

TALL, *a.* [W. *tal*; *talán*, to grow tall. The primary sense is to stretch or extend; W. *tellu*, to stretch; Sp. *talla*, raised work, also stature; *talle*, shape, size; *tallo*, a shoot or sprout; *talludo*, tall, slender; *talon*, the heel, that is, a shoot; Port. *talo*,

a stalk; *taludo*, stalky; Ar. **تال** *taula*, to be long, to spread, to be extended, to defer or delay, that is, to draw out in time, Eng. *dally*, Class Dl. No. 20.; allied probably to L. *tollo*, Gr. *τελλω*. In Sw. *tall* is a pine-tree.]

1. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; applied to a person, or to a standing tree, mast or pole. *Tall* always refers to something erect, and of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height. We say, a *tall* man or woman, a *tall* boy for his age; a *tall* tree, a *tall* pole, a *tall* mast; but we never say, a *tall* house or a *tall* mountain. The application of the word to a palace or its shadow, in Waller, is now improper.

Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall*.

Waller.

2. Sturdy; lusty; bold. [*Unusual*.] Shak. **TALLAGE**, } [Fr. *tailler*, to cut off. See **TALLIAGE**, } *n.* *Tail.*]

Anciently, a certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights and inferior tenants, towards the public expenses. When it was paid out of knight's fees, it was called *scutage*; when by cities and burghs, *talliage*; when upon lands not held by military tenure, *hidage*. Blackstone.

TALLAGE, *v. t.* To lay an impost.

Bp. Ellis.

TALLNESS, *n.* Height of stature. [See *Tall*.]

TALLOW, *n.* [Dan. *talg*; D. *talk*; G. Sw. *tal*]

talg; Eth. **ጠለለ** to be fat; Ar. **تال** *talla*, to be moist. Class Dl. No. 21.]

A sort of animal fat, particularly that which is obtained from animals of the sheep and ox kinds. We speak of the *tallow* of an ox or cow, or of sheep. This substance grows chiefly about the kidneys and on the intestines. The fat of swine we never call *tallow*, but *lard* or *suet*. I see in English books, mention is made of the *tallow* of hogs, [See *Cyclopædia*, article *Tallow*;] but in America I never heard the word thus applied. It may be applied to the fat of goats and deer. The fat of bears we call bear's grease. *Tallow* is applied to various uses, but chiefly to the manufacture of candles.

TALLOW, *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow.

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep.

Farmers.

TALLOW-CANDLE, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

TALLOW-CHANDLER, *n.* [*chandler* is generally supposed to be from the Fr. *chandelier*, and the word to signify *tallow-candler*, a maker of candles; for in Fr. *chandelier* is a tallow-chandler. See *Corn-chandler*.]

One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell tallow candles.

TALLOWED, *pp.* Greased or smeared with tallow.

2. Made fat; filled with tallow.

TALLOWER, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.*

TALLOW-FACED, *a.* Having a sickly complexion; pale. *Burton.*

TALLOWING, *ppr.* Greasing with tallow.

2. Causing to gather tallow; a term in agriculture.

TALLOWING, *n.* The act, practice or art of causing animals to gather tallow; or the property in animals of forming tallow internally; a term in agriculture. *Cyc.*

TALLOWISH, *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow.

TALLOWY, *a.* Greasy; having the qualities of tallow.

TALLY, *n.* [Fr. *tailler*, Port. *talhar*, Sp. *tal-lar*, to cut. See *Tail*.]

1. A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of number. In purchasing and selling, it is customary for traders to have two sticks, or one stick cleft into two parts, and to mark with a score or notch on each, the number or quantity of goods delivered; the seller keeping one stick, and the purchaser the other. Before the use of writing, this or something like it was the only method of keeping accounts, and *tallies* are received as evidence in courts of justice. In the English exchequer are *tallies* of loans, one part being kept in the exchequer, the other being given to the creditor in lieu of an obligation for money lent to government. *Cyc.*
2. One thing made to suit another. They were framed the *tallies* for each other. *Dryden.*

TALLY, *v. t.* To score with correspondent notches; to fit; to suit; to make to correspond. They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

2. In *seamanship*, to pull aft the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

TALLY, *v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TALLY, *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit. *Obs.*

Beaum.

TALLYING, *ppr.* Fitting to each other; making to correspond.

2. Agreeing; corresponding.
3. Hauling aft the corners of the main and fore-sail. *Mar. Dict.*

TALLYMAN, *n.* [*tally* and *man*.] One who sells for weekly payment. *Dict.*

2. One who keeps the tally, or marks the sticks.

TALMUD, *n.* [Ch. from **למד** *lamad*, to teach.]

The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions and explanations; or the book that contains them. The Talmud contains the laws, and a compilation of expositions of duties imposed on the people, either in Scripture, by tradition, or by authority of their doctors, or by custom. It consists of two parts, the *Mishna*, and the *Gemara*; the former being the *written* law, the latter a collection of traditions and comments of Jewish doctors. *Encyc.*

TALMUDIC, } Pertaining to the Tal-
TALMUDICAL, } *a.* mud; contained in the Talmud; as *Talmudic* fables. *Enfield.*

TALMUDIST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TALMUDISTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud.

TALON, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *talón*, the heel, that is, a shoot or protuberance. See *Tall*.]

1. The claw of a fowl. *Bacon.*
2. In *architecture*, a kind of molding, concave at the bottom, and convex at the top. When the concave part is at the top, it is called an inverted talon. It is usually called by workmen an *ogee*, or *O G*, and by authors an upright or inverted cymatium. *Cyc.*

TALUS, *n.* [L. *talus*, the ankle.] In *anatomy*, the astragalus, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

2. In *architecture*, a slope; the inclination of any work.
3. In *fortification*, the slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart or parapet. *Cyc.*

TAMABLE, *a.* [from *tame*.] That may be tamed; capable of being reclaimed from wildness or savage ferociousness; that may be subdued.

TAMABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being tamable.

TAMARIN, *n.* A small monkey of South America, with large ears; the great eared monkey, (*Simia midas*.) *Cyc.*

TAMARIND, *n.* [Sp. *tamarindo*; Port. *plu. tamarindos*; It. *tamarino*, *tamarindi*; Fr. *tamarin*; said to be a compound of **תמר** the palm tree, and **ינדוס** or *ind*, the root of India.]

A tree, a native of the East Indies, and of Arabia and Egypt. It is cultivated in both the Indies for the sake of its shade and for its cooling, grateful acid fruit, the pulp of which, mixed with boiled sugar, is imported into northern countries. The stem of the tree is lofty, large, and crowned with wide spreading branches; the flowers are in simple clusters, terminating the short lateral branches. *Cyc.*

TAMARINDS, *n. plu.* The preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp. *Cyc.*

TAMARISK, *n.* A tree or shrub of the genus *Tamarix*, of several species. *Cyc.*

TAM BAC, *n.* A mixture of gold and copper, which the people value more highly than gold itself. *Cyc.*

TAMBOR, *n.* [Sp. Port. *tambor*, a drum; It. *tamburo*. The *m* is probably casual. See *Tabor*.]

1. A small drum, used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet. *Cyc.*
2. In *architecture*, a term applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bear some resemblance to a drum. It is also called the vase, and campana, or the bell.
3. A little box of timber work covered with a ceiling, within the porches of certain churches.
4. A round course of stones, several of which form the shaft of a pillar, not so high as a diameter.
5. In the arts, a species of embroidery, wrought on a kind of cushion or spherical body, which is properly the *tambor*,