a limited sum is accepted in lieu of the whole casualties. *Ersk.*
- TAXT, *s.* A tax; an impost. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TAZ, *s.* The instrument of correction used by schoolmasters. *Ramsay.*
- To TAZ, *v. a.* To whip; to scourge; to belabour, S. B. *Gl. Shirr.* V. TAWIS.
- TAZIE, *s.* A remping, foolish girl, Roxb. *Hailick*, synon. *A. Scott*.—Dan. *taasse*, a woman, *taass-e*, to play the fool.
- TCHICK, *interj.* 1. A sound used for quickening a dull horse, S. 2. An expression of surprise or of contempt. *Q. Durv.*
- TEAGIE, *s.* A designation for a cow. V. TAIGIE.
- TEAK, *s.* An otter, Shetl.—Isl. Su. G. *tik*, canicula.
- TEA-KITCHEN, *s.* A tea-urn or vase, S. V. KITCHEN.
- TEAL, TEIL, *s.* "A busy-body; a mean fellow," Buchan. *Gl. Tarras.*
- To TEAL, TILL, TOLE, *v. a.* To wheedle; to inveigle by flattery, Ang. *Chr. S. P. Beaumont*.—Su. G. *tael-ja*, Isl. *tael-a*, pellicere, decipere.
- TEALER, TEALER on, *s.* One who entices, Ang.
- To TEAR, *v. n.* To labour stoutly; to work forcibly, Aberd.
- TEARIN', *part. adj.* Active; energetic; as, "a tearin' worker," a "tearin', throwgain fallow," Roxb.
- TEASICK, *s.* A consumption; E. *phthisick*, id. *Montgomerie*.
- TEAZ, *s.* The prop on which a golf-ball is placed when first struck off. Synon. *Tee*. *Teaz* is probably S. B.; perhaps originally the plural of *Tee*, Weddeib. *Vocab.*
- To TEAZ, *v. a.* To prop a golf-ball, ibid.
- To TEAZLE, *v. a.* To tease; to vex, Loth.
- TEAZLE, *s.* A severe brush. V. TAISSLE.
- TEBBITS, *s. pl.* Sensation. V. TABBETS.
- TECET, *s.* A ticket. "To subscrif a *tecet*." *Aberd. Reg.*
- TECHEMENT, *s.* Instruction. *Winyet*.
- TED, *s.* V. TAD.
- To TED, *v. a.* "To scatter; to spread," *Ayrs. Picken's Gl.*
- TEDD, *adj.* Ravelled; entangled, S. B.—Su. G. *tudd-a*, intricare.

TEDDER, TETHER, s. A rope with which a horse, cow, or sheep is tied at pasture, E. I mention this E. word merely in reference to a common S. Prov. "He wants only a hair to make a *tedder* o''," applied to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on any thing, however trivial.—Su. G. *tiuder*; Isl. *tidor*, id.

To **TEDDER, TETHER, v. a.** 1. To bind by a stake at pasture, S.—Isl. *tiodr-a*, Su. G. *tiudr-a*, pecus hoc modo alligare. 2. To be entangled in an argument. *Winyel*.

TEDISUM, adj. Tedious, S. B.; *Teidsome*, Roxb.

TEE, s. To a *tee*, to a tittle; exactly, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*. This is the same with A. Bor. *Tiv-a-Tee*, "just the thing," Gl. Brock. for he expl. *tiv* as signifying to.

TEE, s. 1. A mark set up in playing at quoits, &c. S. B.—Isl. *ti-a*, demonstrare; Teut. *tijgh-en*, indicare. 2. The nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole, in the play of golf, S. *Rams*. 3. The mark made in the ice, in the amusement of *curling*, towards which the stones are pushed, Loth. Gall. Elsewhere it is called the *Cock*, q. v.; this is generally a cross surrounded by a circle. *David's Seas*. In Loth. it is also called the *Tozee*. V. **TEAZ**.

To **TEE, v. a.** To *tee* a ball, to raise it on a nodule of earth, giving it the proper direction, S. *Ramsay*. **TEE, adv.** Too; also, *Aberd*.

TEEDY, adj. Peevish; cross-humoured, Berw. Perhaps from *Tid*, a gust of passion or ill humour.

To **TEEDLE, v. n.** To sing without words; to hum a tune. *Gall. Encycl.* It is only a variety of *Deedle*, q. v.

TEELE, adj. Encouraging, Shetl.—Su. G. *todja*, to allure.

To **TEEM, v. a.** To pour out, S. B. *Ayrs*. *Picken*. E. *beleem*, Shak. V. **TEYM**, and **TUME**.

To **TEEM, v. n.** To rain heavily, *Dumfr*.

TEEMS, s. A piece of fine crape or muslin tightened on a circular rim of wood, resembling the head of a drum, used for sifting or dressing flour for pastry, &c. Roxb.—Fr. *tamise*, a searce, bolter, or strainer, *tamisé*, searced or bolted; Teut. *tems*, *temst*, cribrum; Mod. Sax. *teemi*, s.

TEEN. Used as if it signified evening, S. *Picken*. This, however, cannot be viewed as a word: it is merely the abbreviation of *at e'en*, i. e. "in the evening." Pron. of *tune*, *Aberd*.

THE **TEEN**. This evening, S. *Saint Patrick*.

To **TEEN, v. a.** To provoke. V. **TEYNE**.

TEE-NAME, s. An additional name, a nick-name.

TEENGE, s. A colic in horses, S.; perhaps from E. *twinge*.

TEEP, s. A ram; the north. pron. of *Tup*.

TEEPT, part. pa. Stinted in allowances, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Taipil*. V. **TAPE**.

TEEPLE, s. A slight touch or stroke, *Aberd*.

To **TEEPLE, v. a.** To touch or to strike lightly, *ibid*. This may be a dimm. from the E. v. *Tip*, id.—Seren. and Widg. give Sw. *tipp-a*, as used in the same sense; leviter tangere, "to tap, to tip," to strike gently, to touch lightly.

TEERIBUS and TEERIODIN. The war-cry of the town of Hawick. This, according to tradition, was the cry of the band which went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants when they annually ride the marches. It is probable that this phrase is of high antiquity.—A. S. *Tyr*, Isl. Dan. *Tir*, denotes one of the deities of the Goths. The first word might make tolerably

good A. S. *Tyr hæbbe us*, "May *Tyr* have us in his keeping!" The other seems to conjoin the names of *Tyr* and *Odin*, as supplicating their conjunct aid.

TEES, s. pl. Perhaps cords. *Sir Egeir*.

TEES, s. pl. Apparently for *taes*, toes. *Leg. St. And.*

TEESIE, s. A gust of passion, Fife.—Teut. *tees-en*, vellicare.

TEET, s. A stolen glance, S. *Keek*, syn. *Campbell*.

To **TEET, v. n.** To peer; to peep out. V. **TETE**.

TEET-BO, s. 1. Bo-peep, S. *Ferguson*. 2. Used metaph. to denote inconstancy or infidelity. *Morison*.

To **TEETH, v. a.** To indent a wall with lime on the outside, S. *Stat. Acc*.

TEETH, s. The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; when seen in the North or East, viewed as indicating bad weather, Banffs. *Aberd*. This is also denominated *an. angry teeth*; in Fife a *water-gaw*. Because of its broken appearance, it is elsewhere called a *Stump*.

To **TEETHLE upon, v. a.** To make an impression upon, *Aberd*. Probably from the use of the *teeth* in fastening on food.

TEETHY, adj. Crabbed; ill natured, S. Q. to show the *teeth*.

TEETHRIEF, adj. Palatable, *Teviotd. Moufrachty*, synon. Ang.; *Toothsome*, E.

TEETICK, s. The tit-lark, *Shetl*. "Alauda Præ-tensis," Linn. *Edmonstone's Zell*.

TEETLE, s. The old mode of pronouncing the E. word *Title*, S. i. e. right. *Entail*.

TEEVOO, s. "A young man who dashes about with ladies, but never feels the genuine throbs of love;" a male flirt. *Gall. Encycl*.

TEEWHOAP, s. The lapwing, *Orkn*.

To **TEHEE, v. n.** To laugh in a suppressed way, *Ayrs*. Syn. to *Tigher*. *Siller Gum*.

TEHEE, s. 1. A loud derisive laugh, S. *Ross*. 2. *interj.* Expressive of loud mirth. *Watson*. *Ti-he* is used as a v. in O. E. Ben *Jonson*.

TEICHEMENT, s. Instruction. *Aberd. Reg. V. TEICHEMENT*.

To **TEICHER, TICHER, (quitt.)** 1. To distil almost imperceptibly. The skin, slightly cut, is said to *teicher* and *bluid*, when the blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, S. A. 2. Used to express the appearance of a fretted sore, *Roxb*.—O. T. *tijgh-en*, indicare.

TEICHER, s. A very small drop.

TEICHER, s. A dot; a small spot; S. *ticker*.—Teut. *tick*, a point, or Belg. *tikk-en*, to touch lightly.

TEIDSOME, adj. Tedious. V. **TEDISUM**.

TEIGHT, part. pa. Fatigued, *Lanarks*.

TEIL, s. A busy-body; a mean fellow, S. B. V. **TEAL**, s. and To **TEAL, v.**

To **TEIL, v. a.** To cultivate the soil, S. *Chart. Ja. V.* A. S.—*til-ian*, to labour, to cultivate.

To **TRYM, TUME, v. a.** To empty; *teem*, S. B. *Wal-lace*.—Isl. *taem-a*, evacuate. V. **TUME**.

TEYND, s. Uncertain. *Gawan and Gol*.

To **TEIND, TYNDE, TINE, v. n.** To kindle, S.—A. S. *tend-an, tynan*, Su. G. *taend-a*, accendere.

TEIND, TYND, TINE, s. 1. A spark of fire, S. B. 2. A spark at the wick of a candle, *ib*.

To **TEIND, TEYND, v. a.** To tithe, S. *Godly Sangs*.—Sw. *tiend-a*, Belg. *teind-en*, decimare.

TEIND, TEYND, s. Tithes, S. *Acts Ja. VI*.—Moes. G. *taikund*, the tenth part; Belg. *teind*.

TEYNDFRIE, adj. Free from paying tithes, S. *Acts Ja. VI*

TEINDIS, TENDIS, *s. pl.* Tithes, *S.*
 TEIND-MASTER, *s.* One who has legal right to lift tithes. *Dict. Feud. Law.*
 TEIND-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf payable as a tithe, *S. Sedt. Counc.*
 TEIND-WHEAT, *s.* Wheat received as tithe, *S. Keith's Hist.*
 To TEYNE, TENE, TEEN, *v. a.* To vex; to irritate. *Charteris.*—A. *S. teon-an*, Belg. *ten-en*, irritate.
 TEYNE, TENE, *adj.* Mad with rage. *Wallace.*
 TEYNE, TENE, *s.* 1. Anger; rage; as, "in a gay tene," in great wrath, *S. Barbour.* 2. Sorrow; vexation, *S. E. teen.* *Wallace.*—A. *S. teon*, injuria, irritatio.
 TEYNFULL, *adj.* Wrathful. *Lyndsay.*
 TEIR, *adj.* Thirsome. *Rauf Coilyear.*
 TEIR, *s.* Fatigue. *Gawan and Gol.*—A. *S. teor-ian*, *teir-ian*, to tire.
 TEIRFULL, *adj.* Fatiguing. *Gawan and Gol.*
 TEIS, *s. pl.* Ropes, by which the yards of a ship hang; *q. ties.* *Douglas.*
 TEIST, *s.* A handful, *Aberd.*—*Su. G. tast-a*, attractare, apprehendere, *q.* as much as one can grasp or lay hold of?
 To TELE, *v. a.* To cultivate. *Maitland Poems.* V. TEL.
 TELELAND, *s.* Arable land, *q.* that which is tilled. *Chart. Aberd.*
 TELYIE, *s.* A piece of meat. V. TAILYIE.
 TELISMAN, *s.* A husbandman; a farmer. *Sedt. Counc.*—Fr. From A. *S. tilia*, "a tiller of the ground." Tusser uses *tilman* for a husbandman, Johnson.
 TELLABLE, *adj.* What may be told, *S.*
 TELLYEVIE, *s.* A violent or perverse humour. *Simple.* It seems to be a corr. of *tirrivee*, *q. v.*—Fr. *tal-er*, to take an oblique direction; or O. Fr. *taillier*, disposition, and *vif*, lively, spurting.
 TELLIN', *s.* To *Tak Tellin'*. 1. To need to be frequently reminded of what ought to be done; as, She's a clever servant in a house, but she *taks tellin'*, *S.* 2. To listen to admonition; as, "He *wadna tak tellin'*," he would not be advised, *S. A.*
 TELLIN', *adj.* Well or good for; beneficial to; as, "It was *tellin'* him that he did as he did;" "It had been muckle *tellin'* ye that ye had bidden at hame," *i. e.* it was, or it had been, to his or your advantage, &c. *S. Corpatrick.*—A. *S. teala, tacla, and tela*, signify bene, recte, probe.
 To TEME, *v. a.* To empty. V. TEYM.
 TEMED, *pret.* Enticed. *Sir Tristrem.*—Isl. *tem-ia*, assuefacere.
 TEMERARITE, TEMERARITY, *s.* Rashness in judgment. *Acts Ja. III.*—From Fr. *temeraire*, rash.
 TEMMING, *s.* V. TIMMING.
 To TEMPER, *v. a.* To put such parts of a machine as immediately perform the work, into proper trim; as, *To Temper a wheel*, to stretch or relax the string which regulates the motion of the *pirn.* *To Temper a pleuch*, to arrange the coultter and share, so that the furrow may be cut and turned according to the ploughman's mind, *S. Surv. Peebles.*
 TEMPER-PIN, *s.* The wooden pin used for tempering a spinning wheel, *S. Ritson.*
 TEMPLARIE, *s.* A foundation originally belonging to the Knights Templars; otherwise denominated *Temple Lands*, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*
 TEMPLELANDS, *s. pl.* The lands which belonged to the Knights Templars, *S. V. TEMPLARIE*, and PRECEPTORIE.

TENANT-STED, *adj.* Occupied by a tenant. *Fountainh.*—The latter part of the word may be traced to A. *S. sted*, locus.
 TENCHIS, *s. pl.* Taunts; reproaches. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *tence, tance, tenche, querelle*, dispute; Fr. *tenson* had its origin from L. B. *intentio*, a controversy. V. INTENT.
 TEND, *adj.* The tenth. *Wyntown.* V. TEIND.
 To TEND, *v. n.* To intend. *Acts Ja. V.*—Fr. *tend-re*, id.
 TENDALE KNYFF. "Twa beltis, a *tendale knyff*, a hors came, [comb] & byrnyng irne," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* Shall we suppose that knives, celebrated for their temper, had been formerly made somewhere in the dale or valley of *Tyne*, in England? It might, however, be the maker's name, like *Jockteleg*.
 * TENDER, *adj.* 1. Sickly, *S. Baillie.*—Fr. *tendre*, pulling, delicate. 2. Circumspect; avoiding all appearance of evil, *S.* 3. Having a scrupulous mind, *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.* 4. Dear; beloved, *Acts Ja. III.*—Fr. *tendre*, is often used to denote warmth of friendship. As a *s.* it signifies love, a *tenderness* for one. 5. Nearly related. *Pitcottie.*
 To TENDER, *v. a.* To make delicate, *Roxb. Ess. Highl. Soc.*
 TENDERLY, *adj.* Denoting that warmth of regard which persons owe to their kindred. *Acts Ja. VI.*
 TENDERNESS, *s.* Scrupulosity in religious matters, *S. Heart of Mid-Loth.*
 TENDIR OF BLUDE. Nearly related; standing in near consanguinity. *Keith.*
 TENE, *s.* Anger. V. TEYNE, *s.*
 To TENE, *v. a.* V. TEYNE, *v.*
 TENEMENT, *s.* A house; often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings, *S.—L. B. tenementum.* *Ruddiman.*
 TENENDAS. "That clause of a charter which expresses what way and manner the lands are to be holden of the superior." *Dict. Feud. Law.*
 TENE-WARYIT, *part. adj.* "Oppressed with affliction," *Gl. Sibb.* V. TEYNE, *s.*
 TEN-HOURS, *s.* Ten o'clock, *S. V. Hours.*
 TEN-HOURS-BITE, *s.* "A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon," *S. O. Gl. Burns.*
 TENNANDRIE, TENANTRY, *s.* 1. The tenants on an estate, or those who pay rent, viewed collectively, *S. Acts Ja. V.* 2. The possessions held by tenants, *ibid.*
 TENOR, *s.* The cross bar between the legs of the chair, *Shetl.* TENOR-BAR, MEANS. E. *tenon*?
 * TENT, *s.* A square pulpit erected in the fields, and supported by four posts which rest on the ground, rising three or four feet from it; with a trap leading up to the door, which is behind, and a projection in front, meant to protect the speaker from the sun and rain, as well as to serve for a sounding-board, *S. Tent-preaching* has been long in use in *S.*; occasionally, at least, from the year 1630. *Livingston's Life.* The practice is now almost entirely disused about cities and towns. *Burns.*
 To TENT, *v. a.* To stretch out. *Douglas.*—Fr. *tend-re*, id.
 TENT, *s.* Care; attention. 1. *To tak tent*, to be attentive, *S. Barbour.* 2. *To tak tent to*, to exercise concern about, *S. B. Jonson.* *Lyndsay.* 3. *To tak tent of*, to be on one's guard against, *S. Herd.*
 TENT, *adj.* 1. Watchful; attentive, *Gall.* *Davidson's Seasons.* 2. Intent; keen, *Gall. ib.*

- To TEND, *v. n.* To attend, generally with the prep. *to*, S. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *attend-re*, or Lat. *attend-ere*.
- To TENT, *v. a.* 1. To observe; to remark, S. *Burns*. 2. To put a value on, S. *Ramsay*. 3. To watch over; to take particular care of, S.; *to tend*, E. *Ross*. It is used as *v. n.* to denote the care of a flock, *ibid.*
- TENTIE, *adj.* 1. Watchful; attentive, S. *Maitland Poems.*—Fr. *attentif*. 2. Cautious; careful, S. *Ross*. 3. Intent; keen, Galloway. *Davidson*.
- TENTILY, *adv.* Carefully, S. *Ross*.
- TENTLESS, *adj.* Inattentive, S. *Burns*.
- TEPATE, *s.* Some piece of dress anciently worn by men, though obviously the same with E. *tippel*. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- TEPPIT, *s.* Sensation, feeling, Fife.
- TEPPITLESS, *adj.* 1. Insensible; benumbed so that no impression can be made, Fife. 2. Applied to the mind; as, "The laddie's gane teppitless," Loth. V. *TABETS*.
- TER, *s.* Tar. *Bartow.*—Teut. *terre*, Su. G. *tiaera*, id.
- TERCE, *s.* A liferent competent by law to widows who have not accepted of a special provision, of the *third* of the heritable subjects in which their husbands died infert. *Erskine.*—Lat. *tertia*, Fr. *tiers*.
- TERCER, *s.* A widow who enjoys a *terce*, S. *Balfour*.
- TERCIAN, *s.* A cask. *Ab. Reg.* V. TERTIAM.
- TERE, *s.* Perhaps, expense. *Douglas.*—Teut. *teer*, sumptus.
- TERE, *adj.* Tender; delicate. *Fal. Hon.*—Teut. *tere*, tener, delicatus.
- TERGAT, *s.* A blazon. V. TARGAT.
- TERLISS, *s.* A lattice or grate. V. TIRLESS.
- TERLYST, TIRLLYST, *part. pa.* Grated. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *trellicié*, id.
- TERMAGANT, *s.* The ptarmigan, Gl. *Sibb*.
- TERMIN, "It will last *termin* life," it will last for ever, Loth.—O. Fr. *termine*, terme, temps.
- TERNE, TERNEB, *adj.* Fierce; choleric. *Dunbar.*—Belg. *toornig*, wrathful, *toorn*, anger.
- TERNYTE, *s.* Corr. of *Trinity*. *Wynt. Syn. Tarntie*.
- TERRETOR, *s.* Territory. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TERSALL, *s.* The third part of a pipe; a tierce. *Aberd. Reg.*—Fr. *tercière*, id.
- TERSE, *s.* A debate; a dispute, S. B.
- To TERSE, *v. n.* To debate; to contend, S. B.—Teut. *trots-en*, irritare, instigare.
- TERSEL, *s.* Table companion. *Montgomerie.*—Teut. *teer-ghe-selle*, id. from *teer*, sumptus, and *selle*, *ghe-selle*, socius.
- TERSEL, *s.* *Tersel* of a *tade*. Meaning not clear. *Montgomerie*.
- TERTIAM, *s.* A cask containing the *third* part of a butt or pipe of wine; E. *terce*. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TERTIAN, *s.* A student in his third session, *Aberd.*—L. *tertius*, third.
- To TERTLE, *v. a.* To take notice of; as, "He never *tertle* me," Roxb. V. *TARTLE*.
- TESLETTIS, *s. pl.* Armour for covering the thighs. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- TESMENT, *s.* 1. A latter will, S. B.; corr. from *Testament*. *To mak one's tesment in a raip*, (i. e. rope), to be hanged. *Ross*. 2. The thing bequeathed; a legacy, *Aberd.*
- To TEST, *v. a.* To put to trial, *Ayrs. Blackw. Mag.*
- TESTAMENT, *s.* Apparently another name for a *Testoon*, q. v. *Acts Ja. VI.* [*ibid.*]
- TESTANE, *s.* Apparently the same with *Testoon*, q. v.
- TESTEFIE, *s.* A testimony, *ibid.*
- TESTIFICATE, *s.* 1. A passport. *Crookshank*. 2. The attestation given by a minister, or more strictly by the Session, of the moral character of a church-member, when about to leave the district, or for another necessary purpose, S. This is also called a *Testimonial*, which is the term used in the Acts of the church.
- TESTIT, *part. adj.* Testamentary; given by will. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- TESTOON, TESTONE, *s.* A Scottish silver coin, varying in value. *Cardonnel*. "You will never make a Mark of your *Testan* by that bargain," "the bargain is so bad that you will not gain by it." *Kelly.*—O. Fr. *teston*, capitatus nummus. From *éte*.
- TESTOR, *s.* The cover of a bed, E. *Tester. Bride of Lam.*—O. Fr. *testiere*, any kind of head-piece, from *teste*, now *lôte*, the head. L. B. *tester-ium*, *testrum*, and *testur-a*, lecti supernum tegmen, Du Cange.
- To TETE, TET, *v. n.* 1. To peep out; to look in a sly or prying way, S. *teet. Ruddiman. Toote* is used in the same sense by Patten. *Toten* is used by a very old E. writer, as signifying to spy. 2. *v. a.* To cause to peep out. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *titt-a*, inspiciere, per transennam veluti videre.
- TETII, *s.* Temper; disposition. *Ill-teth'd*, ill humoured, Fife.—A. S. *tyht*, instructio, *teing*, disciplina.
- TETHERFACED, *adj.* Having an ill-natured aspect, S.—Isl. *teit-a*, rostrum beluinum.
- TETHER-STAKE, *s.* 1. The pin fixed in the ground, to which the tether is tied, S. 2. *Metaph.* applied to any object which restricts one, in whatever way; as, "A man that's married has a *tether-stake*," S. V. *TEDDER*.
- TETTIE, *adj.* Having a bad temper, Roxb. The same with *Titty*, q. v.
- TETUZ, *s.* 1. "Any thing tender." *Gall. Enc.* 2. "A delicate person," *ibid.* Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-r*, pullus animalis; *tita*, res tenera, tenerrima.
- TEUCH, TEUGH, TEUCH, *adj.* 1. Tough, S. *Teuch*, Yorks. *Douglas.*—A. S. *toh*, id. from Moes. G. *tioh-an*, to draw. 2. Tedious; lengthened out, S. 3. Dry as to manner; stiff in conversation, S. *Bannatyne Poems*. 4. Pertinacious, S. A. *Douglas*. 5. *To make any thing teuch*, to do it reluctantly. *Gawan and Gol.*
- TEUCH, *s.* A draught of any kind of liquor, S.—Su. G. *tog*, haustus, potantium ductus; from *tog-a*, trahere; Teut. *teughe*, haustus.
- TEUCHIT, (*putt.*) *s.* The lapwing, S. *John o' Arnha*. "Tewfel, a lapwing, North." *Tufit*, id. Grose.
- To HUNT THE TEUCHIT. To be engaged in any frivolous and fruitless pursuit; a proverbial phrase, S. B.; equivalent to *hunting the Gowk. Dominic Deposed*.
- TEUCHIT-STORM, *s.* The gale, in the reckoning of the vulgar, conjoined with the arrival of the green plover, S. V. *TUQHUIT*.
- TEUD, *s.* A tooth, Fife.
- TEUDLE, *s.* The tooth of a rake or harrow, Fife.
- To TEUDLE, *v. a.* To insert teeth. *To teudle a heuk*, to renovate the teeth of a reaping-hook, Fife.—Gael. *deud*, "a set of teeth, a jaw."
- TEUDLESS, *s.* Toothless, Fife.
- TEUG, TUG, *s.* A rope; a halter, Loth.—Su. G. *tog*, *taug*, id.; in pl. thighs of a pair of breeches, *Shetl.*
- TEUK, TUK, TOOK, *s.* A bye-taste. *That meal has a teuk*, it has a disagreeable taste. When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack, the peculiar taste is denominated the *het tuk*; *Lan.*

- Loth. Roxb.—Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck*, a touch; as it is said in E. of meat which is slightly tainted, that it is *touched* a little.
- TEUKIN, *adj.* 1. Quarrelsome, including the idea of fraud, S. B.—Teut. *tuck*, fraud; Isl. *tulk-a*, pellucere. 2. Variable; applied to the wind when still shifting, S. A.
- To TEVVEL, *v. a.* To put into disorder, Dumfr. V. TUFFLE.
- To TEW, *v. a.* To make tough, S. O. V. TAAVE and TAW, *v. l.*
- To TEW, *v. n.* Grain is said to *tew*, when it becomes damp, and acquires a bad taste, S. B.—Su. G. *taef*, odour, *taef-a*, gustare.
- TEW, *s.* A bad taste, S. B. V. TEUK.
- To TEW, *v. a.* To fatigue; to overpower. *Sair tew'd*, much fatigued. It is often used in regard to sickness; as signifying that one is much *tossed*, or, as vulgarly expressed, *tostit*, by it, Dumfr.; *Foryaw'd* synon. Mactaggart gives *Tue* as well as *Tued*, in this sense.
- To TEW, *v. n.* 1. To be eagerly employed about any thing, Border. 2. To toil; to work constantly, Ettr. For. “*To tew*, to-work hard; also to *taize*, [tease,] North.” Grose.
- TEW, *s.* 1. An engagement of this kind, *ibid.* This term is always conjoined with an *adj.* as, *sair tews*, great difficulties, Border. It exactly corresponds with the phrase used in the north of E. “*Save tues*, great difficulty in accomplishing any thing,” Gl. Brockett.—Fr. *tuer*, “originally to kill,” is “used also for to fatigue or weary. *I see tue*, he-wearies himself; or, in North. country language, he *tues* himself. *Tuing on*, toiling away,” *ibid.* 2. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron. V. LEW ARNE BORE.
- To TEW, *v. n.* To struggle; to strive, Dumfr.
- TEW, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Tiawe*, expl. “to amble.” *Tarras.*
- TEWEL, *s.* 1. A tool of any kind. This is the pron. of Shet. *Tewl*, is that of the North of S. in general. 2. A ship, Shetl.
- TEWELLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently for *tools*, applied to military furniture. *R. Coilycar.*
- THA, THAE, THAY, TBEY, *pron.* These, S. *Wyntown.* —A. S. *thæge*, *id.*
- THACK, *s.* Thatch. V. THAK.
- THACKER, *s.* A Thatcher, S. *Blackw. Mag.*—O. E. *id.* “*Thacker*, *coureur de chaume*,” Palsgr.
- THACK-GATE, *s.* The sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; in contradistinction from the *Wind-skews*, that are raised higher than the thatch, Roxb.
- THACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Not roofed; without thatch, S. *Rem. of Nithsd. Song.* 2. Metaph. uncovered; without a hat. *Tarras.*
- THACK-STONE, *s.* Stone fit for covering houses. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- THAFTS, *s. pl.* The benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit, S.—Isl. *thopte*, trnbs seu sedile in nave.
- THAI, THAY, *pron.* 1. of *he* or *she*. *Gawan and Gol.*
- THAIN, *adj.* Not sufficiently roasted or boiled, S. V. THANE.
- THAINS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, gossamer. *A. Hume.*—A. S. *than*, madidus, humidus.
- THAIR, Used, in composition, like E. *there*; originally the genit. dat. and abl. of the A. S. article, *thære*; Isl. dat. and abl. *theirre*.
- THAIR, *v. impers.* Used as expressive of necessity; generally with the negative affixed; as, “*Ye thair n' fash*,” you need not put yourself to the trouble, Dumfr. V. THAIRF.
- THAIRANENT, *adv.* Concerning that. *Acts Sed.*
- THAIRATTOUR, *adv.* Concerning that. *Priests Peltis.*
- THAIRBEFOR, THAREBEFOR, *adv.* Before that time. *Barbour.*
- THAIRBEN, THERE-BEN, *adv.* In an inner apartment of a house; sometimes *the-ben*, S. *Acts Sed.*
- THAIRBY, THARE-BY, *adv.* 1. Thereabout, as to place. *Barbour.* 2. Thereabout, regarding time, S. *Wynt.* 3. Denoting number or quality, S. *Bannatyne.*—Belg. *daerby*, ad hoc, penses, prope. 4. Respecting size or quantity, S. *Anderson's Coll.*
- THAIR-BUT, *adv.* In an outer apartment; also, *the-but*, S. *Many.*—Teut. *daer-binnen*, intro, intus. Belg. *daar-buyten*, without that place.
- THAIR-DOWN, THER-DOWN, *adv.* Downwards, S. *Dunbar.*
- THAIR-EAST, *adv.* In the east; towards the east, S. *Bailie.*
- THAIRFRA, THEREFRAE, *adv.* From that place; therefrom, S. *Pitscottie.*
- THAIRFURTH, *adv.* In the open air, S. *Bellenden.*
- THAIRIN, THEREIN, *adv.* At home; within doors, S. *Perils of Man.*
- THAIRINJILL, *adv.* Therein. *Acts Sed.*
- THAIRM, THERM, THAIRN, *s.* 1. The belly or gut of man, S. “He that has a wide *therm*, had never a long arm.” S. Prov. “Gluttonous people will not be liberal of their meat.” *Kelly.* 2. The gut of a beast. *Burns.* 3. Intestines twisted, like E. *Tharm*, especially catgut, S.
- THAIRM-BAND, *s.* A string or cord of catgut for turning a spinning wheel, S.
- THAIROUR, THAR OUR, *adv.* On the other side, in relation to a river. *Wallace.*
- THAIRROWT, THAROUT, *adv.* Without; denoting exclusion from a place, S. *Wallace.* *To lie thairout*, to lie in the open air during night, S.
- THAIRTILL, THERTYLL, *adv.* Thereto. *Douglas.*
- THAIR-UP, *adv.* Out of bed. *G. Buchanan.*
- THAIRVPOUN, *adv.* Thereupon. *Aberd. Reg.*
- THAK, *s.* 1. Thatch; a covering of straw, rushes, &c. *thack*, S. *Douglas.* *Thack and rape*, the covering of a stack, S. *Burns.* *In thack an' rape*, in order, *ibid.* *Out of aw thack and raip*, applied to one who acts quite in a disorderly way, S. 2. The covering of a roof, whatever be the materials. *Acts Ja. V.*—A. S. *thac*, *thæc*, Isl. *thak*, Lat. *tectum.*
- To THAK, THACK, *v. a.* To thatch, S.
- THAKBURD, *s.* The thatch-board; the roof. *Barb.*
- THAN, *adv.* Then; at that time, S. *Barbour.*—Moeso-Goth. *Be than*, by that time; *Or than*, before that time. V. DE THAN.
- THAN, OR THAN, *conj.* Else; otherwise, S. B.; as, “*Come hame sune, or than I'll be angry*,” *i. e.* If you do not return soon, my displeasure will be the consequence.
- THANE, THAYNE, *s.* 1. A title of honour, used among the ancient Scots, which seems to have been at first equivalent to Lat. *comes*, as denoting presidency in a county, and sometimes in a province; as well as the command of the forces, and collection of the royal revenues raised in the district. *Wyntown.* 2. An officer, not superior in rank to a knight, who has been viewed as serving under the superior *Thane*.

