magnificence, were immense. Of his grandeur vast monu­ments remain in the cities, towns, castles, and walls, which he built ; in the rivers and canals which he dug, as well as the bridges, gardens, palaces, hospitals, mosques, and mo­nasteries, which he erected in divers parts of Asia, in so great a number, that a king might be accounted very power­ful and magnificent who should have employed thirty-six years only in building the great edifices which Timur caused to be founded. He undertook the conquest of India, and haying obtained possession of Delhi, he became master of the immense treasures of the Mogul empire. He after­wards invaded Syria, and took Damascus ; and Bagdad having attempted to throw off his yoke, he put many thou­sands of the inhabitants to the sword, and delivered the city to the rapacity of his soldiers. In Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, he found a formidable antagonist. In 1402 they engaged on the plains of Ancyra; and in a battle which lasted for three days, the emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. According to the common account, the victor confined him in an iron cage. Tamerlane died on the 1st of April 1405, in the seventieth year of his age. When he found death approaching, he sent for his principal officers, de­clared his grandson his heir, and made them swear to execute his will. Having recommended brotherly love and con­cord to the princes his children, he ordered one of the doc­tors to read the Koran at his bed head, and often repeat the unity of God. At night he several times made profes­sion of his belief, “ that there is no other God than God,” and then expired.

Timur, according to the historian Arabshâh, was in his person very corpulent and tall. He had a large head, with an ample forehead. His countenance was agreeable, and his complexion fair. He wore a long beard, was very strong and well limbed ; had broad shoulders, thick fingers, and long legs. His constitution was amazingly vigorous ; but he was maimed in one hand, and lame of the right side. His eyes appeared full of fire ; his voice was loud and pier­cing ; he feared nothing ; and when far advanced in years, his understanding was sound and perfect, his body vigorous and robust, his mind constant and unshaken like a rock. He was surprisingly happy in his conjectures ; vigilant, active, and unshaken in his resolutions. He took great de­light in reading history, and was well versed in the state of countries, provinces, and cities. He was penetrating, sub­tle, close, and dissembling; just by inclination, liberal from disposition ; but ambition had in a great measure extin­guished his humanity ; war had familiarized him to blood ; and his religious zeal had inspired him with the most cruel, implacable, and pernicious fanaticism.

TAMTAM, or Gong. See Music.

TAMWORTH, an ancient borough, situated partly in Warwickshire and partly in Staffordshire, 117 miles from London. The situation is at the confluence of the rivers Tame and Anker. The church is an ancient but irregular building, with some fine monuments. The ancient castle formerly belonged to the earls of Leicester. Near to it is Drayton Park, the seat of Sir Robert Peel. In Tamworth there are some cloth manufactures. It is a borough, governed by four aldermen and twelve councillors, and returns two members to parliament. There is a good market on Thurs­day. The inhabitants amounted in 1831 to 7182.

TAN, the bark of trees after it has been ground and used by the tanner. The smallest sort is generally made up in little square cakes called *turf,* and sold for firing. The coarser sort is sometimes dried in the sun, and used by bak­ers for heating their ovens, &c. ; but its chief use is for mak­ing hot-beds to raise pine-apples and other plants. Wil­liam III. introduced the use of it from Holland, for the pur­pose of raising orange trees ; after which it was discontinu­ed for many years : but about 1719, when *ananas* were first brought into England, it came into general use, and has

ever since been in great estimation with gardeners for all the purposes of forcing, &c. on account of its strong and lasting fermentation. The smaller the tan the quicker it heats ; but the larger sort acquires heat more gradually, and retains it longer. The skilful gardener therefore uses the one or the other, or a mixture of both, according to the time and purpose for which it is wanted. It is not till some time after the tan comes out of the tanner’s pit that it begins to heat, and therefore it is not fit for immediate use ; but having lain a week or two, it enters into a state of fermen­tation, and if put into hot-beds properly prepared, will re­tain a moderate heat for three or four months. When it becomes useless for the hot-house, it is said to be an excel­lent manure for some kinds of land.

The word *tan* is sometimes, though improperly, used for the *bark* itself, which is the chief ingredient in the tanning of leather. Oak bark, on account of its great astringency and gummy-resinous properties, is preferred to all other substances for the purpose of tanning, as it not only pre­serves the leather from rotting, but also, by condensing the pores, renders it impervious to water.

TANAH, a town of Hindustan, province of Gujerat, forty- one miles east by north from the city of Surat. Long. 73. 4L E. Lat. 21.21. N.

TANAGA, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about forty miles in circumference. Long. 182. 14. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

TANAKEKE, a small island, about twelve miles in cir­cumference, surrounded by a cluster of smaller ones. Many of the smaller islands of this group are uninhabited, and the others are peopled by the Buggesses. It is situated off the south-west extremity of Celebes. Long. 19. 10. E. Lau 5. 30. S.

TANDAH, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Ben­gal, adjacent to the ruins of the ancient city of Gour. Long. 88. 15. E. Lat. 24. 49. N.

TANETE, a town and small principality in the island of Celebes, situated half way between Fort Rotterdam and the bay of Sori an. Long. 119. 35. E. Lat. 4. 14. S.

TANGERANG, a village of the island of Java, about fifteen miles west from Batavia. A large weekly bazaar is held here, to which the produce of the adjacent country is brought, and thence carried to Batavia. There is also a river of the same name, which falls into the ocean about twenty miles west of Bantam.

TANGIER, a port-town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and empire of Morocco, situated at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, in Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 38. 49. N. In 1662, this place belonged to the Portuguese, and was given to King Charles II. upon his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal ; but growing weary of the charge of keeping it, he caused it to be blown up and destroyed in 1684 ; and ever since that time it has been only a poor fishing town. It was anciently called *Tingis,* and gave name to the pro­vince of Mauritania Tingitana.

TANJORE, an extensive, populous, and well-cultivated district of the south of India, in the Carnatic, situated in the Bay of Bengal, between the 10th and 12th degrees of north latitude, and intersected by the river Cauvery. It is bounded on the north by the Cauvery river, on the south and east by the Indian Ocean, and on the west by Trichi- nopoly and the Polygars’ territory. It is ninety-five miles in length by fifty in breadth. The inhabitants of this dis­trict are remarkably industrious and expert in husbandry, and they have erected extensive works for the irrigation of the country. The most prodigious mounds have been raised at Costady, to prevent the waters of the Cauvery from rejoining those of the Coleroon, after they have been separated near Trichinopoly; and by numerous canals they are diverted, by means of embankments and reservoire, into every field, and fertilize a tract of country from De-