

county, and fixes a copy in some open place of the court. *Cyc.*

2. To board; to supply with food.

3. To let one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE-BED, *n.* [*table* and *bed*.] A bed in the form of a table.

TA'BLE-BEER, *n.* [*table* and *beer*.] Beer for the table, or for common use; small beer.

TA'BLE-BOOK, *n.* [*table* and *book*.] A book on which any thing is engraved or written without ink.

Put into your *table-book* whatever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

TA'BLE-CLOTH, *n.* [*table* and *cloth*.] A cloth for covering a table, particularly for spreading on a table before the dishes are set for meals.

TA'BLEMED, *pp.* Formed into a table.

TA'BLE-LAND, *n.* [*table* and *land*.] Elevated flat land.

TA'BLE-MAN, *n.* [*table* and *man*.] A man at draughts; a piece of wood. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER, *n.* One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLES, *n. plu.* A board used for backgammon.

TABLET, *n.* A small table or flat surface.

2. Something flat on which to write, paint, draw or engrave.

Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned to design on *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass. *Prior.*

3. A medicine in a square form. *Tablets* of arsenic were formerly worn as a preservative against the plague. *Bacon.*

A solid kind of electuary or confection, made of dry ingredients, usually with sugar, and formed into little flat squares; called also *lozenge* and *troche*. *Cyc.*

TA'BLE-TALK, *n.* [*table* and *talk*.] Conversation at table or at meals.

He improves by the *table-talk*. *Guardian.*

TA'BLING, *ppr.* Boarding; forming into a table; letting one timber into another by scores.

TA'BLING, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections, as in ship-building. *Cyc.*

3. In *sail-making*, a broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down. *Cyc.*

TABOO, *n.* In the *isles of the Pacific*, a word denoting prohibition or religious interdiction, which is of great force among the inhabitants.

TABOO, *v. t.* To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict approach or use; as, to *taboo* the ground set apart as a sanctuary for criminals. *Tabooed* ground is held sacred and inviolable.

TA'BOR, *n.* [*W. taburz*; *Ir. tabar*; *Old Fr. tabour*. This in some languages, is written *tambour*, and *timbrel*. The *atabal* of the Spaniards is probably of the same family. It is probably named from striking, beating; *Eng. tap*, *Gr. τυπω*, *Syr. ܬܡܢܐ*]

Ar. طاع. Class Db. No. 28.]

A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife. *Cyc.*

TA'BOR, *v. i.* To strike lightly and frequently.

Her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *taboring* upon their breasts. *Nah. ii.*

2. To play on a tabor or little drum.

TA'BORER, *n.* One who beats the tabor. *Shak.*

TAB'ORET, *n.* [*from tabor*.] A small tabor. *Spectator.*

TAB'ORIN, } *n.* [*Fr. tabourin*; *from ta-*

TABORINE, } *bor*.] A tabor; a small drum. *Shak.*

TAB'RERE, *n.* A taborer. *Obs.*

TAB'RET, *n.* [*See Tabor*.] A tabor. *1 Sam. xviii.*

TAB'ULAR, *a.* [*L. tabularis*, *from tabula*, *table*.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat or square surface.

2. Having the form of lamina or plates.

3. Set down in tables; as a *tabular* list of substances.

4. Set in squares. *Johnson.*

*Tabular crystal*, one in which the prism is very short. *Phillips.*

*Tabular spar*, in mineralogy, a species of limestone, generally of a grayish white color. It occurs either massive or crystallized, in rectangular four sided tables. *Hauy.*

*Tabular spar* is the *schaalstein* of Werner, and the *prismatic augite* of Jameson.

TABULATE, *v. t.* To reduce to tables or synopses.

2. To shape with a flat surface. *Johnson.*

TABULATED, *pp.* Having a flat or square flat surface; as a *tabulated* diamond. *Grew.*

TACAMAHACA, } *n.* A tree of a sweet

TACAMAHAC, } *n.* fragrance, planted in gardens as an ornament. It is of the genus *Populus*, [*P. balsamifera*.]

