

TALISHE. Fabulous. This word occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 4to. 1540.

TALL. (1) Explained by Junius, "obedient, obsequious, every way flexible." See the Glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 81.

(2) Valiant; bold; fine; great. This is a very common word in old plays.

They leaping overboard amidst the billowes,
We pluck'd her up (unsunk) like stout *tall* fellows.

Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 23.

TALL-BOYS. High cups or glasses. Grose says, bottles or two-quart pots.

TALLE. To mock. (*A.-S.*)

Unarmed were the paens alle,
Our folk hem gun to *talle*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 257.

TALLEE. "When they hale aft the sheate of maine or fore-sailes, they say, *Tallee aft the sheate*," MS. Harl. 6268. *Taylia*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 2.

TALLICHE. The same as *Tally* (6).

TALLIT. A hayloft. *West*. "When the prisoner came in he was *watcherd*, which shewed he had not been all night in the *tallit*."

TALL-MEN. Dice so loaded as to come up with high numbers. A cant term.

TALLOW-CAKE. A cake of tallow; tallow made up in the form of a cake. *Var. dial.*

TALLOW-CATCH. Same as *Keech* (2).

TALLOW-CRAPPS. See *Craps* (1).

TALLOW-HUED. Pale as tallow. *North*.
Burton uses the phrase *tallow-faced*.

TALLOW-LAFE. *Congiarium*, MS. Dict. c. 1500.

TALL-WOOD. "Tall woode, pacte wodde to make bylletes of, *taillee*," Palsgrave. The term is still used in Kent.

TALLY. (1) A term in playing ball, when the number of aces on both sides is equal. *North*.

(2) To reckon. See Becon's Works, p. 134.

(3) In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred; that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given in to the purchaser. *Hunter*.

(4) A kind of small ship.

(5) A company or division of voters at an election. *Somerset*.

(6) Stoutly; boldly.

(7) Seemly; decently; elegantly.

TALME. To become dumb?

Hur fadur nere-hande can *talme*,

Soche a sweme hys harte can swalme.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 769.

I donke upon David. til mi tonge *talmes* :

I ne rendrede nowt. sihen men beren palmes :

Is it also mikel sorwe. in song so is in salmes ?

Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.

TALSHIDES. "One pound of white lights, ten *talshides*, eight faggotts," Ord. and Reg. p. 162.

TALT. Pitched.

There was *talt* many payvloun

Of riche sendel and sicaloun.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5234.

TALVACE. A kind of buckler or shield, bent on each side, and rising in the middle.

Aither brought unto the place

A mikel rownd *talvace*.

Yvaine and Gawin, 3158.

And after mete thar it was,

The children pleide at the *talvas*.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 145.

TALWHE. Tallow. Nominale MS.

TAM. The abbr. of pr. n. Thomasine.

TAMARA. A compound of spices.

TAME. (1) To broach or taste liquor. "To tame, tap, *dolium relinere*," Coles.

Nowe to weete our mouthe tyme were,

This flagetie will I *tame*, yf thou reade us.

Chester Plays, i. 124.

(2) To cut; to divide. *West*.

TAME-GOOSE. A foolish fellow. "I say cast away; yea, utterly cast away upon a noddie, a ninny-hammer, a *tame-goose*," *The Case is Altered*, 4to. Lond. 1605.

TAMER. A team of horses. *Norf*.

TAMINE. A sort of woollen cloth.

TAMLIN. A miner's tool. *Cornw*.

TAMMY. Glutinous, or sizzly. *Cumb*.

TAMPIN. A long pellet.

Make two stiffe long rowles or *tampins* of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like sugar-loves; which *tampins* are called of the physicians in Latine *pessi*, and being annoiuted with the ointment aforesaid, thrust them up into the horses nostrils, and let them abide therein a pretty whilk; then pul them out, and you shal see such abundance of matter come forth at his nose as is marvellous to behold.

Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 372.

TAMPING-IRON. A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting. *Cornw*.

TAMPION. A piece of wood fitted to the mouth of a large gun. "Tampyon for a gon, *tampion*," Palsgrave, subst. f. 69.

Unadvisedly gave fire to a peece charged with a pellet insteede of a *tampion*, the which lighting on the palaice wall, ranne through one of the privie lodgings, and did no further harme.

Lambardes Perambulation, 1596, p. 433.

TAN. (1) Taken. (*A.-S.*)

When pese was cryed and day *tan*,

Kyng Ardu was a yoyfulle man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 78.

Baptem the first is holden than,

That falleth at the fonte be *tan*.

MS. Sloan. 1785, f. 34.

(2) To entice. (*A.-S.*)

The fende of helle agayn skylle

Put in hir a harde wille

Hur fadur luf to wyne;

And also temped was that man

His owne dougter for to *tan*,

To do a dedly synne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 43.

(3) Then. *Var. dial.*

(4) To dun. (5) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(6) A twig, or small switch. *Lanc*.

TANACLES. A kind of pincers, used formerly for torturing. "To pinch or tanacle with tongs, with pincers or tanacles," Florio, p. 552, ed. 1611.