

# T.

**TABBY, TAB, *adj.*** Striped or brindled, marked like *tabby* (i.e., tabin or tabinet, waved or watered silk, Fr. *tabis*); applied to a cat so marked.

**TABBY, TABBIE, TAB, *s.*** Short for *tabby-cat*, a tom-cat, male-cat; also a colloq. or pet name for a cat.

The most prob. explanation of these terms is that they stand for *Tibbie*, a pet name for a cat, derived from *Tibalt* or *Tybal* (coll. for Theobald), which was the proper name for the cat in the Beast Epic of the Middle Ages. In Caxton's Reynard the Fox, printed in 1481, a chapter is devoted to the doings of *tybert the catte*; and more than a century later the English dramatists frequently refer to *Tybert prince of cats*. Ben Johnson uses the term *tiberts* for cats; and in Romeo and Juliet Shakespeare makes Mercutio speak of Tybalt as "more than prince of cats," and addresses him as "good king of cats." V. Folk-Etymology, pp. 383-4, Dyce's Gloss. Shakespeare.

**TABUIRIE, *s.*** Town-drummer, or, in common parlance, the drum.

"Hes ordanit the *tabuirie* to pas throw the towne discharging the inhabitants of Lainrik, Peibillis, or Peddert, to be ressavitt within this towne be any personne." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 227, Rec. Soc.

*Peddert* is here a mistake for *Jeddert*, an old name for Jedburgh.

When the magistrates, or indeed any person, wished to send a public notice through the town, *the drum* or *the bell* was sent, i.e., the town-drummer with his drum, or the bellman with his bell. In the smaller towns all

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notices were proclaimed by the town-officer, who was bellman as well; and when the notice was to be given by *took o' drum*, the town-drummer accompanied him. In some places, however, the town-officer had charge of both drum and bell.

O. Fr. *tabourin*, "a little Drumme; also the Drumme, or Drummer of a companie of footmen;" Cotgr. From O. Fr. *tabour*, a drum.

*Tabuirie*, however, may be a colloquial form of *taborer*, a drummer, O. Fr. *taboureur*.

**TAED, *s.*** A toad. V. **TAID.**

**TAED-SPUE, TAED-RED, *s.*** The seed or spawn of toads, found in stagnant water in clots or masses like bunches of grapes.

**TAET, TEAT, *s.*** A small quantity, a tuft: syn. *pickle, wee pickle*. V. **TAIT, TATE.**

An' tent them duly e'en and morn,  
Wi' taets o' hay, an' rippis o' corn.

*Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.*

**TAIGSUM, TIGSUM, *adj.*** Hindersome, very tedious, wearisome: short for *taiglesum*: *tigsum*, Gloss. Orcadian Sketch Book.

**TAINGS, TAYNGS, *s.*** Tongs, smith's tongs or pincers. V. **TANGS.**

"*Forceps, tayngs*"; Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

**To TAIS, *v. a.*** To stretch, extend, direct; hence, to bend a bow or set a cross-bow, or generally to make a weapon ready for

use or to make ready to use it, to take aim. Addit. to TAIS, q. v.

Improperly defined in *Dict.*, and only a secondary meaning is given. The primary meaning is to stretch, extend, from which poise, adjust, and other terms implying "to take aim," are obtained. *Tais* is not of Goth. origin, as Jamieson suggested, but from O. Fr. *teser*, *toiser*, to stretch, from Lat. *tensus*: see Burguy. In the first passage quoted in *Dict.*, *tais* means "did aim"; in the second, *taisyt* implies fitted and drew, i.e., prepared to shoot; and in the third, *tast* is a misprint for *taisit*, in Rudd., in Elph. MS. *taysit*, meaning held on the stretch, poised, i.e., aimed.

To TAISE, TAYSE, *v. a.* To tease, toss or tumble about, vex, plague, harass; E. *tease*. V. TAISSE.

A.-S. *tesan*, to pluck, pull; Dan. *tæse*. The M. Eng. form was sometimes *taisen*, but more commonly *tosen*. See *Touse* in Skeat's Etym. *Dict.*

To TAIST, *v. a.* V. *Dict.*

The etym. given in *Dict.* is a mistake. It is well known that the Tent. forms referred to by Jamieson are borrowed from the Romance. Hence the words are not "of Gothic origin," but of Latin origin. *Taist* is simply M. E. *tasten*, to test, from O. Fr. *taster*, to handle, test, taste, which, according to Diez and Burguy, answers to a L. Lat. *taxitare*, an iterative form of Lat. *tangere*, derived from p. p. *tactus*.

To TAK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To take, bite, or rise at the bait readily; "The trout 'll no tak ava the day."

2. To be attractive, to command respect or regard, as, "She's a braw lass an' *taks* weel;" to command a good price or ready market, as, "ne'er saw cowts *tak* better," i.e., sell better, or more readily. Addit. to To TAK, q. v.

TAK, TAKIN, *s.* Capture, catch, or haul; as of fish. Also in the sense of a marketing or bargain-making; as, "She made a guid *tak* when she got the laird." Addit. to TAK, q. v.

To TAK AFF, *v. a.* 1. To set out or depart for; as, "Noo, I maun *tak aff* hame;" and similarly Burns has—

Then homeward all *take off* their several way,  
The youngling cottagers retire to rest.

*Cotter's Saturday Night.*

2. To turn off, stop; as, "*to tak aff* the mill."

3. To quaff, drink all of; as, "*Tak aff* your dram;" Burns, *The Earnest Cry*. Addit. to TAK AFF, q. v.

TAK AFF, *s.* A piece of mimicry, mockery, or personal ridicule; also, a mimic, punster, practical joker. E. *take-off*.

TAKIN', TAKEN, *s.* A small quantity; "*a wee takin'*," a very small quantity: West of S., Orkn.

TAKEN, TAKYN, *s.* A token, sign. V. TAKIN.

TAKENYNG, TAKYNIN, *s.* Token, indication, evidence, assurance; Kingis Quair, st. 176, ed. Skeat. Addit. to TAKYNNYNG. q. v.

TALBART, TALBERT, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Simply *tabbart* and *tabbert*. The apparent *lb* of MSS. is the usual way of writing contracted *bb*. This style of contraction was adopted in writing doubles of the long letters. For particulars see under *Stalk*.

TALBRONE, TALBERONE, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Should be printed *tabbrone*, *tabberone*. See under *Talbart*.

TALPING, *part.* A form of *taping*, breaking bulk, retailing. V. *Tape*.

"To pas to Dunbertane to arreisit schippis for *talping* of greit salt." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 450, Rec. Soc.

TALPON, TALPOUN, *s.* V. *Tapon*.

TANE, *pret.* Took. Still used by the lower classes.

"Johne Cuthbertson vnderuik to learne John Jemesoun, his college [i.e. colleague], the tailyeour craft, sua lang as the counsell sall appoint, because thay onlie *tane* thame tua to be drummeris, and na ma." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 360, Rec. Soc.

TANG, *s.* Taste, gout; syn. *smak*. V. TWANG.

TANG O' THE TRUMP, *s.* Lit. the tongue of the Scottish trump or Jew's harp; but used fig. for the chief or most important person in a company, the principal partner in a firm, the leader of a society or in a public movement.

TANGIE, *s.* A young seal; Orkn. Addit. to TANGIE, q. v.

To TANT, TANTER, *v. n.* To argue or dispute in a captious, quarrelsome manner; to rage; hence, *tantrums*, whims, fits of passion, &c.

To TAPE, TAP, TOPE, TOP, *v. a.* To sell goods in small quantities or by retail; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 36, 37; B. R. Glasgow, I. 41, 46, 174. Addit. to TAPE, q. v.

TAP, *s.* Short for *tapin*, *tappin*, dealing out in small quantities: hence, *to sell by tap*, to sell by retail, as opposed to selling *in great*, i.e. wholesale.

Improperly defined in *Dict.*; but the correct meaning is suggested in the note under the quotation.

TAPPAR, TOPPAR, *s.* Retailer, huckster; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 39, 82.

TAPETE, TAPHET, *s.* A mort-cloth, covering laid over the dead during the church-

service; Invent. St. Salv. College, Mait. Club Misc., III. 199.

L. Lat. *tapetum*, "pannus qui feretro insternitur;" Ducange.

**TAPON, TAPONE, TAPPONE, TALPON, TALPOUN, TAUPON, TAWPON, s.** 1. Bung, stopper, plug, &c., of a barrel, also the bung-hole; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 112, 161. V. **TAPONE-STAFF.**

2. The plug, knob, or measure-mark in the mouth of a vessel used as a liquid-measure. V. **PLUKE.**

"Fra this day furth haif stowppis of mesour with *tauponis* in the hals." Ibid. 31 Jan., 1543-4.

O. Fr. *tapon*, "bung, stopple;" Cotgr.

**TAPPE, s.** V. **TAP O' LINT.**

**TAPPIE, s.** A stupid blockhead; Orkn. Prob. a form of *taupie*, foolish, applied to males as well as females. V. **TAUPIE.**

**TAPPIE-TOORIE, adj.** Tall and pointed, lofty and feathery-tipped. V. **TAPPIE-TOURIE, s.**

'Boon a' that's in thee, to evin me, sunny Spring —  
Bright cluds an' green buds, and sangs that the birdies sing—  
Flow'r dappled hill-side, and dewy beech sae fresh at e'en—  
Or the *tappie-toorie* fir-tree shinin' a' in green—

W. Miller, *Spring*, st. 4.

**TARFF, adj.** Harsh, acrid; rough in manner; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 101.

**TARLEATHER, TARLEATHER, TARLEDDER, s.** Lit. belly-leather, or belly-skin: a strip of raw sheep-skin (cut from the belly of the skin when it was newly flayed), salted and dried. It was then like thairm or cat-gut in consistency, and was cut up into thongs for ties or mid-couples of flails. V. **MID-CUPPIL.**

Dr. Jamieson's definition and etymology of this term are altogether wrong. A strip of bull-hide never could be used as a *tarledder* for a flail; being far too thick and unyielding. However, the following extract puts the question beyond dispute, and clearly shows what a *tarleather* was.

