

and so named from its resemblance to a drum.

TAM/BOR, *v. l.* To embroider with a tambor.

TAM/BORIN, *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*, tabor; Sp. *tamboril*. See *Tabor*.]

1. A small drum.

2. A lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas. *Cyc.*

TAME, *a.* [Sax. Dan. *D. tam*; Sw. *tam*, *tamd*; G. *zahn*. See the Verb.]

1. That has lost its native wildness and shyness; mild; accustomed to man; domestic; as a *tame* deer; a *tame* bird.

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; spiritless. And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plow. *Roscommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated; as a *tame* poem. [Not elegant nor in use.]

TAME, *v. l.* [Sax. *tamian*, *gelemian*; Goth. *ga-tamjan*; Dan. *tæmmer*; Sw. *tämia*; D. *tammen*; G. *zahmen*; L. *domo*; Gr. *δαμαω*; Fr. *dompter*; Sp. Port. *domar*; It. *domare*; Ch. Heb. *רם* to be silent, dumb; or Ar.

ⲙⲉⲙ to restrain, to stop, shut, silence, subdue, tame. See Class Dm. No. 3. 25. and No. 23. 21.]

1. To reclaim; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to make gentle and familiar; as, to *tame* a wild beast.

2. To civilize; as, to *tame* the ferocious inhabitants of the forest.

3. To subdue; to conquer; to depress; as, to *tame* the pride or passions of youth.

1. To subdue; to repress; as wildness or licentiousness.

The tongue can no man *tame*. James iii.

TAMED, *pp.* Reclaimed from wildness; domesticated; made gentle; subdued.

TAMELESS, *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable. [Not much used.] *Hall.*

TAMELY, *adv.* With unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without manifesting spirit; as, to submit *tamely* to oppression; to bear reproach *tamely*.

TAMENESS, *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

2. Unresisting submission; meanness in bearing insults or injuries; want of spirit. *Rogers.*

TAMER, *n.* One that tames or subdues; one that reclaims from wildness. *Pope.*

TAMING, *ppr.* Reclaiming from a wild state; civilizing; subduing.

TAM/INY, *n.* A woolen stuff. *Johnson.*

TAM/MY, *n.* A stopper. [See *Tampion*.]

TAM/PER, *v. i.* To meddle; to be busy; to try little experiments; as, to *tamper* with a disease.

2. To meddle; to have to do with without fitness or necessity.

'Tis dangerous *tamp'ring* with a muse. *Roscommon.*

3. To deal; to practice secretly. Others *tamper'd*.

For Fleetwood, Desborough and Lambett.

TAM/PERING, *ppr.* Meddling; dealing; practicing secretly.

TAM/PERING, *n.* The act of meddling or practicing secretly.

TAMPING, *n.* [allied probably to *tame*, *dam*, *stem*, *stamp*, &c.]

The matter that is driven into the hole bored into any thing for blasting. The powder being first put into the hole, and a tube for a conductor of the fire, the hole is rammed to fullness with brick-dust or other matter. This is called *tamping*.

TAMPION, *n.* [Fr. *tampion*; Arm. *tapon*.]

TOM/PION, *n.* The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood. *Mar. Dict.*

TAM/POE, *n.* A fruit of the East Indies, somewhat resembling an apple. It is eaten by the natives, and called sometimes *maugoustan*, though a different fruit and less agreeable to the taste. *Cyc.*

TAM/TAM, *n.* A large flat drum used by the Hindoos.

TAN, *v. l.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan; *tanne*, a little black spot on the face; It. *tane*, tawny color. Gregoire, in his *Armorie* dictionary, suggests that this may be from *tan* or *dan*, which in Leon signifies an oak. But this is very doubtful. In Ir. *tionus* signifies a *tan-house*, and *tionsonaim* is to drop or distill. *Spotting* is often from sprinkling, and *dyeing* from dipping. In Gaelic, *dean* is color. It seems to be allied to *tawny*, and perhaps to *dun*.]

1. In the arts, to convert animal skins into leather by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin, an astringent substance which exists in several species of bark, and thus rendered firm, durable, and in some degree, impervious to water.

2. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, to *tan* the skin.

His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny rays. *Spenser.*

TAN, *n.* The bark of the oak, &c. bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides. It bears this name before and after it has been used. Tan, after being used in tanning, is used in gardening for making hot-beds; and it is also made into cakes and used as fuel.

TAN/BED, *n.* [*tan* and *bed*.] In gardening, a bed made of *tan*; a bark bed.

TAN/PIT, *n.* [*tan* and *pit*.] A bark pit: a vat in which hides are laid in *tan*.

TAN/SPUD, *n.* [*tan* and *spud*.] An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees. [*Local*.]

TAN/STOVE, *n.* [*tan* and *stove*.] A hot house with a bark bed.

TAN/VAT, *n.* [*tan* and *vat*.] A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with *tan*.

TANG, *n.* [Gr. *ταγγη*, rancor; *ταγγος*, rancid; It *tanfo*.]

1. A strong taste; particularly, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself; as, wine or cider has a *tang* of the cask. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. [Not elegant.]

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind. She had a tongue with a *tang*. *Shak.*

1. Sound; tone. [Not in use.] *Holder.*

TANG, *v. i.* To ring with. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

[This may be allied to *ding*, *dong*.]

TANG/ENT, *n.* [Fr. *tangente*; L. *tangens*, touching. See *Touch*.]

In *geometry*, a right line which touches a curve, but which when produced, does not cut it. In *trigonometry*, the tangent of an arc, is a right line touching the arc at one extremity, and terminated by a secant passing through the other extremity.

TANGIBIL/ITY, *n.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

TAN/GIBLE, *a.* [from L. *tango*, to touch.]

1. Perceptible by the touch; tactile.

2. That may be possessed or realized.

TAN/GLE, *v. l.* [This word, if *n* is casual, seems to be allied to the W. *tagu*, to choke, Goth. *taga*, hair; from crowding together. In Ar. *دج* signifies to involve.]

1. To implicate; to unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot.

2. To ensnare; to entrap; as, to be *tangled* in the folds of dire necessity. *Milton.*

Tangled in amorous nets. *Milton.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays, *Crashaw.*
Tangled in forbidden ways.

[*Entangle*, the compound, is the more elegant word.]

TAN/GLE, *v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

TAN/GLE, *n.* A knot of threads or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged; as hair or yarn in *tangles*. *Milton.*

2. A kind of sea weed.

TAN/IST, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in Ireland, the heir apparent of a prince; probably from *tan*, a region or territory, or from the Gr. *δυναστης*, a lord, which is from *δυναται*, to be powerful or able, the root of the Gaelic *daine*, a man. But both may be of one family, the root *tan*, *ten*, Gr. *τενω*, L. *teneo*, W. *tannu*, to stretch, strain or hold.]

Among the descendants of the Celts in Ireland, a lord, or the proprietor of a tract of land; a governor or captain. This office or rank was elective, and often obtained by purchase or bribery. *Davies.*

TAN/ISTRY, *n.* [Gaelic, *tanaisteachd*.] In Ireland, a tenure of lands by which the proprietor had only a life estate, and to this he was admitted by election. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. *Davies. Cyc.*

TANK, *n.* [Fr. *etang*, a pond; Sp. *estanque*; Port. *tanque*; Sans. *tanghi*; Japan, *tange*. This seems to be from the root of *stanch*, to stop, to hold.]

A large basin or cistern; a reservoir of water. *Dryden.*

TANK/ARD, *n.* [Ir. *tancaird*; Gaelic, *tancard*; *tank* and *ard*.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot*