on purifications, vessels, furniture, clothes, houses, leprosy, baths, and numerous other articles. All this forms the Mishna.

The Talmud of Babylon is most valued by the Jews ; and this is the book to which they refer when they speak of the Talmud in general. An abridgement of it was in the 12th century made by Maimonides, in which he re­jected some of its greatest absurdities. The Gemara is stuffed with dreams and chimeras, with many ignorant and impertinent questions, and the style is very coarse. The Mish­na is written in a style comparatively pure, and may be very useful in explaining passages of the New Testament where the phraseology is similar. This is indeed the only use to which Christians can apply it ; but this renders it valuable. Lightfoot had judiciously availed himself of such informa­tion as he could derive from it. Some of the popes, with a barbarous zeal, and a timidity of spirit for the success of the Christian religion, which the belief of its divinity can never excuse, ordered great numbers of the Talmud to be burned. Gregory IX. burned about twenty cart-loads, and Paul IV. ordered 12,000 copies of the Talmud to be de­stroyed.

The last edition of the Talmud of Babylon, printed at Amsterdam, is in twelve vols, folio. The Talmud of Jeru­salem is in one large folio.

TALNERE, a town of Hindustan, in the Mahratta ter­ritories, and province of Khandesh, situated on the Tuptee river, ninety-two miles west from Boorhanpoor. It was conquered by Aurungzebe, and formed part of the posses­sions of Holcar, and was ceded by that chief to the Bri­tish. But the governor refusing to deliver it up, it was besieged and taken by the troops under Sir Thomas Hislop in 1818, who ordered him to be executed on one of the bastions, as an example to the other refractory governors. Long. 75. E. Lat. 21. 13. N.

TAMAHOO, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the west coast of Borneo. Long. 109. 21. E. Lat. 0. 7. N.

TAMAN, an island in the Russian province of Taurida, at the entrance of the Sea of Azoph from the Black Sea. Though properly a peninsula, it is made an island by the overflowings of the river Kuban, but which at some sea­sons are quite dried up. The strait of Taman is a narrow and dangerous passage leading to Taganrog, having in some places no more than thirteen feet of water. This strait, sometimes called the Strait of Yenicaleh, is defended by a powerful fort. Part of the island is low, but it contains a number of small hills of volcanic origin, from one of which there was an eruption in July 1804. There are three towns on the island. Taman, or Fanagoria, on the south-east, is a place of some trade, and is defended by a fort ; Kertch, on the opposite side, stands at the foot of a steep hill, and con­tains about 1000 inhabitants, chiefly Greek fishermen and Jews ; and Yenicaleh, beyond Kertch, contains a population of 2000 persons, and has a strong citadel. It stands in long. 36. 35. E. and lat. 45. 21. 30. N.

TAMAR, a river of Van Diemen’s Land, which has more the appearance of a chain of lakes than of a regularly formed river. The waters are supposed by Captain Flin­ders to have forced a passage by long undermining to the sea.

TAMBAH, a town of Hindustan, province of Bejapoor, seventy miles south from Poonah. Long. 73. 35. E. Lat. 17. 28. N.

TAMBEKAN, a town of Hindustan, province of Ne- paul, belonging to the Ghoorkali rajah of Nepaul, cele­brated for the copper mines in its vicinity. Long. 85. 30. E. Lat. 27. 25. N.

TAMBOUR, in *Architecture,* a term applied to the Co­rinthian and Composite capitals, as bearing some resem­blance to a drum, which the French call *tambour.* Some choose to call it the *vase,* and others *campana* or the bell.

Tambour is also used for a little box of timber-work, covered with a ceiling, within the porch of certain churches ; both to prevent the view of persons passing by, and to keep off the wind, &c. by means of folding doors, &c.

Tambour also denotes a round course of stone, several of which form the shaft of a column, not so high as a dia­meter.

Tambour, in the arts, is a species of embroidery. The tambour is an instrument of a spherical form, upon which is stretched, by means of a string and buckle, or other suit­able appendage, a piece of linen or thin silken stuff ; which is wrought with a needle of a particular form, and by means of silken or gold and silver threads, into leaves, flowers, or other figures.

TAMBOUR DE Basque, a well-known kind of small drum, commonly called a *tambourine.* It is much used among the Biscayans, and consists of one piece of parch­ment stretched over the top of a broad hoop, which is fur­nished with little bells. It is sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment, or by striking it with the back of the hand, or with the fist or the elbow.

TAMBOURIN, a drum much used in Provence. Its case is much longer and somewhat narrower than that of the common drum. It is beaten with a drumstick, while the performer at the same time plays with his left hand upon a small flute, called *galoubet.* See Ριρε.

TAMBURO *(Ital.),* the common military drum.

TAMBURONE, or Cassa GRANDE, or Cassa *(Ital.),* the military bass-drum. See Music.

TAMBOW, a government of Russia, one of the East Sea provinces, extending in east longitude from 38° 31' to 43° 20', and in north latitude from 51° 8' to 55° 9', being 26,072 square miles. It is a level district in the northern part, sandy and swampy; but in the south it is of moderate ferti­lity. It is well watered, some of its many streams running to the Wolga and others to the Don. The climate is healthy, but the winters are severely cold. The com is more than sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, and a large quantity is distilled. The crown forests cover a large proportion of the district, and create a large export of tim­ber and fuel. Many herds of cattle yield both hides and tallow, and the former are converted into leather for expor­tation. The growth of flax is extensive, and the manufac­tory of linens from it flourishing. There are also some manufactures of cloth, and many of iron, and some of glass ware. The trade is almost exclusively internal, the province having no communication by water with the sea. The po­pulation, by the latest accounts, is 1,422,000 persons.

Tambow, a city of Russia, the capital of the province of that name, 804 miles from St Petersburg. It is an ancient place, but has been much modernized of late years. It contains six wooden and seven stone churches, about 1600 houses, mostly of wood, and 15,000 inhabitants, who sub­sist by making linen goods and cordage, and in a greater degree by agriculture. Long. 41.40. E. Lat. 52. 43. 44. N.

TAMERLANE, or Timur Βεκ, a celebrated prince and conqueror, was bom in 1335, in the village of Kesch, belonging to the ancient Sogdiana. His origin is obscure­ly known, some writers describing him as of royal blood, others as the son of a shepherd. It is however evident that he chiefly owed his elevation to his talents and bravery. At the age of twenty-five he attained the highest dignities, with surprising courage, and an ambition astonishing to all the world. Endeavouring to perfect the great talents which he had received from nature, he spent nine years in differ­ent countries, where his strong sense and elevated genius appeared in councils and assemblies, while his intrepidity and valour, whether in personal combats or pitched battles, drew upon him the admiration of all mankind. He made himself master of the three empires of Jagatay Khan, Tushi Khan, and Hulaku Khan ; so that his power, riches, and