" . . . as it is menit to the prouest, baillies, and counsall of this burgh . . . that the flescheouris of this burgh cuttis thair scheip skynniss hard by the craig, at the leist in the mid craig, quhairthrow the merchandis wantis samekill of the said skynne at the craig with the best portioun of the woll thairof, quhilk is the fynest woll of the skyn, callit the halslok, and als the saidis flescheouris pullis the hail skin fra the hals down to the taill throw all the wambe thairof, and cuttis ane *tarledder* of the skyn thairwith, diminisching thairby bath the skynniss and the woll in lenth and breid, quhairby the saidis merchandis ar grytly damnefeit and skaythit. . . . For remeid quhairof the saidis prouest, baillies, and counsall hes statut and ordanit that all flescheouris flay all thair scheipe in tyme cuming up throw the hail craig to the luggis, sua that the lug steik with the skin, and neuther pull the woll of the halls, wambe, nor na vther pairt thairof, nor yit to diminische the samyn be cutting of ony

sic pairt as thai call the *tarledder*, vnder the pane of confyscatioun of the skynniss," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., Dec. 1566, Rec. Soc.

*Tarleather* occurs frequently in our Burgh Records, but generally in charges or complaints against fleshers. Various definitions and explanations of the term have been given; but all of them are more or less defective or erroneous.

**TARLEHERIT, TARLEDDERIT, part. pt.** Having the tarleather cut off: applied to sheepskins from which tarleathers have been cut; B. R. Edin., iv. 407, Rec. Soc.

Gael. *tarr-leathar*, belly-leather, belly-skin, from Gael. *tarr*, belly, and *leathar*, leather: the latter term, however, is borrowed from M. E. or A.-S.

**TO TARROW, v. n.** V. **DICT.**

The etym. of this word is not A.-S. *teorian*, to fail, as suggested, but A.-S. *tirian*, *tirigan*, *tyrwian*, to vex, irritate, provoke. A.-S. *teorian* gives E. *tire*, through M. E. *tirien*; while *tirigan*, *tirian*, gives *tarry*, through M. E. *tarien*, to vex, provoke, tire, hence to hinder, delay. See Wedgwood and Skeat, s. v. *Tire*, and Skeat, s. v. *Tarry*.

**TASEE, s.** A fibula, clasp, button, or tache; Awnt. Arthure, st. 28. V. **TASSES.**

In Pinkerton's version this word was printed *tasses*, and so it was entered in the **DICT.**; but it was improperly defined. For explanation see under that heading.

**TASSEL, s.** Same as *Tersel*, q. v.

**To TAT, TAUT, TAWT, v. n.** To mat, tangle, or run into *tates*, locks, or tufts, as wool or hair does: also used as a *v. a.*, as, "Dinna *taut* your hair sa."

**TAT, TAUT, TAWT, s.** A tangle, matted tuft or lock of wool or hair.

**TAUTY, TAWTIE, TAUTIT, TAWTIT, adj.** Tangled, matted, uncombed; "*tautit* hair," Whistle Binkie, II. 220. V. **TATTY, TAWTIE.**

**TATHIS, s. pl.** Tatters, fragments, shreds: prob. a poetic form of *tates*, small portions. V. **TATE.**

The trow helmys and traist in *tathis* thai ta.

*Gol. and Gawane*, st. 71.

**TATTIE, TATIE, s.** A potatoe. V. **TAWTIE.**

**TATTIES AND DAB.** Potatoes and salt: one of the simplest and cheapest of meals.

When the potatoes are laid on the table each person takes a quantity of salt and lays it in a small heap before him. Then each potatoe, when peeled, he *dabs* into this heap; and it picks up sufficient salt to make the food palatable. When the potatoes are eaten from the pot, however, it is set on the floor, and the party sit round it. Salt is placed on a stool within easy reach of all, and each one helps himself from the supply by *dabbing* his potatoe on it. The meal when so taken is often called "*dab at the stool*."

**TATTIES AND POINT.** A repast consisting of potatoes and a sight of meat or fish; sarcastically said to be common in Ireland.



For this repast a plentiful supply of potatoes is said to be provided, with a small bit of meat or fish, which is merely to be looked at. For the improvement of the potatoes, however, each one before it is eaten is *pointed* at the luxury, i. e., gets a look of it. Evidently this is a joke.

TAUM, TAWM, *s.* A drowsy, sick, or fainting turn. Addit. to TAWM, *q. v.*

To TAUM, TAWM, *v. n.* To fall gently asleep, to faint, become unconscious. V. DUALM.

Gael. *tamh*, rest, quiet; and as a *v.* to fall asleep, give over.

TAUTIT, TAUTY, *adj.* V. under *Tat*, *Taut*.

TAVER, *v.* and *s.* V. TAIVER.

To TAWNE, *v. a.* To break down, reduce, overcome, subdue; Blame of Kirkburial, ch. 15. Addit. to TAW, TAWEN, *q. v.*

TAY, *s.* A tie, cover, wrapping: *tay* of the harness, the membrane enclosing the brain.

"*Meninx*, the *tay* of the harness;" Duncan's App.

Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

O. Fr. *taye*, "a filme;" Cotgr.

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

The following account of these terms is simpler and more direct:—

They represent M. E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out, allure: from A.-S. *týllan*, found only in the comp. *fortýllan*, to draw aside, lead astray. And this etym. is confirmed by the form *tulle*, which Jamieson quotes from Chaucer. It represents M. E. *tullen*, which is simply another form of *tillen*.

TEAT, *s.* V. TATE, *Tact*.

To TED, TEAD, TEDD, TEDDE, *v. a.* To spread out, arrange in order, smooth, tidy, dress: as, "*Ted* your hair, and *tedd* up the house:" West of S.

TED, TEAD, TEDD, TEDDE, *s.* The act of setting right, arranging, or putting in order; as, "*Gie* the room a *ted* up."

This term is prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Welsh *tedu*, to stretch out, and *teddu*, to spread out.

TEDDER-STAKE, *s.* The stake or pin to which the tether of an animal at pasture is fastened; also, the upright post in a stall to which a cow is fastened.

To TEEM, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this verb is simple yet interesting, and may be stated thus:—Icel. *téma*, to empty; from Icel. *tómr*, empty (Scot. *toom*).

TEEN, *s.* Anger, vexation; Burns. V. TENE.

To TEETH, TEETHE, *v. a.* To fix teeth in a spiked instrument, as a rake, a heckle, &c.: part. pr. *teethin*, "*teethin* a heckle," Burns.

TEEWIT, TEEWEET, *s.* The lapwing: also called *peeweeet*, and *peasweep*, which are names of imitative origin.

TEIL-RIG, TEILL-RYGE, *s.* The border-ridge of land under cultivation, tillage-bound. V. TEIL, *v.*

"That na maner of takisman of the tounis land ryif out ony landis within the fredome and saw cornis thairon without thair *teill ryge* of auld without license of the prouest," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 274, Sp. C.

TEIR, TERE, TER, TOR, TORE, *adj.* Tedious, tiresome, lingering, exhausting, racking; Gol. and Gawane, st. 17, 70, 104; Awnt. Arthure, st. 10. Addit. to TEIR, *q. v.*

Allied to Icel. *tor*, difficult. The Icel. prefix *tor-* answers to Goth. prefix *tus-*, and Greek prefix *dus-*.

Jamieson's etym. for this term is unsuitable and impossible.

To TELDE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

In the cross-reference of this entry, for "N. Tyld" read "V. Tyld."

TELL. To hear tell, to learn by report or hearsay; to be heard tell of, to be made known or talked about.

TELL'D, TELL'T, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Told, warned, advised, reported.

To TELL on, off, or over, *v. a.* To count, count over, enumerate, make up sets of a certain number each.

"*Recenseo*, to tell on, to muster;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

TEMERAT, *adj.* Rash, inconsiderate, imprudent. Lat. *temeratus*.

Thocht wemen self be temerat,

Thay luvne no man effemnat,

And haldis thame bot I wat not quhat.

That can nocht be without thame.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 18, ed. 1882.

TEMPER, *s.* Contr. for TEMPER-PIN, *q. v.*

TENDLE, TENNLE, TENNEL, *s.* Lit. fire-wood; dried twigs, furze, scrub, &c., gathered for fuel.

A.-S. *tendan*, to kindle; Dan. *tænde*, Sw. *tända*.

TENDLE-KNIFE, TENNLE-KNIFE, TENDALE-KNYFF, *s.* A knife for cutting firewood, a hedge-bill, bill-hook. Addit. to TENDALE-KNYFF, *q. v.*

TENE, *adj.* Causing pain or sorrow; difficult of passage, perilous, fatiguing; "*tene wais*," perilous ways; Gol. and Gawane, st. 3. Addit. to TENE, *q. v.*

TENE, *s.* Tithe: "*tene corne*," Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 21, Rec. Soc. V. TEIND.

TENT, TENTER, TENTOUR, *adj.* Tenth: "tentour ryk," tenth rig, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 27 May, 1470.

TENT, TEYNT, *s.* A wine of a deep red colour, from Galicia or Malaga; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 176, Sp. C.; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 335.

Span. *tinto*, tinged, coloured: from Lat. *tinctus*.

TERE, *adj.* Tedious, lingering, weary, exhausting, racking: "panis tere ontald," countless weary sufferings; Douglas, Virgil, Prol. 358, 8, ed. Rudd. Addit. to TERE, q. v. V. TEIR.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but the correct meaning is suggested in his note of explanation. Allied to Icel. *tor*, difficult.

TEREFUL, TYREFULL, *adj.* Very tedious, difficult, fatiguing; Houlate, l. 421, Asloan MS. Addit. to TEIRFULL, q. v.

TERSEL, TERSIL, TIRSEL, TIRCEL, TESSIL, TASSEL, *s.* The tercel or male falcon, especially the male of the common falcon, *Falco communis*. The male goshawk also is frequently called a tercel. Rates of Customs, 1612.

Latterly, in the language of falconry, all birds trained for the chase were called tercel or falcons according as they were male or female. And according as the sport was called hawking or falconry, the birds were indiscriminately named hawks or falcons.

A tercel in its first year or first plumage is of a much deeper colour than the adult bird, and hence is called a *red-tercel* or *red-hawk*.

O. Fr. *tiercelet*, dimin. of *tiers*, third, so called because the third in each nest is said to be a male; but Cotgrave's explanation is—"Tiercelet: The Tassell, or male of any kind of Hawke, so tearmed, because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female."

E. *tarsel*, *tassell*, *tercel*, *tiercel*.

TETH, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested is unsuitable. Cf. Icel. *teytha*, a vile, wicked, person, a term of abuse with which Vigfusson connects Icel. *tuddi*, similarly used.