Stat. Alex. II.—A. S. *thegen*, *thegn*, primarily a servant. *Cyningses, thegen*, Thanus regius; *med-merra thegen*, mediocris vel inferior Thanus. Isl. *thegn*, dominus.

ATHANE, s. A title of honour, the meaning of which is uncertain. *G. Buchanan.*

ABTHANIK, s. The jurisdiction of an *Abthane*. *Hart. MS.*

THANE, s. Apparently, a fane. *Pal. Hon.*

THANE, THAIN, adj. 1. Not thoroughly roasted; rare, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.—A. S. *than*, moist, humid; 2. Moist, applied to meal, &c. when in a damp state, Lanarks. Loth. "I dinna like *thain* meal;" i. e. made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln.

THANEDOM, THANAGE, THANIE, s. The extent of the jurisdiction of a *Thane*. *Wyntown.*

* **THANKFULL, adj.** 1. Used in the sense of thankful; praiseworthy. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. Denoting what ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THARETHROW, adv. By that means; thence. *Acts Ja. V.*

To THARE, v. n. To need; to require. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *thearfan*, indigere, opus habere. V. **THURST.**

THARTH, impers. v. *Me tharth*, it behoves me. *Rauf Coilyear.* *Thar* is used in the same sense by Chaucer.—A. S. *thearfan*, to have need. V. **THARE,** and **THAR, v.**

* **THAT, pron.** Often improperly used instead of *This*, *S. Walker's Peden.*

THAT, adv. or conj. 1. So; to such a degree; as, "Is he *that* frail that he canna rise?" Is he so frail that he cannot get out of bed? S. 2. Often used nearly in the same sense with *E. very*, but understood as rather weaker. *Waverley.* It almost invariably has the negative preceding; as, "Nae *that* ill," not very bad. 3. It sometimes serves like *E. So* or *Such*, to return the sense of a word or sentence going before; as, "He was ance a thief, and he'll ayve be *that*," S.

THAUT, s. A sob; or a beat. *Gl. Ross.*

THE. Used instead of *To* or *This*; as, *the day, the night, the year, to-day, to-night, this year*, S. *Antiq. id.*

THE, THEY, s. Thigh. *Douglas*.—A. S. *theo, thegh*, id.

To THEE, v. n. To thrive; to prosper. *Sir Tristrem.*—A. S. *the-an*, proficere, vigere. It is sometimes written *Thee*.

THEATS, s. pl. Ropes or traces. V. **THETIS.**

THEDE, s. l. A nation; a people. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. Su. G. *thiod, thiod*, populus. 2. A region; a province. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *thead*, gens; provincia. 3. Species; kind. *Sir Tristrem.*

THEEDLE, s. The name, in the counties of Kinross and Fife, for the stick with which porridge is stirred; also called the *Parritch-stick*. Synon. *Theivil*, and *S. O. Spurtle*.

To THEEK, v. a. To thatch, S. *Picken*.—A. Bor. *Theak*, to thatch, *Grose*. V. **THEIK.**

TIEEKER, s. A thatcher, *ibid.*

THEEKING, s. "Thatch; thatching," S. *Cl. Antiq.*

THEET, s. One of the traces by which horses draw, *Aberd. A. Beattie's Tales*. V. **THETIS.**

THEETS, s. pl. V. **THETIS.**

THE-FURTH, adv. Out of doors; abroad, S. *Ross.*

THEGITHER, adv. Corr. of *together*, S. *Ross*. A' *thegither*, altogether. *Macneil.*

THEI, conj. Though. *Sir Tristrem.*

To THEIK, THEK, v. a. l. To give a roof, of whatever kind, S. *Wyntown*. 2. To cover with straw, &c. to thatch, S.—A. S. *thecc-an*, Alem. *thek-en*, Isl. *thack-a*, id.

THEIKIT, pret. or p. part. Thatched.

THEYRS, s. pl. "Tiers or yard-arms of a vessel." *Gl. Compl.*

THEIVIL, THIVEL, s. A stick for stirring a pot; as in making porridge, broth, &c. *Ayrs Ross*. S. B. *thivel*, A. Bor. *thet*, *Fife*, *theedle*.—A. S. *thyfel*, stirps, a stem or stalk. V. **THEEDLE.**

THEIVIL-ILL, s. A pain in the side, S. *Theivil-shot*, Ang. It probably received its name from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the *Theivil*.

THEME, THAME, s. l. 1. A serf; one attached to the soil. *Wyntown*. 2. The right of holding servants in such a state of bondage, that their children and goods might be sold. *Skene*.—A. S. *team*, offspring; or from Isl. *thi-a*, in servitum reducere.

TIEN, conj. Than, S.

TIEN-A-DAYS, adv. In former times, S. B.; like *E. Nowadays*. *Ross.*

THE NOW, I' THE NOW. Just now; at present, S. *Reg. Dalton*. *I' the now* also means presently; immediately, S.

THE-PESS, s. Thigh-piece, or armour for the thigh. *Wallace.*

THEREAWAY, THEREAWA, adv. 1. About that quarter, thereabout. *Out o' there-away*, from about that quarter, S. Synon. *Thairby*. The term is used indefinitely when it is not meant to specify the particular spot. *Guy Mannering.*

Hereawa, thereawa, wandering Willie. *Old Song.*

2. That way; to that purpose. *Guthrie's Trial*. 3. As far as that; to that distance; often *There-and-away*, *Aberd.*

THERE-BEN, adv. V. **THAIRBEN.**

THEREFRAE, adv. V. **THAIRFRA.**

THEREIN, adv. V. **THAIRIN.**

THEREOUT, adv. Without; a-field. V. **THAIROUT.**

TIERM, THARME, s. l. 1. The intestines, S. *E. tharm* is restricted to the intestines in a prepared state, *Johns*.—A. S. *thearm*, intestinum, "an entrail, or inward part, either of man or any living thing, a gut, a bowell," *Sommer*. 2. A gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument. Corr. into *Fearn*, *Roxb. Fife*.

THIERN, THUETNA. Modes of expression equivalent to "need not," or "should not," as, "You *thurnta* stop," you should not stay, *Dumfr.* V. **THARE,** and **THARTH.**

THESAURARE, s. Treasurer; the term invariably used in our old statutes and writings. *Balf. Pract.*—O. Fr. *thesaurier*, id.; L. B. *thesaurarius*.

THESAURARE, s. Treasury. *Acts Ja. VI.*

THESAURE, THESAURE, s. A treasure.—Lat. *thesaur-us*. *Balfour's Pract.*

THIESELF, pron. Itself. V. **SEEF, SELFF.**

THIESTREEN, s. Yesternight, *Lanark. Fife*. Either a coin of *Yestreen*, id. or q. the *ystreen*. *Edin. Mag.*

THETIS, THETES, s. pl. 1. The ropes or traces by which horses draw in a carriage, plough, or harrow, S. *Douglas*. 2. To be quite out of the *thes*, to be quite disorderly in one's conduct, S. *Rudd*.—Isl. *thatt-r*, a thread, cord, or small rope. 3. *Out of thes*, is a phrase applied to one who is rusted, as to any art or science, from want of practice, *Aberd.*

THEVIS-NEK, THEVIS-NEK, s. An imitative term formed to express the cry of the lapwing. *Houlate*. It is used as an *equivoque* in reference to the neck of a thief.

THEW, s. Custom; manner; quality. *Wyntown*. —A. S. *theaw*, mos, modus.

THEWIT, part. pa. Disciplined; regulated. *Pal. Hon.* —A. S. *theaw*, institutum.

THEWLES, THOWLESS, THIEVELESS, adj. 1. Unprofitable. *Douglas*. —A. S. *theow*, a servant, or *theowian*, to serve, and the privative particle *les*, less. 2. Inactive; remiss, *S. Ramsay*. 3. Not serving the purpose; as, *a thiefless excuse*, *S. 4.* Cold; forbidding; spiteful, *S. Burns*. To look *thiefless* to one, to give one a cold reception, *S. O.* 5. Shy; reserved, *Renfrews*. 6. Applied to weather in an intermediate or uncertain state, *Renfrews*. 7. Feeble. *J. Nicoll*. 8. Inspid; destitute of taste, *S. Rams.*

THEWTILL, THEWITTEL, s. A large knife. *Wallace*. —E. *whittle*, A. S. *hwitel*, id.; *thwitan*, cultello reserare.

THIBACK, s. A stroke or blow, *S. B.* Perhaps a corr. of *E. thwack*.

THICK, adj. 1. Intimate; familiar, *S. Burns*. 2. With *over* or *over* preceding, used to denote criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes, *over thick*, *S.*; synon. *Over thrang*. *Antiquary*. 3. Used in relation to consanguinity, *S.* "Ye ken his was sib to mine by the father's side, and blood's thicker than water any day." *Entail*. This is a proverbial phrase, intimating that a man feels more affection to his own kindred than to others. 4. *Thick and thin*. To follow one *through thick and thin*, to adhere to one in all hazards, *S. Redgauntlet*. To *MAK THICK w^o*. To ingratiate one's self with, *Clydes*.

THIEF, s. Often used, when it is not meant to exhibit any charge of dishonesty, with a vituperative adj. exactly in the sense of *E. Hussy*; as, "She's an ill-faur'd thief;" Satan is called "the foul thief," *S.*

THIEF-LIKE, adj. 1. Having the appearance of a blackguard, *S.* 2. Affording grounds of an unfavourable impression, whether as to actual conduct or design; as, "If ye binna thief, binna thief-like," *S. Prov.* 3. Plain; hard-looking; ugly, *S.* 4. Unbecoming; not handsome; applied to dress; as, "That's a thief-like mutch ye've on," *S.* In the comparative, there is an anomaly of which I do not recollect any other instance. It occurs in two proverbial phrases very commonly used; "The thief-like the better soldier;" "The aulder the thief-like;" or "Ye're like the swine's bairns, the aulder ye grow, ye're aye the thief-like," *S.*

THIEVELESS, adj. V. **THEWLES**.

THIEFBUTE, s. "The crime of taking money or goods from a thief, to shelter him from justice." *Bell's L. Dict.* V. **DOTS**.

THIEFDOME, THIEFTDOME, s. The commission of theft. *Acts Ja. I.* —A. S. *thysft*, *thiefsthe*, *furtum*, and *dom*, status, conditio.

THIEFTEOUS, adj. Dishonest; thievish. *Acts Ja. VI.* **THIEFTOUSLY, adv.** By theft. "Thieftously stoune & tane," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **THIG, THIGG, v. a.** 1. To ask; to beg. *Wallace*. —Alem. *thig-en*. *Su. G. tigg-a*, *petere*. 2. To go about receiving supply, not in the way of common mendicants, but rather as giving others an opportunity of manifesting their liberality, *S. Rudd*. —Isl. *thyg-g-ia*, gratis accipere, dono auferre. 3. To beg;

to act the part of a common mendicant, *S. Henryson*. 4. To borrow; used improperly. *Ramsay*.

THIGGAR, s. One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way, *S. Gall. Enc.* 2. A beggar; a common mendicant. *Acts Ja. I.* **TIGGAR, Smetl.** —*Su. G. teggare*, id.

THIGGING, s. 1. The act of collecting as described above, *S.—O. E.* "Thigginge or begging, mendicacio." *Prompt. Parv.* 2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this manner, *Perths*.

TWIGHT, adj. Close, so as not to admit water, *Orkn. E. tight*.

THIGSTER, s. Synon. with *Thiggar*. *Dict. Feud. Lav.*

THILSE, adv. Else; otherwise, *Buchan. Tarras*. This seems a contr. for *the else*.

THIMBER, adj. Gross; heavy. *Ritson*. —Isl. *thumber*, *gravis*.

THINARE, s. A title of honour, apparently equivalent to *Lady. Sir Tristrem*. —A. S. *the-on*, *vigere*, *polere*; *theond*, *potens*; *theonden*, *dominus*; *theonest*, *potentissimus*. *Thinare*, *q. theonare*, the comparative.

THINE, THYNE, FRA THYNE, adv. Thence. *Barbour. Acts Ja. VI.* —A. S. *thanon*, inde, *illinc*.

THINE-FURTH, adv. Thenceforward. *Wyntown*. —A. S. *thanon furth*, *deinceps*.

THING, s. Affairs of state. *Barbour*. 2. It seems to signify a meeting, or convention, concerning public affairs. *Wall.* —Isl. *thing*, *Su. G. ting*, a meeting of the citizens concerning public affairs; hence *althing*, high court.

* **THING, s.** 1. As conjoined with *Ain*, applied to a person; denoting property or exclusive interest in the object referred to, as well as tender affection, *S.*

An thou wert my ain thing,
I would lue thee, I would lue thee.—*Herd*.

2. With the preceding, negatively used to express disapprobation; as, "I doubt he's no *the thing*," I fear he is not what he pretends to be, *S.* 3. *The thing*; often put before the relative, instead of *that* or *those*; as, "Send me mair bukes; I've read *the thing* that I hae," *Aberd*.

THINGS, pl. 1. *He's nae great, or gryte things*, a phrase used concerning a person, as intimating that one has no favourable opinion of his character, *S. Writer's Clerk*. 2. Applied also to things, as intimating that they are not much to be accounted of, *S.*; synon. with the phrase, *Naething to mak a sang o'. Mod. Athens*.

* To **THINK, v. n.** To wonder; used only in the end of a clause; as, "Fat's that, I *think*," *S. B.*

To **THINK LANG.** To become weary; to feel *ennui*, *S. Ross*.

To **THINK SHAME.** To feel abashed; to have a sense of shame, *S. Priests Peblis*.

THIN-SKINNED, adj. 1. Possessing great sensibility, *S. Entail*. 2. Apt to take offence; touchy, *S. Tournay*.

THIR, pron. pl. These, *S. Barbour*. —Isl. *theyr*, *ill*; *thaer*, *illae*.

To **THIRL, THYRL, v. a.** 1. To perforate; to drill, *S. P. Buch. Dial.* 2. To pierce; to penetrate. *Wynt.* 3. To pierce; to wound. *Bannatyne Poems*. —A. S. *thirl-ian*, *perforare*.

To **THIRL, v. a.** To thrill; to cause to vibrate, *S. Burns*.

To **THIRL, THIRLE, v. n.** To pass with a tingling sensation, *S. Ramsay*.

To **THIRL, v. a.** To furl; *Complaynt S.* —*Teut. drill-en, trill-en, gyrare, conglomerare*.

- To THIRL, THIRLL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave; to thrall. *Bellend.*—A. S. Isl. *thrael*, a bond-servant. 2. To bind or subject to, S. *Bar. Courts.* 3. To bind, by the terms of a lease or otherwise, to grind at a certain mill, S. *Erskine.*
- THIRL, *s.* The term used to denote those lands, the tenants of which are bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill, S. *Erskine.* Properly the jurisdiction attached to a mill.
- THIRLAGE, *s.* 1. Thralldom, in a general sense. *Douglas.* 2. Servitude to a particular mill, S. *Ersk.* 3. Used in regard to the mortgaging of property or rents. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- THIRLDOME, *s.* Thralldom. *Barbour.*
- THIRLE-MULTER, *s.* The duty to be paid by *thirlage* for grinding. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- THIRLESTANE-GRASS, *s.* Saxifrage. "Saxifraga, *thirstone grass.*" *Wedd. Voc.* The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-traecica.*
- THIRL-HOLE, *s.* The hole into which the coultter of a plough is inserted, Lanarks.
- THIRLING, *part. adj.* Piercingly cold, S. B.
- THIVEL, *s.* A cylindrical piece of wood for stirring pottage, &c. in cooking, Mearns.
- THO, *adv.* Then; at that time. *Douglas.*—A. S. Isl. *tha*, Su. G. Dan. *da*, id.
- THO, *pron. pl.* These. *Pal. Hon.*—Moes. G. *tho*, nom. and acc. pl. of the article.
- THOCHT, THOUCHT, *conj.* Although. *Wallace. V. ALLTHOCHT.*
- THOCHT, *s.* 1. A very little of any thing, Tweedd.; synon. *Kenin.* 2. A moment. V. THOUGHT.
- THOCHTY, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful. *Wynt.* 2. Given to reflection; attentive, S. *Petticoat Tales.*
- THOF, *conj.* Although, Loth.; Provincial E. *Ferguson.*
- THOLL, TOLL, *s.* Ancient privilege of a baron; denoting either an immunity from payment of custom in buying, or the liberty of buying and selling on his own lands. *Reg. Maj.*
- THOLANCE, *s.* Sufferance; toleration. *Chart. Aberbroth.*
- To THOLE, THOILL, *v. a.* 1. To bear; to suffer, S. *Barbour.*—A. S. *thol-ian*, Moes. G. *thul-an*, Isl. *thol-a*, id. 2. To bear with; not to oppose. *Abp. Hamilton.* 3. To bear patiently, S. *Douglas.* 4. To restrain one's self; as a *v. n.* *Wallace.* 5. To tolerate, in relation to heresy. *Knov.* 6. To exempt from military execution. *Barbour.* 7. To permit; to allow, S. *Wallace.* 8. To wait; to expect, S. *Abp. Hamilton.* 9. To THOLE the law, to be subjected to a legal trial. *Acts Ja. I.* Sometimes it is called *tholing an assise.* *Pittscottie.* 10. To require; to stand in need of; as, *He wad thole a mends*, he would require a change to the better, S. 11. To THOLE off, (1.) To admit of a part being taken off; to bear the ademption of, *Aberd.* (2.) To account one's self sufficiently warm without some particular part of dress, *ib.* 12. To THOLE on, to admit of any thing being put or laid on, *ibid.* 13. To THOLE to, (1.) To admit the addition of, *ib.* (2.) To admit of the door, &c. being shut, *ib.*
- To THOLE, *v. n.* To endure; to exercise patience under suffering, S.
- THOLEABLE, *adj.* Tolerable; what may be suffered, S.
- THOLE-PIN, *s.* The thowl of a boat, *Ayrs.* "The boatmen rattled their oars between the *thole-pins.*" *Spawife. V. TROWEL.*
- THOLESUM, *adj.* Tolerable; what may be suffered, S.
- THOLMUDE, THOILMUDE, *adj.* Patient; *tholemoody*, S. B. *Douglas.*—A. S. *tholemode*, *tholmoda*, *patiens animi.*
- THOLNIE, *s.* Toll; duty. *Acts Cha. I.*—O. Fr. *tolin*, the duty payable for the right of exposing goods to sale; L. B. *tholne-um*, id.; Lat. *telon-ium*, the place of receiving custom.
- THOMICOM THRAMUNUD. A gift conferred on ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals, *Cartular. Aberdon.*
- THON, THONE, *pron.* Yonder, Loth. Fife.; *yon*, S. — Moes. G. *thana*, id.; O. Su. G. *thoen*, *ille*, *iste*. In Fife, they say *thonder* for *yonder*; used as an adv.
- THOR, *s.* Durance; confinement, Gl. Sibb.—Sw. *thor*, *carcer.*
- THORLE, *s.* The fly of a spindle, *Roxb.*; synon. with *Whorle.*
- THORLE-PIPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, in form resembling a *whorle*, *ibid.*
- THORNY-BACK, *s.* The Thornback, a fish, Frith of Forth. *Nsill.*
- THOROUGH, *To be thorough*, to be sane or sound in mind, *Teviot.* Apparently an ellipsis for "thoroughly in one's mind."
- THOROW-GO-NIMBLE, *s.* An old term for the diarrhoea, S. A Bor. id. *Brockett.*
- THORROWS, *s. pl.* Troubles. *Burel.*—A. S. *threowan*, *pati.*
- To THORTER, *v. a.* To oppose; to thwart, S. *Calderwood.* 2. To cross the furrow in ploughing, S. A. 3. To harrow a field across the ridges, *Clydes.* 4. To go backwards and forwards on any thing, as in sewing, when a person sews a piece of cloth first one way, then another, S.; q. to go *athwart.* 5. Metaph. applied to an argument. *He thortour'd it weel*, he tried it thoroughly, *Ang. V. To ENDLANG, v.*
- THORTER, *prep.* Across; athwart, S. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- THORTER-ILL, THWARTER-ILL, *s.* A kind of palsy to which sheep are subject, *Tweedd. Stat. Acc.*
- THORTER-KNOT, *s.* Expl. "the knarry end of a branch," *Moray. Northern Antiq.*
- THORTER-OWER, *prep.* Across; a pleonastic term, *Roxb.*
- To THORTER-THROW, *v. a.* To pass an object backwards and forwards, *Roxb.*
- THORTYRLAND, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to be land lying across, in relation, perhaps, to the house attached to it.
- THORTOUR, THUORTOUR, *adj.* Cross; transverse. *Wallace.*—Su. G. *twertiofwer*, transverse; Dan. *twertover*, transversely.
- THORTOUR, *s.* Opposition; resistance, S. *Bellenden.*
- THORTRON, *adj.* Having a transverse direction. *Balfour's Pract.*
- THOUGHT, THOUGHTY, *s.* 1. A moment, as respecting time, S. *Monastery.* 2. At a little distance, in respect of place, S. B. *Ross.* 3. A small quantity of any thing, *Ang. Aberd.* 4. In some degree; somewhat, S. *Steam-Boat.* 5. *A wee thought*, in a small degree, S. *Tournay.*
- THOUGHT-BANE, *s.* The merrythought of a fowl, *Aberd. V. BRIL.*
- THOUM, THOWME, *s.* The thumb; *pron. q. thoom*, S. *Ab. Reg.*
- To THOUM, *v. a.* To feel with the thumb, as if to ascertain whether the object be smooth. *Ross.*
- THOUM-RAPE, *s.* A rope made by twisting straw on the thumb, S. *Gall. Encycl.*

- THOUM-SYME, s.** "An instrument for twisting ropes," given as synonym with *Thraw-cruk*. *Gall. Encycl.* The last syllable is probably allied to *Isl. swim*, vertigo; *q.* "the instrument wh. h. in twisting, is whirled round by the thumb."
- THOURT, THOURTOUR, V. THORTOUR.**
- To THOUT, v. n.** To sob, S. B. *Shirr*. Radically the same with *Thud*, *q. v.* V. *THAUT*.
- THOUT, s.** A sob, S. B. *Ross*.
- To THOW, v. a.** To address in the singular number, as a token of contempt. *Wall.*—E. *To thou*.
- To THOW, v. n.** To thaw, S.
- To THOW, v. a.** To remove the rigour produced by cold, S. *Ramsay*. E. *thaw*. "To thaw one's thout," to warm the hands.
- THOW, THOWE, s.** Thaw, S. *Burns*.
- SMORE THOW.** A heavy snow, accompanied with a strong wind, which, as it were, threatens to smore, or smother one, Ang.
- THOWEL, s.** The hollow in which the oar of a boat acts, *Loth.*—A. S. *thole*, scannus a quo pendet remus; E. *thowl*.
- THOWES, s.** Pins in the gunwale of a boat between which the oar works; tholes.
- THOW-HOLE, s.** "A name for the South;" as, "the wind generally blows out of this quarter" in the time of a thaw. *Gall. Encycl.*
- THOWLESNES, THOWLYSNES, s.** Inactivity. *Wynt.*
- THOWLESS, adj.** Inactive. V. *THEWLES*.
- THOWRROURIS, s. pl.** Perhaps *skorrorwis*. *Wallace*. V. *SCURROUR*.
- THRA, THRO, adj.** 1. Eager; earnest. *Sir Tristrem*. 2. Brave; courageous. *Wallace*. 3. Obstinate; pertinacious. *Barbour*. 4. Reluctant; averse. *Douglas*.—*Isl. thra*, pertinacia, *thraa-r*, *thra*, pertinax.
- THRA, s.** 1. Eagerness. *Wallace*. 2. Debate; contention. *Douglas*.—*Isl. thrai*, rancor.
- THRA, THRAW, THRALY, adv.** Eagerly. *Houlate*.
- THRAE, adj.** Backward; reluctant to do any thing, *Perths*. V. *THRA*.
- THRAE, prep.** From, *Tweed*. This must be viewed as a corruption of S. *Frae*, id.
- THRAFF, adj.** *Thraff drink*, E. of *Fife*.
- THRAFTLY, adv.** In a chiding or surly manner. *Pitscottie*.—A. S. *thraf-ian*, inprepare; *Isl. thref-a*, subligare.
- THRAIF, THRAVE, THREAVE, THRIEVE, s.** 1. Twenty-four sheaves of corn, including two shocks, S. *Stat. Acc.* 2. A considerable number, S. *Dunlar*.—Sw. *trafwe saad*, strues segetum viginti quatuor fascibus constans.
- To THRAIN, REAN, v. n.** To be constantly harping on one subject, *Fife*.—Su. G. *traegen*, assiduus. V. *RANE*, and *THRENE*.
- To THRAIP, v. n.** Apparently to thrive; to prosper. *Dunbar*.—*Isl. thrif-ast*, Su. G. *trifw-a*, id.
- To THRALL, THRILL, v. a.** 1. To enslave; to thrall. 2. To subject to any sort of servitude; applied to heritable property; an old forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
- THRALL, adj.** Enslaved. This word has been introduced as an O. E. word by Mr. Todd. It was also used in S. *Anderson's Coll.*
- To THRAM, v. n.** To thrive, *Aberd. Moray. Shirr. Ross*.—*Isl. thro-a*, incrementum capere, *throan*, *throtte*, incrementum.
- To THRAMLE, THRAMMLE aff, v. a.** To wind; to reel, *Buchan. Tarras*.
- THRAMMEL, s.** *Meal and Thrammel*, properly, a little meal put into the mouth of a sack, at a mill, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in, and stirred about. At times it is made up in the form of a bannock, and roasted in the ashes, *Banffs. Taylor*.
- THRAMMEL, s.** The rope which forms part of an ox's binding, fastened at one end to the *bakie* or stake, at the other to the *sele* or yoke, which goes round the neck, having a swivel at the end which joins the *sele*, *Mearns. Ab. Banffs. Moray. Thrammit*, *Angus*.—*Isl. thremill*, signifies a knot.
- THRANG, pret. and part. pa.** Pressed. *Colkelbie Sow*. V. *THRINO*.
- To THRANG, v. a.** To throng, S.—Sw. *traang-a*, to crowd; A. S. *thring-en*, to press.
- To THIRANG, v. n.** To crowd towards a place, S. *Tarras*.
- THRANG, adj.** 1. Crowded, S. *Sir J. Sinclair*.—*Isl. thraung-ur*, Su. G. *traang*, arctus. 2. Intimate; familiar, S. *Morison*. 3. Busily engaged; busy, S. *Hutcheson*. 4. The term is often applied to the time or season of busy engagement, S. *Tales of My Landlord*. 5. It is transferred to the engagement or work itself.
- THRANG, s.** 1. A throng; a crowd, S. *Ross. A. Bor.* "Thrang, s. a crowd; a throng, pure Sax." *Gl. Brock*. 2. Constant employment, S. *Ramsay*. 3. State of hardship or oppression. *Wallace*. 4. Pressure of business, S.—A. S. *thraug*, turba; *Isl. thraug*, angustia. 5. Intimacy, S. B. *Ross*. 6. Bustle; confusion, *ibid.*
- THRANGERIE, s.** A bustle, *Ayrs. Entail*.
- THRANGITY, s.** The state of being throng, *Fife*. It also means great chiefness or intimacy, *ibid.*
- THRAPPLE, s.** The windpipe, S. *Johns. Dict.* V. *THROPILL*.
- To THRAPPLE, v. a.** To throttle or strangle, S. *Cock*. V. *THROPILL*.
- To THRAPPLE up, v. a.** To devour in eating; to gobble up, *Ang.*
- To THRAPPLE, v. a.** To entangle with cords, *Berw.*
- THRASH, s.** A rush, *Loth. Ayrs. Picken*. In *Fife* a rush is called a *threskie*. V. *THRUSH*.
- To THRATCH, v. n.** To gasp convulsively, as in the agonies of death, S. B. *Pop. Ball.*—*Isl. threyte*, certo, laboro, *thraute*, labor.
- THRATCHI, s.** The oppressed and violent respiration of one in the last agonies, S. B. *Bp. Forbes*.
- THRAVE, s.** V. *THRAIF*.
- To THRAVE, v. n.** To work by the *thrave* in harvest; to have wages in proportion to the number of *thraves*, *Aberd. Mearns*.
- THRAVER, s.** One who works according to this ratio, *ibid.* V. *THRAIF*.
- To THRAW, v. a.** 1. To wreathe; to twist, S. *Ferguson*. 2. To wrench; to sprain, S. *Gl. Shirr*. 3. To wrest, metaph. used. *Crosrauell*. 4. To oppose; to resist. *Hist. Ja. Sect.* 5. To *thraw out*, to extort. *R. Bruce*.—A. S. *thraw-ian*, torquere. 6. To *thraw with*, to contend; to be in bad humour with. *Pitscottie*. 7. To *thraw the mou'*, literally to distort the face; metaph. to express dissatisfaction, *Roxb. Blackw.*
- To THRAW, v. n.** 1. To cast; to warp, S. 2. To twist from agony, *Ang. John o' Arnka*. V. *THRATCH*, v.
- THRAW, s.** One turn of the hand in twisting any thing, S.

