Dian.—For the nature and effects of tutory in the Scotch law, which is founded on that of the Romans, ſee *Scotch Law,* Part III. Sect. 7.

Tutor is alſo uſed in the Engliſh univerſities for a member of ſome college or hall, who takes on him the inſtructing of voting ſtudents in the arts and faculties.

TUTTY, an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Perſia, formed on cylindrical moulds into tubulous pieces, like the bark of a tree, and baked to a moderate hardneſs ; generally of a browniſh colour, and full of ſmall protuberances on the outside, ſmooth and yellowiſh within, ſometimes whitiſh, and ſometimes with a bluiſh caſt. Like other argillaceous bodies, it becomes harder in a strong fire; and after the zinc has been revived and diſſipated by inflammable additions, or extracted by acids, the remaining earthy matter affords, with oil of vitriol, an aluminous ſalt.

Tutty is celebrated as an ophthalmic, and frequently employed as ſuch in unguents and collyria. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 654.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which riſes on the con­fines of the shire of Clydeſdale, and running eaſtward thro’ Tweedale, and dividing the ſhire of Merſe from Tevioſtdale and Northumberland, falls into the German Sea at Berwick. **It** abounds with ſalmon.

TWEEDALE, or Peebles, a county in the ſouth of Scotland. It has already been deſcribed under the word Peebles ; but in that article ſeveral inaccuracies were com­mitted, which a gentleman of that county has been kind enough to point out, and which therefore we take this op­portunity of correcting.

Tweedale is chiefly a grazing county, producing excellent mutton from healthy black-faced ſheep. It is remarkable, that among this particular breed the rot or dropsical diſeaſe, and the trembling illneſs, are exceedingly rare, unleſs when they happen to be imported by ſtranger ſheep.— The account which we formerly gave of the vaſt number of eels ſwarming in Weſt-water Loch, and tumbling into the river Yarrow at particular ſeaſons, is a miſtake. At preſent no greater number of eels is ſeen there than in other rivers and lochs. This loch and Yarrow water are more than 20 miles aſunder, and running different ways, ſo that the account at any rate was impoſſible. The lake on the borders of Annandale is at preſent called *Loch Skeen,* and not *Loch Gennet ;* the cataract which it forms is called the *Grey Mare's* Tail: the fall is into Moffat water. Douglas of Cavers ought not to have been reckoned among the families of Tweedale, as that branch of the Douglaſes belongs to a different county. Our miſtake proceeded from this circumſtance—In very ancient times all the country waſhed by the Tweed went by the name of *Tweedale,* and the Douglaſes were wardens of that diſtrict. Peebles lies in N. Lat. 55. 38. W. Long. 3.

TWELFTH-day, the feſtival of the Epiphany, or the manifeſtation of Chriſt to the Gentiles ; ſo called, as being the twelfth day, exclusive, from the nativity or Chriſtmas day.

TWILIGHT, that light, whether in the morning be fore ſun-riſe, or in the evening after ſun-ſet, ſuppoſed to be gin and end when the leaſt ſtars that can be ſeen by the naked eye ceaſe or begin to appear.

TWINKLING *of the Stars.* See Optics, n⁰ 21.

TWINS, two young ones delivered at a birth, by an ani­mal which ordinarily brings forth but one.

TWITE, in ornithology. See Fringilla.

TYGER, or Tiger, in zoology, See Felis.

TYLE, or Tile, in building, a sort of thin laminated brick uſed on the roofs of houses : or, more properly, a kind of fat clayey earth kneaded and moulded of a juſt thickneſs, dried and burnt in a kiln like brick, and uſed in the cover­ing and paving of houses.

TYMPAN, among printers, a double frame belonging to the press, covered with parchment, on which the blank ſheets are laid in order to be printed off. See Printing*- Preſs.*

TYMPANUM, in mechanics, a kind of wheel placed round an axis or cylindrical beam, on the too of which are two levers or fixed ſtaves for the more eaſily turning the axis in order to raiſe a weight required. The tympanum is much the same with the peritrochium ; but that the cylinder of the axis of the peritrochium is much shorter and leſs than the cylinder of the tympanum.

Tympanum, in anatomy. See Anatomy, n⁰ 141.

TYMPANY, in medicine. See Medicine, n⁰ 337, and. Surgery, n⁰ 265.

TYNDALE (William), a zealous Engliſh reformer, and memorable for having made the firſt English version of the Bible, was born on the borders of Wales ſome time before 1500. He was of Magdalene-hall in Oxford, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by sucking in early the doc­trines of Luther, and by as zealouſly propagating thoſe doctrines among others. Afterwards he removed to Cam­bridge, and from thence went to live with a gentleman in Glouceſterſhire in the capacity of tutor to his children.— While he continued there, he ſhowed himſelf ſo furious for Luther, and ſo inveterate to the pope, that he was forced, merely for the ſecurity of his perſon, to leave the place. He next endeavoured to get into the ſervice of Tonſtall biſhop of Durham, but did not succeed. His zeal for Lutheraniſm made him deſirous to tranſlate the New Teſtament into Engliſh ; and as this could not safely be done in England, he went into Germany, where, ſetting about the work, he fi­niſhed it in 1527. He then began with the Old Teſtament, and finiſhed the five books of Moſes, prefixing diſcourſes to each book, as he had done to thoſe of the New Teſtament @@(a). At his first going over into Germany, he went into Saxo­ny, and had much conference with Luther ; and then re­turning to the Netherlands, made his abode chiefly at Ant-

@@@(a) An anecdote is told of Biſhop Tonſtal, which is amuſing in itſelf, and does much honour to the Biſhop’s mode­ration. Tonſtal being at Antwerp in 1529, he ſent for one Packington an Engliſh merchant there, and desired him to ſee how many New Teſtaments of Tyndale’s Tranſlation he might have for money. Packington, who was a secret fa­vourer of Tyndale, told him what the Biſhop propoſed. Tyndale was very glad of it ; for, being convinced of ſome faults in his works, he was deſigning a new and more correct edition : but he was poor, and the former impreſſion not being ſold off, he could not go about it; ſo he gave Packington all the copies that lay in his hands ; for which the Biſhop paid the price, and brought them over, and burnt them publicly in Cheapſide.—Next year, when the ſecond edition was finiſhed, many more were brought over ; and one Conſtaatine being taken in England, the lord chancellor, in a private examination, promiſed him that no hurt ſhould be done him if he would reveal who encouraged and supported therm at Antwerp ; which he accepted of, and told them that the greateſt encouragement they had was from the Biſhop of London, who had bought up half the impreſſion. This made all that heard of it laugh heartily, though more judicious perſons diſcerned the great temper of that learned Biſhop in it.