T, or t, the nineteenth letter and sixteenth consonant of our alphabet ; the sound of which is formed by a strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth, upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the fore-part of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. The pro­per sound of *t* is expressed in most words beginning or ending with that letter ; as in *take, tell, hot, put. Ti* be­fore a vowel has the sound of *si,* or rather of *shi,* as in *crea­tion,* except when *s* precedes, as in *question* ; and deriva­tives from words ending in *ty,* as *mighty, mightier. Th* has two sounds ; the one soft, as *thou, father ;* the other hard, as *thing, think.* The sound is soft in these words, *then, thence,* and *there,* with their derivatives and com­pounds ; and in the words *that, this, thus, thy, they, though ;* and in all words in which *th* comes between two vowels, as, *whether, rather ;* and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen.*

In abbreviations, among the Roman writers, T. stands for *Titus, Titius, &c.;* Tab. for *Tabularius ;* Tab. P. H. C. *Tabularius Provincia Hispania citerioris ;* Tar. *Tar­quinius ;* Ti. *Tiberius ;* Ti. F. *Tiberii filius ;* Ti. L. *Ti­berii libertus ;* Ti. N. *Tiberii Nepos ;* T. J. A. V. P. V. D. *tempore judicem arbitrumve postulat ut der ;* T. Μ. P. *ter­minum posuit;* T. M. D. D. *terminum dedicavit;* Tr. *trans, tribunus;* Tr. M. or Mil. *tribunus militum;* TR. PL. DES. *tribunus plebis designatus ;* TR. AER. *tribunis ararii ;* TRV. CAP. *triumviri capitales;* T. P. or TRIB. POT. *tribunicia potestate ;* Tul. H. *Tullus Hostilius.* Among the ancients, T, as a numeral, stood for *one hundred and sixty ;* and with a dash at top, thus T , it signified *one hun­dred and sixty thousand.* In music, T stands for *tutti,* “ all, or altogether.”

TA, a city and fortress of China, of the second rank, in Sechuen. Long. 107. 15. E. Lat. 36. 55. N. Also the name of a river which falls into the Eastern Seas. Long. 121. 34. E. Lat 36. 55. N.

TAAWIRY. There are two islands of this name, situ­ated within the reef of the island of Otaheite.

TAB, a river of Persia, the ancient Arosis, which, rising in the mountains of Fars, divides that province from Khusistan, and falls into the Persian Gulf near Endian.

ΤΑΒΑ IslaNDs, four small islands in the Eastern Seas, near the east coast of Borneo. Long. 118. 12. E. Lat. 2. 6. N.

TABABELLA, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Malwah, thirty-two miles west from Oojain. Long. 75. 20. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

TABAS, a city of Persia, in the province of Khorassan. It is situated on the road from Herat to Yezd, 337 miles from the former, and 150 from the latter. It stands with­in a range of mountains, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. Tabas is also the name of a village in Anatolia.

TABBY, in *commerce,* a kind of rich silk which has undergone the operation of tabbying.

TABBYING, the passing a silk or stuff under a ca­lender, the rolls of which are made of iron or copper vari­ously engraven, which bearing unequally on the stuff, ren­ders the surface of it unequal, so as to reflect the rays of light differently, and to exhibit a representation of waves.

TABELLIO, in the Roman law, an officer or scrivener, much the same with our notaries public, who are often called *tabelliones.*

TABERNA, a city of Spain, in the province of Valen­cia, about six miles north-east from the capital, on the great road leading to Catalonia. It is on the sea-shore, in a district of great richness and fertility, and contains about 4500 inhabitants.

TABERNACLE, among the Hebrews, a kind of build­ing, in the form of a tent, set up, by express command of God, for the performance of religious worship, sacrifices, &c. during the journeying of the Israelites in the wilder­ness ; and, after their settlement in the land of Canaan, used for the same purpose till the building of the temple of Je­rusalem. It was divided into two parts ; the one covered, and properly called the *tabernacle ;* and the other open, called the *court.* The curtains which covered the taber­nacle were made of embroidered linen, of several colours. There were ten curtains, twenty-eight cubits long and four in breadth. Five curtains fastened together composed two coverings, which covered up all the tabernacle. Over these there were other two coverings ; the one of goats’ hair, the other of sheeps’ skins. The holy of holies was parted from the rest of the tabernacle by a curtain fasten­ed to four pillars, standing ten cubits from the end. The length of the whole tabernacle was thirty-two cubits, that is, about fifty feet ; and the breadth twelve cubits or nine­teen feet. The court was a spot of ground 100 cubits long, and fifty in breadth, enclosed by twenty columns, each twenty cubits high and ten in breadth, covered with silver, and standing on copper bases five cubits distant from one another ; between which there were curtains drawn, and fastened with hooks. At the east end was an entrance, twenty cubits wide, covered with a curtain hanging loose.

Tabernacles, Feast of, a solemn festival of the He­brews, observed after harvest, on the fifteenth day of the month Tisri, instituted to commemorate the goodness of