TETHER-TOW, *s.* A hawser, cable; Whistle-Binkie, I. 233.

To TETTER, *v. a.* To hinder, delay; prob. a local pron. of *tether*; Orkn. V. TEDDER, *v.*

TEUGH, TEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tough, strong, tenacious, cohesive; as, *teugh* glue, *teugh* clay.

"Tenax, clamm, *teugh*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

2. Difficult, laborious, troublesome; as, a *teugh* job. Addit. to TEUCH, q. v.

TEUGHNESS, TEUGHNES, *s.* Toughness, strength, tenacity, endurance, tediousness.

"Tenacitas, *teughnes*, *niggardnes*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

TEUK, *pret.* Took; Burns.

THACK-NAIL, THACK-PIN, *s.* A wooden pin used in fastening thatch to the roof of a house.

Common in the north of Eng. also. V. BROCKETT.

THACK-RAPE, THAK-RAIP, *s.* A straw-rope used in fixing the thatch on a stack of hay or grain, or on the roof of a house.

THAIN, *s.* A vane. V. THANE.

THAK-STAYNE, *s.* V. THACK-STONE.

THAME, THAIM, *s.* V. THEME.

THAN. Prob. the acc. of A.-S. *the*.

The wynde and the wedyrs *than* welken in hydys. *Avnt. Arthure*, st. 26.

For this form see March, A.-S. Gram., p. 69.

In *hydys*, which is the reading of Laing's version, is certainly a mistake for *un-hydys*, i.e., clears. The Douce MS. has "*the welkyn vnhides*."

THARF, THAIRF, *adj.* Cold, stiff, unsocial; backward, reluctant; South and West of S.

Common in the North of Eng. also; see BROCKETT, Atkinson.

Prob. from A.-S. *tharf*, pres. sing. of *thurfan*, to need, an anomalous verb. Brockett, however, suggests A.-S. *thrafian*, to urge, compel, which can hardly be right; and Atkinson, O. Norse *thörf*, need, necessity.

THARFISH, *adj.* Of a shy, timorous, shrinking nature.

THARTH, *v.* A form of *thart*, it needs or behoves; *me tharth*, it behoves me, I must; Rauf Coilyear, l. 536. V. [THAR].

The change of *t* into *th* at the end of a word is still common; similarly we find *thurth* for *thurt*, Barbour vi. 121, Edin. MS.; and *scarth* for *scart*, a cormorant, is common in the West of S.

THAVIL, THAIVIL, *s.* A pot-stick. V. THEEVIL.

THAYS, *v.* They are. V. *They's*.

THE, *pron.* Thee; Kingis Quair, st. 15, 129; to thee, *Ibid.*, st. 106, ed. Skeat.

In the following passage of the Kingis Quair, *the* occurs both as an *acc.* and as a *dat.*

And therefor humily  
Abyde, and serue, and lat gude hope *the* gye:  
Bot, for I haue thy forehede here present,  
I will *the* schewe the more of myn entent.

St. 106.

THEAM, THEEM, *s.* V. THEME.

THEEFS, THEIFS, *s. pl.* Thieves; used also as an *adj.*, as in *theifs-hole*, the lowest or innermost cell of a prison; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 7 Sept., 1565.

**THEFT-BOOT, s. V. THIFTBUTE.**

This form was used by Sir W. Scott in his *Rob Roy*, ch. 23.

**THEVIS-NEK, THEUIS-NEK, s.** One fit for or doomed to the gallows; synon. *widdie-nek*, used by Henryson. Addit. to defin. in **DICT**.

The Tuchet and the gukkit Golk—  
Ruschit baith to the bard aud ruggit his hair,  
Callit him thrys *thevisnek* to thrawe in a widdy.

*Houlate*, l. 822, Asloan MS.

Jamieson must have misunderstood this passage when he set it as an illustration to the secondary meaning of *thevisnek* given in the **DICT**.

**THEIPTREE, s.** A pron. of **THREIPTREE**, q. v.**THERE, adv.** Where; *there as*, where that.

Bot, for the way is vncouth vnto the,  
*There as* hir duelling is and hir soirne.

I will that gude hope seruand to the be.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 113, ed. Skeat.

**THEYS, THEYS, THAIS, THAYS, v. n.** Lit. they are; but also used for they shall, as in *theys be*, they shall be. When this latter meaning is implied, *s* or *'s* represents *sal*, and should be written *s'*.

I mak ane vow to Sanct Mavane,  
Quhen I them finde *thays* bear thair paiks :  
I se thay half playit me the glaiks.

*Lyndsay, The Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1877.

These are varieties of the old North Anglian form of the verb to *be*, which is not yet entirely disused. Regarding the second meaning, see under *'S, 'Se*.

**THIEF'S HOLE, s.** V. under *Theefs*.**THIFT, s.** Theft, thievery; *commoun thift*, common theft, also, common thief, as in *Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3211.**THIGGAN, part. pr.** Begging. V. **THIG**.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats  
Come *thiggan* at your doors an' yetts,  
Flaffan wi' duds.

*Burns, Address of Beelzebub*.

**To THIK, v. a.** To thatch. V. **THEIK**.**THIKFALD, adj. and adv.** Manifold, numberless; in close succession, thick and fast.

O ye my feris and my frendis bald,  
Throu mony hard perrellis and *thikfald*,  
Throw sa feill stormis bayth on land and se,  
Hiddir now careit to this cost with me.

*Douglas, Virgil*, xiii., ch. 2, Small.

A.-S. *thicce-feald*, manifold.

**THILKE, pron.** That, such, the same, that same.

Quhen flouris springis and freschest bene of hewe,  
And that the birdis on the twistis sing,  
At *thilke* tyme ay gynnen folk renewe  
That seruis vnto loue, as ay is dewe.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 119, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *thylc*, the like, such, that; from *thy*, the, and *lic*, like.

**THIMBLE, THUMBLE, s.** The game of thimbles, thimbles and pea, thimble-rigging; "a sharper at the *thimble*," i.e., a thimble-rigger.**THIMBLER, THUMBLER, s.** A thimble-rigger.

Mony big loons hae hecht to wyle her awa,  
Baith *thumblers*, and tumblers, and tinklers, an' a';  
But she jeers them, an' tells them, her Willie tho' sma',  
Has mair in his buik than the best o' them a'.

*J. Ballantine, Willie an' Maggy*, st. 5.

**THIMBLIN', THUMBLIN', part. adj.** Thimble-rigging, cheating by means of the thimbles and pea; sometimes used as a general term for gambling.

Ilk *thimblin'*, thievlin', gamblin' diddler—  
Chase thee like fire.

*J. Ballantine, The Wee Raggit Laddie*, st. 9.

**THINARE, s.** V. **DICT**.

This entry must be deleted, for there is no such word. The term is a misprint for *thin are*, thy favour; and is short for "I supplicate thy favour." Of this I was not aware when I suggested the meaning given in the **DICT**. For further explanation see under *Are, s.*, in the *Addenda*.

**To THING, v. a.** To stand up for, plead for, support, back.

With leif of ladeis thoct ye *thing* thame,  
Ressoun ;  
Bot eftirwart and ye maling thame,  
Tressoun.

*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 42, ed. 1882.

A.-S. *thingian*, to intercede for.

**To THINK on.** 1. To meditate, ponder, consider, plan.

When I *think on* this warld's pelf,  
And the little wee share I hae o't to myself.  
And how the lass that wants it is by the lads forgot,  
May the shame fa' the gear and the blethrie o't.

*Song, Shame fa' the gear*, st. 1.

John,  
Wha ne'er the less was *thinkin on*  
A trap he had prepared  
Upon the road—and how to get  
Advantage o' the laird.

*The Million of Potatoes*.

## 2. To remember, bear in mind, take heed of.

I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel,  
And *think on* the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel ;  
He had but ae saxpence—he brak it in twa,  
An' he gried me the hauf o't when he gaed awa.

*Song, Logie o' Buchan*, st. 4.

While we sit bousing at the nappy,  
An' getting fou and unco happy,  
We *think na on* the lang Scots miles,  
The mosses, waters, slaps, and stilles,  
That lie between us and our hame.

*Burns, Tam o' Shanter*.

3. To recollect, recall to mind, muse over. "It's weel laid by; but I canna *think on* where I put it."

In this sense the expression is very common in Shropshire also.

4. To give heed to, consent to, comply with; "Sic a plan as that I wad never *think on*."

THIR, *pron. pl.* V. DICT.

In l. 2 of quotation, for *Waue* read *Wane*.

THIRD, *s.* A term in golfing; a handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole; see *Golfer's Handbook*.

THO, *pron.* Those; *Lyndsay, Exper. and Court, l. 224. Kingis Quair, st. 39, 88, Awnt. Arthure, st. 20.*

This term was improperly rendered *these* by *Jamieson*: see *DICT.*

THOCHT, *pret. and part. pt.* Thought, imagined, expected.

THOCHT, *s.* Thought, imagination, opinion, expectation: *absent thochts*, opinions regarding a person who is not present, unbiased opinions regarding an absent friend or acquaintance.

The Ladies arm in arm in clusters,  
As great an' gracious a' as sisters;  
But hear their *absent thochts* o' ither,  
They're a run deils an' jads thegither.

*Burns, The Two Dogs.*

THOFT, THOFTIN. V. under *Toft*.

THOLE, *s.* V. THOILL.

THONDER, *adv.* Yonder. V. THON.

THOOM, *s.* Thumb. V. THOUM.

THORN, THORN'D, *part. adj.* Filled, supplied, provided, satisfied: applied to bodily wants.

Ye'll eat and drink my merry men a',  
An' see ye be weell thorn;  
For blaw it weet or blaw it wind,  
My guid ship sails the morn.

*Sir Patrick Spens, st. 6, Buchan's vers.*

When they had eaten and well drunken  
And a' had thorn'd fine;  
The bride's father he took the cup,  
For to serve out the wine.

*Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry, st. 24.*

Perhaps allied to A.-S. *thearfan, theorfan, thurfan*, to need, avail, profit, an anomalous verb. See Note under *Tharf* in *Cleveland Glossary*.

THORTERSOME, *adj.* Lying or stretching in all directions; troublesome, perplexing; Blame of *Kirkburiall, ch. 17.* V. THORTER.