- To **THRAW**, *v. a.* To cast; to throw. *Douglas*.—*A. S. thraw-an*, jacere.
- To **THRAW up**, *v. n.* To grow hastily; to make rapid increase in stature, *Loth*.—*Isl. thro-a*, crescere facio, augeo.
- THRAW**, *s.* A pang; an agony, *S.*; *throe*, *E. Doug.*—*A. S. threa*, poena, inflictio, *throw-an*, agonizare. *Thraw in the belly*, belly-ache; gripes. *Wed. Vocab.*
- THRAW**, *s.* Anger; ill humour, *S. R. Galloway*.
V. THRA, *s.*
- THRAW**, *s.* A little while; a trice. *Douglas*.—*A. S. thrah*, *Isl. thrauge*, cursus temporis.
- THRAW**, *s.* Perhaps, favour. *Douglas*.—*Su. G. traa*, *Isl. thra*, desiderium.
- THRAW**, *adv.* *V. THRA*.
- THRAWART**, **THRAWARD**, *adj.* 1. Froward; perverse; obstinate. *Bainavis*. 2. Backward; reluctant, *S. Baillie*.—*Isl. thrayrdi*, pervicax contentio.
- THRAWART**, *prep.* Athwart; across. *Douglas*.
- THRAWART-LIKE**, *adj.* Having the appearance of crossness; or of great reluctance, *S. Ross*.
- THRAWARTNES**, **THRAWARDNESSE**, *s.* Perverseness, *S. Poems 16th Cent.*
- THRAW-CRUK**, *s.* An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, hair, &c. *S. Bannatyne Poems*.
- THRAWEN-DAYS**, *s.* A "name for a petted child; sometimes, *Auld thrawen-days*." *Gall. Encycl.*
- THRAWIN**, *part. adj.* 1. Distorted, *S.* 2. Having the appearance of ill-humour; applied to the countenance, *S. Douglas*. 3. Cross-grained; of a perverse temper; stiff, *S. Anderson*. 4. Expressive of anger or ill-humour, *S. Ramsay*. "I'll be as *thrawn's* you, though you were as *thrawn's* the woody." *Donald and Flora*. This is a proverbial phrase, *S.*
- THRAWYNLYE**, *adv.* In a manner expressive of ill-humour. *Douglas*.
- THRAWIN-MOWIT**, *adj.* Twisted in the mouth. *Inventories*.
- THRAWINNESS**, *s.* Perverseness; obstinacy, *S.*
- THRAW-MOUSE**, *s.* The shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*, *Linn. Mearns*.
- THRAWN-GABBIT**, *adj.* Peevish; ill-tempered, *Roxb.*; from the addition of *Gab* to *Thrawn*, *g.* expressing ill-humour by the distortion of the mouth. *Ramsay*.
- THRAWN-MUGGENT**, *adj.* Having a perverse disposition, *Ang. V. ILL-MUGGENT*.
- THRAWS-SPANG**, *s.* A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly to the *merkie-pin*, *Orkn.* The use of the *thraws-spang*, is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught.
- THREAD O' BLUE**. A phrase used to denote any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty. *Gall. Encycl.* "Blue thread," whisky, *Mearns*.
- THREAVER**, *s.* One who in harvest is paid according to the number of *threaves* he cuts down, *S. B. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*
- THREAVING**, *s.* The mode of payment mentioned above, *S. B. ibid.*
- THREFAULD**, *adj.* Threefold, *S.*
- THICK** and **THREFAULD**. A phrase applied to a number of objects which are placed near one another, or follow each other in close succession; as, "Ills come *thick* and *threfauld* on him." misfortunes befall him in close succession, *S. Hutcheson*.
- THREE-GIRR'D**, *adj.* Surrounded with three hoops, *S. Burns*. *V. GIRR*.
- THREE-NEUKIT**, *adj.* Triangular, as *Four-neukit* signifies square, *S.*
- THREEP**, *s.* *V. THREPE*.
- THREEPLE**, *adj.* Triple, *Aberd.* This must be a corr. either of the *E.* word, or of *A. S. threifeald*, triplex.
- THREEPTREE**, *s.* The beam of a plough, *Clydes*.—*Isl. threp*, abacus, absessus; *threif-a*, contractare, tangere.
- THREE-TAED**, *adj.* "Having three prongs," *S. Gl. Burns*. *V. TAE*.
- THREFT**, *adj.* Reluctant; perverse, *Loth.* This is probably the same with *A. Bor. tharf*. "*Tharf* and *threa*, unwilling," *Grose*. *Threa* must be viewed as merely a variety of our *Thra*, sense 3, obstinate. *V. THRAFTLY*.
- THREISHIN**, *s.* Courting, *S. B.* But this must be the same with *Treeshin*, *q. v.*
- THRELL MULTURE**. Multure due at a mill by *thrilage*. *V. THREILL*, *adj.*
- THRENE**, *s.* A traditionary and vulgar adage or assertion, often implying the idea of superstition, *Perths.* Synon. with *Rane*, *Tronie*, and nearly so with *Freit*. I suspect that *Threne* is a proverbial corr. of *Rane*, if not of *Tronie*, *q. v.*
- To **THREPE**, *v. n.* 1. To aver with pertinacity, in reply to denial, *S. Douglas*.—*A. S. threap-ian*, redarguere. *Dr. Johnson* mentions *Threap* as "a country word." 2. To contend; to quarrel, *Raif Coilyear*. 3. To urge with pertinacity, *S. A. St. Ronan*.
- THREPE**, **THREAP**, *s.* 1. A pertinacious affirmation, *S. Ross*. 2. Expl. "contest." *Lord Hailes*. 3. Applied to traditionary superstition, *Roxb. Dumfr. Guy Mannerling*.
- To **KEEP one's THREPE**. To continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course, *S. Bride of Lammermoor*.
- AN **OULD THREPE**. A superstition obstinately persisted in of old. *Antiquary*.
- THRESHWART**, **THRESHWORT**, *s.* The name given to the threshold, *Fife*.
- THRESUM**, **THREESOME**, *adj.* Three together. *Burns*. *V. SUM*.
- THRESWALD**, *s.* Threshold. *Douglas*.—*A. S. threswald*, *id. thresc-an*, ferive, and *wald*, lignum.
- THRETE**, *s.* 1. A throng; a crowd. *Douglas*. 2. *In thretis*, in pairs, *ibid.*—*A. S. threat*, caterva, *on threac'e*, in choro.
- To **THRETE**, *v. n.* To crowd; to press. *Douglas*.—*A. S. threat-an*, urgere.
- THRETE**. *In threte*, in haste; eagerly. *Douglas*.—*Isl. threyte*, certo, laboro, *thraa*, *thraat*, assiduus.
- THRETTINT**, *adj.* Thirteenth. *Crosrag*.
- THRETTENE**, *adj.* Thirteen, *S. Wyntown*.—*A. S. threottene*, *Isl. threttan*, *id.*
- THRETTY**, *adj.* Thirty, *S. Wyntown*.—*A. S. thrittig*, *Isl. thriatio*, *id.*
- THRETTY PENNIES**. A denomination of money, formerly very common in *S.* now nearly obsolete. *Village Fair*. "Twopence halipenny British," *N.*
- THREW**, *pret. v.* Struck. *Wallace*.—*Isl. thrug-a*, premere, vim inferre.
- THRY**, *adj.* 1. Cross; perverse, *S. B. Ross*. 2. Reluctant, *S. B. V. THRA*.
- THRID**, *adj.* Third, *S. Barbour*.—*A. S. thridda*, *Isl. thridie*, *id.*
- To **THRID**, *v. a.* To divide into three parts. *Acts Ja. II.*

THRID, *s.* The third part. *S. Act. Dom. Conc.*
THRID AND TEIN. "A method of letting arable ground for the *third* and *tenth* of the produce," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. *Tein* is a corr. of *Teind*, a tithe.
THRIEST, *s.* Constraint. "He will not give an inch of his Will for a span of his *Thriest*," *S. Prov. Kelly*. It signifies that a little that goes with one's inclination, seems preferable to a great deal, or what is in itself far better, if forced on one. It is undoubtedly the same with *Thrist*, *q. v.*
THRIVE, *s.* Two shocks, or twenty-four sheaves of corn. *V. THRAIF.*
THRIFE, *s.* Prosperity; like *E. Thrift. Acts Ja. VI.*—*Isl. thrif*, 1. Bona fortuna, felicitas; 2. Diligentia domestica; 3. Bonus corporis habitus, Haldorson.
To THRYFT, *v. n.* To thrive. *Dunbar*.—*Isl. thrif-ast*, *Su. G. trifv-as*, proficere.
THRYFT, *s.* Prosperity. *Douglas*.—*Isl. thrif*, nutritio.
*** THRIFTLESS**, *adj.* The only sense given of this word in *E.* is "profuse, extravagant," *Johns*. In *S.* however, it also signifies unprofitable, unprosperous. *Caxton's Chron.* of England.
THRILL, **THRELL**, *adj.* Astricted. *Thrill multer*, the fee for grinding at a certain mill, which tenants are bound to pay according to the custom of *thirlage. Act. Audit.*
To THRYLL, *v. a.* To enslave; to enthrall. *Bellend. V. THRALL, v.*
THRYLL, **THRELL**, *s.* A slave. *Barbour*.—*A. S. Isl. thrael*, *Su. G. id.*
THRILLAGE, *s.* Bondage. *Wallace*.
THIRLWALL, *s.* The name of the wall between Scotland and England, erected by Severus. *Fordun*.—*Lat. murus perforatus*, because of the gaps made in it.
Making a THIRM-THRAM for a goose bridle. An evasive answer as to what one is doing, *Mearns. V. FRIM-FRAM* or *TRIM-TRAM*.
To THIRMLE, **THRIMBLE**, *v. a.* 1. To press; to squeeze. *Doug.* 2. To handle, *Gall. Dumfr. Etrr. For. Davids. Seas.*
To THIRMLE, **THRIMMEL**, **THRUMBLE**, *v. n.* To press into, or through, with difficulty and eagerness, *S.—Bruce*.—*Teut. dromm-en*, premere. *V. next word.*
To THIRMLE, *v. n.* To wrestle; to fumble, *S. B. Muse's Threnodie. A. Bor.* "thrimple, to fumble," *Grose*.—*Isl. eg thrume*, certo, pugno.
To THIRMP, *v. a.* To press. *V. THRUMP.*
THRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold. *Doug.*—*A. S. thrynen*, trinus.
To THRING, *v. a.* To press; to thrust. *K. Quair*.—*A. S. thring-an*, *Isl. thring-ia*, urgere.
To THRING, *v. n.* To press on, or forward. *Barb.*
THRINTER, *s.* A sheep of three years old, *Lanarks.*; *q. three winters. V. THRUNTER.*
THRISSEL-COCK, *s.* The misel-thrush or shrite, *tuidus viscivorus*, *Gesner*. The *throstle-cock* of the North of *E. Sibald*. *Syn. Shreitch.*
THRISSELL, **THRISLE**, *s.* The thistle, *S. Lyndsay*.
THRISLICK, *adj.* Testy; crabbed, *S. B.*—*Germ. verdriesslich*, fretful, uncivil, rude.
To THRIST, *v. a.* 1. To thrust. *Doug.* 2. To oppress; to vex, *ib.*—*Isl. thrist-a*, *thriost-a*, trudere, premere.
THRIST, *s.* 1. Difficulty; pressure. *Doug.* 2. A push, *Roxb.* 3. The action of the jaws in squeezing the juice from a quid of tobacco, *ibid.* *A. Scott.*
To THRIST, *v. n.* To spin; often to *thrist a thread*, *S. B.*—*A. S. thraest-an*, to wreath, to twist.

To THRIST, *v. a.* To trust; to give on credit. *Bur. Lawes.*
THRYST, *s.* An engagement. *Gall. Encycl.* A provincial variety of *Tryst*.
THRIST, *s.* Thirst, *S. Bellen*. Chaucer uses *thrust* in the same sense. The common *S.* word is *Drouth*.
To THRIST, *v. n.* To thirst, *S.* The common *S.* phrase is, *to be dry*, which is also *E.*
THRISTER, *s.* One who thirsts for. *Pitscottie*.
THRISTY, *adj.* Thirsty, *S. Dominic Deposed. A. Bor.* "thrusty, thirsty, a word used by Chaucer," *Gl. Brockett*.
THRISTINESS, *s.* The same with *Thrist*, *s.*
THRO, *adj.* Eager, &c. *V. THRA.*
THROCH, **THROUCHE**, **THRUCH**, (*gutt.*) *s.* 1. A sheet of paper. *Pitscottie*. 2. A small literary work; as we now say a sheet. *Lady Scotland*.
THROCH-AND-THROUGH, *adv.* Completely through, *Aberd.* This is the pron. of the phrase as still retained, *S. B. V. THROUCH, prep.*
To THROCK, *v. a.* To throng, *Tweedd*.
THROCK, *s.* A crowd; a throng, *ibid.*—*Isl. throk-a*, urgere, *throk*, ursio, *G. Andr.*
THROLL, *s.* A hole; a gap. *Doug.*—*A. S. thryel*, foramen. *V. THREIL, v.*
THROOK, *s.* An instrument for twining ropes. *Synon.* with *Thraw-cruk* and *Wyle. Gall. Encycl.*—*A. S. threag-an*, torquere.
THROOSH, *pret.* of the *v. to Thresh*, *Etrr. For. Fife*; *pron. q. thruish*, (*Gr. v.*) *Trush*, *Shetl.*
THROPILL, *s.* 1. The windpipe; *S. thrapple. Barb.* 2. Used improperly for the throat, *S. Sir J. Sinclair*.—*A. S. throt-boll*, *id.*; *q. the throat-bowl*.
To THROSTLE, *v. n.* Perhaps, to warble. *Davidson's Seasons*.
THROUGH, *s.* Faith; credit. *Barbour*.—*Su. G. trogen*, *trygg*, faithful.
THROUGH, (*gutt.*) *prep.* Through, *S. Douglas*.
To THROUGH, **THROUGH**, (*gutt.*) *v. a.* 1. To carry through. *Baillie*. 2. To pierce through; to penetrate. *Law's Mem.*
THROUGH, **THRUCH**, *adj.* Active; expeditious; as, *a through wife*, an active woman, *S. B.*; from the *prep.*—*Isl. thrug-a*, however, signifies *vim inferre*.
THROUCHE-FAIR, *adj.* Of or belonging to a thoroughfare. *Acts Ja. VI.*
THROUGHLE, *adv.* Thoroughly. *Acts Ja. VI.*
THROUGA'IN, **THROWGAUN**, *part. adj.* 1. Active; pushing, *S.*; *q. "going through"* any business. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Prodigal; wasting property, *Clydes*.—*A. S. thurhgan*, ire per, permeare.
To THROUGH, *v. n.* To go on, literally. *To mak to through*, to make good, *S. Burns*.
THROUGH, *adj.* Thorough. *Melv. MS.*
THROUGH-ART, *s.* 1. Perhaps equivalent to *Boal*, a small aperture. *II. Blyd's Contract*. 2. A narrow passage or close between the barn and byre of a farm-steading, *Ang.*
THROUGH-BAND, **THROUGH-BAN**, *s.* A stone which goes the whole breadth of a wall. *Surv. Gall.* "Through-bands, the long stones which bind dykes," *Gall. Encycl.*
THROUGH-BEARIN, *s.* A livelihood; the means of sustenance, *S.*
THROUGH-GANGING, *part. adj.* Active; having a great deal of action; a term used by jockeys, *S. Waverley*.
THROUGH-GAUN, *s.* A severe philippic, entering into all the minutiae of one's conduct, *S. Rob Roy*.

THROUGH OTHER, THROW ITHET, *adv.* Confusedly; promiscuously; S. *throwther*. *Pitcoltite*.

THROUGHPUT, *s.* Activity. *Throughput of work*. *Through and put*.

THROUGH-PITTIN', *s.* A bare sustenance, S.; as much as *puts* one through. 2. A rough handling, Upp. Clydes.

THROUGH-STONE, *s.* A stone which goes through a wall, S. O. *Through-band*, *synon.* *Lights and Shadows*.

THROUGH-STONE, *s.* V. THRUCH-STANE.

THROUGH THE NEEDLE EE. The name of a game among young people, S. It is played differently in different parts of the country. For a particular account, see the Sup. to the large Dictionary.

THROUTHER, *adj.* 1. Confused in regard to mind or manner; as, "He's but a *throuther* kind o' chiel." S. 2. Used as denoting that confusion which flows from distemper, S. *Picken*.

To THROW, *v. a.* To twist. V. THRAW.

THROWE, THROU, *prep.* 1. By; not merely signifying "by means of," as sometimes in E. but denoting a personal agent, one acting officially. *Acts Ja. I. 2.* By authority of. *Parl. Ja. I.*

THROWGANG, *s.* A thoroughfare, S. *Douglas*.—Belg. *doorgang*, a passage.

THROWGANG, *adj.* Affording a thoroughfare, S.

THROWLE, *adv.* Thoroughly. Conv. of Boroughs.

THRUCH-STANE, *s.* A flat grave-stone, Loth. Ayr. *Satchels*.—A. S. *thruh*, *thur-rue*, sarcophagus, a grave, a coffin; Isl. *thro*, id. Alem. *steininer druko*.

To THRU, *v. n.* To pur as a cat, Lanarks.; A. Bor. id. Grose.—Sw. *drumm-a*, mutum sonum edere.

THRUMMER, *s.* A contemptible musician, Lanarks.; an itinerant minstrel, Roxb. From the E. v. to *Thrum*, which seems formed from A. S. *thearm*, intestine; the strings of various instruments being made of *tharm*, or the gut of animals.

THRUMMY-TAIL'D, *adj.* A contemptuous epithet applied to women who wear fringed gowns or petticoats, Ang. From E. *Thrum*, *Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow*.

To THRUMP, *v. a.* 1. To press, Upp. Clydes; also pron. *Thrip*. 2. To press, as in a crowd; as, "I was *thrumpt* up," *ibid.* 3. To push; especially applied to schoolboys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another, *ibid.* Roxb.

THRUMP, *s.* The act of pushing in this manner, *ib.*—Teut. *drumm-en*, Flandr. *dromm-en*, premere, pressare, protrudere; A. S. *thrym*, multitudo, turba. THRUNLAND, *part. pr.* Rolling; tumbling about. E. *trundling*. *Pebtis. Play*.—A. S. *tryndled*, orbiculatus.

HRUNTER, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year, Roxb.; *synon.* *Frunter*, q. v.—A. S. *thri-winter*, *thry-wintre*, trinus, triennis, "of three years old," *Somner*. V. THRIINTER.

To THRU, THRUCH, *v. n.* 1. To fall, or come down with a rushing or crashing noise. *Wallace*. 2. To cleave with a crashing noise, *ib.*—Isl. *thrusk-a*, strepere.

HRUSCHIT, *part. pa.* Thrust; forcibly pressed,—Isl. *thrust-a*, trudere.

HRUSH, THRUSH-BUSH, *s.* The rush; Loth. *thrash*. *Cleland*.

HUA, *adj.* Two. *Aberd. Reg.*

THUD, *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter, Loth.

HUD, *s.* The act of wheedling or flattering, *ibid.*—Perhaps C. B. *hud-o*, to wheedle.

THUD, *s.* 1. The forcible impression made by a tempestuous wind, as including the idea of the loud but intermitting noise caused by it, S. *Burel*. 2. Impetus, resembling that of a tempestuous wind. *Doug.* 3. Any loud noise, as that of thunder, cannons, &c. *Polevart*. 4. A stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound. *Doug.* 5. A violent assault of temptation. *Rollock*.—A. S. *thoden*, turbo, noise, din; Isl. *thyt-r*, fremitus venti prorurantis.

To THUD, *v. n.* 1. To rush with a hollow sound. *Montgomerie*. 2. To move with velocity, S. *Rudd*.

To THUD, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to strike, S. *Ruddiman*. 2. To drive with impetuosity, S. *Ramsay*.

THULMARD, *s.* A polecat; in some places *thumart*, S. *Law's Mem.* V. FOWMARTE.

* THUMB, *s.* It is introduced into a variety of proverbial phrases. Of any thing supposed to be a vain attempt, it is said, *Ye needna fash your Thoom*, S. Of any thing viewed as not attainable by the person who is addressed, it is said, *That's aboon your Thoom*, S. *Ross*.

To PUT OR CLAP THE THOUM ON ANY THING. To conceal it carefully; as, *Clap your Thoom on that*, keep it secret; I mention that to you in confidence, S.

RULE OF THOUM. To do a thing by Rule of Thoom, to do it nearly in the way of guess-work, or at haphazard, S. V. RULE-O-ER-THOUM.

To LEAVE ONE TO WHISTLE ON ONE'S THUMB. To leave one in a state of complete disappointment; to give one the slip, S. *Heart M. Loth.* V. THOUM.

To THOW ONE'S THOUM. To warm the hands, Mearns.

To THUMB, *v. a.* To wipe any thing by applying the thumb to it, or rather to ascertain its smoothness, S. *Ross*.

THUMBKINS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture, applied as a screw to the thumbs, S. *Stat. Acc.*

THUMBLES, *s. pl.* Round-leaved bell flowers, S. *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. V. WITCH-BELLS, and BLAWORT.

THUMBLICKING, *s.* An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S. *Erskine*.

THUMMERT, *s.* A term to denote a person of a singular and awkward appearance, Ayr. *Sir A. Wylie*. A corruption of S. *Fowmarte*, a polecat.

THUMPER, *s.* 1. A large individual of any species; as, a *thumper* of a trout, S. 2. Any thing large, S. Of a gross falsehood, it is often said, "That is a *thumper*!" E. a *stunner*.

THUMPIN', *adj.* 1. Great, in a general sense, S. *Picken*. 2. Large, as including the idea of stoutness, S.

THUM-STEIL, *s.* "A covering for the thumb, as the finger of a glove," Roxb. Gl. Sibb. *Thum-stiele*, id. Lanarks. Probably from A. S. *stael*, *Sou. G. staele*, locus. Q. a place for a thumb or finger.

THUM-STOULE, *s.* A covering for the thumb. V. THUM-STEIL.

THUNDERBOLT, *s.* 1. The name commonly given to a stone hatchet, otherwise called a *stone celt*, S. Ork. Shetl. *Edmonst. Zell*. 2. A tapering fossil, called *belemnite*.

THUNNER, *s.* The vulgar pron. of *thunder*, S. O. *Thunner*, id. A. Bor.

THUNNERIN, *adj.* A *thunnerin drouth*, a strong drought, S. B. Apparently expressing that which is viewed as the effect of electric vapour in the air.

THUNNER-SPEAL, *s.* A shaving or speal of wood, notched on both sides, with a string in the end; when whirled round in the air, it causes a *thundering*

- sound. *Gall. Encycl.* It is named in Fife a *wunner-speal*, a *bum-speal*, and also a *bummer*. Syn. *whither-speal*.
- THURCH. Uncertain. Perh. needed. *Barbour*.
- THURST, *v.* Could; needed. *Barbour*.—Su. G. *troesta*, valere, posse. V. THARP.
- THUS-GATE, *adv.* In this manner. *Wyntown*.
- THWAYNG, *s.* A thong; *S. whang*. *Wyntown*.—A. S. *thwang*, Isl. *thweing*, id.
- THWANKIN', *part. adj.* Applied to clouds which mingle in thick and gloomy succession, Ayrs.—Isl. *thwing-a*, Alem. *thwing-an*, Su. G. *twing-a*, cogere; Isl. *thwingan*, Dan. *twang*, coaction, pressing.
- THWARTER-ILL. V. THORTER-ILL.
- To THWRICKEN, *v. n.* To be choked by thick smouldering smoke, Teviotd. "Whirkened, choaked, strangled, North," Grose. The root seems to be Isl. *querk*, the throat, whence *kyrk-ia*, suffocate.
- TYAL, *s.* Any thing used for trying; a latchet, S. B.—Isl. *tigill*, ligula.
- To TYAUVE, *v. n.* This, pronounced as one syllable, gives the proper sound of the *v. Taave*.
- To TIAWE, *v. n.* Expl. "to amble." *Gl. Tarras*. V. TEW, *pret.*
- TYAWEN SKATE. Skate wrought with the hands until separated into filaments, Mearns.—Dan. *tave*, a fibre. V. TAAVE.
- TIBBE, TIBBIE. Corruptions of the name Isabel, S. *Tibbie* Fowler o' the glen.—*Old Song*.
- And so in O. E. *Gl. Lynds*.
- TIBBET, *s.* One length of hair, in a fishing line; a link, Fife. Syn. *Snood*, V. TIFPET.
- TYBER, *s.* Perhaps, warrior. *Sir Gawen*.—Isl. *tifar*, viri alacres.
- TIBRIC, TIBRICK, *s.* The young of the coal-fish, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*
- To TYCE, *v. n.* To move slowly and cautiously, Aberd. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*—Su. G. *tass-a*, to walk softly.
- TICHEL, TICHL, (*quitt.*) *s.* 1. A number, Etrr. For. *Petils of Man*. 2. Any article kept secretly, Upp. Clydes.—Su. G. *tig-a*, Isl. *theg-ia*, tacere, silere.
- TICHER, *s.* A small fiery pimple. *Gall. Enc. V. TICKER*.
- To TICHER, (*quitt.*) *v. n.* To laugh clandestinely, Ayrs.—Su. G. *tig-a*, silere; C. B. *tech-u*, to lie hidden.
- To TICHL, (*quitt.*) *v. n.* 1. To join hands; a term used in various games of children, in which every one takes hold of the hand of his neighbour, when their object is, either to form a circle, or to extend like a chain, Fife. 2. It is applied to any thing that is attached to another, whether from design or by accident, *ibid.*—Isl. *tigill*, funiculus. In Fife and Edin. the word is not pron. gutturally, but as *tickle*. Perhaps from Belg. *tikken*, to touch lightly. V. TEICHER.
- To TIGHT, *v. a.* To make close, S. *Acts Cha. II.*—Belg. *dicht*, Su. G. *taet*, tight; E. *tighten*.
- TICHT, *pret.* Tied. V. TIGHT.
- TICK, *s.* Upon tick, in a state of activity, Aberd.
- TICK, *s.* A game, allied to burry. E. *tag*.
- To TICK, *v. n.* To click, as a watch, S. *Train*.—Belg. *tikk-en*, id.
- TICK, *s.* Beat, as of a watch; this, "Foo [how] many ticks does a watch gie in a minute?" S. B.—Belg. *ge-tik*, clicking.
- TICK, TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot of any kind, S.—Teut. *tick*, punctum. 2. A very small spot on the skin, S. B. V. TEICHER.
- TICKER, *s.* 1. A dot or small spot, S. 2. Used to denote the dots or tubercles in a very small eruption on the skin, resembling shagreen, S. *Ticher*, Gall. V. TICK, and TEICHER.
- TICKET', *s.* A pat; a slight stroke, S.—Belg. *tik*, a pat, *tikk-en*, to pat.
- To GET one's TICKETS. 1. To be subjected to a scolding match, Fife. 2. To get a drubbing, *ibid.*
- TICKING, *s.* Clicking. "Ticking, the noise of a watch," S. *Gall. Encycl.*
- * To TICKLE, *v. a.* To puzzle; to gravel, Aberd. V. FICKLE, FICKLY, and KITTLE, *v.*
- * TICKLER, *s.* Any thing puzzling, *ibid.*
- TICKLES, *s. pl.* Spectacles, Banffs; apparently a mere abbreviation.
- TICKLE-TAILS, *s.* V. NEEDLE-EE, and TICHEL.
- TICKLY, *adj.* Puzzling; difficult, Aberd.
- TID, *s.* 1. Proper time; season, S. 2. The proper condition of the soil for the purposes of agriculture; as, "The grund's no in tid," Loth. 3. Humour, S.; as, *I'm just in the tid*. *Fergusson*.—A. S. Su. G. *tid*, time, season.
- To TAK THE TID. To be seized with a perverse or ungovernable humour, S. B. *Taylor's S. Poems*.
- To TID, *v. a.* To choose the proper season, S.
- TID, *tyd*, *v. impers.* Happened. *Douglas*. Hence to *betide*.—A. S. *tid-an*, Su. G. *tid-a*, contingere.
- TID-AND-QUID. A term used by old farmers to denote a farm in a state of thriving rotation, Fife; as, "He has *tid-and-quid*, and fu' bein."—Su. G. *tid* denotes not only time, season, but also the increase of the field. *Quid* may refer to the increase of the stall, or to the thriving of cattle on a farm; from Isl. *quid-r*, venter; Su. G. *qued*, A. S. *cwith*, id. Thus, one might be said to "have *tid-and-quid*," who was in a thriving way both as to grain and cattle.
- TIDDIE, *adj.* 1. Cross in temper, Loth. Tweed. 2. Applied to land which is of such a quality that it is difficult to catch the proper season for ploughing, *ibid.*
- TYDY, TYDIE, *adj.* 1. Neat, S. 2. Plump; fat, S. *Douglas*. 3. Lucky; favourable. *Ramsay*.—Su. G. *tidig*, decorus; Teut. *tydigh*, in season, ripe. 4. Pregnant, Ayrs. Clydes; applied to a cow. Also to a woman; as, "A *tidy* bride," one who goes home *enceinte* to the bridegroom's house.
- TIDILY, *adv.* Neatly; trimly, S.
- TIDINESS, *s.* Neatness, especially in dress, S.
- TYDWOLL, *s.* "xlviij stayne of tydwoll." *Aberd. Reg.* This seems to denote wool of a certain description; probably such as has been shorn in the *tid*, or proper time.
- TIE, *s.* A trick; a deception, Fife.—Probably allied to Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allucere.
- To TIE one's HAIR WITHOUT A WHANG. To deceive one; a cant phrase, *ibid.*
- TIEND-FREE, *adj.* Exempted from the payment of tithes, S.
- To TIFE, TYIFF, *v. a.* To reject any thing from the lips, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with E. *Tiff*, "to be in a pet."
- To TIFT, *v. a.* To quaff. *Hamilton*. E. *tiff*, drink, or a draught.
- To TIFT, *v. n.* To beat like the pulse, Shetl.
- TIFT, *s.* Condition; plight; S. *Wodrow*.—Isl. *tif-a*, *tyf-a*, manus celeriter movere. "Tift, to be in good order," *Gl. Westmor.*
- To TIFT, *v. a.* To put in order, S. B. *Morison*.

