vicotta to Point Calymere, which without water would have remained a barren sand. The principal exports from this country to Madras are indigo, cocoa-nuts, rice, grain, paddy, lamp-oil, with some piece goods ; also betel-nut, tin, pepper, tortoise-shell, benjamin, arrack, &c. The imports from Madras are small in quantity and value, and chiefly consist of articles for the European troops and residents. The seaports of chief resort are Tranquebar, Nagore, Ne- gapatam, Carical, and Devicotta. This territory never hav­ing been actually occupied by the Mahommedans, the Hindu religion in all its original forms and ancient splendour, the ancient places of worship, with their vast endowments, remain untouched. The Brahmins are the chief proprietors of the land, and perform almost every office of husbandry except holding the plough. They are all well affected to the Bri­tish government, and grateful for the protection which they receive, and also for an allowance granted by government of 45,000 pagodas for the support of the poorer temples.

It was in the province of Tanjore that the British were first engaged in warfare with the native troops, and they did not succeed in their object, which was to restore the deposed rajah of Tanjore, who had applied for assistance to the governor of Fort St David. In 1799 the territory of Tanjore was subjected to the British authority, a large pen­sion being reserved for the maintenance of the rajah, be­sides one fifth of the surplus revenues after payment of the civil and military expenses ; and, as a particular favour, he retains the possession of the two forts of Tanjore, which he keeps in excellent repair, and which are garrisoned with 1500 troops. The province now forms one of the districts under the Madras presidency.

Tanjore, a celebrated town and fortress, and capital of the above-mentioned district. The city comprehends two fortresses, which are given up to the rajah ; but on the exi­gency of a war, the British have a right by treaty to re­occupy them. The small fort is *a* mile in circumference, very strong and in good repair. It has lofty walls, and on the corners of the ramparts are cavaliers. There is also a ditch, broad and deep, cut out of the solid rock, with a well-formed glacis. The small is joined to the large fort, where the rajah resides, which is fortified in a similar manner, and, beside the palace, contains other public buildings. The smaller fort contains the celebrated pagoda, the chief building of which is one of the finest specimens of the pyramidical tem­ple in Hindustan. Within is a bull carved from a block of black granite, an excellent specimen of Hindu sculpture. It also contains a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindu learning. The fortress, which may be considered as the citadel, is extremely strong, and successfully resisted the arms of both the French and the British, but was taken by the latter in the vear 1773. Long. 79. 11. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

TANK, in the language of Hindustan, a place enclosed for receiving and retaining rain-water. During the periodical rains the tanks are filled, and thus in the dry season furnish water for the rice-fields and cattle. Some of them are of great extent, measuring 300 or 400 feet on the side. They are of a quadrangular form, and lined with granite, de­scending in regular steps from the margin to the bottom.

TANKSAL, a town of Hindustan, in the Sikh territories, province of Delhi, 150 miles north from Delhi. Long. 76. 53. E. Lat. 30. 51. N.

TANNA, a town and fortress of Hindustan, province of Aurungabad and district of Bombay, situated on the east side of the island of Salsette. The fort, which is very strong, commands the passage between the island and the main land, which is about 200 yards broad. The fort is usually garrisoned by a battalion of sepoys, and a company of European artillery from Bombay. The town is strag­gling, but not large, and has several Portuguese churches, with a number of Christian inhabitants. It was taken from the Mahrattas in 1773, after an obstinate resistance. Long. 73. 5. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Ταννα, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, one of those called the New Hebrides, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1774, about twenty-two miles in length and ten in breadth. Long. 169. 44. E. Lat. 19. 32. S.

Ταννα Balloo, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the east coast of Borneo. Long. 118. 21. E. Lat. 4.52. N.

TANNER, Thomas, an eminent antiquary, was born in 1674. His father, Thomas Tanner, was vicar of Market Lavington in Wiltshire. The son was sent to Queen’s Col­lege, Oxford, in 1689; took the degree of A.B. in 1693, and that of A.M. in 1696; and was elected a fellow of All Souls College in 1697. He became prebendary of Ely in 1713, archdeacon of Norfolk in 1701, and canon of Christ Church in 1724. He was consecrated bishop of St Asaph on the 23d of January 1732 ; and died at Christ Church on the 14th of December 1735. He was thrice married. Dr Tanner was a very industrious antiquary, and left an im­mense collection of papers, which are preserved in the Bod­leian Library. He had a considerable share in the second edition of Wood’s Athenæ Oxonienses. He published a work entitled “ Notitia Monastica ; or, a short History of Religious Houses in England and Wales.” Lond. 1695, 8vo. After the author’s death, an enlarged edition was published by his brother the Rev. John Tanner, Lond. 1744, fol. And an improved edition was published by Mr Na­smith in 1787. His principal work, with which he had been more or less occupied for the space of forty years, bears the title of “ Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica ; sive, de Scrip­toribus qui in Anglia, Scotia, et Hibernia, ad sæculi xvii. initium floruerunt.” Lond. 1748, fol. The preface was written by Dr Wilkins, who did not live to see the com­pletion of the work.

TANNING, the art of converting hides and skins into leather. This art has been practised for many centuries in Britain ; but some improvements have been recently made on it, suggested by the discoveries of modern chemistry. These we shall briefly notice, offer having described the method generally practised.

The leather tanned in England is generally divided by the manufacturer into three kinds ; butts or backs, hides, and skins. Butts are made from the stoutest and heaviest ox-hides. The butt is formed by cutting off the skin of the head for glue-pieces, the neck, which is tanned as a shoul­der, and the shanks and a strip of the belly on each side, which, with the shoulder, are tanned in the poor tanning fluids left by the remaining central part or butt of the hide. Hides, or crop-hides, are made from cow-hides, or the lighter ox-hides, whole, and employed for ordinary soles, whereas butts are used for boots and the stoutest shoes. The term skins is applied to all the other kinds of leather, comprehending that made from the skins of calves, seals, dogs, kids, &C.@@1

The first operation to which they are subjected is depila­tion, which removes not only the hair, but also the scarf- skin. This is effected variously in different countries. In England the most common plan is to throw the hide or skin into a strong solution of slaked lime, with lime in ex­cess. Here, in a few days, more or less according to the proportion of lime present, the hair is easily detached, the

@@@, Hides are imported in Urge quantities, and sold as wet salted, dry salted, or dry hides. The two latter require some preparation in order to soften them ; they are thrown into water, and frequently taken out and brushed and stretched, by being placed upon a cylindrical table and smoothed with a blunt knife by degrees : their horny character is lost, and they become pliant and soft. In some places dry hides, after depiling, are softened by working them with water in a pair of stocks like those of the fuller. A dry hide of 30 lbs. should produce as much leather as a wet salted one of 60.