THOU'S. Contr. for *thou art, thou hast, or thou shalt or wilt.* V. under 'S, 'Se.

THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly, fiercely; *Houlate, l. 489.* V. THRA, *adv.*

THRAMEL, *s.* V. DICT.

That this term is of Gothic origin is very unlikely. Both the form and the meaning of the word suggest that it is simply E. *trammel*: M. E. *tramaile*, which, if not from O. Fr. *tramaile*, has with it come from L. Lat. *tramacula*, a fishing-net, which later became *trammalum*, and *tramela*. See *Ducange, Skeat, and Wedgwood*.

THRAPLE-PLOUGH, THRAPPLE-PLOUGH, *s.* The old wooden plough with one stilt.

"The old *Thraple plough* is now seldom to be seen, except in the remote Highlands, or in the Orkneys. It was also called the *Rotheram plough*, and was entirely composed of wood, with the exception of the culter and sock, and had but one stilt. It was drawn by four garrons or oxen yoked abreast to a cross-bar, which was fastened to the beam by thongs of raw hide or ropes of hair; and he who managed the stilt held it close and firm to his right thigh, to protect which he had the skin of a sheep or other animal wrapt around it. To keep the plough sufficiently deep in the earth a person was required to press it down, while another performed the office of driver by placing himself between the two central animals, where he walked backwards, protecting himself from falling by placing both arms over their necks. The mould-board was ribbed or furrowed, in order to break the land; and old people declare that the soil yielded better crops after being ploughed in this manner than it does by the modern practice. The supposition is, that by the old method the soil was more equally broken up." *The Scottish Gael, ii. 95-6, ed. 1876.*

To this old *thraple plough*, with its traces of raw-hide or rope, reference is made by the *auld farmer* in his New Year greeting to his *auld mare Maggie*, when he says:

Thou was a noble fittie-lan'  
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!  
Aft thee an' I, in aught hours gaun,  
On guid March-weather,  
Hae turned sax rood beside our han',  
For days thegither.

*Burns.*

This plough was still in common use in *Carrick and Galloway* in *Burns'* younger days, and it was not generally abandoned in the lower districts till the beginning of the present century. See *Old Stat. Acct. Scotland, Robertson's Agricultural Recollections, Ure's Agric. of Dumbarton*.

To THRAW, THRA, *v. a. and n.* 1. To rush, press, drive, force.

Off Edinburgh the boyis as beis owt thrawis,  
And cryis owt ay, "Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk!"  
Then fleis thow lyk ane howlat chest with cravis,  
*Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 217.*

2. To contradict, thwart; hence, to provoke, enrage, torment; "I'll thraw him at every turn." Addit. to THRAW, *q. v.*

THRAW, *s.* Rush, press, crowd; opposition, struggle, contest; spite, rage, trouble. Addit. to THRAW, *s., q. v.*

THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly, fiercely. V. THRA, *adv.*

To THREAP, THREIP, *v. a.* To assert, aver; *pret. threp, threipit.* V. THREPE.

THREAP, THREEP, THREIP, *s.* V. THREPE.

THREE, THRAFE, *s.* A threave; *B. R. Prestwick, 23 Oct., 1550.* V. THRAIF.

To THRESH, *v. a.* To thrash grain, to use the flail; *to thresh the barn*, to do a man's work with the flail.

This form of the word is common in the Bible; and it was used by Milton, see *L'Allegro*, l. 108, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 984; *thrash* is comparatively modern. M. E. *threshen*, from A.-S. *therscan*, to thrash.

THRICH, *v.* and *s.* Thrust. V. THRIST.

THRINE, TRINE, TRENE, TRYNE, *adv.* Thrice.

THRINEFALD, THRINFALD, TRINEFALD, TRENEFALD, TRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold, triple; "a *thrinfauld* hawbrik," Douglas, *Virgil*, iii. 6.

Gloir to the Fader he aboif,  
Gloir to the Sone for our behoif,  
Gloir to the Haly Spreit of loif,  
In *trinefauld* vnitie.

*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 6, ed. 1882.

THRIVAND, THRIUAND, *adj.* Hearty, successful, prosperous; *Gol. and Gaw.*, st. 27.

THRIVANDLY, THRIUANDLY, *adv.* Successfully, prosperously; *Gol. and Gaw.*, st. 34.

THRIVEN, THRYUEN, *part. pt.* Prospered; also used as an *adj.* meaning good-looking, well-favoured.

Icel. *thrifsa*, to clutch, grasp, seize; Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trifvas*, to thrive.

THROAT-BOLE, THROATE-BOWLE, *s.* The throat-ball, ball of the throat.

"*Frumen*, the *throate-bowle*;" *Duncan's App. Etym.*, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

THROCHT, *s.* A trough, vat. V. *Troch.*

To THROU, *v. n.* To go through, pass, make or find a passage; *Kingis Quair*, st. 63, ed. Skeat. Addit. to THROUGH.

To THROU, THROO, *v. a.* V. THROUGH, *v.*

THROUGATE, THROUGHGATE, THROGAT, *s.* A lane or passage from one street to another; an entry, close, or common passage from a street to a back-land, a field, or a garden; *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, p. 117, *Rec. Soc.* V. THROUGHGANG.

THROUGH-LOCK, THROU-LOK, THROCHT-LOK, *s.* A lock which has the key-hole passing right through; with such a lock the door may be fastened from the inside as well as the outside; *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, i. 237, Sp. C.

THROUTHER, *adj.* V. THROUGH-ITHER.

To THROW, THROWE, *v. a.* To drive, propel. Addit. to THROW, *q. v.*

Helples allone, the wynter nyght I wake  
To wayte the wynd that furthward suld me throuwe.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 17, ed. Skeat.

THRUM, *s.* The extremity of the warp of a web from six to nine inches long which cannot be woven; it has the appearance of a tufted border. Pl. *thrums*, short threads which are kept by a weaver for mending his web; hence, fragments, snatches, as applied to snatches of songs, the purring of a cat; *grey thrums*, ravelled snatches.

Hey, Willie Winkie, are ye coming ben?

The cat's singing *grey thrums* to the sleeping hen,  
The dog's spelder'd on the floor, and disna gie a cheep,  
But here's a waukrife laddie, that winna fa' asleep.

*W. Miller, Willie Winkie*, st. 2.

To THRUM, *v. a.* To raise a tufted pile on knitted or woven woollen stuffs, to cover woollen cloth with small tufts like thrums; *part. pt.* *thrum'd*, *thrummed*, *thrummit*.

THRUMMED, THRUMMIT, THRUMIT, *part. adj.* Lit. covered with small tufts or thrums; applied to knitted or woven woollen stuffs which have been dressed with a rough, shaggy, or tufted surface; a *thrum'd* cap, a knitted cap with tufted pile; "ane *thrummit* hat," a hat made of very coarse woollen cloth, *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, I. 237, Sp. c.

"A *thrummed* hat was one made of very coarse woollen cloth; Minsheu." Halliwell.

THRUMMY, *s.* A very coarse woollen cloth with a rough tufted surface; a *thrummy* cap, one made of *thrummy*.

A person who wore such a cap was called *thrummy-cap*, as in the tale of *Thrummy Cap* and the *Ghaist*. In the opening of that story the hero is thus portrayed:

He was a sturdy bardoch chiel,  
An' frae the weather happit weel.  
Wi' a mill'd plaiden jockey coat,  
And eke he on his head had got  
A *thrummy-cap*, baith large and stoot,  
Wi' flaps ahint (as well's a snout),  
Whilk button'd close aneath the chin,  
To keep the cauld frae cummin in.  
Upon his legs he had gammashes,  
Which sogers ca' their spatterdashes;  
An' on his han's, instead o' glo'es,  
Large doddy mittens, whilk he'd roose  
For warmness; an' an aiken stick,  
Nay very lang but gay an' thick,  
Intil his neive, he drove awa',  
An' car'd for neither frost nor sna'.

THRUST, *s.* Thirst. V. THRIST.

THRYS, THRYST, THRYSET, *adv.* Thrice.

THUMART, THUMAR, THUMMART, *s.* Pron. of *fowmarte*, a polecat: *thummart*, Burns, *The Twa Herds*, st. 6. V. THULMARD.

THUMBLER, *s.* A thimble-rigger. V. *Thimbler*.

THURL, *v.* and *s.* V. THIRL.

THYKIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Thatched. V. THEEK.



**TIBETLESS**, *adj.* Benumbed, powerless, useless, as applied to fingers, hands, or feet benumbed with cold. It is also applied to the mind, and as expressive of what one's character or conduct indicates regarding it: hence, senseless, stupid, heedless, foolish, incapable of understanding and acting aright. Addit. to **TABETLESS**, q. v.

This form represents a very common pron. in the West of S., where the word is still used in the various senses indicated. The term is very fairly discussed in Cuthbertson's Glossary to Burns, p. 390.

To **TICE**, **TISE**, *v. a.* To entice, allure, induce: short for *entice*.

O. Fr. *enticer, enticher*, to excite, entice; M. E. *enticen*. "Tycyn or intycyn. *Instigo, allicio*." Prompt. Parv.

**TIFTING**, **TIFTIN**, *s.* Scolding; a scolding given or received. V. **TIFT**.

To **TIKLE**, *v. a.* To stir or move gently; to excite, quicken; part. pr. *tiklyng*, used also as a *s.*, meaning gentle stirring, quickening. Addit. to **TICKLE**, q. v.

In describing the genial influence of the sun in spring, the poet says—

And with the *tiklyng* of his hete and light,  
The tender flouris opnyt thame and sprad,  
And, in thaire nature, thankit him for glad.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 21, ed. Skeat.

**TILLER**, *v. and s.* V. **DICT**.

The etym. given for this term is confusing. Indeed, only the last paragraph is applicable to *tiller*. As the root is A.-S. *telgor*, a shoot, twig, the word cannot be allied to Fr. *taller*, which has come from Lat. *thallus*; nor is it allied to Icel. *tylle*, nor to Icel. *tilldra*, either in meaning or in origin.

This is one of many instances in which Jamieson offers etymologies which are totally inconsistent with each other.

To **TILLY**, **TILLIE**, **TILE**, *v. a.* To till or dig the ground; part. pr. *tillyin, tileing*. V. **TELE**.

" . . . the sowme of 40 s. for land *tileing*." Corshill Baron Court Book, p. 73.