TIFT, *s.* Used as expressive of tediousness, S.—Isl. *tef-ia*, Su. G. *toefw-a*, to delay.

TIFT, *s.* 1. The act of quarrelling, Loth.; *Tiff*, E. 2. The act of struggling in a wanton or dallying way, Loth. 3. The action of the wind. *Ritson*.—Isl. *tyft-a*, to chastise.

TIFTER, *s.* A quandary; as, "He's in an unco *tifter* the day," *Roxb*.

TIFTY, *adj.* Quarrelsome, *Roxb*. A. *Scott*.

TIFTIN', *s.* A scolding; as, "I gae her a *gify tiftin'*."

TIG, *s.* 1. A twitch; a tap; a slight stroke, S. *Rob Roy*. 2. Sometimes a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound, S. 3. A game among children, in which one strikes another and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves, *Fife*, Loth. Etr. For.—O. E. "*Tek*, or *lyllit touch*, *tactus*," *Prompt. Parv.* V. **TIG**, *v.* 1. 4. The stroke itself. He who, in the game, gives the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, *Ye bear my tig*, *Fife*. 5. The person who receives it, Loth. This game in S. is the same with *Touchlast* in E.

To TIG, *v. n.* To take the *bizz*, applied to cattle who run hither and thither in consequence of being stung by the gad-fly, S. This is viewed as the original sense of the term. V. *Bizz*.

To TIG, *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly; to dally, S. *Evergreen*. 2. *v. a.* To give a stroke to another, and then run away; a term used in a game of children. He who has received the stroke is said to be *tiggit*, till he gives it to another, S. 3. To trifle with; to treat in a scornful and contemptuous manner. *Rutherford*.—Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, allucere.

TIG, **TEYG**, *s.* A pet; a fit of sullen humour, *Ferguson*.—Gael. *taoig*, a fit of passion; Su. G. *tig-a*, to be silent.

TIGER-TARRAN, *s.* A waspish child, *Teviotd.* V. **TIRBAN**.

TIGGY, *adj.* Petty; prone to pettishness, S.

To TIGGLE-TAGGLE, *v. n.* The same with the *v.* to *Tig-tag*, in sense 2, *Fife*.

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way; to titter, *Ayrs*; synonym. *Kigher*. V. **TICHER**.

To TIGHER, *v. n.* To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids, *Berw.* V. **TEICHER**.

TIGHT, **TICHT**, *part. pa.* and *pret.* 1. Tied, *Sir Gawan*. 2. Prepared; girt for action. *Gawan and Gol*.—A. S. *tyg-an*, to bind, Isl. *ty-ia*, instruo.

To TIGMATEEZE, *v. a.* To pull one about, *Upp. Clydes*; apparently from the S. *v.* to *Tig*, *q. v.* and E. *to Tease*, connected by the conjunctive particle *ma*.

TIG ME IF YOU CAN. The name of a game of children, S. A.; the same with *Tig*. *Blackw. Mag.*

To TIG-TAG, *v. n.* 1. To trifle; to be busy while doing nothing of importance. *Baillie*. E. *ticktaek*, a game at tables. 2. To be tedious in making a bargain; to haggle, *Fife*.

TIG-TAGGIN, *s.* The act of haggling; as, *We had an awfu' tig-taggin about it, before we could mak our bargain*, *Fife*.

TIG-TOW, *s.* 1. The name given to the game of *Tig* in Ang. 2. To play at *Tig-tow*, to pat backwards and forwards; to dally, S.—*Tig*, and Su. G. *toefw-a*, morari.

To TIG-TOW, *v. n.* 1. "To touch and go; to be off and on," S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "To *Tig-tow w' a Lass*, to seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off," S. *ibid.*

TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday. V. **TYSDAY**.

TYISHT, *pret.* Enticed, *Belien*. V. **TYSE**, *v.*

TIKE, **TYKE**, **TYK**, *s.* 1. A dog; a cur; properly one of a larger and common breed, S. *Dunbar*.—Su. G. *tilk*, Isl. *tyk*, a little bitch. 2. The common oter, *Shel.* 3. A selfish snarling fellow, S. *Surv. Moray*.—A. Bor. *tilke*, "an odd or queer fellow," *Grose*.

TYKE AND TRYKE, *adv.* Higgedly-piggedly; in an intermingled state, S. E.—Su. G. *tiock*, *densus*; and *tryck-a*, *angustare*.

TYKED, *adj.* Having the disposition of a degenerate dog; currish. *Watson*.

TYKE-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog, S.

TYKEN, **TYKIN**, **TYKE**, *s.* 1. The case which holds the feathers of a bed or bolster, S. *Tick*, *Ticken*, *Ticking*. *Rates*. 2. *Tyken o' a bed*, used for the bed itself, *Teviotd.*

TYKEN, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth denominated *Tick*, S. The origin seems to be Su. G. *tya*, a general designation for cloth.

TIKE-TYRIT, *adj.* Dog-weary; tired like a dog after coursing or running, S. *Minstr. Bord.*

TYKE-TULYIE, *s.* Literally, a dog's quarrel; metaph. applied to any coarse scolding-match, S.; synonym. *Collyshangie*.

TIL, **TILL**, *prep.* 1. To, S. *Barbour*.—Moes. G. A. S. Isl. *til*, Su. G. *till*, *id.* 2. With; in addition to. *Wynton*. 3. From; improperly, *ibid.*

TIL, **TILL**. As a mark of the infinitive, instead of *to*. *Douglas*.

To TYLD, *v. a.* To cover, S. B. *Pal. Hon.*—Isl. *tiald-a*, *tenorium* figure, *aulseum* extendere.

TYLD, *s.* Covert. *Gawan and Gol*.—A. S. *tyld*, Isl. *tiald*, a tent, an awning.

TYLD, *s.* Tile. *Belleden*.

To TYLE, *v. n.* To *Tyle a Lodge*, to shut the door of a mason lodge; whence the question, "Is the lodge *tyled*?" S.

TILER, **TYLER**, *s.* The door-keeper of a mason-lodge, S.—Isl. *tilt-a*, *leviter* figure.

TILE-STONE, *s.* An anomalous term, which must formerly have been used in S. for a tile or brick.

"Later, a *tile-stone*, or brick." *Wedd. Vocab.*—Teut. *teghel-steen*, *tichel-steen*, Germ. *zieghel-steyn*, *tegula*, later; Sw. *tegelsten*, brick, *Widg.*

TILFER, *s.* The loose flooring of a boat, *Shel.*—Goth. *thil*, a floor; Su. G. *far*, a boat.

TILFOIR, *adv.* Before. "A yeir *tilfoir* he deceisit." *Aberd. Reg.*—Su. G. *tilt-foerene*, prius. V. **TOFORE**.

To TILL, *v. a.* To entice. V. **TEAL**.

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TILL, *adv.* While; during the time that. *Barbour*.

TILL, *conj.* That; so that; to such a degree that, *Buchan*. *Christmas Ba'ing*.

TILL-BAND, *s.* Pudding-stone, or primary Breccia, S. *Headrick's View of Arran*.

To TILLER, *v. n.* A term applied to grasses when they give out a number of stems or suckers from the same root, S. A. *Stirl.*; synonym. *Stool*. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* "Tiller, to send out shcots, as wheat, *Durham*;" Gl. *Brockett*.

TILLER, *s.* "The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed." *Gl. Surv. Moray*.—A. S. *teig*, *ramus*, *surculus*, *frondes*, *Somer*; Sax. *teighe*, *teigher*, *ramus*, *ramale*, *frons*, *frondes*, *Kilian*.

TILLIE, **TILLY**, *adj.* Of or belonging to *till*, S. *Surv. Invern*.

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TILLIE-CLAY, s. 1. "Cold clay; unproductive soil." S. *Gall. Encycl.* 2. Used metaph. as expressive of coldness of heart, ibid.

TILLIE-LICK, s. A gibe. *Gall. Encycl.*

TILLIE-LICKIT, s. 1. An unexpected stroke, Fife; the same with the preceding word, only used literally. 2. An unexpected misfortune, ibid.

TILLIESOUL, s. A place to which a gentleman sends the servants and horses of his guests, when he does not choose to entertain the former at his own expense, Loth.—Fr. *tillet*, a ticket, and *sould*, soldiers' pay.

* **TILLIE-VALLEY**, *adv.* "A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent," Johns. I introduce this E. word merely in regard to its etymology.—It has every appearance of being of Fr. extraction; and might be resolved into *Tay id, void*, "Be silent there, look," or "attend;" from *taire*, to be silent, and *voir*, to see.

TILLING, s. Perhaps for *tilling*, the tidark. *Stat. Acc.* The tidark is called in Fife the *tillin*.

TILLY-PAN, s. A skillet, Moray.

TILLIT, *pret. v.* Coaxed. *Wallace*.—Isl. *tael-ta*, pellicere.

TILLOWIE, s. 1. A cry to urge hounds on to the chase, Clackmann; evidently a corr. of the E. huntsman's cheer, *Tallyho*. 2. Used of one who has drunk too freely; as, "He has gotten his *tillowie*," ibid.; q. "he has got as much as urges him on."

TILLIT, To it.

TILT, s. Account; tidings of, S. B. *Ross*.

TILT up, *pret.* Snatched. *Chr. Kirk*.—Fris. *till-en*, levare, tollere; Isl. *till-a*, (*pret. tyllte*) attollere; Lat. *tollo*.

TILTH, s. Plight; condition; good or bad, like *Tift*; as, "The land's in so bad a *tilth*, that we canna saw the day," Roxb. This seems to be merely a secondary sense of A. S. and E. *tilth*, as signifying the state of tillage.

TYMBER, **TYMMER**, **TYMBRELL**, **TYMBRELL**, s. Crest of a helmet. *Douglas*.—Fr. *timbre*, id.

TIMBER MARE. An instrument of punishment formerly used among the military. *Spalding*. V. **TREIN MARE**.

TYMBRELL, s. A small whale. *Balf. Pract.*—L. B. *tymbrell-us*.

TYMBRIT, *part. pa.* Crested. *Douglas*.

TIME, s. The act of once harrowing a field. *Suro. Berw.* *Tine*, synon. Clydes. Fife.

TYME, s. The herb thyme, S.

TIMEABOUT, *adj.* Alternately, S. *Spalding*.

TIMEOUS, *adj.* Timely; as, "See that ye keep *timeous* hours," i. e. that ye be not too late, S. *Timous* is O. E. but now obsolete.

TIMEOUSLY, *adv.* In due time, S. *Gl. Crooksh.* It occurs in our metrical version of the Psalms. *Psalm* cxix.

TYME-TAKER, s. One who lies in wait for the opportunity of effecting his purpose; used in a bad sense. *Gordon's Earls of Sutherland*.

TIMMER, s. Timber, S.—Sw. *timmer*, id.

TIMMER, *adj.* Of or belonging to wood; as, "a *timmer* cap," a wooden bowl; "a *timmer* trencher," a wooden plate, S.

To **TIMMER**, *v. a.* To beat; to chastise; properly with a *stick*; as, "I trow, he *timmer'd* him well," S. O. *Aberd.*

TIMMER, s. A legal quantity of forty or fifty skins packed up within two boards. *Skene*.—The word is

used in the same sense in Fr. *Un timbre de martres*, "a certain quantity, or number, of martins' skins," Cotgr.—Su. G. *timmer*, certus numerus pellium pretiosarum, 40 alii tradunt, alii 50, Ihre. Fr. *timbre*, means an impression, a stamp.

To **TIMMER up**, *v. a.* A term that admits of great variety of application; but signifying, in general, to do strenuously, and successfully, any work that requires continued exertion and employment, *Aberd.* To *timmer up the bow*, to play briskly at ball; to *timmer up the flail*, to ply the flail; to *timmer up the floor* with a dish-clout, to clean it thoroughly by hard rubbing; to *timmer up the lesson*, to be busily engaged in getting one's lesson, also, to say it accurately and readily. O! as he *timmers up the Latin!* How expeditiously he uses the Latin language! or, What a deal of Latin he employs!

And who in singing cou'd excel
Famed Douglas, Bishop o' Dunkel?
He *timmer'd up*, tho' it be lang,
In guid braid Scots, a' Virgil's sang.
W. Ingram's Poems.

—The original sense of the term is to be found in Isl. *timbr-a*, aedificare, extruere; A. S. *timbr-ian*, id.

TIMMER-BREEKS, **TIMMER-SARK**, *s. pl.* A cant term for a coffin, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg*.

TIMMERIN, s. "A beating with a stick." *Gall. Encycl.*

TYMMER-MAN, s. 1. A carpenter. *Acts Ja. III.*—Su. G. Teut. *timmer-man*, faber lignarius; Germ. *zimmerman*, Isl. *timbr-smid*, id. q. a timber-smith, From Su. G. A. S. *timber*. 2. A woodmonger; a dealer in wood.

TIMMERTUNED, *adj.* Having a harsh unmusical voice, S.

TYMMER-WECHT. A sort of tambourin. V. **WECHT**, sense 2.

TIMMING, **TEMING**, s. A kind of coarse thin woollen cloth, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Fr. *etamine*, id. Teut. *stamyne*, stamineum textum, Kilian; Ital. *stamegna*, Hisp. *stamena*; all from Lat. *stamen*.

TIMOURSUM, **TIMERSOME**, *adj.* Timorous, S. *The Pirate*.—A. B. "Timersome, Timmersome, fearful, timorous," G. L. Brockett.

TIMPAN, **TYMPANY**, s. The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable for carrying up a vent, and giving a sort of attic apartment in the roof, S. B. This is also called a *Tympany gavel*, Moray.—Fr. *tympaan*, the gable end of a house, Cotgr.

TYMPANE, s. The sistrum. *Douglas*.—Lat. *tympanium*.

TYMPANY-WINDOW, s. A window in the tympany part of the house, S.

TIMTY, s. A mode of labouring the ground in the island of Lewis, by digging it with spades. *Martin*.—Isl. *Norw.* Su. G. *tomt*, the area round a house, also a place of pasture. *Toft* is synon.

TIN, s. A jug of *tinned* iron, S.

TIN, s. Loss. From *tine*, to lose. *Sir Trist.*

TYNAR, **TINER**, s. 1. A loser, S. *Acts Ja. V.* 2. One who loses his cause, or is cast, in a court of law, ibid.

TINCHELL, **TINCHEL**, s. 1. A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually narrowing, brought great quantities of deer together, S. *Pitcottie*. 2. A trap or snare, Roxb.—Ir. Gael. *tinchioll*, circuit, compass.

To **TYND**, *v. n.* To kindle. V. **TEIND**.

TYND, s. A spark. V. **TEIND**.

TYND, s. 1. A harrow-tooth; a tine, S.—Isl. *tindr*, Su. G. *tinne*, id. 2. One course of the harrow over a field, S. V. TIME. 3. *Tyndis*, s. pl. the horns of a hart. Douglas.—Su. G. *tinne*, any thing sharp like a tooth.

TINDE, s. *Ontinde*, in a collected state. *Sir Tristrem*.—Isl. *tynt*, collectum.

To TINE, TYNE, v. a. 1. To lose. Wallace. 2. To forfeit. *Acts Ja. I.* 3. To lose a cause in a court of justice; to receive a decision contrary to one's claim. *Act Dom. Conc.* 4. To kill or destroy. *Wynt.* 5. To *Tyne heart*, to lose courage or spirit, or inclination to any business. *Pitscottie*. 6. To *Tyne the heartis* of others, to lose their affections, S. *ibid.* 7. To *Tyne the saddle*, to lose all, S. *Baillie*.—Isl. *tyn-ast*, perdere.

To TINE, v. n. To be lost; to perish, in whatever way. *Ship Lawis. Old Song*, "*Tak your awld Cloak about you.*" Mr. Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has shown that Spenser uses this word as signifying "to perish, to die."

TIN-EGIN, s. Forced fire, West, Isl. V. NEID-FYRE.

TINE HEART, TYNE A'. A proverbial phrase urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties, S. *Ross*.

TINEMAN, s. An appellation given to one of the Lords of Douglas, from his being unfortunate in losing almost all his men in battle. *Godscroft*.

To TING, v. a. To ring, S. *Henryson*.

TING-TANG, s. Sound of a bell, S.—Teut. *tinghe-tang-en*, tintinare.

TYNING, s. 1. The act of losing, S. 2. The state of being lost, S.

BETWEEN THE TYNING AND THE WINNING. 1. Applied to any cause or matter, the issue of which turns on a very narrow hinge, S. *Poet. Museum*. 2. Used in a moral sense; in that intermediate state, in which a person may either be lost or saved, S. *Galt*.

To TINK, v. a. To rivet; including the idea of the noise made in riveting; a Gipsy word, Roxb. The E. v. to *Tink*, as denoting a sharp sound, is probably the origin.

To TINKLE on, v. n. To ring chimes about. *Baillie*.

TINKLER'S TIPPENCE. Expl. "useless cash." *Gall. Encycl.* Money to be spent, as a tinker wastes his, in the change-house.

TINKLE-SWEETIE, s. A cant name formerly given, in Edinburgh, to the bell rung at eight o'clock, P.M. as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the *Kail-bell*. The *Aught-hours bell* was thus denominated, because the sound of it was so sweet to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night.

TINNEL, s. Water-mark. *Balf. Pract.*—L. B. *tinne-lus*. It may have been formed from A. S. *tyne*, a hedge, a fence, or Su. G. *taen-ia*, to extend, q. that which forms a fence to the sea, or the utmost extent of its fluctuation.

TINNIE, s. The small tin jug or porringer, used by children, S.

TYNSAILL, TINSALL, TYNSELL, TINSELL, s. 1. Loss, S. *Barbour*. 2. Forfeiture. *Acts Ja. I.*

To TINSALL, v. a. To injure, from the s. *Baron Courts*.

TIN-SMITH, s. A tin-plate worker, *Aberd.*

TYNT, TINT, pret. and part. pa. Lost. V. TINE, TYNE, v. TINT NOR TRIAL. V. TAINT.

TINTOE, s. The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom, Paisley, Edinburgh.

TINWALD COURT. "This word, yet retained in many parts of Scotland, signifies *Vallis Negotii*, and is applied to those artificial mounds which were in ancient times assigned to the meeting of the inhabitants for holding their *Comitia*." *Sir W. Scott*.

TIORDIN, s. Thunder, Shetl.—Dan. *torden*, id.

TIP, s. A ram, Galloway. *Burns*. A. Bor. "*Teap*, tupp, a ram, North." Grose. He also gives it in the form of *Tip*. V. TUP.

To TIP, v. n. To take the ram, S. *Kelly*. Used also actively.

To TIP, v. a. To nettle from disappointment, S. A metaph. use of E. *tip*, to strike slightly.

To TIPPENIZE, v. n. To tittle small beer, S. from *two-penny*. *Ramsay*.

To TIPPER, v. n. To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way; to totter; as, *To tipper up a hill*, Fife.—Su. G. *tippa*, leviter tangere. This undoubtedly gives the origin of *Tipperty*, q. to *tipper*, or walk unsteadily, on the *tae* or toe.

To TIPPER-TAIPER, v. n. To totter, Lanarks.

TIPPERTY, adj. 1. Unstable, S. B. 2. *To gang tipperty-like*, to walk in a flighty, ridiculous manner, S. B. 3. Applied to a young woman, who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait, Fife. V. TIPPERTIN.

TIPPERTIN, s. A bit of card with a pin passed through it, resembling a *tetotum*, Loth. Hence, *to loup like a tippertin*.

TIPPET, s. 1. One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line, S. *Tibbet*, Fife. Synon. *Leit*, Upp. Clydes.—C. B. *tip*, a bit, a small fragment, or Teut. *tip*, apex. 2. A handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching, *Aberd.* E. *snood*.

*TIPPET, s. *St. Johnstone's Tippet*, a halter. V. RIBBAND.

TIPPET-STANE, s. A circular stone with a hook in its centre for twisting *tippets*.

TIPPY, adj. Dressed in the highest fashion; modish, Renfr. A. Bor. "*Tippy*, smart, fine. *Tippy Bob*," Gl. Brockett.

TIPPY, s. The *ton*; as, *at the top of the tippy*, at the top of the fashion, Renfr. Most probably from E. *tip*, the top, the extremity.

To TIPTOO, v. n. To be in a violent passion, *Ayrs*. Perhaps q. set on *tiptoe*; but see TAPROO.

TYRANDRY, s. Tyranny. Wallace.

TYRANE, s. A tyrant. *Bellenden*.—Fr. *tyran*, id.

TYRANE, adj. Tyrannical. *Lyndsay*.

TYRANESE, v. a. To overwork. *Buchan*.

TYRANFULL, adj. Tyrannical. *Bellend*.

TYRANLIE, adv. Tyrannically. *Douglas*.

TYRE, s. A hat of tyre, part of the dress of Bruce at Bannockburn. *Barbour*.—A. S. *tyr*, tiara.

TYREMENT, s. Interment. *Douglas*. Abbrev. from *entrement*, id. used by the same writer.

TIRL, s. A substitute for the trundle of a mill, Shetl. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *trill-a*, to trundle.

TIRL, TIRLE, s. 1. A smart stroke, S. V. DIEL. 2. A touch, in the way of intermeddling. *Cleland*. 3. A dance. *Ramsay*. 4. A gentle breeze, S. *ibid*.

To TIRL, TIRLE, v. a. 1. To uncover, S. *Burns*. 2. To pluck off expeditiously; applied to dress. *Priests Peblis*. 3. To strip; applied to property. *Ramsay*.

—Isl. *thyrl-a*, turbine versari subito.

To TIRL, v. a. To thrill, S. B. *Skinner*.

To TIRL at the Pin. It has occurred to me that this is probably the same with E. *Twirl*, "to turn round." This idea has been suggested by the notice in Gl.

- Antiq. "Tirling at the door-pin, twirling the handle of the latch."
- To TIRL, *v. n.* To change; to veer about; applied to the wind, Loth.—Allied perhaps to Isl. *thírl-a*, circumagere, *thýrl-a*, turbine versari subitò.
- To TIRLE, *v. n.* To produce a tremulous sound by slightly touching, S.; E. *trill*, *v. n.* *Muse's Threnodie*.
- TIRLES, *s. pl.* Some disease, *Montgomerie*.—Fr. *tarle*, a wood-worm.
- TIRLESS, TIRLASS, TIRLIES, *s. 1.* A lattice, *S. Baillie*.
2. A wicket, *S. B. Law Case*.—Fr. *treillis*; Teut. *traelie*.
- TIRLESS-YETT, *s.* A turn-style, *S.*
TIRLEST, *part. adj.* Trellised, *S.*
- TIRLIE, *s.* A winding in a footpath. *Tirlies*, little circular stoppages in path-ways, which turn round, *Gall. Encycl.*
- TIRLIEWIRLIE, *s. 1.* A whirligig, *S.* 2. An ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines, *S. Forbes's Shop Bill*.—Su. G. *trill-a*, and *hworl-a*, rotare.
- TIRLIE-WIRLIE, *adj.* Intricate, or as conjoining the ideas of intricacy and trivial ornament, *S. Antiquary*.
- TIRLING OF THE MOSS. The act of paring off the superficial part of the soil which lies above peats, *S. Surv. Peeb.*
- TIRLY-TOY, *s.* Apparently synon. with *Tirly-wirly*, a toy or trifle, *Aberd. Skinner*.
- TIRMA, *s.* The sea-pie, *Martin*.
- To TIRR, TIRRE, *v. a. 1.* To tear. *Douglas*. 2. To uncover forcibly, *ibid.* 3. To unroof, *S. Spalding*. "To Tirr the Kirk, to Theek the Quire," *S. Prov.*; to act preposterously, to pull down with the one hand in order to rebuild with the other. 4. To strip one of his property. *Morison*. 5. To pare off the sward, *S. Statist. Acc.*—A. S. *tyr-an*, *tyr-wan*, to tear. 6. To undress; to pull off one's clothes, *S. B.*
- To TIRR, *v. n.* To snarl, *S.*—Teut. *tergh-en*, to irritate.
- TIRR, *adj.* Crabbed, *S. B.*—Isl. *tirrin*, difficilis, austerus. *V. the v.*
- TIRR, *s.* An ill-tempered child, *S.*
- TIRRACKE, *s.* The tarrock, *larus tridactylus*, *Linn. Shetl. Pirate*.
- TIRRAN, *s. 1.* A tyrant, *S. Gall. Encycl.* 2. Any person of a perverse humour, with whom it is hardly possible to live, *S.*—O. Fr. *tyraïne*, *tyranne*, femme méchante, qui agit comme un tyran, qui abuse de son autorité, *Roquefort*. *V. TYRAN*.
- TIRROCK, *s.* The common tern, *sterna hirundo*. *Fleming*.
- TIRRVIE, *s.* A fit of passion, or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c. *S. Waverley*.—Fr. *tir-er*, to dart forth, and *vif*, lively; denoting the lively action of rage.
To TIRSE, *v. a.* To pull with a jerk, *Shetl.*
- TIRRIE, TARRAN, *adj.* Angry; furious, *Orkn. V. TYRANE, adj.*
- TIRWIRR, TIRWIRING, *adj.* Habitually growling, *S.*—Teut. *tergh-en*, to irritate, and *werren*, to contend.
- TISCHE, TYSCHÉ, TYSCHÉY, TUSCHÉ, *s.* A girdle, *Douglas*.—Fr. *tissu*, id.; Belg. *tessche*, a scrip.
- TYSDAY, TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday, *S. Knox*.—A. S. *Tiwesdag*, from *Tuisco*, a Saxon deity; or Goth. *Tijs*; Isl. *Tijsday*, id.
- TYSE, TYST, TYST, *v. a.* To entice, *S. B. Douglas*.—Arm. *tis*, a train; *Su. G. tuss-a*, to incite dogs.
- TISSELE, *s.* "A struggle; same with *Disle*." *Gall. Encycl.* Merely a variety of *Taissele*, *q. v.*
- TYST, TAISTE. The black guillemot (*Orkn.*), *TYSTIE* (*Shetl.*), *s.* The Greenland Dove; sea turtle. *Barry*.—Isl. *teist-a*, *Norw. teiste*, id.
- To TYSTE, *v. a.* "To stir up; to entice." *Gl. Picken*.
V. TYSE, v.
- TYSTRE, *s.* A case; a cover. *Wyntown*.—L. B. *tester-um*, covering of a bed.
- TIT, *s.* A snatch. *V. TYTE, s.*
- TIT. A tit, *agog. Bruce*. *V. TID*.
- TIT FOR TAT. Exact retaliation; a fair equivalent, *S. Rams*. This phrase, *Titt for tatt*, is retained in the intercourse of children, in the following adage uttered when one returns a stroke received from another, "Titt for tatt's fair play in gude cottar fechtin," *Loth.*—Perhaps we should view it as a contraposition of the Teut. or Goth. pronouns signifying *this* and *that*, with the slight change of a letter of the same organ; thus, Belg. *dit voor dat* would literally signify, *this* for *that*.
- TIT-AN'-TAUM, *s.* A term used in Aysr. (if I rightly understand the definition transmitted to me) signifying a fit of ill-humour; perhaps from *Tit*, a slight stroke, and *Tawm*, a fit of crossness.
- TITBORE, TATBORE. The play of Bo-peep. *Syn. Teet-bo. Forbes's Disc. Peru. Deceit*.
- To TYTE, *v. n.* To totter, *Buchan. Tarras*. The same with *Toyte*, *v. q. v.*
- To TYTE o'er, *v. n.* To fall over, *Berwicks*.
- To TYTE, *v. a. 1.* To snatch; to draw suddenly, *S. Wyntown*. 2. To move by jerks, *S.*—A. S. *titt-an*, Teut. *tyd-en*, trahere.
- TYTE, TYT, *s. 1.* A quick pull. *Wyntown*. 2. A tap, *S. V. the v.*
- TYTE, *adj.* Direct; straight, *S. B. Ross*.—Sw. *taett*, close, thick.
- TYTE, TYT, *adv.* *Socn. Barbour*.—Isl. *titt*, ready. *Als tyte*, as soon as; *as tite*, id. *Clydes*.
- TITGANDIS. *L. titandis*, as in MS. tidings. *Houlate*.
- TITHY, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Tidy*, plump; thriving. *V. TYDY*. [TOTHIE]
- TITHER, *adj.* The other, used after *the*, *S. V.*
- TITHING, TITHAND, *s.* Tidings. *Houlate*.—Belg. *tijding*, Isl. *tidende*, id.
- TYTY, *s.* A grandfather, *Strathmore*. This probably is merely a fondling term, as it is undoubtedly local.—C. B. *taid*, a grandfather; Germ. *tatte*, pater. Junius informs us that the ancient Frisians called a father *teyte*. [TOTE]
- TITING, *s.* The tit-lark, *Orkn. Alauda pratensis*, *Linn. Low's Faun. Orkad.*
- TITLAR, TITILLAR, *s.* A tattler. *Henryson*.
- To TITLE, *v. n.* To prate idly, *S. Melvil*.—Su. G. *twétalen*, double-tongued.
- TITLENE, TITLING, *s.* The hedge-sparrow.—Isl. *tytling-r*, id. *Compl. S.*
- TITLY, *adv.* Speedily. *Sir Tristrem*.
- TITLING, *s.* The titlark. *V. TILLING*.
- TYTTAR, *adv.* Rather; sooner. *Barb.*—Isl. *tidari*, compar. of *tid-r*, frequentior. *Tittar* rather is a phrase still used by old people, *Etr. For*. It is evidently pleonastic. *V. TYTE, adv.*
- TITTY, *s.* Dimin. of *sister*, *S. Ritson*.
- TITTY, *adj.* 1. Coming in gusts, *S. B.* from *tit*, a stroke. 2. Testy; ill-humoured, *Renfr.* In the latter sense it nearly resembles A. Bor. "Teety or Teethy, fretful, fractious; as children when cutting their teeth," *Grose*. *V. TYTE*.