2. A resin brought from America in large oblong masses wrapped in flag leaves, of a light brown color, and an aromatic smell between that of lavender and musk. It is obtained from the *Fagara octandra*, and it is said also, from the *Populus balsamifera*. *Thomson.*

TA'CE, *from L. taceo*, a term used in Italian music, directing to be silent.

TA'CET, *in music*, is used when a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. *Cyc.*

TACH, } *n.* [*See Tack*.] Something used

TACHE, } *n.* for taking hold or holding; a catch; a loop; a button. It is found in Scripture, but I believe is not now used in discourse or writing. *Ex. xxvi.*

TACHYGRAPHY, *n.* [*Gr. ταχς*, quick, and *γραφω*, to write.]

The art or practice of quick writing. [*We now use stenography, and short hand writing.*]

TAC'IT, *a.* [*Fr. tacite*; *L. tacitus*, *from taceo*, to be silent, that is, to stop, or to close. *See Tack.*]

Silent; implied, but not expressed. *Tacit* consent is consent by silence, or not interposing an objection. So we say, a *tacit* agreement or covenant of men to live under a particular government, when no objection or opposition is made; a *tacit* surrender of a part of our natural rights; a *tacit* reproach, &c.

TAC'ITLY, *adv.* Silently; by implication without words: as, he *tacitly* assented.

TAC'ITURN, *a.* [*L. taciturnus*.] Habitually silent; not free to converse; not apt to talk or speak. *Smollett.*

TACITURN'IFY, *n.* [*Fr. taciturnité*, *from L. taciturnitas*, *from taceo*, to be silent.]

Habitual silence or reserve in speaking. Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arbutnot.*

TACK, *v. t.* [*Gr. τασσω*, to set, place, ordain, the root of which was *ταγω*, as appears from its derivatives, *ταγεις*, *ταγμα*. Hence *Fr. attacher*, *It. attaccare*, *Sp. atacar*, *W. tagu*, to stop, *Sp. tacio*, a stopper. *See Attach.* The primary sense is probably to thrust or send.]

1. To fasten; to attach. In the solemn or grave style, this word now appears ludicrous; as, to get a commendam *tacked* to their sees. *Swift.*

—And *tack* the center to the sphere. *Herbert.*

2. To unite by stitching together; as, to *tack* together the sheets of a book; to *tack* one piece of cloth to another. [*In the familiar style, this word is in good use.*]

3. To fasten slightly by nails; as, to *tack* on a board or shingle.

TACK, } *n.* [*Fr. tache*.] A spot. [*Not used.*]

TACK, } *n.* [*Ir. taca*; *Arm. tack*.] A small nail.

2. A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope employed to pull the lower corner of a studding sail to the boom. Hence,

3. The part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened; the foremost lower corner of the courses. Hence,

4. The course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as the starboard *tack*, or larboard *tack*: the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close hauled with the wind on her larboard. *Mar. Dict.*

To hold *tack*, to last or hold out. *Tusser.*

*Tack of a flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halliards.

TACK, *v. i.* To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other. *Mar. Dict.*

TACK, *n.* In rural economy, a shelf on which cheese is dried. [*Local.*]

*Tack of land*, the term of a lease. [*Local.*]

TACK'ER, *n.* One who tacks or makes an addition.

TACK'ET, *n.* A small nail. *Barrel.*

TACK'ING, *ppr.* Changing a ship's course.

TACKLE, *n.* [*D. takel*, a pulley and tackle; *takelen*, to rig; *G. takel*, *takeln*; *Sw. takel*, *tackla*; *Dan. takkel*, *takler*; *W. taru*, to put in order, to dress, deck, set right; *tac-lau*, tackling, accouterments; *tacyl*, a tool. This seems to belong to the family of *tack*, *Gr. τασσω*. The primary sense is to put on, or to set or to put in order.]

1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights, consisting of a rope and blocks, called a pulley. *Mar. Dict.*