To **TIMBER**, **TYMBER**, **TYMBIRE**, *v. a.* Lit. to build, build up; to work, cause, produce, as in "Thay sall *tymbire* yow tene;" Awnt. Arthure, st. 22.

**TIMERSOME**, *adj.* Fearful, apprehensive, easily frightened. Addit. to **TIMOURSUM**, q. v.

**TIMMER-HEELS**, *s. pl.* Wooden-heels for ladies' winter-shoes; shoes so fitted were called *timmer-heels*, and *timmer-heel't shoon*; see Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 250, Rec. Soc.

**TINKLER**, *s.* A tinker; a *tinkler-gipsy*, a wandering or vagabond tinker; Burns, The Twa Dogs.

(Sup.)

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"*Faber aerarius, a tinkler*;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

This term is prob. of imitative origin, from M. E. *tinken*, to tinkle, ring; cf. Du. *tinge-tangen*, to tinkle, Lat. *tinire*, to tinkle, ring. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

**TINNY**, **TINNIE**, *s.* A small tin jug.

**TINO**, *s.* A skewer or spit for fish when drying; Orkn. E. *tine*.

To **TINO**, *v. a.* To spit fish, to fix them on *tinos*.

A.-S. *tind*, a tooth of a rake; Icel. *tindr*, Swed. *tinne*.

**TINT**, *s.* Proof, evidence, indication; forecast, foretaste; "The beast's awa, and ye'll ne'er get *tint* or wittins o't," i.e., evidence or information regarding it. V. under **TAINT**.

But mind ye this, the half-ta'en kiss,  
The first fond fa'in' tear,  
Is, heaven kens, fu' sweet amens,  
An' *tints* o' heaven here.

*William Thom, Whistle Binkie*, ii. 43.

*Tint* is the vulgar pron. of *taint*, short for *attaint*; but it has a much wider range of meaning than that which Jamieson assigned to it; see **TAINT** in **DICT**.

**TIPPENCE**, *s.* Two-pence.

When by the plate we set our nose,  
Weel heaped up wi' ha'pence,  
A greedy glowr Black Bonnet throws,  
And we maun drawn our *tippence*.

*Burns, Holy Fair*, st. 8.

"Black Bonnet," the elder in charge of the plate for receiving the collection for the poor; not, as an English editor has explained it, "the Elder who holds the alms-dish."

In Burns' day, and for long after, "the plate," (also called "the brod," "the kirk brod," or "the pair's brod") was placed on a stool outside and in front of the church door, and the elder in charge of it stood inside a stance like a sentry-box close by.

**TIPPENNY**, *s.* Two-penny ale, ale at two-pence a Scotch pint. V. **TWOPENNY**.

That *tippenny* was a comparatively weak ale is put beyond doubt by the following particulars. The imperial gallon contains 277.274 cub. ins., and the Scotch pint, or "Stirling Jug," contained 104.2034 cub. ins., or nearly three-eighths of an imp. gall.; consequently such ale cost about 5½d. per gall. And yet, according to the comparative estimate of Burns, it must have possessed very considerable inspiring power—

Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!  
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!  
Wi' *tippenny*, we fear na evil;  
Wi' usquebae, we'll face the D——l.

*Tam o' Shanter*.

**TIRE**, **TYRE**, *s.* A snood or narrow band for the hair, worn by females; an ornamental edging used by cabinet-makers and upholsterers; the metal edging of coffins, which is also called coffin-*tire*.

O. Fr. *tire*, a row, file. But for second and third meanings the origin is prob. M. E. *tw, tyr*, short for *atir, atyr*, attire, ornament.

**TIRLESS**, **TIRLEIS**, **TERLEIS**, *s.* A screen, an enclosure, a space enclosed by a screen,

railing, or partition. Addit. to TIRLESS, q. v.

"Item, coft vij jestis to be ane *terleis* to the deid banes at the south kirk-dur." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 364, Rec. Soc.

"Item, to Hennislie to cast the deid banes in the west *tirleis*, iij s." Ibid.

TIRSO, *s.* Ragwort, groundsel (*Senecio*, Linn.); Orkn.

TISSUE, TISSEW, *s.* A thin muslin-stuff; also, a skirt or under-garment made of it; Kingis Quair, st. 49, ed. Skeat.

O. Fr. *tissu*, woven; and applied to thin woven stuffs of wool, silk, &c.: from O. Fr. *tistre*, to weave, Mod. Fr. *tisser*.

To TO, *v. a.* To take, receive, uplift: part. pt. *ton*, taken; Sir Tristrem, l. 1484. V. TA.

The truage was com to *to*  
Morant, the noble knight.  
*Ibid.*, l. 947, S.T.S.

TO, TA, *prep.* 1. For; "preparation to the graue," Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.; see also ch. xix.

2. In; "made to the imitation of," i.e., in imitation of, or after the example of; "set up to the mockage of," i.e., in mockery of; *Ibid.*, ch. x.

3. Till, until; "our bodies are lade a-part to the resurrection; *Ibid.* ch. x.

TOCUM. A form of *to cum* with an *adj.* meaning: to come, coming, future; Kingis Quair, st. 14.

TOFORE, TOFOIR, TO-THE-FORE, *adv.* Before-hand, over and above, in hand, laid past. Addit. to TOFORE, q. v.

" . . . hir and hir guidman suld newir haue frie geir *to-foir*." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis. i. 95.

TOFOROWE, TO-FOROWE, *adv.* Poet. form of *tofore*, with the following meanings:—

1. Before, already.

The way we take, the tyme I tald *to-forowe*,  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 23, ed. Skeat.

2. Before this time, heretofore.

That gudeliare had nocht bene sene *toforowe*.  
*Ibid.*, st. 49.

3. Formerly, in times past, previously.

And thy request both now and eke *toforowe*.  
*Ibid.*, st. 105.

TOFT, THOFT, *s.* 1. A portion of land sufficient for a house and garden, a feu or plot; also, a house with garden or other ground attached.

2. "Land once tilled but now abandoned;"

Memorial for Orkney, p. 119. Addit. to TOFT, q. v.

Icel. *tomt*, a clearing, a portion of land fit for cultivation. See also the notes under TOFT in DICT.

TOFTIN, THOFTIN, THOFTYN, *s.* The house built upon a toft of land; the holding or using of said house; also, the right of so doing.

"Wilyam Mathy, son to Gylbert Mathy, is rentalit in vj's land in Sandy-Hyllis, be consent of Andro Corsby, the said Andro broukand the *thoftyn* for his tym, and Thomas Mathy the land:" i.e., the one was to enjoy the house and the other the land, during the life-time of Andro, the present holder. Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, 1534, vol. i., p. 105, Grampian Club.

TOGS, *s. pl.* Tails of barley or black oats; prob. the local pron. of *tags*, tails; Orkn.

To TOIT, TOTE, *v. n.* To saunter. V. *Toyte*.

TOK, TOKE, TOKEN, *pret.* Took; Sir Tristrem, l. 223, 447, S.T.S.

TOKENING, *s.* Sign, signal, trumpet-call; Sir Tristrem, l. 506, 518, S.T.S. V. TAK-YNNYNG.

TOLKE, *s.* A man, person. V. *Tulke*.

TOLLAR, TOLLARE, *s.* A taker of toll or custom, collector of petty customs in a burgh; Burgh Records Aberdeen, I. 191, Sp. C.

Ine til a town he come forby,  
Quare in the tolbutth set Lewy,  
That as a *tollare* thare wes sate,  
Unlesume wyunnyng for to get.  
And quha ine hoppyne syne is tane  
The ewangell callis publicane.

*Barbour, Legends of the Saints.*

To TOLTER, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Del. quotation and note under this entry in DICT.; the one is unsuitable, and the other is a mistake. The *tolter* of that passage is as follows:—

TOLTER, *adv.* Unsteadily, with tottering motion; *toolter*, Orkn., q. v.

And they were ware that long[e] sat in place,  
So *tolter* quhilum did sche It to-wrye;  
There was bot clymbe[n] and ryght downward hye,  
And sum were eke that fallung had [so] sore,  
There for to clymbe thaire corage was no more.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 164, ed. Skeat.

This passage was not properly understood by Jamieson. He explained *tolter* as a *v. inf.*, and probably was led into this error through mistaking *to-urye* as [a] simple verb.

TOLYE, *s.* Strife, quarrel. V. TULYE.

TON, TAN, *part. pt.* Taken. V. *To*, TA.

TONEGALL, *s.* A weight equal to 6 stones, referring in the Exchequer Rolls to cheese only.

“Redditus casei etc. scilicet de Forfar xiiij<sup>x</sup> et viij tonegall.” Exch. Rolls Scot., i. 50.

“ . . . tonegall valet vj petras.” Ibid.

There is still considerable doubt regarding the correctness of this term; see under *Cogall*.

To **TOOK**, **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *v. a.* 1. To tug, pluck, pull, tuck; “Dinna *took* it sae, but tak it up.” Syn. *to pook*.

2. To strike, beat, blow, tuck; as, “to *took* the drum, to *towk* a trump.” E. *tuck*.

*Touk* was used also as short for *touk the drum*, as in the following record:—

“Ordanis the drummers *to touk* through the toun weik about, and he quha *touks* for the weik sall onlie have power *to touk* to the hail lords and strangers sall cum to the toun for that weik;” etc. (i. e., he and he only shall go with the drum during that week). Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 12 Feb., 1642.

3. To nag, taunt, reproach; as, “to *touk* or reproach ane another,” Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 103.

4. To tuck, fold; put on, assume, express: “*Took* up your tails;” “*Touk* it a’ roun.” “*Towking* outrageous countenance;” Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 102. Add. to **TOUK**, *q. v.*

**TOOK**, **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *s.* 1. A tug, pluck, pull: “He gied her sleeve a bit *took*.”

2. A tuck, stroke, blast: “Wi’ *took* o’ drum;” Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 19; and similarly *touk* o’ trump, is used.

3. Taunt, reproach, provocation; *pl. touks, towks*, assumed airs, poutings, mocks; Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 103.

4. A tuck or horizontal fold, as in a garment: “Run a *took* a’ roun.” Addit. to **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *q. v.*

**TOOLTER**, *adj.* Unstable, shaky, off the perpendicular; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 119. Used also as an *adv.* V. *Tolter*.