- TITTE-BILLIE, s.** An equal; a match; as, "Tam's a great thief, but Wille's *tittie-billie* wi' him," a vulgar term, Roxb. From *Tittie*, sister, and *Billie*, equal, or perhaps *q*. "They are *Tittie* and *Billie*," *s. e.* sister and brother; having the strongest marks of resemblance.
- TITTISH, adj.** Captious; testy, S. B.
- TITTS, s. pl.** A disease in the dugs of cows. *Mont-gomerie*.—Teut. *tittle*, udder.
- TITUDAR, s.** The name given to a person who, although a laic, had a donation of church-lands, as of those belonging to an abbey, priory, &c. at, or after, the Reformation. *Acts Cha. I.* "Titulars of *Erection* are those who, after Popery was destroyed, got a right to the parsonage teinds which had fallen to monasteries, because of several parishes that had been mortified to them." *Dict. Feud. Law.* The person invested with this property was thus designed, as having a legal *title* to the tithes.
- TITUP, s.** A trigger. *Bellenden.* From *tit*, a tap, and the prep. *up*.
- TIVLACH, s.** A thick cake of coarse meal, Shetl. To **TIZZLE, v. a.** To stir up or turn over; as, "to *tizzle* hay," Fife. It seems merely a variety of *tousle*.
- TO, adv.** Used in the sense of *down*, S. "Ganging to of the sun," his going down. *Balf. Pract. Doug. Virog.*
- TO, adv.** Too, A. S. id. *Barbour.*
- TO, adv.** Preceding a *v. part.* or *adj.* quite; entirely; very. *Wyntown.* *To* is prefixed to many A. S. words, and has various powers; to-*faegen*, perlaetus, to-*braecan*, disrumpere, to-*cwysan*, quaterere, dissipare.
- TO, Shut.** The door is tue, S.—Belg. *toe*, id. *De duur is toe.*
- TO-AIRN, (o pron. as Gr. v.) s.** A piece of iron with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire, Roxb.
- TOALIE, TOLIE, s.** A small round *bannock* or cake of any kind of bread, Upp. Clydes. *Toalie*, synon. Roxb.—C. B. *tul*, that which is rounded and smooth. To **TOAM, v. n.** To rope. V. **TOME.**
- TOCHER, TOUCHQUARE, TOCHER-GOOD, s.** The dowry brought by a wife, S. *Bellenden*.—Ir. *tochar*, a dowry.
- To **TOCHER, v. a.** To give a dowry to, S. *Pitscottie.*
- TOCHERLESS, adj.** Having no portion, S. *Shirrefs.* *Waverley.*
- To **TO-CUM, v. n.** To approach; to come. *Douglas.*—A. S. *to-cum-an*, advenire. In old writings, it is often used with respect to the receipt of letters, for *come* to. "To al thaim to qhals knaulage thir present lettres sal to cum." *Regist. Scot.*
- TOCUM, TO-CUMMING, s. 1.** Approach. *Douglas. 2.* Encounter, *ibid.*—A. S. *to-cyme*, an approaching.
- TOD, s.** The fox, S. *Acts Ja. I.*—Isl. *toa, tove, vulpes.* This word is used by Ben Jonson. It must be recollected, however, that he was of Scottish extraction.
- TOD, s.** Bush. *Ivy tod*, ivy bush. *Antiquary.*—This is an O. E. word, now obsolete, and I mention it merely to point out what seems to be the root, although overlooked by English lexicographers.—Isl. *toata*, ramusculus, *Haldorson.*
- TOD, TODIE, TODDIE, s.** A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour, Roxb. *Toalie*, synon.—Isl. *taata*, placenta infantum.
- TOD AND LAMBS.** A game played on a perforated board, with wooden pins, S. *Tennant.* It is called in Fife the *tod-brod.*
- TODDLE, s.** A small cake or *scon*, Upp. Clydes. A dimin. from *Tod*, id.
- TODDLE, s.** A designation given to a child, or to a neat small person, Ang.
- TODDLER, s.** One who moves with short steps, S. V. **HODLE, v.**
- TODGIE, s.** A round flat cake of a small size, Berw. Apparently from *Tod*, id.—C. B. *tats* and *teissen*, however, signify a cake.
- TOD-HOLE, s.** A hole in which the fox hides himself, S. *Hogg.* More commonly *Tod's hole.*
- To **TODLE, TODDLE, v. n. 1.** To walk with short steps, in a tottering way, S. *Burel.* 2. To purr; to move with a gentle noise, S. *Fergusson.* 3. It denotes the murmuring noise caused by meat boiling gently in a pot, Fife; more generally *tottle*, S. A. *Douglas.*—Isl. *dudd-a*, *segnipes* esse; Su. G. *tull-a*, *minutis* gressibus ire.
- TODLICH, (gutt.) s.** A child beginning to walk, Fife.
- TOD-LIKE, adj.** Resembling the fox in inclination, S. *Sir A. Wylie.*
- TOD-PULTIS. Inventories.** Probably an error of the writer for *tod-peltis*, *s. e.* fox-skins.—E. *pelt*, Teut. *pels*, Germ. *pellz*, id.
- TO-DRAW, s.** A resource; a refuge; something to which one can *draw* in danger or straitening circumstances, Teviotd.—Teut. *toe-dragh-en* is adferre, and Dan. *tildragende*, attractive.
- TOD'S BIRDS.** An evil brood; sometimes *Tod's Bairsns.* R. Bruce.
- TOD'S-TAILS, TOD-TAILS, s. pl.** Alpine club-moss, an herb, S. *Blackv. Mag.*
- TOD'S-TURN, s.** A base, crafty trick; a term still used in some parts of the North of S. *Letter from a Country Farmer to his Laird, a Member of Parliament.*
- TOD-TYKE, s.** A mongrel between a fox and a dog, S. *Gall. Enc.*
- TOD-TOUZING, s.** The Scottish method of hunting the fox, by shouting, bustling, guarding, hallooing, &c. *Gall. Encycl.*
- TOD-TRACK, s.** "The traces of the fox's feet in snow. By the marks of his feet, he seems to have but two; for he sets his hind feet exactly in the tracks of the fore ones." *Gall. Encycl.*
- TOFALL, TOOFALL, s. 1.** A building annexed to the wall of a larger one. *Wynt.*—O. E. "Tofall shedde, appendicium, appendix, eges," Prompt. Parv. A. Bor. "Toofal, twofall, or teefall, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on, the wall of a larger one; often pronounced *toouffa*." Gl. Brockett. 2. It now properly denotes one, the roof of which rests on the wall of the principal building, S. *Spald.*—Teut. *toe-vall-en*, *adjungere* se, *adjungi*.
- TO-FALL, TOO-FALL, s.** The close. *To-fall o' the day*, the evening, S.—Teut. *toe-val*, *eventus*; *toe-vall-en*, *cadendo claudi.* *Pop. Ball.*
- TOFORE, prep.** Before. *Douglas.*—A. S. *to-for*, *ante*, *coram.*
- TOFORE, adv.** Before. *Douglas.*
- * **TOFT, s.** "A place where a message has stood," Johns.—L. B. *toft-um*, from which Johns. derives this word, has certainly been formed from Su. G. *toft*, area, properly that appropriated to building. V. **TAFT.**
- TOFT, s.** A bed for plants, Caithn

- PLANT-TOFT, *s.* A bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages, *ibid.* *Surv. Cuthn.*—Isl. *plant-a*, plant-are, and *toft*, area.
- TO-GANG, *s.* "Encounter; meeting; access," Gl. Sibb. vo. *To-cum*.
- TO-GAUN, *s.* A drubbing; as, "I'll gie you a gude to-gaun," Lanarks. This seems originally the same with *To-gang*. Apparently from *Gae*, to go, with the prep. *To*. *Gae-to*, synonym.
- TOGEDDER, *adv.* Together. *Reg. Aberd.*
- TOGERSUM, *adj.* Tedious; tiresome. Pron. *Tzhogersum*, Mearns.—Germ. *zoger-n*, *zöger-n*, tardare, moram trahere, from *zug*, mora vel tractus.
- TOHILE, *L.* to hile, to conceal. *Wyntown.*—Isl. *hyl-ia*, occultare.
- TOY, TOY-MUTCH, *s.* A head-dress of linen or woollen, that hangs down over the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes, *S. Burns.*—Su. G. *natt-tyg*, a night-cap; Belg. *tooi-en*, to tire, to adorn; Fr. *toque*.
- TOIG, *s.* A small straw basket for meal, *Shetl.*
- TOIGHAL, (*gutt.*) *s.* A parcel; a budget; luggage; any troublesome appendage, *Dunbartons.* *Tanghal*, id. *Pertha.*—Gael. *tiagh*, *tiach*, *tiachog*, a bag, a wallet, a satchel.
- TO TOIR, *v. a.* To beat; *S. toor.* *Douglas.*—Su. G. *torfw-a*, verberare.
- TOIT, *s.* A fit, whether of illness, or of bad humour. *Simple.* V. *TOUR*.
- TOYT, *s.* *Toys of Tay*, the fresh water mussels found in *Tay.* *Muse's Thren.*—Teut. *tote*, *tuyt*, cornu, extremitas instar cornu.
- To TOYTE, *Tor*, *v. n.* To totter like old age, *S. Burns.* V. *TODLE*.
- * TOKEN, *s.* A ticket of lead or tin, given as a mark of admission to the Sacrament of the Supper, *S. Spalding*.
- TOKIE, *s.* An old woman's head-dress, resembling a monk's cowl, *S. B.*—Fr. *toque*, a bonnet or cap; *toqué*, coiffed.
- TOKIE, *s.* A fondling term applied to a child, *S. B.*—Germ. *tocke*, a baby, a puppet.
- TOLBUTHE, TOLBOOTH, *s.* A prison or jail, *S.*—Isl. *tolbud*, *Dan.* *toldbod*, telonium.
- TOLDOUR, TOLDOIR, *s.* A kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold. *Inventories.* This is evidently the same with *Tweild doir.*—Q. *toile d'or*, from Fr. *toile*, cloth, linen cloth, and *d'or*, of gold. The origin is Lat. *tela*, a web. V. *TWELL*, and *TWOLDERE*.
- TOLIE, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread. V. *TOALIE*.
- TOLL, *s.* A turnpike, *S. Sir J. Sinclair*.
- TOLL-BAR, *s.* A turnpike, *S. A. Bor.*; evidently from the bar or bars employed to prevent passage without payment of the toll imposed.
- TOLLIE, *s.* Excrement. *Fife.*—Armor. and Corn. *teit*, dung, dirt.
- TOLLING, TOWLING, *s.* The sound emitted by the queen bee before swarming, *Upp. Clydes.* *Edin.* Enc. From the E. *v. to Toll*.
- TOLLONESELLAR, *s.* A dealer in tallow; anciently written *Tallone.* *Aberd. Reg.*
- TOLL-ROAD, *s.* A turnpike road, *S.*
- TOLMONTH, TOLMOND, *s.* A year; *twelve months*; *S. Townmont. Acts Ja. VI. Aberd. Reg.* Pronounced, in *Fife*, *Tual-month*.
- TO-LOOK, TOLUK, *s.* A prospect; matter of expectation, *S. Knox.*—A. *S. to-loc-ian*, adspicere.
- TOLOR, *s.* State; condition. V. *TALER*.
- To TOLTER, *v. n.* To move unequally; to totter. *King's Quair.*—Su. G. *tuft-a*, vacillare; Lat. *toitar-is*, amblung.
- TOLTER, TOLTIR, *adj.* Unstable; in a state of vacillation. *K. Quair*.
- TO-LUCK, *s.* Boot; what is given above bargain, *S.* from the vulgar idea of giving *luck* to a bargain. V. *LUCKS-PENNY*.
- TOME, TOM, TOUM, TOAM, *s.* 1. A line for a fishing-rod, *S. O. Shetl. Hogg.* 2. A long thread of any rosy, glutinous substance; as rosin half-melted, sealing wax, &c. *Clydes.*—Isl. *taum*, funis piscatorius; Norw. *tomme*, a line, a rope.
- To TOME, TOUM, *v. a.* To draw out any viscous substance into a line, *Roxb.* Pron. *q. Toom*.
- To TOME or TOUM out, *v. n.* To be drawn out into a line; to issue in long threads, like any glutinous substance; as, "It cam toumin' out," *Clydes.* *Roxb.* To hing toumin' down, to hang in the manner of saliva from the lips, *ibid.*; *q.* to hang down as a hair-line.
- TOME, *s.* Used, perhaps, for book.—L. B. *tomus*, libellus, codex; Fr. *tome*, part of a book in one volume. *Poems 16th Century*.
- TOMERALL, *s.* "A horse two years old; a young colt or stag." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps a corr. of *Tua-year-auld*.
- TOMMACK, *s.* A hillock. V. *ТАММОСК*.
- TOMMINAUL, *s.* An animal of the ox kind, that is a year old, *Ayrs.* Corr. from *tomont*, a year, or *twal months*, and *auld*, old. V. *ETTERLIN* and *TOMERALL*.
- TOMMY NODDIE, TOM-NODDY. The puffin, a bird, *S. Orkn.* The *Tam Norie* of the *Bass.* *Barry*.
- TOMSHEE, *s.* A fair hillock, *Gael.* *Clan-Albin*.
- TO-NAME, *s.* A name added, for the sake of distinction, to one's surname; or used instead of it; as, *Hab o' the Shawis.* *Minst. Bord.*
- TO NE, *part. pa.* Taken, *S. tane.* *Dunbar*.
- TONGABLAA, *s.* Incessant speaking, *Shetl.*
- TONG-GRANT, *s.* Verbal acknowledgment; confession. "His awin tong grant." *Aberd. Reg.*
- * TONGUE, *s.* 1. *On one's tongue*, by heart, *S. B. 2.* To gie off the tongue, to deliver a message verbally contradistinguished from writing; as, "Did you give it in writing?" "Na, I gie'd it aff my tongue," *S.*
- TONGUE-FERDY, *adj.* Loquacious; glib of the tongue, *Ang.*—Su. G. *tung*, lingua, and *faerdig*, paratus.
- TONGUEY, *adj.* 1. Qualified to defend one's own cause with the tongue, *S.* 2. Loquacious; glib-tongued; rather used in a bad sense, *S. Fergusson.*—Teut. *tonghigh*, id.
- TONGUE-BAKE, *s.* Elocution, *S.*—Su. G. *tung*, and *rek-a*, vagari.
- TONGUE-ROOTS, *s. pl.* It was juist at my tongue-roots, a phrase intimating that a person was just about to catch a term that had caused a degree of hesitation, or that he was on the point of uttering an idea in which he has been anticipated by another, *S.*
- To TONGUE-TACK, *v. a.* To prevent from freedom of speech. *Society Contentings*.
- TONGUE-TACKED, *part. pa.* 1. Tongue-tied; applied to those who have an impediment in speech, in consequence of the membrane which attaches the tongue to the palate, coming too far forward, *S.*; pron. *Tongue-tackit*. 2. Applied to a person that is accustomed to speak a good deal, who becomes suddenly or unusually silent; as, "What ails ye the night, man? Ye look as gif ye were tongue-tackit," *S.*

3. Mealy-mouthed; not speaking the truth with becoming boldness. *Walker's Remark. Passages.*
4. Mumbling, in consequence of being in some degree intoxicated, Roxb.
- TONNE, *adj.* Apparently made of tin. "Ane tonne flakoune," i. e. flagon. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TONNY, *adj.* "Ane tonny quot," perhaps a tawny-coloured coat, *Aberd. Reg.*
- TONNOCHED, *part. pa.* Covered with a plaid, Perth. *Donald and Flora.*—Gael. *tonnag*, a wrapper round the shoulders.
- To TOOBER, *v. a.* To beat; to strike, S. O.; *labour*, E. and Loth.—Fr. *labourer*, to strike or bump on the posteriors, q. as on a drum.
- TOOBER, *s.* A quarrel, S. O.
- TOOBERIN, *s.* A beating; a drubbing; as, "I gae him a gude tooberin," S. O. V. TABOUR.
- TOOFALL, *s.* V. TO-FALL.
- TOOK, *s.* A particular and disagreeable taste or flavour. V. TEUK.
- TOOK, *s.* A tuck.
- To TOOK, *v. n.* To tuck.
- TOOLYE, *s.* A broil. V. TUILYIE.
- To TOOLYE, *v. n.* To quarrel. V. TUILYIE.
- TOOM, *adj.* Empty. V. TUME.
- TOOM, *s.* A place into which rubbish is emptied.
- TOOM-SKIN'D, *adj.* Hungry. V. TUME.
- TOOP, *s.* A *Tup*; a ram; pron. like Gr. *v. S. Burns.*
- TOOPIKIN, TOOPICK, TOPICK, *s.* 1. A pinnacle; a summit, *Aberd. Walker's Peden.* 2. A narrow pile raised so high as to be in danger of falling, *ibid.* 3. A dome, cupola, turret, or steeple, *ibid.*—C. B. *topiawg*, having a top or crest.
- TOOR, *s.* A turf, S. B. Pronounced in Fife, *Tore*. V. TURES.
- TOORIN, *part. pr.* "Hay is said to be *toorin*, when it rises on the rake in raking." *Gall. Encycl.*—E. *towering*, Lat. *turris*.
- TOOSH, TOUSH, *s.* A woman's bed-gown; synon. *Short-gown.* An abbrev. of *Curtoush*, q. v.
- To TOOT, TOUR, *v. a.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, S. *Fountainhall.*—Su. G. *tuta*, Isl. *taut-a*, ululare; Su. G. *tuta i horn*, to blow a horn. 2. To sound loudly; to spread as a report. "It was *tootit* throw a' the kintry;" "the kintra claiks war *tootit* far and wide," Fife.
- To TOOT, TOUR, *v. n.* 1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to prolong the voice, S. *Urquhart's Rabelais.* 2. To make a plaintive noise, as when a child cries loudly and mournfully, S.—Isl. *taut*, murmur, susurrus, *taut-a*, murmurare.
- TOOT, TOUR, *s.* 1. The blast of a horn or trumpet, S. *Ramsay.* 2. The horn itself. *Ja. VI.*
- To TOOT, *v. n.* To express dissatisfaction or contempt, S.—Isl. *taut-a*, murmurare.
- TOOT, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S. The same with E. *Tut*.
- To, TOOT, *v. a.* To drink copiously. *Toot it up*, drink it off. V. TOUR, v.
- TOOTH. V. TEETH.
- TOOTHFU', *s.* To *tak a toothfu'*, to take a moderate quantity of strong liquor, S. *J. Nicol.* A *toothfu' o' drink*, a quantity of drink. *Gall. Enc.*
- TOOTH-RIFE, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste; palatable, Roxb.—A. S. *tooth*, dens, and *ryfe*, frequens, q. what one wishes to employ his teeth about frequently.
- * TOOTH-SOME; *adj.* Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in E. but easily chewed, Fife.

- TOOT-MOOT, *s.* A muttering. This is the pron. of *Tut-mute*, *Aberd.*
- TOOT-NET, *s.* A large fishing-net anchored, Ang. *Law Case.*—Belg. *tootebel*, a certain square net.
- TOOTSMAN, *s.* One who gives warning, by a cry, to haul the *toot-net*, S.
- TOOTTIE, *s.* A drunkard; often pleonastically, "a drunken *tootie*," S.
- To TOOTTLE, *v. n.* To mutter; to speak to one's self, Kinross.—A dimin. either from *Toot*, v. to express dissatisfaction, or from the Isl. radical term, *taut-a*, murmurare.
- To TOP, TOPE, *v. a.* 1. To tap; to broach. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Also used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to *breaking bulk.* *Aberd. Reg.*
- TOP, TAP, *adj.* Capital; excellent; as, "That's *tap yill*," excellent ale, S. q. what is at the *top*, S. A.
- TOP, TAIL, NOR MANE. V. TAP.
- TOP ANNUEL. A certain annuity paid from lands or houses. *Acts Marie.*
- To TOPE, *v. a.* To oppose. *Baillie.*
- TOPFAW, *s.* Soil that has fallen in, or sunk from the surface, Fife.
- TOPINELLIS, *s. pl.* "The lines for haling the top-sails," *Gl. Compl.*
- TOPMAN, *s.* A ship or vessel with tops. *Pink. Hist. Scoll.*
- TOP OUR TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy. *Lyndsay.*
- TOPPER, *s.* Any thing excellent in its kind; as, "That's a *topper*," *ibid.* A. Bor. *Top*, good, excellent. "Topper, any thing superior; a clever or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense," *Gl. Brockett.*
- TOPSTER, TOPSTAR, *s.* A tapster. *Acts Cha. II.*
- To TOPT, *v. a.* To tap; to broach. *Acts Cha. I.*
- TO-PUT, *part. pa.* Affixed. *Pinkerton.*
- TO-PUT, (pron. *Tee-pit*), *s.* 1. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, *Aberd.* 2. Any fictitious addition to a true narrative, *ibid.*
- TO-PUTTER, *s.* Taskmaster. *Ramsay.* "Ill workers are aye gude *to-putters*."
- TOQUE, *s.* Formerly used to denote the cushion worn on the fore-part of the head, over which the hair of a female was combed, Perth. Ang. *Quentin Durward.* V. TOKIE.
- TOR, (of a chair) *s.* Perhaps the round, or the semi-circular arm of a chair of state. *Knox.*—Fr. *tour*, Teut. *toer*, circulus; or the ornamented terminations of the two upright posts at the back, from A. S. *tor*, a hill, tower.
- TORÉ, (of a saddle) *s.* The pommel, the fore-part of which is somewhat elevated, S. *Colvil.*—A. S. *tor*, a tower; an eminence. [pere]
- To TORE, *v. a.* To tear. *Doug.*—A. S. *teor-an*, rum-TORRETT OF TORRETT CLAITH. A muffer. *Invent.*—Fr. *touret de nez*, a muffer, Cotgr. The *torrett* was meant to cover the nose.
- TORFEIR, TORFER, *s.* Hardship; difficulty. *Gawan and Gol.*—Isl. *torfaer-a*, iter difficile et impeditum.
- To TORFEL, TORCHEL, *v. n.* 1. To pine away; to die, Roxb. *Gl. Sibb.*—Isl. *torfelide*, *torvelide*, difficultis, arduus. 2. To relapse into disease, Roxb. 3. Metaph. to draw back from a design or purpose, *ibid.* *Hogg.*
- TORFLE, TORFEL, *s.* The state of being unwell; a declining state of health, Roxb.
- * TORY, *s.* A term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a child; as, "Ye vile little *Tory*," *Ayrs.*

TORYT. *L. taryt*, varred. *Wallace*.

To TORK, TORQUE, *v. a.* To torture, or give pain by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching, *Roxb.*—*Fr. torquer*, *Lat. torquere*, to writhe.

To TORN, *v. a.* To turn. *Douglas.*—*Ital. tornare.*
TORN BUT. Retaliation. *Barbour.*—*Fr. tourn-er*, to turn, *but a but*, on equal terms.

TORNE, *s.* A turn; an action done to another. *Douglas.*

TORNE, *s.* A tower. *Monro's Exped.*—*Tout. torn*, *torne*, the same with *torre*, *turris*.

TORPIT, *s.* Turpentine, *Upp. Clydes.*—Perhaps retained from *C. B. turpant*, *id.*

TORRIE, TORY, *s.* A beetle that breeds in dung, and consumes grain. *Surv. Banffs.* The *Torie-worm* is expl. "the hairy caterpillar." Means; the grub-worm, *Aberd.*—*Fris. Belg. torre*, *vermis et scarabeus*, *scarabeus pilularius*, *cantharus*.

TORRIE, *s.* A term applied to peas roasted in the sheaf, *Fife.*—*Lat. torreo*, *q. what* is scorched.

TORRY-EATEN, *adj.* *Torry-eaten land*, poor moorish soil, exhausted by cropping, very bare, and bearing only scattered tufts of sheep's fescue, *S. B.*—*Isl. torgiat-r*, *aegre reparabilis*; or *Fris. torre*, *vermis*, and *ect-en*, *q. worm-eaten*.

To TORRIE-EAT, *v. n.* The same with being *Torry-eaten*, *q. v. Surv. Banffs.*

TORRIS, *pl.* Towers. *Gawan and Gol.*

TORT, *part. pa.* Tortured; distorted. *Doug.*—*O. Fr. tort*, *Lat. tort-us*.

TORTIS, *s. pl.* Wrongs.

TORTOR, *s.* A tormentor, *Lat. Rollock.*

TOSCH, TOSCHE, *adj.* 1. Neat; trim, *S. Douglas.*—*O. Fr. touzè*, clipped; *Belg. doss-en*, to clothe. 2. This word is expl. as signifying "happy." *Gall. Encycl.*

TOSCHEDERACHE, *s.* 1. The deputy of a *Mair of Fec. Reg. Maj.* 2. The name given to the office itself. *Skene.*—*Gael. Ir. teachdaire*, a messenger; *teachdairacht*, a message.

TOSHLY, *adv.* Neatly, *S. Picken.*

TOSHOCH, *s.* "A comfortable looking young person, from *Tosh*, happy." *Picken.*

TOSIE, *adj.* 1. Tippy; intoxicated in some degree, *S. Meston.* 2. Intoxicating. *Hamilton.*—*Mod. Sax. desig*, giddy; *Isl. dus*, drunken.

TOSIE, TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug, *Clydes.*

TOSILIE, TOZILIE, *adv.* Warmly and snugly, *Clydes.*

TOSINESS, TOZINESS, *s.* Warmth and snugness, *Clydes.*

TOSOT, *s.* An instrument of torture anciently used in *S. MacLaurin's Crim. Cases.*—Perhaps an instrument of torture for the toes, from *Sn. G. ta*, *pron. to*, *Isl. ta*, the toe, and *sut*, dolor.

TOSS, *s.* 1. A health proposed; a *toast*, *S. A.* 2. A celebrated beauty; one often given as a *toast*, *ibid.*

To TOST, *v. a.* 1. To tease; to vex, *Clydes.*—*C. B. tost-i*, to cause violent pain, to rack, to torture. 2. Equivalent to the *E. v. to Toss*.

TOSTIT, TOSTED, *part. adj.* 1. Tossed; used metaph. in regard to difficulties and opposition. *Rollock.* 2. Oppressed with severe affliction, *S. B.*

TOT, *s.* A fondling designation for a child, *S. Rams. V. TOTTE.*

To TOT, *Tor about*, *v. n.* 1. To move with short steps, as a child, *S.* 2. To move feebly, and in a tottering way, *S. Toyle*, *synon. Ayr.*

TOT, *s.* The whole of any number of objects. With *hail* or *whole* prefixed, the whole without exception, *S. The Entail.*—*Lat. tot-us.* *A. Bor.* "The whole *tote*, a common pleonasm," *Gl. Brockett.*

To TOTCH, *v. a.* 1. To toss about, *Upp. Clydes.* 2. To rock a cradle, *Nithsdale. Cromek.*—*Teut. toets-en*, *tangere*.

To TOTCH, *v. n.* To move with short, quick steps; as, "a *totchin*' poney," *Roxb.*

TOTCH, *s.* A sudden jerk, *Fife, Roxb.*

To TOTH, TOATH, *v. a.* To manure land by means of a *toth-fold*. *Surv. Banffs.*

TOTH, *s.* The manure made in this way, *ibid. V. TATHE.*

TOTH-FOLD, TOTH-FAULD, *s.* An enclosure for manuring land, *Banffs. Moray, ib.*

TOTHIR, TOTHYR, TIDDER, *adj.* 1. The other, *S. pron. tither. Wallace.* 2. The second. *Wynt.* 3. Indefinitely; in the sense of another, or posterior. *Barbour.*

To TOTTIE, *v. n.* To move with short steps, *Fife. Synon. Todde, Toddle.*

TOTTIE, *adj.* Warm; snug, *Perths.*—*Gael. tooth-am*, to warm. *Syn. Cosie.*

TOTTIS, *s. pl.* Refuse of wool. *Leg. St. Andros.* *Syn. teats.*—*Su. G. tolle*, a handful of flax or wool.

