lived to write, and executed it with unuſual ſpirit. He died in the mint in 1716, and was ſucceeded in the laurel by Mr Euſden. He was the author of nine dramatic per­formances, a great number of poems, and a verſion of the Pſalms in conjunction with Dr Nicholas Brady.

TATIAN, a writer of the primitive church in the ſecond century. He was born in Assyria, and trained up in the heathen religion and learning. Coming over to Chriſtianity, he became the disciple of Justin Martyr, whom he attended to Rome. While Juſtin lived, he continued ſteadily ortho­dox : but after Juſtin’s death he made a ſchiſm, and became the author of a new ſect, condemning marriage, enjoining abſtinence from wine and animal-food, and suffering only water to be uſed in the holy myſteries ; whence his fol­lowers were called *Encratitae* and *Hydroparastatae.* None of his works are now extant but his piece againſt the Gen­tils ; or, as it is uſually intitled, his *Oration to the Greeks.*

TATTUS (Achilles), a native of Alexandria, was the author of a book on the ſphere, which father Petau tranſlated into Latin. There is alſo attributed to him a Greek romance on the loves of Leucippe and Clitophon, of which Salmasius has given a beautiful edition in Greek and Latin, with notes. Suidas says, that this Achilles Tatius was a Pagan, but that he afterwards embraced the Chriſtian reli­gion, and became a biſhop. Photius mentions him in his Bibliotheca.

TATONNEUR, in zoology. See Lemur.

TATTOOING, or Tattowing, an operation in uſe among the iſlanders in the South Sea for marking their bodies with figures of various kinds which they conſider as ornamental. It is performed by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. The instrument uſed ſomewhat reſembles a comb, the teeth of which are re­peatedly ſtruck into the ſkin by means of a ſmall mallet. It is very painful ; but the children are forced by their relations to ſubmit to it.

TATTOU, a beat of a drum at night to advertiſe the ſoldiers to retreat, or repair to their quarters in the garriſon, or to their tents in a camp.

TAVERNIER (John Baptiſt), a famous French tra­veller, was born in 1605*.* Tn the courſe of 40 years he travelled six times to Turkey, Perſia, and the Eaſt Indies, and visited all the countries in Europe, travelling moſtly on foot. His travels have been frequently reprinted in six vols 12mo. He died on his ſeventh journey to the eaſt, at Mofcow, in 1609.

TAVIRA, or TAvila, a conſiderable town oſ Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handsome caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is ſeated in a pleasant fertile country, at the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the Strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles west by north of Cadiz. W. Long. 7. 46. N. Lat. 37. 18,

TAVISTOCK, a town oſ Devonſhire in England, situated on the river Tavey Or Tave, W. Long. 4. 12. N. Lat. 50. 37. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of *marquis* to the noble family of Ruſſel duke of Bedford.

TAUNTON, a large, elegant, and well built town of Somerſetſhire, 146 miles from London. It conſiſts princi­pally of four streets paved and lighted ; the market-place is ſpacious, and has a handſome market-houſe, with a town hall over it, which was finiſhed in 1773. It has an extenſive woollen manufactory; and in 1780 a ſilk manufactory was introduced. Its caſtle, the ruins of which remain, was in 1645 defended for the parliament by colonel Blake against an army of 10,000 men under lord Goring, but was diſmantled by Charles II. In 1685 the duke of Monmouth made this place his head quarters. Its church, which is large and beautiful, is a fine specimen of the florid Gothic ſtyle of architecture. The tower, which is lofty, is of ex­cellent workmanſhip, crowned at the top with four ſtately pinnacles, 3*2* feet high. The whole perhaps is not equalled in the kingdom. Taunton is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Tone, which is navigable to Bridgewater ; is reckoned the beſt town in the county ; and sends two members to parlia­ment. W. Long. 3. 17. N. Lat. 50. 59.

TAURIS, or Tebris, a town of Perſia, and capital of Aderbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Perſia, and is now the moſt conſiderable next to Ispahan ; for it con­tains 15,000 houſes, beſides many ſeparate ſhops, and about 200,000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circum­ference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſeras, and 250 moſques. Some travellers ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Ecbatana ; but of this there is no certainty. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded with mountains, from whence a ſtream iſſues, which runs through the city. E. Long. 47. 50. N. Lat. 38. 18.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin at the eaſtern part of Little Carimania, and extend very far into the India. In different places they have dif­ferent names.

Taurus, in aſtronomy, one of the 12 ſigns of the zodiac.

TAUTOLOGY, a needleſs repeating of the ſame thing in different words.

TAWING, the art of dreſſing ſkins in white, ſo as to be fit for divers manufactures, particularly gloves, &c.

All ſkins may be tawed ; but thoſe chiefly uſed for this purpoſe are lamb, ſheep, kid, and goat ſkins.

The method of tawing is this : Having cleared the ſkins of wool or hair by means of lime, they are laid in a large vatt of wood or ſtone, ſet on the ground full of water, in which quicklime has been slacked ; wherein they are al­lowed to lie a month or six weeks, according as the weather is more or leſs hot, or as the skins are required to be more or less ſoft and pliant.

While they are in the vatt, the water and lime is changed twice, and the ſkins are taken out and put in again every day : and when they are taken out for the laſt time, they are laid all night to ſoak in a running water, to get out the greateſt part of the lime ; and in the morning are laid to­gether by fixes one upon another, upon a wooden leg, and are scraped ſtoutly one after another, to get the fleſh off from the fleſhy side, with a cutting two-handled instrument called a *knife* ; and then they cut off the legs (if they are not cut off before) and other ſuperfluous parts about the extremes. Then they are laid in a vatt or pit with a little water, where they are fulled with wooden peſtles for the space of a quarter of an hour ; and then the vatt is filled up with water, and they are rinſed in it.

In the next place, they are thrown on a clean pavement to drain, and afterwards call into a freſh pit of water, out of which they rinſe them well, and are laid again on the wooden leg, six at a time, with the hair ſide outermoſt: over which they rub a kind of whetſtone very briſkly, to ſoften and fit them to receive four or five more preparations, given them on the leg both on the fleſh-side and the hair-side, with the knife, after the manner above mentioned.

After this they are put into a pit of water and wheaten- bran, and ſtirred about in it with wooden poles, till the bran is perceived to ſtick to them, and then they are left : as they rise of themſelves to the top of the water by a kind of fer­mentation, they are plunged down again to the bottom ; and at the ſame time fire is set to the liquor, which burns as