**TOOMLY**, **TOOMEY**, *adv.* Idly, to no purpose, vainly. V. **TOOM**.

“Rather to teach as I can, what or what not the Kirk should doe, nor *toomely* to talke what hes beene done abroad by the world in this earand.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

**TOOT**. *To toot on anither horn*, to change the subject of discourse, the tone or manner of speech, or the mode of action.

“Hoot, toot, toot!” the birdie’s saying,  
“Wha can shear the rigg that’s shorn?”  
Ye’ve sung brawlie simmer’s ferlies,  
I’ll *toot on anither horn*.”

*Whistle Binkie*, ii. 340.

**TOOTHY**, **TEETHY**, *adj.* Having many or large teeth; biting or given to biting;

crabbed, ill-natured, given to making biting or sarcastic remarks.

**TOOZLE**, **TOOSLE**, *v.* and *s.* V. **TOUSLE**.

To **TOP**, *v. a.* A term in golfing: to hit the ball above its centre; see Golfer’s Handbook.

**TOPICKS**, **TOOPICKIS**, *s. pl.* Remedies, local applications, as plasters, bandages, &c., applied to injured or diseased parts of the body; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, iv. 489, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *topiques*, “remedies (as plaisters, &c.), applyed vnto vnsound parts of the bodie;” Cotgr.: from Lat. *topica*, the title of a work by Aristotle.

**TOPPIN**, **TAPPIN**, *adj.* Same as **TOP**, **TAP**, *q. v.*

**TOPTRIE**, *s.* V. **TAP-TREE**.

This form occurs in Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 129, Rec. Soc.

**TORE**, **TOR**, *adj.* Forms of *teiv*, tedious, tiresome, exhausting.

**TORFEIR**, **TORFER**, *s.* V. **DICT**.

The resemblance, here suggested, between *torfeir* and Fr. *torfaire* is a mere fancy. *Torfeir* is derived from Icel. *tor-*, prefix, and verb *fara*, to go: whereas *torfaire*=*tort-faire*, is from Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, hence wrong, and *facere*, to make, do. The etymologies, therefore, are totally inconsistent.

**TORRIS**, *s. pl.* For the explanation of this term given in **DICT**, substitute the following:—1. Towers, bastions.

Throu the schynnyng of the son ane ciete thai see,  
With *torris* and turatis teirfull to tell,  
Bigly batollit about with wallis sa he.

*Gol. and Gawane*, st. 4.

2. High and steep rocks.

The king faris with his folk our firthis and fellis  
Feill dais or he fand of flynd or of fyre,—  
Bot *torris* and tene wais teirfull quha tellis  
Tuglit and travailit thus trew men can tyre.

*Ibid.*, st. 3.

O. Fr. *tur, tour*, from Lat. *turris*, a tower: hence applied to a castle, an isolated conical hill, or a steep rock, which rises like a tower; cf. Gael. *torr*, a conical hill, tower, castle. It is a familiar term in the uplands of Devon and Derby: e.g., Yes Tor in Dartmoor, and Matlock High Tor in Derby.

**TOSH**, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, kindly, affectionate; “They’re unco *tosh* wi’ ither;” West of S., Orkn. Addit. to **TOSCH**, *q. v.*

To **TOST**, *v. a.* To toast.

“*Torreo*, torrefacio; to rost, to *tost*;” Duncan’s App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

**TO-STIFFILIT**, *part. pt.* Staggered, confounded. V. *Stivel*.

**TOUCH**, *s.* A small quantity, slight degree, sensation: a *wee touch*, a minute quantity, very slight amount or degree.

An' when they meet wi' sair disasters,  
Like loss o' health, or want o' masters,  
Ye maist wad think a wee touch langer,  
An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

**TOUCH, TOUCHE, s.** Short for *touch-wood*, but applied to amadou and other materials used as tinder: "as sharp as *touch*," as quick as touch-wood, quick-tempered.

**TOUCH-BOX, TOUCHE-BOX, s.** A tinder-box; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291, 292.

**To TOUSK, v. a.** To indent, jag or joggle: a term in masonry explanatory of the method of joining one building to another.

" . . . that the said Cristan Ra and hir factor sall *tousk*, bowale, and ragall the gawill of the saidis Cristan new hous to the gawill of the said Sir Ailexander hous." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 12 April, 1525.

Gael. *tosg*, a tusk; prob. borrowed from A.-S. *tusc*.

It may, however, be merely a variation of E. *tusk*.

**To TOUT, v. a. and n.** To blow, sound, or give a blast upon a horn or trumpet; to sound, resound: "He *touts* his ain horn," i.e., he praises himself, boasts or brags about his own affairs. Addit. to **TOOT**, q. v.

**TOUT, TOUTING, s.** A blast, sound, call of a horn, etc.; a boast, brag, puff. Addit. to **TOOT**, q. v.

**TOWARD, TOWARDS, prep.** In the direction of; also, regarding, concerning: "*to-ward* hir goldin haire," Kingis Quair, st. 46, ed. Skeat.

**TOWBUYTH, TOBUITH, s.** Tolbooth, prison. V. **TOLBUTHE**.

**TOWEIR, adj.** Wearing, for wearing, to be worn; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 393, Rec. Soc.

Shortly before the meeting of the General Assembly in Glasgow in 1638, the magistrates of that city resolved to do every thing in their power to secure the comfort and convenience of that august body while it remained in session; and one of the many appointments then made was, "three persons electit and nominat to keep the kirk dooris and the *toweir* gownis [of the ministers, etc.] in a cumlie maner."

**To TO-WRITHE, v. a. and n.** To twist, twist about, wrench, break off.

And tristrem duelled thare  
To wite what men wald say;  
Coppe and claper he bare—  
As he a mesel ware;—  
So wo was ysonde, that may,  
That alle sche wald *to-writhe*.

*Sir Tristrem*, l. 3179, S.T.S.

A.-S. *to-writthan*, to writhe, distort. Ælfric's Glossary has "distorquco, ic *to-writhe*." See under *To Wrye*.

**TOWRPYKE, s.** A spiral stair. V. **TURNPIKE**.

**To TO-WRYE, v. a.** To turn, twist about rapidly.

In describing how Fortune turned her wheel the poet says,—

So toltir quihlum did sche *It to-wrye*;  
There was bot clymbe[n] and ryght dounward hye,  
And sum were eke that fallyng had [so] sore,  
There for to clymbe thaire corage was no more.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 164, ed. Skeat.

This term is wrongly entered in **Dict.** under **Wry**, as if it were a simple verb. "It is obviously a compound verb with the prefix *to-*; cf. 'distorquco, ic *to-writhe*,' Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Zupitza, p. 155." Skeat. V. **To WRY**.

**To TOYTE, TOIT, TOTE, v. n.** To tot or walk about leisurely, like a weak or old person; also, to totter. V. **TOYTE**.

In the **Dict.**, and in many of the glossaries to Burns, this word is improperly defined as "to totter like old age." In Burns' first Gloss., that of the Kilmarnock ed., the definition is, "to walk like old age," i.e. in the sauntering, leisurely way of an old man who is still able to move about, and to attend to the wants of his 'auld, trusty servan' in the pasture field. And that this was the sense in which Burns used the word will become evident to any one who reads the passage carefully. It runs thus:—

We've worn to crazy years thegither;  
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither;  
Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether

To some hain'd rig,

Whare ye may nobly rax your leather

Wi' sma' fatigues.

*The Auld Farmer to his Mare Maggy*.

**TRAISt, adv.** Trustily, faithfully; **Gol.** and **Gawane**, st. 23, 33.

**TRAMP, s.** 1. A foot-journey in search of work: *on tramp*, travelling from town to town in search of employment.

2. A mechanic travelling in search of employment.

**To TRANSLATE, v. a.** 1. To transform, change; **Kingis Quair**, st. 8, ed. Skeat.

2. To alter or make up anew, as is done with a piece of dress.

Item, for thre eln Scottis blak bocht be the Queen's Maister of Wardrob to lyn ane gown of the Queen's that wes *translatit*; ilk eln xiiij<sup>s</sup>, summa xlijs.

Item, for lynyng of thir tua collaris, and *translating* of lynyngis of gownis for caus William Fery [the furrier] wes suspect <sup>xs.</sup>

Item, for ij<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> eln gray dames to the grene dames of the Inglis hors covir, in stede of the quhit dames was in it, <sup>vli. viijs.</sup>

Item, for vj<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> eln yallo carsay to lyne the said hors covir, xxxijs. vjd.

Item, for *translating* and making of the said hors covir of dames, vs. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, 1502-4.

**TRANTLUM.** 1. As a *s.*: a trifle, knick-knack, toy; generally used in pl. *trantlums*, same as **TRANTLES**, q. v.

2. As an *adj.*: trifling, little-worth, troublesome; "*trantlum* gear," Whistle-Binkie, l. 128.

**TRASHER, TRASCHOR, s.** A tracer or liner; a sharp-pointed steel or stile for tracing lines on leather: used by saddlers and leather-cutters; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *trasser*, to trace out, delineate: formed from Lat. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw.

**To TRUAILE, v. n.** To travail, toil. V. [TRAWAILL].

**TRUAILE, s.** Toil; Kingis Quair, st. 69, 70, ed. Skeat.

**TRAUNT, s.** A trick. V. TRANE.

**TRAVELLYE, s.** Downfall, crash; a fall accompanied with great noise; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 36, 117.

Dan. *travl*, busy, rushing; *travlhed*, act or state of bustling about, commotion; but prob. derived from E. *travail*.

**To TRAW, TRawe, v. a.** To believe. V. TROW.

**TRawe, s.** A twist; hence a trick, device, make-believe.

Compasand and castand cacis a thousand  
How he sall tak me with a *trawe* at trist of ane othir.  
*Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 124.

*Trawe* is a form of *thraw*, from A.-S. *thrawan*, to turn, twist.

**TRAYFOL, TROFEL, s.** A knot, device, in embroidery; see next entry.

**To TRAYFOL, TROFEL, v. a.** To ornament with knots or devices; part. pt. *trayfolede, trofelyte*.

Gawane was graythely graythede on grene,  
With griffons of gold engrelede full gaye,  
*Trayfolede* with *trayfoles* and *trewlufes* by-twene,  
One a stirtande stede he strykes one straye.  
*Aunt. Arthure*, st. 40.

The Douce MS. has "Trifeled with traues;" but the meaning is the same.

The mane in his mantyll syttis at his mete  
In paille purede with pane, full precyously dyghte,  
*Trofelyte* and *trauerste* with *trewloues* in *trete*.  
*Ibid.*, st. 28.