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* 1. A term used to denote the noise made by boiling gently, *S. A. Nicol.* 2. To purrl, applied to a stream, *Dumfr. Nithsdale Song. V. TODLE.*

To TOTTLE, *v. a.* To boil. *Herd's Coll.*

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* To walk with short steps. *Synon. Todde, Ayr. Galt.*

TOTUM, *s.* 1. The game of *Te-totum*, *S.* 2. A term of endearment for a child, *S.*

*Twa-three todlin weans they hae,
The pride o' a' Str'a' bogie;
Whene'er the totums cry for meat,
She curses aye his cogie.
Song, "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen."*

* To TOUCH, *v. a.* 1. Applied to an act of parliament, when it received the royal assent. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* 2. To hurt; to injure, *S.*

To TOUCH up, *v. a.* To animadvert upon, *S.*

TOUCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, *S. A.* The same with *A. Bor. Twitch-bell*, *id.* It is also *pron. Cock-bell*, *q. v.*

TOUCHET, (*gutt.*) *s.* A lapwing, *S.* "Upupa, a *touchet.*" *Wedderburn's Vocab. V. TRUCHIT and TRUHEIT.*

TOUCH-SPALE, *s.* The earwig, *Roxb. Loth. V. TOUCHBELL.*

TOUCHIE, *s.* A small quantity; a short time. *Skinner.*
TO TOVE, *v. n.* To give forth a strong smoke. Thus a thing is said to "love and reek," *Roxb.* "The reek gangs *tovin* up the lum." *i. e.* it ascends in a close body, *Etr. For. A. Scott.*

To TOVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly, prolixly, and cheerfully, *S.* often, to love and crack. *A. Scott.*—*Norw. toeve*, to prattle, to be talkative.

TOVIE, *adj.* 1. Tippy, *Loth.* 2. Babbling; talking in an incoherent manner, *Clydes.* 3. Comfortable; warm; as, "a *tovie* fire," *Etr. For. Fife, Loth. Syn. Tozie.*

To TOVIZE, *v. a.* To flatter; to use cajoling language, *Ayr. Edin. Mag.*

TOUK, *s.* An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, *Roxb.*; *synon. Hutch.*

TOUK, *s.* A hasty pull; a tug, *S. Ruddiman.*—*A. S. twicc-an*, *vellicare*.

- To **TOUK**, **Trok**, *v. n.* To emit a sound, in consequence of being beaten. *Evergreen*.
- TOUK**, *s.* 1. A stroke; a blow. *Douglas*. 2. *Touk of drum*, beat of drum, S. G. Sibb.
- TOUM**, *s.* A fishing-line. *V. Tome*.
- TOUM**, *s.* The gossamer, *Roxb.* Probably a secondary sense of *Tome*, *Toum*, a fishing-line.—In Fr. the gossamer is called *filandres*, thin threads.
- TOUMS**, *adj.* Ropy; glutinous, *Roxb. V. Tome, v.*
- TOUN**, **Town**, *s.* d. This term is used in S. not merely as signifying a city or town, but also as denoting a farmer's steading, or a small collection of dwelling-houses, S. *Burns*. 2. A single dwelling-house, S. *Waverley*.
- TOUNDER**, *s.* Tinder. *Lyndsay*.—Alem. *tunder*, Isl. *tunhere*, id.
- TOUN-GATE**, *s.* A street, S. A. *Ed. Mag.*
- TOUN-RAW**, *s.* The privileges of a township. To *throw one's self out o' a town-raw*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, *Roxb.*; q. a row of houses in a town.
- TOUN'S-BAIRN**, *s.* A native of a town, city, or village, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun*.
- TOUP**, *s.* A foolish fellow, *Mearns*.—Dan. *taabe*, a fool. *V. TAUPE*.
- To **TOUR**, *v. n.* To speed. *Helenore*.
- By **TOUR**, *adv.* Alternately; by turns. *Spalding*.
- TOUR**, **TOOB**, *s.* A turf, S. B. *Old Song*.
- TOURBILLON**, *s.* A whirlwind; a tornado, *Ayrs*.—Fr. id.
- TOURE**, *s.* Turn; course; in regular succession, S. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *tour*, id.
- TOURKIN-CALF**, **TOURKIN-LAMB**, *s.* A calf or lamb that wears a skin not its own. A *tourkin-lamb* is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the living one; and thus so deceives the ewe that she allows the stranger to suck, S. B.—Isl. *torkend-r*, notu.difficilis, item deformatus.
- To **TOUSE**, *v. a.* To disorder; to dishevel; particularly used in relation to the hair, S. This word occurs in O. E.
- TOUSH**, *s.* A part of female dress. *V. Toosh*.
- TOUSIE**, **Towzie**, *adj.* 1. Disordered; dishevelled, S. sometimes *tousie*. *Blackw. Mag.* 2. Rough; shaggy, S. *Burns*.
- To **TOUSLE**, **Towzle**, *v. a.* 1. To put into disorder; often, to *rumple*, S. *Gent. Shep.* 2. To handle roughly, as dogs do each other. *Polwart*.—Isl. *tusk-a*, luctari, *tusk*, lucta lenis et jocosa.
- TOUSLE**, **TOUZLE**, *s.* Rough dalliance, S. *R. Galloway*.
- To **TOUSLE out**, *v. a.* To turn out in a confused way, S. A. *Antiquary*.
- To **TOUSS**, *v. a.* 1. To confuse; to put in disorder; to *rumple*, *Roxb.*; *synon. Touse*. 2. To handle roughly, *Tweedd*.
- TOUST**, *s.* *Acts Ja. VI.* Probably corr. from *Towage*, a term of the E. law; signifying "the rowing or drawing of a ship or barge along the water by another ship or boat fastened to her," *Jacob*.—Fr. *toûaise*, id. L. B. *towag-tum*. A. S. *te-on*, to tow, to tug.
- TOUSTIE**, *adj.* Irascible; testy, *Loth.*—Teut. *twistigh*, contentiosus, litigious.
- To **TOUT**, *v. a.* To empty the cup. *Tarras*.
- To **TOUT aff**, *v. a.* To empty the vessel from which one drinks, S.
- To **TOUT at**, *v. a.* To continue to drink copiously, S.
- To **TOUT out**, *v. a.* The same with *to Tout off*, S.; also *to Tout out up*. *G. Turnbull*.—Teut. *tuyte*, a drinking vessel; Isl. *toit-a*, sugere, vel evacuare.
- To **TOUT**, *v. a.* *V. Toor*.
- To **TOUT**, **Toor**, *v. n.* To take large draughts, S. *Fergusson*.
- TOUT**, *s.* 1. A copious draught, S. 2. A drinking match, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.—Perhaps from Teut. *tocht*, a draught.
- To **TOUT**, **Towt**, *v. a.* 1. To toss; to put in disorder, S. *Chron. S. P.* 2. To throw into disorder by quibbling or litigation. *Melvil's MS.* 3. To tease; to vex, S.
- TOUT**, *s.* 1. An ailment of a transient kind, S. *Entail*.—Belg. *tocht*, *togt*, wind; *een zwaare togt*, a sore bout. 2. A transient displeasure; a fit of ill-humour, *Ang. Shirrefs*.
- To **TOUT**, **Towt**, *v. n.* 1. To be seized with a sudden fit of sickness, *Clydes*. 2. To be seized with a fit of ill-humour, *ibid.*
- To **TOUTHER**, *v. a.* To put into disorder, *Etrr. For. Tweedd.*; *synon. Touse*.
- TOUTHERIE**, *adj.* Disordered; confused; slovenly; *ibid.*; E. *tawthrie*. E. *tawdry*.—Teut. *touter-en*, motitare.
- TOUTING HORN**. A horn for blowing, S. *J. Nicol*.
- To **TOOTLE**, **TOOTLE**, *v. n.* To tittle; as, a *tootlin body*, one-addicted to tippling, *Loth.*
- To **TOOTLE**, *v. a.* To put clothes in disorder, *Berwicks*. This may be a dimin. from the *v. Tout*.
- TOUTTIE**, *adj.* 1. Throwing into disorder; as, a *touttie wind*, S.—Belg. *togtig*, windy. 2. Irritable, easily put in disorder, S.—A. Bor. *Totey*, bad-tempered, (a *totey body*), *Gl. Brockett*. 3. Subject to frequent ailments, S.
- TOW**, *s.* 1. A rope of any kind, S. *Leg. St. Androis*.—Su. *G. tog*, Isl. *toq*, *taug*, Belg. *touw*, id.; E. *tow*, the substance of which some ropes are made. 2. A halter, S. *Muse's Thren*.
- To **TOW**, *v. n.* To give way; to fail; to perish, S. B.—Alem. *douwen*, Su. *G. do*, to die.
- * **TOW**, *s.* 1. Hemp or flax in a prepared state, S. 2. That which especially occupies one's attention, S. *To hae other Tow on one's Rock*, to have business quite of another kind, S. *Kelly. Rob Roy*.
- TOWALL ROSS**. *Aberd. Reg.* Something made of oak is evidently meant.
- TOWAR**, *s.* A ropemaker. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TOWDY**, *s.* The breech or buttocks, *Upp. Clydes*. Perth. *Gl. Evergreen*.—O. E. *toute*, used by Chaucer.
- To **TOWEN**, **Towin**, *v. a.* 1. To beat; to amaut; to subdue by severe means, *Loth. Ramsay*. 2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes *pron. q. Town*; as, to *towin*, or *towin*, an unruly horse, *Loth. Berwicks*. 3. To tire; to weary out, *Fife*.—Teut. *touw-en*, premere, subigere.
- TOWERICK**, **Towrickie**, *s.* A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence, *Roxb.*; a dimin. from *E. Tower*.
- TOWK**, *s.* 1. Expl. "a bustle; a set-to. I had an unco *Towk* wi' a deil's bairn." *Call. Encycl.* 2. "A take up in ladies clothing," *ibid. t. c. a tuck*, a sort of fold. In the first sense, perhaps the same with *E. Tug*.—Su. *G. tock-a*, trahere, a hard pull.
- TOWLIE**, *s.* "A toll-keeper." *Call. Encycl.* A cant term from *E. Toll*.—Su. *G. tull*, id.
- TOWLING**, *s.* The signal given, in a hive, for some time before the bees swarm. *V. TOLLING*.

- TOW-LOWS'NG**, *s.* A thaw, Shetl. *Q. thow*, *t. e.* thaw-loosening.
- TOWMONDALL**, *s.* A yearling, Ayr.; the same with *Towmont*, *q. v.*; from *Towmond*, twelve months, and *auld*, old, pron. *aul*, *S. O.*
- TOWMONT**, **TOWMON**, **TOWMOND**, *s.* A year; corr. of *twelvemonth*, used in the same sense, *S. Burns*.
- TOWMONTELL**, *s.* A cow, or a colt, of a year old, Ayr.
- TOWNIN**, *s.* A drubbing, Ayr.; generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory.
- TOWNIT**, *s.* The manufacturing of wool, Shetl.—*Isl. to, lana*, and *knyl-a*, nectere.
- TOWNNYS**, *pl.* Tuns; large casks. *Barb.*
- TOWNSHIP**, *s.* "A township is a farm occupied by two or more farmers, in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet, or village." *Surv. Forf.*
- TOWT**, *s.* A fit of illness, &c. *V. TOUT.*
- TOWTHER**, *s.* A *tousling*, Perth. *Donald and Flora. V. TOUTHER, v.*
- TOXIE**, **TOXY**, *adj.* Topsy, Ayr. Perth. *Annals of the Parish.*
- TOXIFIED**, *part. pa.* Intoxicated, *S.*—From *L. B. toxic-are*, veneno inficere.
- TOZEE**, **TOS-IE**, *s.* The mark at which the stones are aimed in *Curling*, Loth. It is also called the *Cock*, and the *Te*.—*Belg. toesi-en*, to look to, to regard.
- TOZIE**, *adj.* Topsy. *V. TOSIE.*
- TOZIE**, *adj.* Warm and snug. *V. TOSIE.*
- TRACED**, *adj.* Laced; as, a *traced hat*, *S.*—*O. Fr. tress-ir*, faire un tissu.
- To TRACHLE**, **TRACHLE**, *v. a.* 1. To draggle; to trail, *S. Melvil's MS.*—*Alem. aregel-en*, per incuriam aliquid perdere. 2. To dishevel. *Complaynt S.*—*Gael. trachladh*, to loosen. 3. To drudge; to overtoil, *S. B.*—*Sw. traal-a*, duro labore exerceri. 4. A person is said to *trachle* corn or grass, when he injures it by treading on it, *S.*
- To TRACHLE**, *v. n.* To drag one's self onwards, when fatigued, or through a long road, *S. Tennant.*
- TRACHLE**, *s.* A fatiguing exertion, especially in the way of walking, *S. Tennant.*
- TRACK**, *s.* Course of time, *S. Tract, E. Walker's Peden.*
- TRACK**, *s.* Feature; lincament, *S.*—*Belg. trek*, *id.*; from *trekk-en*, to delineate.
- TRACK-BOAT**, *s.* 1. A boat used on a canal, *S.*—*Belg. trek-schuyt*, *id.* from *trekk-en*, to draw. 2. A boat employed in fishing, for dragging another. *Acts. Cha. I.*
- TRACKIT**, *part. adj.* Much fatigued, *S. Dunbar.*
- TRACK-POT**, *s.* A tea-pot, *S. Ann. Par.*—From *Belg. trekk-en*, to draw.
- TRACTIUE**, *s.* A treatise. *Crosraguel.*—*Fr. traité*, *id.*
- TRAD**, *s.* Track; course in travelling or sailing. *Wyntown.*—*Isl. troeda*, terra, quod teratur et calcetur.
- TRADES**, *s. pl.* The different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough, *S. Mayne's Siller Gun.*
- TRADESMAN**, *s.* A handicraftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, called merchants, *S.* In *E.* a tradesman is defined "a shopkeeper," *Johns.*
- TRAE**, *adj.* "Stubborn; a boy who is *trae* to learn, is stiff to learn," &c. *Gall. Encycl.* The term seems to be the same with our old *Thra*, obstinate, pertinacious.
- TRAFECTER**, *s.* Trafficker. *Presb. Reg. Kincard. O'N.*
- TRAFEQUE**, **TRAFFÉCK**, *s.* Intercourse; familiarity, *S.*; a limited sense, borrowed from the more general use of *Fr. trafique*, as denoting mercantile intercourse.
- TRAG**, *s.* Trash; any thing useless, *Buchan, Shetl. Tarras.*—*Su. G. track*, sordes, stercus.
- TRAGET**, **TRIGGET**, *s.* A trick; a deceit, *S. triget. Douglas.*—*O. Fr. trigaud-ier*, to embroil.
- TRAY**, *s.* Trouble; vexation. *Barbour.*—*A. S. treg*, *Su. G. traege*, *Alem. trege*, dolor.
- To TRAIK**, *v. n.* 1. To go idly from place to place, *S.* 2. To wander so as to lose one's self; chiefly applied to the young of poultry, *Dumfr.* Hence the proverbial phrase, "He's name o' the birds that *traik*," he can take good care of himself.
- TRAIK**, *s.* 1. A plague; a mischief. *Douglas.* 2. The loss of sheep, &c. by death from whatever cause; as, "He that has nae gear will hae nae *traik*," *Tevlod.* 3. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease, or by accident, *S. Pennecuik N.* The worst part of a flock of sheep, *Loth.*
- To TRAIK after**, *v. a.* To follow in a lounging or dangling way, *S. Heart M. Loth.*
- To TRAIK**, *v. n.* To be in a declining state of health. *Baillie.*—*Su. G. trak-a*, cum difficultate progredi.
- TRAIK**, *adj.* Weak; in a declining state; as, "He's very *traik*," *Roxb. V. TRAIK, v.*
- TRAIKIT-LIKE**, *adj.* Having the appearance of great fatigue from ranging about.—*Belg. track-en*, to travel; *Sw. traek-a*, niti.
- TRAIL**, *s.* A term of reproach for a dirty woman; as, "Ye wile *trail*," you nasty busy, *Aberd.*; from the *E. word*, or *Teut. treyl-en*, *trabere.*
- TRAILER**, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook at the end of the line, *S.* That above it is called the *Bobber*, *Dumfr. babber*, because it ought to *bob* on the surface of the water.
- TRAILIE**, **TRAILOCH**, *s.* "One who *traills* about in shabby clothes," *Gall. Encycl.*
- TRAILYE**, **TRELYE**, *s.* A name apparently given to cloth woven in some checked form resembling lattices or cross-bars. *Invent.*—*Teut. traelie*, a lattice.
- TRAILYET**, *adj.* Latticed. *Act. Dom. Conc. V. TREILIE.*
- TRAILSYDE**, *adj.* So long as to *trail* on the ground. *Douglas. V. SIDE.*
- TRAIN**, *s.* A small quantity of gunpowder, moistened and kneaded into the form of a pyramid, to serve for the priming of a toy-gun, *Aberd.*
- To TRAYN**, *v. a.* To draw; to entice. *Barbour.*—*Fr. train-er*, to draw.
- TRAIN**, *s.* A rope used for *drawing*, *Orkn. Statist. Acc.*
- TRAIIS OF GOLD**. Gold lace. *Invent. V. TRACED, and **TRESS**.*
- To TRAISSLE**, *v. a.* To tread down, *To Traissle* corn, to make small roads through growing corn, to trample it down; *To Traissle* gerse, &c. *Etrr. For. Roxb. Hogg.*—*Fr. tressail-ir*, to leap over.
- To TRAIST**, **TREST**, **TRIST**. 1. *v. a.* To trust. *Lynds.* 2. *v. n.* To pledge faith, by entering into a truce. *Gawan and Gol.*—*Isl. treist-a*, *Su. G. traest-a*, confidere.
- TRAIST**, **TREST**, *s.* Trust; faith. *Compl. S.*—*Isl. traust-r*, *Su. G. troest*, fiducia.
- TRAIST**, **TRAISTY**, *adj.* 1. Trusty; faithful. *Wall.*—*Isl. traust-r*, *Su. G. troest*, fidus, fidelis. 2. Confident. *Barbour.*—*Germ. treist*, *Su. G. troest*, audax. 3. Secure; safe, *ibid.*

- TRAIST, s.** An appointed meeting. *Barbour. V. TREST.*
- TRAIST, s.** Frame of a table. *V. TREST.*
- TRAISTIS, s. pl.** A roll of the accusations brought against those who, in former times, were to be legally tried. *Acis Ja. III.*
- TRAISTLY, adv.** Confidently; securely. *Barbour.*
- TRAYT, s.** Bread of *trayt*, a superior kind of bread made of fine wheat. *Chalm. Air. Panis de Treyt, Fleta.*
- TRAITIS, s. pl.** Probably streaks or lines. *Inventories.*
- TRAKIT, part. pa.** 1. Much fatigued. 2. Wasted; brought into a declining state by being overdriven, starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, *S. Keith's Hist. V. TRAIK.*
- TRAM, s.** 1. The shaft of a cart or carriage of any kind, *S. Dunbar.*—*Su. G. traam*, that part of a tree which is cut into different portions. 2. A beam or bar. *Spalding.* 3. In a ludicrous sense, the leg or limb; as, *lang trams*, long limbs, *S.*
- TRAMALT NET.** Corr. from *E. trammel. Lyndsay.*
- TRAMORT, s.** A corpse. *Dunbar.*—*Su. G. tra*, to consume, *mort*, dead. *ib = R. King, f. 7*
- To TRAMP, v. a.** 1. To tread with force, *S. Lyndsay.*—*Sv. trampa pa*, concubare. 2. To tread, in reference to walking, *S. Fergusson.* 3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water, *S. V. To TRAMP CLAISE.*
- To TRAMP, v. n.** 1. To tread with a heavy step, *S.*—*Su. G. tramp-a*, id. 2. To walk, as opposed to any other mode of travelling, *S. Pop. Ballads.*
- TRAMP, s.** 1. The act of striking the foot suddenly downwards, *S.* 2. The tread; properly including the idea of weight, as the trampling of horses, *S. Antiquary.* 3. An excursion, properly a pedestrian one, *S. Burns.*
- TRAMP, s.** A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; *q.* for receiving the force of the *tramp* in digging, *Roxb. Aberd.*—*Isl. tramp*, conculcatio.
- To TRAMP CLAISE.** To wash clothes by treading them in a tub, *S. Marriage.*
- To TRAMP on one's Tass.** Metaph. to take undue advantage of one, *Aberd.*
- TRAMP-COLL, s.** A number of *colls* or *cocks* of hay put into one, and *tramped* hard, in order to their being farther dried previously to their being *sowed* or stacked, *Aberd.*
- TRAMPER, s.** A foot-traveller; used in a contemptuous way, *q.* a vagrant, *S. Heart Mid-Loth. A. Bor.* "Trampers, strollers, whether beggars or pedlars," *Grose.*
- TRAMPILEEYST, adj.** Untoward; unmanageable, *Roxb. Syn. Gumpile-foisted.*
- TRAMP-PICK, s.** An instrument similar to a narrow spade, used for turning up very hard soils, *Mearns. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*
- TRAMSICKS, s. pl.** Ragged clothes, *Shetl.*
- TRANCE, TRANSE, s.** 1. A passage within a house, *S. Sir J. Sinclair.* 2. A close or passage without a house. *Spalding.* 3. A close or passage from one alley to another. *Blue Blanket.* 4. Used metaph. in relation to death. *Rutherford.*
- To TRANT, v. n.** To travel. *Burel.*—*Su. G. tren-a*, Incedere, gressus facere.
- TRANGAM, s.** A trinket; a toy. *The Abbot.*
- TRANKLE, s.** A small rick of hay, *Annandale*; *perh.* a corr. of *Tramp-coll*, *q. v.*
- To TRANONT, TRANOYNT, TRANOWNT, TRANENT, TRAWYNT, v. n.** 1. To march suddenly in a clandestine manner. *Barbour.* 2. To march quickly, without including the idea of stratagem or secrecy. *Wallace.* 3. To return; to turn back. *Pal. Honor.*—*Fr. traine*, a snare, an ambush.
- TRANOWINTYNN, s.** A stratagem of war. *Barbour.*
- To TRANSE, v. n.** To determine; to resolve. *Burel.* *Fr. trancher*, decider, parler franchement.
- TRANSE, s.** A passage. *V. TRANCE.*
- TRANSE-DOOR, s.** The door between the outer door and the kitchen, *S. O. Surv. Ayr.*
- TRANSGING, adj.** Passing across a house, from wall to wall. *Spottiswood's MS. Dict.*—*Lat. trans-ire*, to pass through.
- To TRANSMEW, v. a.** "To transmute or change," *Gl. Sibb.*—*Fr. transmuer.*
- TRANSMOGRIFICATION, s.** Transmutation, *S. Entail.*—*A. Bor.* "Transmogrified, transformed, metamorphosed," *Gl. Brockett.*
- To TRANSMUGRIFY, v. a.** To transform; to transmute, *S. Burns.*
- To TRANSPORT, v. a.** To translate a minister from one charge to another, *S. Pardovan.*
- TRANSPORTATION, s.** The act of translating a minister, *S. Acts Assembly.*
- TRANSS, s.** A species of dance anciently in use. *Chr. Kirk.*
- TRANSUMPT, s.** A copy; a transcript; an old forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*L. B. transsumtum*, copie, *Du Cange.*
- TRANTLE, s.** The rut made by a cart-wheel when it is deep, *Ang.*
- TRANTLE-HOLE, s.** A place into which odd or broken things are thrown. *Gall. Encycl. V. TRANTLES.*
- TRANTLES, TRITLE-TRANTLES, TRANTLIMS, s. pl.** 1. Trifling or superstitious ceremonies. *Cleland.* 2. Movables of little value; petty articles of furniture, *S. Ross.* 3. Toys used by children, *S.*; *Loth. Trantles. V. TRENTALIS.*
- TRAP, s.** A sort of ladder, *S.*—*Sv. trappa*, *Teut. trap*, gradus.
- To TRAP, v. a.** 1. To correct a higher boy in saying a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take his place; a schoolboy's term, *S.* "Trapp, to trip, to catch another reading wrong." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. In play, to catch; to lay hold of; as, *I trap you, S.* 3. When one finds any thing, if there be others present, he cries out, *I trap or I trape this*, by which he means to exclude the rest from any share, *Loth.*; *synon. Chap, Chapse.*—*Fr. attrap-er*, to catch, to apprehend.
- TRAP-CREEL, s.** A basket used for catching lobsters, &c. *Fife. Stat. Acc.*—*O. Teut. trappe*, muscipula decipula.
- TRAPPIN, s.** Tape, *Mearns.*
- TRAPPYS, s. pl.** Trappings. *Douglas.*—*L. B. trap-us*, *Hisp. trop-o*, cloth.
- TRAPPOURIS, TRAPOURIS, s. pl.** Trappings. *Doug.*—*L. B. trappatura*, ornatus *è trapo* seu panno.
- TRAS, s.** The track of game. *Sir Gawan.*—*Fr. trace*, id. *trasses*, the footing of a deer.
- To TRASII, v. a.** To maltreat; to dash; to jade; to abuse; as, "He *trask't* that horse terribly," by overheating or over-riding him, *Ettr. For. Roxb.*; *synon. Dash.*
- TRASH o' weel.** A heavy fall of rain, *Selkirks.*; *syn. Blash.*

- TRASHY, adj.** Rainy; as, *trashie weather*, *ibid.*; *sydon. blashie weather*.
- TRASHTRIE, s.** Trash, Ayr. *Burns*.
- TRAST, TREST, s.** A beam. *Wallace*.—O. Fr. *traste*, a cross-beam.
- TRAT, TRATTES, s.** An old woman; a term generally used in contempt, S. *Douglas*.—Germ. *trot*, an old woman, a witch.
- TRATLAR, s.** A prattler; a tatter. *Colk. Sow. V. TRATTIL, v.*
- To TRATTIL, TRATLE, v. n.** 1. To prattle; to tattle. *Dunbar*. 2. To repeat in a rapid and careless manner. *Lyndsay*.—C. B. *tryd-ar*, to prattle. "A tume purse maks a *trattling* merchant," S. prov. retained in Loth. Of the same meaning with that, "A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant," *i. e.* bashful *Kelly*.
- TRATTILS, s. pl.** Tattles; idle talk. *Pitscottie*.
- To TRAUCHLE, v. a.** V. **TRACHLE.**
- To TRAUCHLE, v. n.** To walk as if trailing one's feet after one, Lanarks.—Isl. *tregleg-r*, tardus.
- To TRAUFFIQUE, v. n.** To traffic. *Con. of Burghs*.
- * **TRAVELLER, s.** A beggar, *Etr. For. Fife*.
- TRAVERSE, s.** A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen. *Pink. Hist. Scoll.*
- TRAVERSE, s.** V. **TREVISS.**
- To TRAVISCH, TRAVISH, v. n.** To sail backwards and forwards. *Pitscottie*. Corx, from Fr. *travers-er*, E. *traverse*.
- To TRAVISH, v. a.** "To carry after a trailing manner." *Gall. Encycl.*—From Fr. *travers-er*, to thwart, to *trevis*, s. q. v.
- TRAWART, adj.** Perverse. *Dunbar*. V. **THRAWART**.
- TRAWYNTIT, V. TRANONT.**
- TRAZILEYS, s. pl.** The props of vines. *Douglas*.—L. B. *trestell-us*, fulcrum mensae; E. *trestile*.
- TRE, s.** Wood; timber. *Aberd. Reg. Wallace*.
- To TREADLE, v. n.** To go frequently and with difficulty, *Fife*.
- TREAD-WIDDIE, s.** A short iron chain, terminating at each end like the letter S, connecting the *swingletree* to a harrow, Moray; the same with *Trod-widdie*.
- TREB, s.** A sort of rampart, Orkn.—Su. G. *trafve*, a heap of any kind, as of wood, &c. V. **GORBACK**.
- TREBUSCHET, s.** A balance. *Forbes*.—Fr. *trebuchet*, a pair of gold weights, Cotgr.
- TRECK, interj.** Considered as an expletive equivalent to *troth*, Lanarks. It seems, however, to be merely the abbreviation of *Quhat Rak*, q. v.
- TRECK-POT, s.** A teapot, S. O.; elsewhere *Track-pot*, q. v. *Entail*.
- To TRED, v. a.** To track; to follow the footsteps of an animal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Su. G. *traed-a i ens fotspor*, vestigiis alicujus insistere.
- TRED, s.** The act of tracking. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *træd*, gressus; Teut. *trede*, id.
- TREDWALLE, s.** A Christian name formerly in use, S. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TREDWIDDIE, s.** V. **TREAD-WIDDIE.**
- TREE, s.** A barrel, S. *Acts Ja. V.*—Su. G. *trae*, mensura aridorum.
- TREE AND TRANTEL.** A piece of wood that goes behind a horse's tail, for keeping back the *sunks* or *sods* used instead of a saddle, Perth.
- TREE-CLOUT, s.** A piece of wood formerly put on the heels of shoes, Teviotd.—Teut. *tree*, arbor, and *kloot*, *klotte*, massa.
- TREECLOUT, adj.** Having wooden heels, Roxb. *Jo. Hogg*.
- To TREESH with one.** To entreat one in a kind and flattering way, Buchan. Perhaps a corr. of *creisch*. V. **TROUSH**.
- TREESIIN, s.** Courting, Buchan. *Tarras*.
- TREEVOLIE, s.** A scolding, Ayr.—O. Fr. *tribol-er, tribaul-er*, to trouble.
- TREGALLION, TRAGULLION, s.** 1. Collection; assortment, Dumfr. Ayr.—C. B. *treigliant*, a strolling, *treigliannu*, to effect a circulation; O. Fr. *trigalle*, a lodging-house. 2. A company; used in contempt of such as are not accounted respectable, Renfr. Also pron. *Tregullion*.
- TREILIE, adj.** Cross-barred; latticed; chequered; applied to cloth. *Chalm. Mary*.—Fr. *treillé*, id.
- TREIN, TRESE, adj.** Wooden; *trein*, S. *Bellend*.—A. S. *treowen*, aboreus, ligneus.
- TREIN MARE.** A barbarous instrument of punishment formerly used in the army. *Spalding*.
- TREINPLISS, s. pl.** *Invent*. The first syllable seems to be merely S. *trein*, of wood, joined with *pheses*, q. v. "wooden traces."
- To TREISSLE, v. a.** To abuse by treading, Loth.—O. Fr. *tressail-ir*, to leap or skip.
- To TREIT, TRET, v. a.** To entreat, Lanarks.; pret. *tret*. *Dunbar*.—O. Fr. *traict-er*, id.; Lat. *tract-are*.
- TREITCHEOURE, s.** A traitor. *Douglas*.—Fr. *tricheur*.
- TREYTER, s.** A messenger for *treating* of peace. *Barbour*.
- TREK, adj.** Diseased; dying; lingering, South and West of S. V. **TRAIK, v. and s.**
- TRELYE, s.** A species of cloth. V. **TRAILYE**.
- TRELYE, s.** Latticed cloth. *Act. Dom. Conc. V. TRAILYE.*
- TRELLYEIS, TRELYEIS, s. pl.** Currycombs. *Doug*.—Fr. *trille*, Lat. *strigil-is*.
- TREMBLES, s. pl.** The palsy in sheep, S. *Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist.*
- TREMBLING EXIES.** The ague, Loth.
- TREMBLING FEVERS.** The ague, Ang. *Trembling aixes*, Loth.—From Fr. *aces*. Cotgr. expl. *acez de fievre*, as signifying "a fit of an ague."
- TREMBLING ILL.** A disease of sheep, Selkirks. "Trembling, Thwarter, or Leaping Ill. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonymous." *Essays Highl. Soc.*
- TREMSKIT, adj.** Ill-arranged; slovenly, Shetl.
- TRENCHMAN, s. 1.** "Epl. train-bearer; rather, perhaps, carver; from Fr. *trench-er*, scindere; or interpreter, Fr. *trucheman*." Gl. Sibb. 2. An interpreter. "Interpres, an interpreter or Trenchman," Despaut. Gram.
- TRENKETS, s. pl.** Iron heels put on shoes, Stirlings. Also called *cuddie-heels*, from their resemblance to an ass's shoes, Edin.
- TRENSAND, part. pr.** Cutting. *Wallace*.—Fr. *trenchant*, id.
- TRENTAL, s.** A service of thirty masses, which were usually celebrated upon as many different days, for the dead. *Ban. P.*—Fr. *trentel*, id. from *trente*, thirty.
- TRES-ACE, s.** A game in which generally six are engaged; one taking a station before, two about twelve yards behind him, three twelve yards behind these two. One is the catchpole. Never more can remain at any post than three; the supernumerary one must always shift and seek a new station. If the

- catchpole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer, Fife.
- TRESS, TRES, s.** A walt or binding. *Invent.* The same with *Traits*, q. v. whence our vulgar phrase, *gold-traced*.—Fr. *tresse*, cordon plat, fait de plusieurs brins de fil, de soie, ou d'autres filets entrelacés en forme de natte, Dict. Trev.
- TRESS, s.** A frame of wood, S. V. TREST.
- TREST, adj.** Trusty; faithful. *Invent.* V. TRAIST.
- To TREST, To trust.** V. TRAIST.
- TREST, TRAIST, TRIST, s.** 1. The frame of a table; S. *ress.* Pal. Hon. 2. A tripod. Douglas. 3. The frames for supporting artillery. Acts Ja. V.—Fr. *treteau*, fulcrum mensae.
- TREST, s.** A beam. V. TRAST.
- TRESTARIG, s.** A kind of ardent spirits distilled from oats. Isle of Lewis. Martin.—From Ir. Gael. *treise*, force, strength, and *teora*, three, thrice.
- TRET, adj.** Long and well-proportioned. Wallace.
- Fr. *traict*, trait, drawn out, lengthened.
- TRETAYL, adj.** Tractable; pliable. Douglas.
- To TRETTE, v. a.** To entreat. V. TREIT.
- TRETIE, s.** Entreaty. Henrysone.
- TRETIE, s.** A treatise. Dunbar.—Fr. *traité*.
- TREVALLE, s.** Perhaps of the same meaning with *Trevoilie*, q. v. St. Patrick.
- TREVALLYIE, s.** A train or retinue; implying the idea of its meanness, Clydes.—C. B. *trafull-iaw*, to bustle extremely.
- TREVISS, TRAYESSE, TRAYESSE, s.** 1. Any thing laid across by way of bar, S. 2. A horse's stall, Ettr. For. Fife. 3. A counter or desk in a shop, S. B.—L. B. *travacha*, *travayso*, Fr. *travaison*, intertignum. 4. Hangings; a curtain. King's Quair.
- TREUYHT, s.** Truth. Brechine Reg.
- TREULES, TROWLESS, adj.** Faithless; truthless; false, G. Sibb.
- TREUX, s.** Truce. Acts Ja. III.
- To TREW, v. a.** To trust. V. TROW.
- TREW, s.** Often in pl. *trewis*, a truce. Barbour.—O. Fr. *trew*, also *trewes*, id.
- TREWAGE, s.** Tribute. Wallace.—O. Fr. *truage*, *treuage*, toll, custom.
- TREWANE, adj.** Auld *trewane*, anciently credited. Knox.—Su. G. *troen*, fidus. V. TRONIE.
- TREWBUT, s.** Tribute. Wallace.
- TREWYD, part. pa.** Protected by a truce. Wynt.
- TREWS, s. pl.** Trousers; trousers, S. Jacobite Relics.
- Ir. *trius*, Gael. *triubhas*, Fr. *trousse*.
- TREWSMAN, s.** A denomination for a Highlandman, or perhaps for an Islesman, from the fashion of his dress, S. Leg. Montrose.
- TREWTHELIE, adv.** Truly. Act. D. Conc.
- TRY, adj.** "Bad; cross;" given as synon. with *Thrawart*. Gl. Ross. Apparently an errat. for *Thry*, q. v.
- * **To TRY, v. a.** 1. To vex; to grieve; to trouble, S. 2. To afflict; to harass, S. 3. To prove legally; to convict. Acts Ja. VI.
- TRY, s.** Means of finding any thing that has been lost, S. B.
- * **TRIAL, TRYELL, s.** Proof, S. Spalding.
- TRIAL, s.** Trouble; affliction, S.
- TRIAPONE, s.** Apparently some species of precious stone. Burel.
- TRIARIS, s. pl.** Soldiers in the Roman army, who were always placed in the rear. Bellend. *Triarii*, Lat.
- TRIBLE, s.** Trouble. *Winyet*.—Fr. *tribouil*, "trouble, molestation, (an old word)," Cotgr.; Lat. *tribul-are*, to afflict.
- TRIBULIT, part. pa.** Troubled. *Winyet*.
- TRICKY, adj.** 1. Knavish; artful; addicted to mean tricks, S. *Trickish*, E. *Surv. Stirl.*—A. Bor. "Tricky, artful, cunning; full of tricks," Gl. Brock. 2. Somewhat mischievously playful or waggish, without including any idea of dishonesty; as, "O! he's a tricky laddie that," S.
- TRICKLIE, adv.** Knavishly, S.
- TRICKINESS, s.** Knavery, S.
- TRIE, s.** A stick. "To have strickin him with ane trie." *Aberd. Reg.* The short thick stick which herds throw at their cattle is named a *trie*, Fife.
- TRYFFIS, 3 p. s. v. n.** Prospers; thrives. Colkelbie *Sow.*—Su. G. *trifw-as*, valere, bene esse.
- TRIFT, s.** Work of any kind, but particularly knitting, Shetl.—Goth. *thrift*, E. *thrift*.
- TRIG, adj.** Neat; trim, S. Macneill.—Probably from E. *trick*, to dress.
- TRIGGIN, s.** Apparently, decking out, Buchan. *Tarras*.
- To TRIGLE, TRIGIL, v. n.** To trickle. Douglas.—Isl. *trellil*, alveolus.
- TRIGLY, adv.** Neatly; trimly, S. *Tarras*.
- TRIGNESS, s.** Neatness, the state of being trim, S. *Annals of the Parish*.
- TRYING, part. adj.** 1. Distressful, S. 2. Hard; severe; as, "These are trying times," S.
- * **To TRIM, v. a.** To drub; to beat soundly, S. A. Bor. Brockett.
- TRYME, adj.** Leg. Bp. St. Androis. This is merely E. *trim*, disguised by the orthography.
- TRIMMER, s.** A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly synon. with E. *Vizen*, S. *Antiquary*.
- TRIMMIE, s.** 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female, S. B. 2. A name for the devil, Strathmore.—Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon.
- TRIM-TRAM.** A reduplicative term, apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt. "Trim-tram, like master, like man," S. Prov. Kelly.
- To TRINDLE, v. a.** To trundle, S.; a variety of *Trintle*.
- TRYNE, s.** Art; stratagem. *God y Sangs.*—Fr. *traine*, id.
- TRYNE, s.** Train; retinue. Burel.—Teut. *treyn*, comitatus.
- TRINES, s. pl.** Drinking matches. *Polw.*
- TRING, s.** A series; things in succession; as, "a tring of wild geese," "a tring of stories," &c. Berwicks. Perhaps corr. from *Tryne*, a train, q. v. or from *string*.
- TRINK, TRENK, s.** 1. Apparently synon. with E. *Trinch*. *Surv. Caithn.*—Ital. *trinca*, id. 2. A small course or passage for water; a drain, *Aberd.* 3. The water running in such a drain, *ibid.*
- * **To TRINKET, v. n.** To lie indirectly. *Fountain-hall*.
- TRINKETING, s.** Clandestine correspondence with an opposite party. *Baillie*.—O. Fr. *trigaut*, one who uses shifts and tricks.
- To TRINKLE, TRYKLE, v. n.** To trickle, S. *Doug.*
- To TRINKLE, v. n.** To tingle; to thrill. *Baillie*.
- TRINNEL, s.** Calf's guts, *Upp. Clydes*.
- To TRINSCH, v. a.** 1. To cut; to hack. Douglas.—Fr. *trench-er*, id. 2. To cut off; to kill, *ibid.*
- TRINSCHELL, s.** "Tua pund *trinschell*, price of the wnce vi sh." *Aberd. Reg.*

- To TRINTLE, TRINLE, *v. a.* To trundle, or roll, *S. Gall.*—Fr. *trondel-er*, id.; A. S. *trendel*, globus.
- TRINTLE, TRINLE, *s.* Anything round used in turning.—A. S. *trendel*, lb.
- TRIP, *s.* A flock; a considerable number. *Henryson.*—C. B. *tyrfa*, a flock. They say in Fife, "a troop of wild geese."
- TRYPAL, TRYPALL, *s.* Expl. "ill-made fellow," *Aberd. Gl. Skinn.*—Fr. *tripaille*, "a quantity of tripes, or guts," *Cotgr.*; from *tripe*, the paunch. A tall meagre person is denominated "a lang tripe o' a fallow," *S.* The term seems exactly to correspond with Lat. *longurio*.
- TRIP-TROUT, *s.* A game in which a common ball is used instead of the cork and feathers in shuttle-cock, *Kinr. Perth.*
- TRYP VELVOT. An inferior kind of velvet. *Invent.*—Fr. *tripe*, or *tripe de velours*, *etoffe de laine qu'on manufacture*, et qu'on coupe comme le velours.
- TRYSING, *s.* Truce. *Belh. MS. Mem. Ja. VI.*
- TRYSS, *adv.* Thrice. *Aberd. Reg.*
- TRIST, *adj.* Sad; melancholy. *Douglas.*—Fr. *triste*, Lat. *tristis*.
- TRYST, TRIST, TRISTE, TRYIST, *s.* 1. An appointment to meet; assignation, *S. Wynt. To set tryst*, to make an appointment to meet, *S. To keep tryst*, to fulfil an engagement to meet, *S. To break tryst*, to break an engagement, *S. Spald. To crack tryst*, id. *Z. Boyd.* 2. An appointed meeting, *S. Minst. Bord.* 3. The appointed time of meeting. *Wallace.* 4. The place appointed, *S. Houlate.* 5. A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the *tryst's end*, *S. B. Ross.* 6. A concurrence of circumstances or events. *Fleming.* 7. A trial; an affliction. *K. Hart.* The word *Tryst*, *Trist*, is also used for a market, *S. and A. Bor.* A fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; as, *Falkirk Tryst*; *Long Framlington Tryst*; *Felton Tryst*, *Gl. Brockett.* V. TRAST, *v.*
- To BIDE TRYSTE. To keep an engagement to meet with another; including the idea that one waits the fulfilment of it at the time fixed, *S. Rob Roy.*
- To TRYST, *v. a.* 1. To engage a person to meet one at a given time and place, *S. Fountainhall.* 2. To meet with; used with respect to a divine ordination. *Baillie.* 3. To bespeak; as, "I *trystit* my furniture to be hame" on such a day, *S.* 4. It occurs as denoting such accuracy in motion as to make every step, in a difficult road, correspond with the one that has preceded it. *Sir A. Balfour.*
- To TRYST, *v. n.* 1. To agree to meet at any particular time or place, *S. Wodrow.* 2. To enter into mutual engagements. *Spald.* 3. To concur with, used metaph. as to circumstances or events. *Flem.* 4. Often used in a passive sense, in relation to one's meeting with adverse dispensations, *S. ibid.*
- To TRIST, *v. a.* To squeeze, *Orkn. and Shetl.* It seems the same with *Thrist*, to thrust, &c. *q. v.*
- TRISTENE, *s.* The act of giving on credit or trust. *Leg. St. Androis.*
- TRYSER, *s.* A person who convenes others, fixing the time and place of meeting. *Baillie.*
- TRYSTING, *s.* An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety. *Piscottie.*
- TRYSTING-PLACE, *s.* 1. The place of meeting previously appointed, *S. Minst. Bord.* 2. Used metaph. to denote a centre of union, or medium of fellowship. *Guthrie's Trial.*
- TRISTRES, *s. pl.* The stations allotted to different persons in hunting. *Sir Gawan.*—L. B. *tristra*, id.
- TRYST-STANE, *s.* A stone anciently erected for marking out a rendezvous, *S. P. Moorbatle Stat. Acc.*
- TRISTSUM, *adj.* Sad; melancholy. *Poems 16th Cent.*—Lat. *tristis*.
- TRITTELL, TRATTELL. *Pshaw. Lyndsay.*
- To TRIVVLE, TRIVVIL, *v. n.* To grope; to feel one's way in darkness, *Shetl.* A dim. from *Su. G. trefwa*, *manibus tentare*; *Nor. triula*, id.
- TROAP, *s.* (pron. as *E. loan*.) A game something similar to *E. trap*. For a description of it, *V. Supp.* to the large Dict.
- TROCK, TROQUE, *s.* 1. Exchange; barter, *S.*—Fr. *troc*, id. 2. *Troques*, pl. small wares, *S. B. Shirrefs.* 3. Small pieces of business that require a good deal of stirring, *S. B.* 4. Familiar intercourse, *ibid. Morison.*
- TROCKER, *s.* One who exchanges goods; a low trader, *Ettr. For. V. TROGGERS.*
- TROD, *s.* Tread; footstep, *S. B. Tarras.*—A. S. *trod*, *vestigium*, *gradus*, *passus*, "a path, a step, a footstep," *Somner.*
- To TROD, *v. a.* To trace; to follow by the footstep or track. Thus, one is said to "trod a thief," *S. B.*
- To TRODDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short steps, as a little child does, *Ang. Morison.*—Germ. *trottel-n*, *tarde et pigre incedere.* 2. To purr; to glide gently, *S. B. Tarras.*
- To TRODGE, *v. n.* To trudge, *S.*
- TROWIDDIE, TROWODDIE, *s.* The chain that fastens the harrow to what are called the *Swingle-trees*, *S. B. Depr. on the Clan Campbell.*—Isl. *troda*, terra, and *vjld-er*, vimen, *q. the withe* which touches the earth.
- To TROG, *v. a.* To truck, *Dumfr.*
- TROG, *s.* "Old clothes." *Gall. Encycl.*—Fr. *trogu-er*, to truck, to barter. *V. TROCK.*
- TROGGER, *s.* One who trucks, *Dumfr.*
- TROGGERS, *s. pl.* A species of Irish vagrants who gather old clothes; *q. Trokers*, *Wigton. Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*
- TROGGIN, *s.* Pedlar's wares. *Trucking? Burns.*
- TROGS, *adv.* A vulgar oath, *Lanarks. Dumfr.*; the same with *Trugs*, *q. v.*
- TROGUE, *s.* A young horse, *Upp. Clydes.*
- TROILYA, *s.* A fairy, *Shetl.*; a dimin. from *TROLL*, *q. v.*
- TROISTRY, *s.* The entrails of a beast; offals, *S. B.*—Isl. *tros*, trash; *Sw. trastyg*, trumpery.
- TROYT, *s.* An inactive person, *S. B.*—*Su. G. tryt-a*, *pigere*, *taedere*, *troeti*, *fessus*, *lassus*.
- TROYT, TROYCHT, *s.* *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps a trough.
- To TROYTTLE, *v. n.* To tattle; to gossip, *Shetl.*; a variety of *Trattil*, *q. v.*
- * TROY WEIGHT, TROY'S WEIGHT. A certain kind of weight, used both in *S.* and in *E.* *Acts Ja. VI.* This, in the act, is ordered to be used instead of "that weight called of old the *Trone Weight*." It had received its name from being used in *Troies*, the capital of Champagne.
- To TROKE, *v. n.* To transact business in a mean way, *S. St. Ronan.* *V. Trog, v.*
- To TROKE, *v. a.* 1. To bargain in the way of exchange; to barter, *S.*; *truck*, *E. Fergusson.*—Fr. *troqu-er*, to exchange. 2. To do business on a small scale, *S.* 3. To be busy about little, in whatever way, *S.*

TROLY, TRAWLIE, s. A ring through which the *sowme* passes between the two horses, or oxen, next the plough, Ang.—Isl. *travale*, impedimentum; Teut. *traelie*, clathrus, a bar. V. *SOWME*.

TROLLE, TROLL, s. 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground, Roxb. 2. *Troll* denotes any object that has length disproportionate to its breadth, Perth.

TROLL, s. A goblin. V. *TROW*.

TROLL, s. The dung of horses, cows, &c. also of man, Dumfr.

TROLLBAGS, TROLLIEBAGS, s. pl. A low or ludicrous term for the paunch or tripes of a slaughtered animal, S. *Gall. Enc.*—A. Bor. "*Trolly-bags*, tripe; Cumb." Grose. V. *TROLIE*.

TROLOLLAY, s. A term which occurs in a rhyme used by young people on the last day of the year, S.—It has been viewed as a corr. of Fr. *trois rois allois*, three kings are come.

TRONACH, s. The crupper used with a pack-saddle; formed of a piece of wood, connected with the saddle by a cord at each end, Mearns. V. *TREE*, and *TRANTEL*.

TRONARE, s. The person who had the charge of the *Trone*. *Stat. David II.*—L. B. *tronar-ius*.

To TRONE, v. a. To subject to the disgraceful punishment of the pillory. *Kennedy*.

TRONE, s. A throne. *Douglas*.—Fr. *id.*

TRONE, s. Synon. with *E. Truant*, Dumfr. *To play the trone*, to play the truant, ib.

TRONE, s. A trowel used by masons, Gall.; Dumfr. *Troven*; pron. *trooen*, Lanarks. and some other counties, as Fife. *Gall. Enc.*

TRONE, s. 1. An instrument, consisting of two horizontal bars crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden pillar; used for weighing heavy wares, S. *St. Da. II.*—L. B. *trona*, *statera publica*; Isl. *trana*, a crane, rostrum longiusculum. 2. *The pillory*, S. *Acts Sed.* 3. A market, Ayr. *Ann. Par.*

TRONE-MEN, s. Those who carry off the soot swept from chimneys; denominated from their station at the *Trone*, Edin.

TRONE-WEIGHT, s. The standard weight used at the *Trone*, S.

TRONIE, s. A truant, Dumfr. V. *TRONNIE*.

TRONIE, TRONYE, s. 1. A traditional saw, generally in rhyme; any thing often repeated, S. B. Apparently the same with *Trevane*. 2. A long story, Strathmore. 3. Trifling conversation; an oblique sense of the term, as signifying a tedious story, *ibid.* 4. A darling, *ibid.*

TRONNIE, s. "A boy who plays the truant." *Gall. Encycl.*—Teut. *trouwant-en*, otiosè vagari.

To TROO the School. To play the truant, Ab.

FROOD, s. Perhaps wood for fences. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *trod-r*, lignum, quod materiam præbet sepi-bus construendis.

PROOIE, s. A truant, Aberd.

TROOKER, s. An appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, Shetl.; obviously the same with S. *Truckier, Trucker*.

To TROOTLE, v. n. To walk with short quick steps, Ayr. V. *TRUTLE*.

TROPLYS, s. pl. Expl. *troops*. *Barbour*.—Teut. *troppel*, globus, congeries.

To TROSS, v. a. 1. To pack up; to truss, S. 2. To pack off; to set out, S. B.; also *turs. truss*, S. A.—Fr. *trous-er*, to truss.

TROSSIS, s. pl. The small round blocks in which the lines of a ship run. *Complaynt S.*—Sw. *trissa*, Dan. *tridse*, a pulley.

To TROT, v. a. To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and the practice are well known in Glasgow. *Peter's Letters*.

* **TROT, s.** 1. *Schaik* a *trot* seems to have been a phrase for *Take a dance*. *Complaynt S.* 2. An expedition by horsemen. Synon. *Raid*. *Spalding*.—Teut. *trot*, *cursus*, *gressus*.

TROTOSIE, s. A piece of woollen cloth which covers the back part of the neck and shoulders, with straps across the crown of the head, and buttoned from the chin downwards on the breast; for defence against the weather, S. Properly *Throatcosie*, as keeping the throat warm. *Waverley*.

TROTH-PLIGHT, s. The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol. *Bride of Lam.* *Trothplight* is used by Shakspeare as an adj. in the sense of betrothed, affianced. It occurs also as a v. "*Trothplit-yn*, affido," Prompt. Parv.

TROTTEE, s. One who is shown off, like a horse in a market, so as to be held up to ridicule. *Peter's Letters*.

TROTTER, s. One who shows off another in this manner, *ibid.*

TROTTERS, s. pl. Sheep's feet, S. *Fergusson*.

TROUBLE, s. A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal, S.; called also *Dyke* and *Gae*. *Ure*.

TROUCHE, s. Trough. *Dunbar*.

TROVE, s. A turf, Aberd.; *toor*, Ang.; *toe*, Fife. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. Isl. *torf*, *id. torfa*, *efodere*.

* **TROUGH, s.** The same with *Trow*, q. v. *Peter's Letters*.

TROUK, s. A slight but teasing complaint; as, "a *trouk* o' the cauld," Mearns; synon. *Brash*, *Tout*.—A. S. *truc-ian*, *deficere*, languere.

TROUSH, interj. A call to cattle; as, "*Troush*, *hawkie*," Mearns. V. *PREU*, and *PRUCHIE*.

To TROUSS, v. a. To tuck up; to shorten; as, "to *trouss* a petticoat," to turn up a fold of the cloth of which it is made, S. pron. *trooss*. Originally the same with the E. v. to *Truss*, from Fr. *trouss-er*, "to tuck, bind, or girt in," Cotgr.; Teut. *tross-en*, *succingere*, *colligere*.

TROUSS, s. A tuck or fold sewed in a petticoat or other garment, to shorten it.

TROUSTER, s. A tuck to shorten a garment, Aberds.

TROW, s. *The Trow of the water*, the lower ground through which a river runs; as, *the trow of Clyde*, Upp. Lanarks. Also the *trough* of Clyde, Middle Ward. Radically the same with *Trow*, a wooden spout.—Isl. *trog* denotes both the bed of a river, and a conduit pipe.

TROW, s. The wooden spout in which water is carried to a mill-wheel, S.—Su. G. Belg. *trog*, Dan. *trou*, E. *trough*.

To TROW, TREW, v. a. 1. To believe, S. *Wallace*.—Moes. G. *traw-an*, Isl. *tru-a*, *credere*. 2. To confide in. *Barbour*. 3. To make believe, often in sport, S.

TROW, TROWE, DEOW, s. 1. The devil, Orkn. 2. In pl. an inferior order of evil spirits, *ibid.*—O. Goth. *troll*, a spectre, an incarnate goblin.

HILL-TROWS, s. pl. Spirits supposed to inhabit the hills of Orkney.

SEA-TROWES, *s. pl.* The name given in Orkney and Shetland to certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits.

To TROW, *v. a.* Apparently to curse. *Wallace.*

To TROW, *v. a.* To season a cask, by rinsing it with a little wort before it be used, Ang.—A. S. *ge-treowan*, purgare.

To TROW, *v. n.* To roll over; as, *to trow down a hill*, to descend a hill, as children often do, by rolling or whirling, Upp. Lanarks. Berwick.

To TROW, *v. a.* To put any thing into a rotatory motion; as, "to *trow* a halfpenny," to make it spin round on the table, Lanarks. Ettr. For. This may be the same with E. *Troul*, *Troll*. It may, however, be traced directly to C. B. *tro*, circumvolution.

TROWABIL, *adj.* Credible. *Bellenden.*

TROWAN, TROWEN, *s.* A mason's trowel, S.; apparently corr. from the E. word. V. TRONE.

TROWENTYN. L. *tranouwintyn*. *Barbour*. V. TRANONT.

TROWIE, *adj.* Sickly, Orkney. "Under the malign influence of the *Trow*, or demon." V. TROW, TROWE, *s.* TROWIE GLOVES. A name given to sponges, Caithn. *Stat. Acc.* Quasi the gloves of the *sea-trowes*.

To TROWL, *v. n.* Used in a different sense from E. *troll*; as in *trowling*, a line, with a number of hooks on it, extending from one side of a stream to the other, and fixed to a rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards, S.

TROWNSOWR, *s.* A trencher. "A dowsone [dozen] of *trowsowris*." *Aberd. Reg.* V. TRUNSCHEOUR.

TROWS, *s. pl.* A sort of vessel, used in what is called *burning the water*, or night-fishing on rivers for salmon, S. A.—Isl. *trog*, a small boat.

TROWS, *s. pl.* A sluice. V. MILL-TROWSE.

TROWTH, *s.* 1. Truth. *Wynt.* 2. Belief, *ibid.*

TRUBLANCE, *s.* Disturbance. *Aberd. Reg.*

TRUBLY, *adj.* Dark; lowering. *Doug.*—Fr. *troublé*, overcast, obscure.

TRUCK, *s.* Trash; refuse, Shetl.

TRUCKER, TRUCKAR, *s.* V. TRUKIER.

TRUCK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot. V. TRUCK-POT.

TRVCOUR, *s.* A deceiver. *Colkelbie Sow*. V. TRUKIER.

TRUDDER, *s.* Lumber; trampy, *Aberd.*—The first syllable of Ir. and Gael. *treathlaigh* denotes lumber, luggage.

TRUDGE-BAK. A humpback. *K. Hart.*—Su. G. *trutn-a*, to swell.

TRUDGET, *s.* A trick; a mischievous prank, Loth.—Alem. *trug*, fraud; O. Fr. *trick-er*, to deceive.

TRUDGET, *s.* A sort of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley-meal and water, Roxb.

TRUE-BLUE, *adj.* 1. An epithet given to rigid Presbyterians, from the colour of the cockade worn by the Covenanters, S. *True Bleu Presb. Loyalty*. 2. Metaph. used in S. to denote a person of integrity and steadiness. "True blue will never stain," S. Prov. "A man of fixed principles, and firm resolutions, will not be induced to do an ill, or mean thing." *Kelly*.

TRUDELINS, TRULINS, *adv.* Truly, Loth. Dumfr. Ang. Though properly an adv. it is used as if it were a *s.* Thus, to one who doubts of what is asserted, it is often said, *It's just truelins*.

TRUE-LOVE, *s.* One whose love is pledged to another, S. *Song, Wala, wala, up the Bank*.

TRUFF, *s.* Corr. of E. *turf*, S. *Fergusson*.

TRUFE, *s.* A trick; a deceit. *Douglas.*—Isl. *truffa*, id. *truff-are*, to cheat.

To TRUFF, *v. a.* To steal. *Gl. Skirr*.

TRUFFURE, *s.* A deceiver. *Douglas*.

TRUGS, TRUGS, *adv.* A mode of profane swearing, used among the vulgar, S. B.—Moes. G. *triggu*, Su. G. *trigg*, faithful.

TRUSH, *s.* Breeches and stockings made of one piece. *Pennant*. V. TREWS.

TRUKIER, TRUCKER, *s.* 1. A deceitful person. *Polwart.*—O. Fr. *trikeur*, a deceiver. 2. A designation often given to a female in contempt, as equivalent to "worthless hussy," S. 3. A waggish or tricky person, Roxb.

TRULY. Anomalously used as a *s.* in a common exclamation expressive of surprise, or a kind of oath; *My truly*, or *By my truly*, S. *Urquhart's Rabelais*.

TRULIE, *adj.* True, not fictitious. *A trulie story*, S. B.—Su. G. *trilig*, credibilis.

TRULIS, *s. pl.* Some kind of game. *Dunbar*.

TRULLION, *s.* A sort of crupper, Mearns.—Teut. *treyl-linie*, helcium, the trace of a cart-horse.

TRULLION, *s.* A foolish person; a silly creature, Aysr.

TRUM, *s.* Apparently, drum. "To play vpon the *trum* nychtly, to convene the wait at ewin," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*—Germ. Dan. *tromme*, Su. G. *trumma*, Isl. *trumba*, tympanum.

TRUM, *s.*

There will I wear out life's frail *trum*,
Just clothing canny on my bum.
Gall. Enc.

Qu. if the same with E. *Thrum*, *q.* thread?