Fr. *tréfiler*, to wiredraw, make chain-work; formerly *tresfiler*, from Lat. *transfilare*, to pass thread through the drawing-frame: *tréfilleur*, formerly *tresfiler*, a chain-maker, a worker in chain-work.

**TREDDER, s.** A male or cock-bird, but generally applied to a cock.

A.-S. *treðan*, to tread; Icel. *troda*: akin to Lat. *trudere*.

**TREE, TRE, TRIE, s.** 1. The wooden portion of a pack-saddle, plough, etc.; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 134.

2. A straight piece of rough timber used as a pole, lever, prop, or stay, is called a *tree*: as,

a dyer's-*tree*, a raising-*tree* or lever for moving a mill-stone.

3. A last for boots or shoes, any wooden frame, mould or block, as a boot-*tree*, a hat-*tree*, a mitten-*tree*, etc.; "ane pair of buyt-*treis*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

**TREE-LEGGED, adj.** Having a timber-leg; Whistle Binkie, I. 159.

**TREMEBUND, adj.** Trembling, timorous; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882. Lat. *tremebundus*.

**TRENCHER, TRINCHER, adj.** Lopped, blunted, pointless: *trencher-spear*, a pointless spear, tilting pole. V. TRUNCHER SPEIR.

O. Fr. *trenché*, cut off, blunted; prob. from Lat. *truncare*, to lop off.

**TRENDLE, TRINDLE, TRENLE, TRINLE, TRUNLE, s.** The wheel of a barrow, also the wooden portion of the wheel; a small wooden wheel such as is used for a trundle-bed; a low truck or hutch, &c.; a wooden roller on which a heavy block is moved along. *Trinnyll*, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1513, p. 44, Mait. C.

Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token  
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;  
I made a poker o' the spindle,  
An' my auld mither brunt the *trindle*.

*Burns, The Inventory.*

**To TRENDLE, TRENLE, TRINLE, TRUNLE, v. a. and n.** To trundle, roll, move on wheels or rollers. Addit. to TRINDLE and TRINTLE, q. v.

**TRENLE-BED, TRINLE-BED, s.** A bed set on *trendles* or small wheels, that it may be easily run under another bed or drawn out as required: also called a *hurly-bed* or *hurly*, a *whirly-bed* or *whirly*.

**TRENE, TRENEFALD.** V. under *Thrine*.

**TRENNAL, TREYNAL, s.** Lit. a tree-nail; a wooden peg or pin used in shipbuilding, and other kinds of carpenter-work. E. *tree-nail*.

**TRESSOUR, TRESSURE, s.** A species of border detached from the edge of the shield, and borne double, sometimes triple: a term in heraldry.

He bure a lyon as lord of gowlis full gay—  
Off pure gold wes the grund quhair the grym hovit,  
With dowble *tressour* about flowrit in fay.

*Houlate*, l. 370, Bann. MS.

O. Fr. *tresser*, to plait.

The expression "*flowrit in fay*" is explained by Planché in his remarks on this term.

"The Tressure has been regarded as a diminutive of the Orle [from Fr. *owler*, to hem], and is a similar border, only narrower, and borne double, sometimes triple, and generally what is termed flory-counterflory, as in the arms of Scotland." The Pursuivant of Arms, p. 58.

**TRETE**, *s.* Treaty, bargain; connection, combination; *in trete*, under treaty; connected, combined, linked together.

The mane in his mantyll . . .  
Trefolyte and trausterste with trewlous in *trete*.  
*Avont. Arthure*, st. 28.

O. Fr. *traite*, a treaty; from *traité*, pp. of *traiter*, to treat.

**TREVISS, TREVESSE, TRAVESSE**, *s.* V. DICT.

Two distinct words are mixed up in the common applications of *trewiss* and *travesse*: the one is a variant of *traverse*, and the other is a derivative of *trave*. The distinction is perhaps best seen in the use of *travesse* for a partition in a wall, and for the stall itself. In the first application it is a form of *traverse*, from Lat. *transversus*, turned across, laid across; and in the second it is deriv. of *trave*, a shackle, originally a frame of rails for confining unruly horses. The two words have got mixed up; but it is well to point out their different origin.

**TREWE, DAY OF TREWE**, *s.* A judiciary court held by the wardens of the Border Marches. Addit. to **TREW**, q. v.

These courts were so called, because, during the time they were convened, there was a truce or cessation of hostilities on both sides of the border. Periodical meetings of this kind were necessary for the purpose of hearing complaints, settling disputes, and administering justice.

**TREWLOUE, TREWLUFÉ**, *s.* V. *Truelove*.

**TRIACLE, TRIAKLE**, *s.* 1. An antidote, remedy, cure. Lat. *theriaca*, *theriace*.

"*Theriace, triacle*, remeid against poysyn;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

Prompt. Parv. gives *treacle*, explained as "halyvey, or bote agen sekenesse." And the editor, Mr. Way, has an interesting note regarding the various kinds of *Theriaca*, and their use as an antidote for the bites of serpents, and for the plague or pest; see p. 500.

2. Trial, test, verdict, decision, settlement: "*triakle* of the truth," decision or settlement of the truth, as a cure of strife, or a means of healing it.

" . . . sa far as may pertene to the town justlie, ay and quhill the *triakle* of the treuth tharof may be had, bayth for the commoun wele of the town and the said Williamis singlar wele, in sic maner that gif he haif just rycht thairto, and swa being funding, that he may bruk the samyn peaceable without pley; and gyf the town hes the just rycht thairto and recoweris the samyn, that thai may in likmaner use the samyn as thair awin peaceable according to justyce." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1554-5, p. 62.

To **TRIBBLE**, *v. a.* To trouble, annoy; to handle overmuch, hence, to damage; also, to clutch, grasp, or finger, like a person in death-throes; West of S., Orkn.

**TRINCHER**, *adj.* Pointless, blunted. V. *Trencher*.

**TRINE, TRYNE, TRENE, TRINFALD**. V. under *Thrine*.

**TRINK, TRINCK**, *s.* The bed or channel of a river or stream; also, the water which flows in that channel. Addit. to **TRINK**, q. v.

The definitions given by Dr. Jamieson apply only to a trench or drain; but the term has a much wider range of meaning, as the following extracts show.

"That na channell, stanes, sand, nor any uther thing be cassin in the *trink* of the watter, or within the fluid merk, out of schippis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 77, Sp. C.

"The hail *trinck* of the watter salbe drawn doun the south syd of the Lochfield croft, and to rin at the west syd of the Gallowgett . . . in the auld *trinck*, to be cassin deper and wyder, and that the watter *trinck* on the south-vest syd of the said locht salbe stoppit and condamnit." *Ibid.*, p. 239.

The term is still used in both senses.

**TRINKLE**, *s.* A drop, series of drops, falling or fallen, as from a leaking vessel or a spout; a continuous dropping, or a slender thread of falling liquid; also, a faint line or streak, as a *trinkle* of blood.

**TRINKALD, TRINKALD**, *s.* A vessel for trickling or dropping oil, etc., a carrier's oil-horn; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

**TRINNEL, TRINNYLL**, *s.* V. *Trendle*.

**TRISTE, TRYSTE, TRYSTER**, *s.* A station in hunting. Addit. to **TRIST**, q. v.

Iike a lorde withowtyn lett,  
At his *triste* was he sett,  
With bowe and with barcelett,  
Vndir those bewes.

*Avont. Arthure*, st. 3, l. 11.

The form *tryster* occurs in ll. 8 and 9 of same stanza in the Douce MS. V. **TRISTRES**.

**TROCH, TRUCH, THROCH, THROCHT**, *s.* A trough, vat; a large shallow vessel for holding or conveying water, etc.; pl. *trochs*, *throchtis*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 329, Sp. C.

**TROFELYTE**, *part. pt.* Knotted. V. *Trayfol*.

**TROGGIN**, *s.* The merchandise of a pedlar hawker; the articles in which he *troggs* or deals. V. **TROG**, *v.*

Saw ye e'er sic *troggin*?  
If to buy ye're slack,  
Hornie's turnin chapman,—  
He'll buy a' the pack.  
Buy braw *troggin*,  
Frae the banks o' Dee;  
Wha wants *troggin*,  
Let him come to me.  
*Burns, Braw Troggin.*

*Trog* and *troggin* are merely variations of *troke* and *trokin*. Fr. *troquer*, to exchange. V. TROKE.

**TROIS, TROISE, TROISS, adj.** Troy, of Troy, of Troy-weight: "a *trois* pund of brass," i.e. a one-pound-Troy brass weight; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 10, Sp. C.

**TROKING, s.** Dealing, intercourse: pl. *trokings*, business dealings, transactions. V.

**TROKE, s.**

"This is nae kind of time of night for decent folk; and I hae nae *trokings* wi' night-hawks." R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 296, ed. 1886.

**TRONE, TRON, s.** V. DICT.

It is a mistake to connect this word with Icel. *triona*, a beak, or Icel. *trana*, a crane, or C.B. *trwyn*, or Fr. *trogne*. Ducange is correct in tracing it to Lat. *trutina*, a pair of scales, from which it has come to us by L. Lat. *trona*, and O. F. *trone*. See Skeat, s. v. *Tron*.

**TROWAN, TROWANE, s.** An evil-doer, imp, monster: *tryit trowane*, noted evil-doer; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 513.

*Trowan* is lit. one of the devil's brood. V. TROW.

**TRUAGE, TRUWAGE, s.** Tribute; Sir Tristrem, l. 947, 992, S.T.S. O. Fr. *truage*, *treuage*.

**TRUELOVE, TREWLOUE, s.** A lover's knot. Trofelyte and tranerste with *trevloues* in *trete*, *Awnt. Arthure*, st. 28.

**TRULIS, s. pl.** The game of *troll-my-dames*, *troll-madame*, or *pigeon-holes*; a game of *nine-holes*. Addit. to TRULIS, q. v.

This game was borrowed from the French, who called it *trou-madame*. It is fully described by Nares in his Gloss.; and it is mentioned by Shakespeare, *Winter Tale*, iv. 2. Its old Eng. name, *pigeon-holes*, was given to it because the holes of the frame through which the balls were rolled resembled the holes in a dove-cot. See Dyce, Gloss. Shakespeare.