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To *flog*; to kick as a horse, Shetl.—Isl. *trampa-a*, conculcare.

TRUMP, (*Tongue of the.*) The principal person, or that object on which there is most dependence, S. *Monastery*. Synon. *stang o' the trump*. This refers to the elastic part of the instrument, which causes the sound.

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To march; to trudge, S. *Barbour*.—Isl. *tramp-n*, calcare; Germ. *trump-en*, currere.

To TRUMP up, *v. n.* 1. To trumpet forth. *Douglas*.—Teut. *tromp-en*, canere tuba. 2. To break wind backwards. *Wyntoun*.

TRUMP, *s.* A Jew's harp. *Kelly*.—Teut. Fr. *trompe*, Germ. *trompf*, id.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* To deceive. *Barb.*—Fr. *tromp-er*, Teut. *tromp-en*, id.

TRUMPE, *s.* 1. A trifle; a thing of little value. *Douglas*. 2. In pl. goods, *ibid.*—Belg. *tromp*, a rattle for children.

TRUMPH, *s.* A card of the principal suit, S.; *trump*, E. To PLAY TRUMPH about. To be on a footing with; to retaliate, S. B. *P. Buch. Dial*.

TRUMPIE, *s.* The Skua-gull, Orkn.

TRUMPLEFEYST, *s.* A qualm, or fit of sickness, Upp. Lanarks. Aysr.

TRUMPOSIE, *adj.* 1. Gulleful, Aysr. 2. Cross-tempered; of a perverse spirit, Renfr.—Fr. *tromp-er*, to deceive.

TRUMPOUR, TRUMPER, *s.* 1. A deceiver. *Dunbar*.—Fr. *trompeur*, id. 2. Used as a contemptuous designation, without any definite meaning. *Philotus*.

TRUNCHER SPEIR. A pointless spear. *Evergreen*.—Fr. *tranch-er*, to cut off.

TRUNSCHEOUR, *s.* A plate; a trencher, S. *Doug*.—Fr. *trencheoir*, quadra mensaria.

To TRUNTLE, *v. a.* To trundle, S.

To TRUNTLE, *v. n.* To roll along, *S. A. Wilson's Poems.*

TRUPHANE, *s.* Left unexpl. *Colk. Sow.* Probably a deceiver.—*Ital. truffatore, id.*

TRUSTFUL, *adj.* Trustworthy. *Baillie.*

TRUSTRE, *s.* Butter, *S. B.*; as in Ross-shire. I see no term that has any similarity.

TRUTHFU, *adj.* Honest; sincere; possessing integrity, *South of S. Antiquary.*

To TRUTLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion; a term applied by nurses to children, *Dumfr. Trootle, Ayrs.* This is viewed as synonym. with *Drutle.* It seems to be also merely a variety of *Troddle.*

TUACK, *s.* A small hillock, *Orkn.—Su. G. tufwa, tuber, Dan. tue, "a little hill or mole-hill."*

TUAX, *adj.* Two. *V. Twa.*

TUCHT, *TUGAS, (gutt.) s.* Vigour, *Ettr. For.*

TUCHTLESS, *adj.* Pithless; inactive, *ib. Upp. Clydes.—Teut. deughd, A. S. duguth, virtus, valor, potentia.*

TUCK, *s.* A jetty on the side of a river, *S. O.*; pron. *took. Law Paper.*

To TUCK, *v. a.* To beat. *Spald.—Teut. tuck-en, icere. TUCK, s. Tuck of Drum, beat of drum, S. Wodrow. V. Touk.*

TUE, *TUED, part. adj.* Fatigued. *V. Tew, v.*

TEUCHING, *prep.* Concerning; touching. *Invent. V. Twiche, v.*

TUED, *Tew'd, part. adj.* Killed; destroyed, *Berwicks. V. Taw, v. and s.*

To TUEG, *v. a.* To tug. *Gall. Encycl.—A. S. teog-an, Moes. G. tiuh-an, trahere.*

TUEIT, *s.* An imitative word, expressing the short shrill cry of a small bird. *Complaynt S.*

TUFF, *s.* A tuft of feathers or ribbons. *Watson.—Fr. touffe, a tuft, applied to hair, ribbons, feathers, &c.*

TUFFING, *TOFFIN, s.* Tow; cakum; wadding. *Douglas.—O. Fr. estoupe, stoupe, id. Lat. stupa.*

To TUFFLE, *v. a.* To ruffle; to put any thing in disorder by frequent handling, *S. Tifle, A. Bor. tyffel, O. E.* to employ the fingers much about any thing. *Nithsdale Song.—Isl. tíf-a, manus celeriter movere; or O. Fr. touell-er, souiller, gâter; to soil, to waste, to turn upside down; also, touill-er, salir, tacher.*

TUG, *s.* Raw hide, of which formerly plough-traces were made, *S. O. Burns. V. Teug.*

To TUGGILL, *v. n.* To strive; to struggle. *Rauf Coilyear. V. Tuggle, v. a.*

TUGGL, *s.* A pin for fastening the ends of a band, *Shetl.—Su. G. toega, to draw, E. toggel, id.*

To TUGGLE, *TUGLE, v. a.* 1. To pull by repeated jerks, *S. Ross. 2. To toss backwards and forwards; to handle roughly. Polwart. 3. To fatigue with travelling or severe labour; to keep under, S. B. Gawan and Gol.—From Su. G. toeg-a, to draw, or E. tug.*

TUGHT, *s.* Vigour, *Ettr. For. V. Tucht.*

TUG-WHITING, *s.* A species of whitening, a fish. *Spalding.*

TUHU, *s.* A spiritless person, destitute of energy, and incapable of exertion, *Fife.*

TUIGH, *s.* Suspicion. *S. P. Repr.—A. S. twecog-an, dubitare, twee, a doubt.*

TUIK, *s.* "He's had a gude tuik at that," expl. "a good spell at it." *Teviotd.*; evidently the same with *Touk* and *Touk.*

TUIK, *s.* A bye-taste. *V. Teuk.*

TUIK, *s.* A cook; as the word is corruptly pronounced in some parts of Angus and Moray.

TUIK, *pres.* Did take, *S. "Tuik purpose, resolved." Pitcottie.*

TUILYEUR, *s.* One who is addicted to fighting or engaging in broils. *Chalm. Atr.*

TUILYIE, TULYE, TOOLYIE, *s.* 1. A quarrel; a broil; a struggle, *S. Polwart.—Fr. touill-er, to mix in a confused manner. 2. Tuilyie is used, rather ludicrously, for a battle or skirmish. Waverley.*

To TUILYIE, TOOLIE, *v. n.* To quarrel; to squabble; to struggle, *S. Skene.*

TUILYIE, YOKIT-TUILYIE. A winter amusement, in which a number of boys or lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their hunkers, while two or three lay hold of the foremost, and pull them along ice, *Roxb.*

TUILYIE-MULIE, *s.* The same with *Tuilyie, S. B.—Teut. muyl-en, to quarrel.*

TUILYIESUM, *adj.* Quarrelsome. *S. Prov. "Tuilyiesum dogs come happing hame,"* those who are inclined to brawls, generally suffer by them.

TUILYIE-WAP, *s.* A childish amusement in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; clasping themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over. *From Tuilyie, and Wap, to throw.*

TULL, *s.* Toil; trouble. *Maitland P.—Teut. tuyll, labour.*

To TUIVE, TUIVE up, *v. n.* 1. To swell; to rise as dough from the effect of leaven, *Roxb. 2. In a sense nearly allied, it is used to denote the operation of yeast, or the working of ale in a vat; "It's tuivin up," ibid.—C. B. twf, a rise, a lift; toef-t, to make dough.*

TUKE, *s.* A hasty and rough pull; a tug, *S. A. A. Scott's Poems. V. Touk.*

TULCHANE, TULCHIN, *s.* 1. A calf's skin, in its rough state, stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to make her give her milk, *S.*

TULCHANE BISHOP. 1. One who received the episcopate, on condition of assigning the temporalities to a secular person. *Calderwood. 2. A bag or budget, generally of the skin of an animal, S. B. Journ. Lond. 3. Applied to a chubby, sometimes to a dwarfish child, Ang.—Isl. tulka, pellicere.*

TULIPASE, *s.* A tulip. "Tulipa, a tulipase." *Wedderb. Vocab.*

TULLYAT, *s.* A bundle; used contemptuously. *Banyel, synon. Lanarks.*

TULLIE, *s.* A knife fixed in the haft, *Shetl.—Corrupted from Isl. taelguhnifr, Su. G. taelognifr, Dan. taelgelnif, culter sectorius.*

TULLISAUL, *s.* *V. Tulliesoul.*

TULSHIE, *s.* A sour-looking person, *Ayrs.—O. Fr. tute, etourd, lunatique.*

TULSHOCH, *s.* A carelessly arranged bundle, *Aberd. V. Dulshet.*

TULSRELIEKE, *adj.* Apparently, fierce or furious. *Henryson.—Gael. tulchoir, obstinate.*

TUMBLER, *s.* A small cart, lightly formed, used in the South-west of *S. Guy Mannering.* Perhaps a corr. of *E. tumbrel, a dung cart.*

TUMBLER, *s.* One of the names given in *S.* to the porpoise. "Delphinus phocaena, *Linn."* *Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist.*

TUMBUS, *s.* 1. Any thing large, *Fife*; synon. *Dolver. 2. Applied to a big, inactive person, ibid.—C. B. twm, a round heap; twmp, a round mass; twmpan, an epithet for a fat female, Owen.*

- TUMBOUS, adj.** Large and slovenly; the reverse of *Snod, Fife*.
- TUMDEIF, s.** Perhaps swooning. *Roull.*—Isl. *tumb-a*, cadere praecipis; and *deyfa*, hebetudo.
- To TUME, v. a.** To empty, S.—Dan. *tomm-er*, Su. G. Isl. *toem-a*, vacuare. V. TRYM.
- TUME, TOOM, TOM, adj.** 1. Empty, S. *Wyntown*. 2. Untenanted, S.; as, *a tume house*, S. Prov. 3. In a state of inanition, as to food, S. *Ross*. 4. Lank; tall and meagre, S. 5. Shadowy; unsubstantial. *Douglas*. 6. Vain; having no real cause for boasting, ib. 7. Unprofitable; what brings no return, S. *Ramsay*. 8. Deficient in mind, S. 9. Ineffectual; inefficient. *Ross*.
- TUME, s.** *A tume of rain*, a sudden and heavy fall of rain, S. B.
- TUME-HANDIT, adj.** Empty handed, in whatever respect, S. *Ross*.—Dan. *tom-haendel*, id.
- TUME-HEADIT, TOOM-HEADED, adj.** Destitute of understanding; brainless, S. *Z. Boyd*.
- TUME-SKIN'D, TOOM-SKIN'D, adj.** Hungry. *Gall. Encycl.*
- TUME-TAIL, adj.** 1. *To Cum back Tume-tail*, to go away with a load, and return empty, Roxb. S. Prov. "The cart disna lose its errand, when it cums na hame tume-tail." 2. A plough is said to gang *tume-tail*, when it is drawn along without making a furrow, Loth. 3. If I mistake not, the term is sometimes used metaph. of one who returns without gaining the object he had in view on leaving home, ib.
- TUMFIE, s.** A stupid person, male or female, S. O. *Entail*.
- TUMFIE, adj.** Dull and stupid, S. O.—Dan. *dum-fae*, a blockhead.
- To TUMMLE, v. a.** To tumble, S.
- To TUMMLE THE WULLCAT.** "To tumble heels over head," S. *Gl. Picken*. Apparently from the agility of a wild cat.
- TUMMOCK, s.** A tuft, or small spot of elevated ground, Ayr.—C. B. *tom*, a mound; *tum*, a round heap.
- To TUMPLE, v. n.** "To roll over; to tumble." *Gl. Picken*.
- TUMULT, s.** The portion of land connected with a cottar-house, Orkn. This term seems allied to Su. G. *tomt*, area.
- TUNAG, s.** "A short mantle, still-worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands" of S. *Clan-Albin*.—Gael. *tonnag*, "a wrapper round the shoulders of women in the Highlands like a shawl; a shawl, veil," Shaw. If not derived from Lat. *tunica*, it may be from the same root.
- To TUNCH, v. a.** To push or jog with the elbow, Fife; radically the same with *Dunch*.
- TUNCH, s.** A jog of this description, *ibid*.
- TUNDLE-BOX, s.** A tinder-box, Lanarks. Roxb.; by the gypsies commonly called "an auld wife's necessary."—C. B. *tantadawi*, tending to fire, igniferous.
- TUNIE, adj.** Changeable in humour or temper, Etr. For.; evidently from E. *Tune*.
- TUNNAKIL, s.** Unexpl. *Ab. Reg.* Perh. some article of dress; a dimin. from *tunag*, q. v. or from *tunica*.
- TUP, s.** 1. The common term for a ram, S. Staffords. V. Johnson. 2. A foolish fellow, S. 3. An unpolished store-farmer, S. A. *Guy. Mann.* *To rin like a blind Tup-i-the-wind*, a phrase applied to a young woman who ruus into the company of men, as manifesting great eagerness to be married, S. A. and O.
- TUP-YIELD, TUP-EILD, adj.** A term applied to a ewe that proves not with lamb according to expectation, Roxb. V. *YELD, YEALD, &c.*
- TUPPENS, TIPPENCE, s.** Twopence, S. *Acts Cha. I. Burns.* *Tuppens* is the E. pronunciation of *twopence*.
- TUQUHEIT, TRUCHIT, s.** The lapwing, S. *Houliate*. Probably meant to imitate the sound made by this bird.
- TUQUHEIT STORM.** A designation given to the storm which almost invariably occurs in the month of March; and which is conjoined, in the traditional observations of the peasantry, with the re-appearance of the lapwing from its retreat during winter, S. *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* This is called the *Peesweep-storm*, South of S. A proverbial saying is connected with the phrase, "A *peesweep-storm* makes a fat," or a "red, kirkyard," as often proving fatal to old or to delicate people.
- TURBOT, s.** The name erroneously given, in our markets, to halibut, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- TURCAS, s.** The stone called a turkois. *Inventories*.—Fr. *turquoise*.
- TURCHIE, adj.** Short and thick; squat, Perth.—Gael. *darcha*, gross; or radically the same with *Durgy*.
- TURCUM'E, s.** Clotted filth. *Lyndsay*.—C. B. *tyuarchen*, a covering, a stratum, Owen; clotty, Richards.
- TURDION, s.** A species of galliard or gay dance. *Compl. S.*—Fr. *tordion*.
- TURES, s. pl.** Turfs, S. O. *Gl. Picken. Toors, S. B. Tores, Fife*.
- TURIT, TURET, s.** *Inventories*. It seems to signify a muffler, or mask.—Fr. *touret de nez*, a muffler, Cotgr.—O. E. *Toret* is expl. *Turricula*, Prompt. Parv.
- TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESSE, s.** 1. Pincers; nippers, S. *Dunbar*.—Arm. *turques, turkes*, id. 2. Metaph. transferred to a griping oppressive man, *Aberd.*
- To TURKEN, v. n.** To harden; to wax stout; a term applied to a young foal, Clydes.—Su. G. *tork-a*, Germ. *tork-en*, exsiccare, arescere.
- *TURN, s.** A piece of work, of whatever kind; often, *a hand's turn*; as, "She's a lazy queyn; she's no worth her meat; I canna get her to do a *hand's turn*," S. *Spalding*.
- TURN, s.** *On the turn*, 1. Applied to milk, beer, &c. when turning acid, S. 2. *The day's on the turn*, the days are beginning to lengthen, S. B.
- TURN, s.** *To do the turn*. 1. To perform any piece of work or business, S. *Reg. Maj.* 2. To be sufficient for any purpose; to give satisfaction, S. *Ross*.
- TURNÉ-PYK, TURNÉPECK, TURNPIKE, s.** 1. The winding stair of a castle. *Wyntown*. 2. Any stair of a spiral form, built outside of a house, S. *Cant.*—Teut. *turn*, a tower, *backe*, a place for observation.
- TURNER, s.** A copper coin formerly current in S. in value two pennies Scots money, and equivalent to a *Bodle. Spalding*.—Fr. *tournois*, the tenth part of a penny sterling.
- TURNER-ASIDE, s.** One who deviates from a particular course. *M' Ward's Cont.*
- TURNGREYS, s.** A winding stair. *Wallace*.—Fr. *turn-er*, to turn, and *gre*, a step.
- TURN-SCREW, s.** A screw-driver, S.
- TURN-TAIL, s.** A fugitive. *Spalding*.
- TURRA, s.** *To ride to Turra*, to be in great glee, S. B. *Tarras*. "Turreff, a village in Banffshire, famous for merriment; hence he is said to be *riding to Turra*, who is merry." N. *ibid*.

TURRIS, *pl.* Turfs; a species of earthen fuel, *S. Acts Cha. I. V. TURVES.*

TURS, TURZE, *s.* A *turs of heather*, as much heath as a horse can carry on his back, *S. A.* "Turze, a truss." *Gall. Enc.* This seems merely a provinciality for *E. truss*, from *Fr. trousse.*

To TURS, TURSS, *v. a.* 1. To pack up in a bale or bundle, *S. 2.* To carry off hastily. *Wallace. 3.* To take one's self off quickly. *Doug. 4.* To turs furth, to bring out what has been kept in store. *Wallace.*

TURSABLE, *adj.* What may be carried away. *Spald.*

To TURSE, *v. n.* "To walk," *Buch. Tarras.*

TURSKIL, *s.* An instrument used for outting peats. *Surv. Catlin.* Apparently from *Isl. and Su. G. torf*, *Dan. toerv, turf*, and *skil-ia*, to divide. *Syn. Tuskar.*

TURTOUR, TURTEBE, *s.* The turtle-dove. *King's Quair.—Lat. turtur.*

TURVES, *Pl. of E. Turf*; often pron. *q. toors.* *Acts Cha. E.*

TURVVEN, *s. pl.* Peats, *Shetl.* This is the Scandinavian *pl.* retained.—*Sw. torfven*, *id.*

TUSCHA, *s. Act. Dom. Conc.* This seems to be the same with *Tusche*, a girdle.

TUSCHÉ, *s.* A girdle. *V. TISCHE.*

To TUSH, *v. n.* To express displeasure. *Rutherford.—E. tush*, *Su. G. tyst*, *silens*; *tyst-a*, *silere.*

TUSHKARUE, *s.* A confused struggle, *Shetl.*

TUSHLACH, COW-TUSHLACH, *s.* A cake of cow-dung, when so dry that it may be burned, *Damfr.—Allied*, perhaps, to *Gael. taos*, dough.

To TUSK at, *v. a.*—To pluck or pull roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, *Fife*; to *Rusk at*, *syn.*

TUSK, *s.* The *torsk* of *Pennant*, *S. Martin.—Isl. thosk-r*, *asellus.*

TUSKAR, TUSHKAR, *s.* An instrument made of iron, with a wooden handle, for casting peats, *Orkn. Shetl.—A corr. of Isl. torfskéri*, compounded of *torf*, *turf*, and *sker-a*, to cut.

TUSSOCK (of wheat), *s.* A tuft of wheat in a corn-field, generally owing to the vegetating of the nest or granary of a field-mouse, *Loth.—C. B. tusu*, a tuft; *tuswawg*, having a wisp or bundle.

TUTCH, *s.* A small boat or packet. *Acts Cha. I.*

To TUTE, *v. n.* To jut out; to project, *S. B.*

TUTE, *s.* A jutting out; a projection, *S. B.—Su. G. tut*, *Teut. tuyte*, rostrum, a beak.

TUTELE, TUTILL, *s.* Guardianship; tutelage. *Acts Ja. VI.—Fr. tutele*, *Lat. tutel-a.*

TUTE-MOWITT, *adj.* Having the nether jaw projected. *Dunbar.—Teut. tuyte-muyt*, having the nether jaw projecting more than the upper.

TUTIE. *Drunkent Tutie*, a designation given to a female who is addicted to drinking, *Angus. Herd. V. TOUT, TOOR.*

TUTIE TATIE, *interj.* *Pshaw.—Isl. taut-a*, *murmure*. > *Hey tutti taiti* is the name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes, to which the song, "Scots, wha hae," is adapted. This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, A. D. 1314. The words *tutti taiti* may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge. *Scottish Song: fa. taiti taiti taiti*!

TUTIVILLARIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps, rustics.—*Ir. tuatam-hail*, *tuatavail*, rustic.

TUTIVILLUS, *s. Colkelbie Sow. V. TUTIVILLARIS.*

TUTIING, *s. L. tutilling*, a blast or blowing of a horn. *Barbour. V. TOOR.*

TUTLAB, *s.* Perhaps, one who barter. *Colkelbie Sow.—Teut. tuyteler*, permutator.

TUT-MUTE, *s.* A muttering or grumbling between parties, that has not yet assumed the form of a broil, *S. B.—Teut. tuyt-en*, to buzz; *muyt-en*, *Su. G. mutt-a*, to mutter.

* **TUTOR**, *s.* A guardian appointed for a minor, whether by a testament, or by a disposition of law, *S. Spalding.*

TUTORY, *s.* 1. Tutorage, that stage of life in which one is under tutors, *S.* "Out of tutory, being passit xliij yeris of age." *Aberd. Reg.—Fr. tuteurie. 2.* Tutelage; tender care exercised about an infant, *S. Ross's Helenore.*

TUVA-KEUTHIE. *Unexpl. Ancient MS. Ezplic. of Norish words used in Orkney and Shetland.*

TWA, TUAY, TWAY, *adj.* Two, *S. Yorks. Wyntown.—Moes. G. twa, twai*, *A. S. twa*, *id.*

TWA-BEAST-TREE, *s.* The *swingle-tree* in the Orcadian plough, by which two horses draw.

TWA-FACED, *adj.* Double; deceitful, *S.*

TWA-FALD, TWA-FAWLD, *adj.* 1. Double; twofold, *S. Wyntown.—A. S. twe-fald*, *Sw. twefallt*, duplex. 2. Bent down with age or infirmity, *S. Blackw. Mag.*

TWA-HANDIT CRACK. A familiar conversation between two persons; *S. Smugglers.*

TWA-HANDIT-SWERD. A two-handed sword, *S.* "Tohande swerde, warka, olunclunck," *Prompt. Parv.*

TWA-HANDIT SPARK. Work so imperfectly done at first, that the operator finds it necessary to return to it, and commence his labour a second time, *S.*

TWA-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree* stretcher of a plough, at which two horses draw, *S. Surv. Rozb.*

TWAY, *adj.* Two. *V. TWA.*

TWA-YEAR-AULD, TWA-YEAR-ALL, *s.* A heifer that is two years old, *S. Davidson's Seasons.*

TWAL, *adj.* Twelve, *S. Barbour.*

TWAL-HOURS, *s.* 1. Twelve o'clock, *S. 2.* A luncheon or nunchion, *S.* Sometimes called *eleven-hours*, when taken before noon.

TWALMONTH, *s.* A year. *V. Tolmonth.*

TWAL-OFTED, *adj.* Having two stories, *Loth. Bride of Lammermoor.*

TWALPENNIES, *s. pl.* A penny sterling; which, according to our ancient reckoning, included twelve pence Scottish currency, *S. Redgauntlet*. It is sometimes written as one word, at other times as two.

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, *s.* What is given as the value of a penny sterling, *S. Burns.*

TWA-MEN. *The Duumviri of Rome. Bellend T. Liv.*

TWA PART. Two-thirds, *Douglas. The twa part and third, i. e. two-thirds, S. B.*

TWA-PART and THRID. "The two-thirds of any thing." *Gall. Encycl.*

TWA-PENNIES, *s. pl.* The designation formerly given to a copper coin, in value the third of an E. half-penny; *syn. Bedle. Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict.*

To TWASPUR, *v. a.* To gallop, *Shetl.—Compounded*, perhaps, of *Isl. Su. G. twa*, or *two*, *duo*, and *sporre*, *calcar.*

TWASUM, *adj.* Two in company. This, although properly an *adj.* is used as a *s.* denoting a pair, a couple. It is pron. *twasum*, *Etr. For. Rob Roy.* A *twasum dance*, a dance in which two persons are engaged, *Perths. Fife. V. SUM, term.*

TWA-THREE, *s.* A few, *S. q. two or three. Picken.* It is also pron. *twarrie*, and *twae'ree. St. Patrick.*

To TWEDDLE, TWEEL, *v. a.* To work cloth in such a manner, that the wool appears to cross the warp vertically, *kersey-wove, S.—A. S. twae-de*, duplex; or *twa*, and *dael*, part.

TWEDDLIN, TWEDLYNE, s. Cloth that is *tweeled*. *Aberd. Reg.*

TWEDDLIN, adj. Used in the same sense, S.

TWEEL, adv. Truly. *Tweel* no, no indeed, S. V. **ATWEEL.**

To **TWEEL, TWEAL, TWEIL, v. a.** To weave cloth diagonally, S.—Teut. *tweeling*, geminus, seems allied.

TWEEL, s. 1. Cloth that is *tweeled*, S. *Herd's Coll.*

2. *Tweel* is sometimes used metaphorically, in regard to literary composition; texture. *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*

TWEELIE, s. A quarrel; a broil, Dumfr. Gall. *Davidson's Seasons.* Merely a provincialism for *Tulyie*. V. **TULYIE.**

To **TWEELIE, v. n.** To contend, Gall. ib.

TWEELIN, adj. Belonging to cloth that is *tweeled*, S.

TWEEH, prep. Betwixt, S.; the abbrev. of *atweesh* or *between*. *Ross's Helenore.*

TWEETACK, s. The rock-lark, Shetl.

TWELLD DOIR. Inventories. V. TOLDOUR.

TWELFF, adj. Twelve. *Reg. Aberd.*

TWELLIE, s. "A dispute," given as the same with *Tulyie*. *Gall. Encycl.*

TWELT, TWALT, adj. The twelfth, S. *Doug.*

To **TWICHE, TWICH, v. a.** 1. To touch, S. B. *R. Bruce.* 2. To engage with. *Douglas.*

TWICHING, prep. Touching; concerning. *Douglas.*

To **TWIDDLE one out of a thing.** To circumvent; to obtain by cozening means; "He tried to *twiddle* me out of my money," Loth. also S. B. It is syn. with *E. Diddle*, a word which, although much used, does not seem to have found its way into any dictionary.—From A. S. *twa*, two, and *dael*, part.

To **TWIG, v. a.** To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing, Etr. For.; perhaps from A. S. *twicc-ian*, vellere, to twitch, E.

To **TWIG, v. a.** To pull hastily, S. B. *Morison.*—E. *twitch*, A. S. *twicc-ian*, vellere; Germ. *twicc-en*, id.

TWIG, s. A quick pull; a twitch, S.

To **TWIG, v. a.** To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house, Etr. For.

TWIG-RAPE, s. A rope used for this purpose, *ibid.* Perhaps from A. S. *twip*, ramus; as withes might be at first employed in this way.

TWYIS, adv. Twice. *Aberd. Reg.*

To **TWILT, v. a.** To quilt, S. Westmorel.

TWILT, s. A quilted bedcover, S. *Bride of Lam.*

"*Twilt*, a quilt or bedcover, North." *Grose.*

TWN, s. Tun. *Aberd. Reg.*

TWYN, adj. In *twyn*, in *twain*, asunder. *Wallace.*—A. S. *twegen*, twain, from *twæg*, two.

To **TWIN, TWINE, v. n.** To part; to separate. *Wall.*

To **TWIN, v. a.** To *twain* one out of a thing; to deprive him of it, S. B.

To **TWIN, v. a.** To empty; to throw out. *Ab. Reg.*

To **TWIN o' or of, v. a.** To part from, S. B. *Turras.*

* **TWINE, s.** Intricate vicissitude, S. B. *Ross.*

TWINE-SPINNER, s. A ropemaker, Loth.—Teut. *tweyn*, filum duplex, filum tortum.

To **TWINGLE, v. n.** To twine round, *Aberd. A. Beattie's Tales.* Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *tweynen*, to twine.

TWYNRYN, s. pl. Pincers; nippers. *Douglas.*—Teut. *dwyngh-en*, arctare.

TWINTER, s. A beast that is two years old, S. corr. *quinter*. *Doug.*—A. S. *twy-winter*, duos annos natus.

TWIRK, s. A twitch, Loth.

To **TWIRM, v. n.** To wither; to decay, Shetl.

TWYS, TWYSS, s. Perhaps a girdle or sash. *Addic. Scot. Corniklis.*—O. Fr. *toissu*, ruban, ceinture, tissu, Roquefort.

TWISCAR, TUSKER, s. An instrument for casting peats, similar to the *Flauchter-spade*, Shetl. *Pirate.*

V. **TUSKAR.**

To **TWISLE, v. a.** "To twist; fold." *Gl. Picken. V. TWUSSLE.*

TWIST, TWYST, s. A twig. *Barbour.*—Teut. *twist*, rami abscissi ramalia.

TWYST, adv. Twice, the vulgar pron. S. O.

To **TWITCH, v. a.** To touch. V. **TWICHE.**

TWITCH, s. In a *twitch*, in a moment, *Fife*; referring to the suddenness with which a twitch is given. "Twitch, touch, instant of time." *Gl. Picken.*

TWITTER. 1. That part of a thread that is spun too small, S. 2. Any person or thing that is slender or feeble, S. *Kelly.*

TWITTERY, adj. Slender; properly, spun very small, S. *Edin. Even. Cour.*

TWNE, s. Tin. "xij truncheonis, all of *twene*." *Ab. Reg.*

TWOLDERE, s. *Invent. V. TOLDOUR.*

TWOLT, s. "A coverlid for a bed." *Gall. Enc. A* variety of *TWILT*, q. v.

TWO-PENNY, s. A weak kind of beer, sold at two-pence the Scots pint, or two quarts, S. *Stat. Acc.*

TWO-PENNY (or TIPPENY)-HOUSE, s. An alehouse, S.

To **TWUSSLE, v. a.** Perhaps a dimin. from *Twist*, v. *Saint. Patrick. V. TWISLE.*