**TRUNCHMAN, s.** A dragoman, interpreter. V. TRENCHMAN.

"*Interpres*, a *trunchman*, a translator;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

O. E. and O. Fr. *trucheman*, an interpreter. V. Cotgrave.

**TRYNE, TRYNFALD. V.** under *Thrine*.

**TRYPES, s. pl.** Small intestines.

"*Lactes*, graciliora intestina, the *trypes*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

Of Celtic origin: cf. Welsh *tripa*, intestines, Fr. *tripe*, Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, *tripe*.

**TUA OF TEN.** A popular name for the taxation of 1630, which amounted to twenty per cent. See Acts of Parl.

"To pay the soume of ten thousand merkis money of this realm for the extent of the *tua of ten* grantit furthe of the annuellis of the termes of Mertimes [1633, Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1634, 1635, and 1636]." Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 171.

**TUCHET, TUQUEIT, s.** The lapwing. V. TEUCHIT.

**TUEY, TWEY, TUEYNE, TWEYNE, adj.** Two; Kingis Quair, st. 42, 75, ed. Skeat. V. TWA.

**TUGLIT, part. pt.** Toiled, fatigued; Gol. and Gawane, st. 3. V. TUGGLED.

*Tuglit* has sometimes the sense of *taiglit*, hindered by difficulties.

**TULKE, TOLKE, TOLK, s.** A man, person: applied to gentle and common, but mostly as a contemptuous term; occurs in Gawayne and Arthure Romances. Icel. *tulkr*.

**TUMALL, TUMALE, s.** A portion of land lately in pasture, but now under cultivation and enclosed. Addit. to [TUMAIL].

The following explanations of this term are worthy of notice:—

"*Tumale*, land enclosed from the common pasture, and tilled; but not included in the original Odal-Tun." Balfour, *Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, p. 119.

A Tumall "is ane piece of land which wes quoyland, but now inclosed within the dykis." Peterkin's Rentals of Orkney, No. ii. p. 2.

**TUMBLE-CART, TUMBLE CAR, s.** The common country or farmer's cart of olden times. The box was set on wooden wheels fixed on a wooden axle, which *tumbled* or turned together. Cf. E. *tumbrel*, O. Fr. *tomberel*.

The *tumble-cart*, *tumbler*, or *car*, continued in use in the upland districts till the beginning of the present century; and in moorland districts of the country even then, the roads were so bad that goods and produce could be transported only by sledges or on horseback. Wheel-carts began to be used about 1760, and prior to that time the only wheeled vehicles for common use were "*tumbler-carts*, which were simply sledges mounted on small wheels about three feet in diameter, made solid—drum-wheels, as archæologists call them—united by a wooden axle, and all turning round together." Murray, *Old Cardross*, p. 38.

**TUNG, s.** Tongue: *keep a tongue*, keep quiet, refrain from speech.

Thairfoir till our rymes be rung,  
And our mistonit sangis be sung,  
Lat every man *keep* weil a *tung*  
And every woman tway.

*Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, Bann. MS. fol. 195 a.

**TUNG-GRANT, s.** Confession. V. TONG-GRANT.

**TURAT, s.** A turret; Gol. and Gawane, st. 4. Fr. *tourette*.

**TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESSE, s.** V. DICT.

The O. Fr. words which Jamieson cites from Roquefort are obviously from Lat. *torquere*, to twist; and the instrument is called *twisters*, *pliers*, as well as *pincers*, *nippers*. Indeed the main purpose of the instrument is to twist, wrench, bend, stretch, rather than to pince, nip.

**TURMENT**, *s.* Torment, Kingis Quair, st. 19, ed. Skeat.

O. Fr. *torment*, from Lat. *tormentum*, an engine for throwing stones or for inflicting torment.

**TURNOVER**, *s.* A small copper coin, equivalent to a bodle; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 422, Rec. Soc. V. **TURNER**.

O. Fr. *turnoir*, a copper-coin worth one-tenth of a penny sterling.

**TURPYKE, TOWRPYKE**, *s.* V. **TURNPIKE**.

**TURRGATE**, *s.* A turnpike-gate, or closed fence; prob. a corr. of *tirless-gate*; Accts. Burgh Edinburgh, 1552-3, Rec. Soc. V. **TIRLESS-YETT**.

**TUTIVILLAR, TUTIVILLUS**, *s.* A demon, imp, evil-doer; colloq. a term like *devil*, and used in a like variety of senses. Addit. to **TUTIVILLAR**, q. v.

Tutivillus, i.e., superintendent of evil-doers, is represented as chief of the devils appointed to catch people sinning. His main duty was to note and report the sins that deserve punishment. In the play of Juditium, one of the Towneley Mysteries, he is represented with a great roll, and as come to give in his report. He says:—

Here a rolle of ragman of the rownde tabille  
Of breffes in my bag, man, of synnes dampnable.  
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 311.

Further particulars regarding this evil spirit may be gathered from the Reader's Handbook by Dr. Brewer, and Laing's ed. of Dunbar, vol. ii., p. 438.

**'TWAD, 'TWUD**. Contr. for *it wad, it wud*, it would.

**TWAL, TWALT**, *adj.* Twelfth. V. **TWELT**.

**TWAL-PINT HAWKIE**. A cow that yields twelve pints at one milking; Burns, Address to the Deil. V. **HAWKIE**.

**TWANG**, *s.* A twinge, throb of pain.

My curse upon your venom'd stang,  
That shoots my tortur'd gums along;  
And thro' my lugs gies monie a *twang*,  
Wi' gnawing vengeance.

*Burns, To the Toothache.*

O. Friesic *twinga, thwinga*, to constrain; pt. t. *twang*.  
Dan. *twinge*, Sw. *twinga*, to force, constrain; M. E. *twingen*, to nip, pain.

**To TWEEDLE**, *v. n.* To work in a trifling, careless, or slovenly manner; to sing, or play on a musical instrument, in a light, careless, or slovenly manner; but most commonly applied to careless or awkward fiddling.

**TWEEDLE-DEE**, *s.* An indifferent musician, a sorry fiddler.

Her charms had struck a sturdy caird,  
As well as poor gut-scraper:  
He takes the fiddler by the beard,  
And draws a rusty rapier.

Wi' ghasly ee, poor *Tweedle-dee*  
Upon his hunkers bended,

And pray'd for grace wi' ruefu' face,  
And sae the quarrel ended.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars.*

**TWELTER**, *adj.* Of or belonging to a set or company of twelve; *twelter-aiith*, the oath of a company of twelve compurgators. V. under *Saxter*.

"In the Lawting Court of July 21, 1603, one is ordained to quit himself of theft by the *twelter-aiith*, because the stowth is great; and another to quit himself of the same theft with the *saxter-aiith*." Peterkin's Notes on Orkney and Shetland, App. p. 35.

Icel. *tólft*, a number of twelve; *tólstar-eithr*, the oath of a company of twelve compurgators; and similarly, "*tólstar-kvithr*, a verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours." Vigfusson.

**TWISE**, *adv.* Twice; Kingis Quair, st. 25. V. **TWYIS, TWYS**.

In Kingis Quair, st. 25, *twise* must be a dissyllable, and ought to have been written *twies*. See Skeat's Gloss.

**TWISTLE, TWISSLE**, *s.* A pron. of *tussle*, a shaking, tossing; Burns, The Twa Herds, st. 3.

**To TWITTER**, *v. n.* To shiver, shake, tremble, as with cold or fear: syn. *chitter*.

**'TWUD**. Contr. for *it wud*, it would. V. **WAD**.

**TWYST**, *adv.* Twice. V. **TWYIS**.

**TYE**, *s.* Band, bond, engagement; also the binding-clause in a band or bond: "releve thaim of their *tye*," i.e. of their engagement, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 193, Rec. Soc.

**TYKE, TYKEN, TYKING**, *s.* 1. The case or cover which holds the feathers, wool, or other material of a bed, or a bolster. E. *tick*.

2. Used for the bed or the bolster itself: as, "That's the *tyke* or *tyken* o' the bed: a guid feather *tyke* or *tyken*."

3. A kind of striped cloth of which the cover of a bed is made.

"*Tyking* of the Eist countrey, the eln—x s." Rates and Customs, 1612, Haly. Ledger, p. 331.

He at the sowing-brod was bred,  
An' wrought gude serge and *tyken*.

*Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 42, ed. 1876.

**TYKEN, TYKING**, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth called *tyke* or *tyken*.

This group of words is improperly defined and explained in the Dict. Instead of the cloth giving its name to the case or cover, it is the case that has given its name to the cloth of which it is made. Besides the Su.-G. *tyg* is merely a loan-word from Ger. *tuck*, cloth.

*Tyke* (E. *tick*), has come from Du. *tijk*, formed from Lat. *teca, theca*, a case, cover, which came from Gr. *théké*, a case. Regarding E. *tick*, Skeat states that it is the M. E. *teke*, a 14th cent. word, Englished from Lat. *teca, theca*. See his Etym. Dict.



TYME, *s.* Time : *be tyme*, betimes, in good time ; Kingis Quair, st. 122, ed. Skeat.

TYMERAL, TYNNERALL, *s.* The crest or ridge of a helmit, the socket or hold in which the crest is fixed.

All thir hieast in the crope four helmes full fair,  
And in thar *tymeralis* tryid trewly thai bere  
The plesand povne in a part provde to repair,  
And als kepit ilk armes that I said eir.

*Houlate*, l. 613, Asloan MS.

Bann. MS. has *tynnerallis* : prob. a scribal error in writing to dictation.

O. Fr. *timbre*, *tymbre*, "the creast, or cognisance that's borne vpon the helmit of a coat of Armes ;" Cotgr.

TYNNAKIL, *s.* Small tunic. V. TUNNAKIL.

TYRE, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for *Cyre*, leather, q. v.

TYREFULL, *adj.* Very tedious, tiresome ; a form of *tereful*, q. v. ; *Houlate*, l. 421, Asloan MS. V. under *Tere*.

"*Tyrefull to tell*," (more commonly *tereful to tell*), very tedious to relate, is in the Bann. MS. "*lere for to tell*," which is prob. a scribal error for *tereful to tell*, made in writing to dictation. The Bann. MS. bears many indications of having been so written.

TYRRING, *part.* and *s.* Uncovering. V. TIRR.

To TYST, *v. a.* To entice. V. TYSE.

TYTTYN, *part. pr.* Pulling. V. TYTE, *v.*