God, who protected the Israelites in the wilderness, and made them dwell in booths, when they came out of Egypt. On the first day of the feast they began to erect booths of the boughs of trees, and in these they were obliged to con­tinue seven days. The boughs were placed in the open air, and were not to be covered with cloths, nor made too close by the thickness of the boughs, but so loose that the sun and the stars might be seen, and the rains descend through them.

TABLAS Isle, one of the Philippines, situated due north of Luzon, thirty miles in length by three in average breadth.

TABLATURE (Ital. *Talndatura,* or *Intavolatura),* an old species of musical notation by means of letters of the alphabet applied to a staff of four or more lines and their spaces, and most usually employed in music written for the guitar, or for instruments of the lute kind. It has long been disused, and is now generally unintelligible. For some explanations of Tablature, see Graham’s Essay upon Music.

TABLE, a moveable piece of furniture, usually made of wood or stone, and supported on pillars or the like, for the commodious reception of things placed upon it

TABLE Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Captain Wilson. Long. 181. 54. W. Lat. 18. 54. S. This is also the name of several small islands in the Eastern Seas. Table Point is the southern extre­mity of Bali Island, in the Eastern Seas. Long. 115. 11. E. Lat. 8. 45. S. ; also the eastern boundary of the south entrance into Bali Straits.

TABOO, a word used by the South Sea islanders, and nearly of the same import as prohibited or interdicted. It applies equally to persons and things, and is also expressive of any thing sacred, devoted, or eminent

TABOR, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, situated to the south-west of Lake Tiberias, over which, and all the surrounding country, it commands an extensive pros­pect about two leagues south-east from Nazareth, and nearly the same distance from Jordan. In shape it re­sembles a truncated cone. It is entirely calcareous, and is covered to the top with a forest of oak, and wild pistachio, and other trees, and a variety of plants. It is completely insulated from any of the neighbouring mountains, none of which is of equal height. It is estimated by Bucking­ham to be about 1000 feet above the adjacent country. It is covered in the morning, and during a great part of the day, with thick clouds, which disperse towards mid­day. A strong wind blows on it during the day ; and Burckhardt mentions that more copious dews fall in the night than he had seen in any other part of Syria. Here this traveller found a single family of Greek Christians, who had resided on the top for several years. They rent­ed the oval plain into which the summit is extended for about a quarter of a mile, at fifty piastres, and had retired to this remote spot to avoid paying taxes. Here are found the remains of a large fortress, the thick wall of which may be traced quite round the summit. The area of the plain is overspread with ruins of private dwellings, built of stone, of great solidity, and with the vestiges of churches, grot­toes, and other ancient relics. There are no springs ; but numerous reservoirs have been cut in the rock, two of which are still of service in supplying water. Mount Tabor is ce­lebrated as the Mount of Transfiguration.

Tabor, a city of the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of the same name, which extends over 1137 square miles, and contains 171,270 inhabitants. The city is situated on a hill near the river Luschnitz. It con­tains a very curious collegiate church, a monastery of Au­gustins, and 430 houses, with 3430 inhabitants. It is re­markable from having been founded in 1420, by the first Protestants, then called Hussites, and sometimes Taborites. At Tabor there are some manufactures of linens and wool­lens. Long. 13. 48. E. Lat. 49. 24. 23. N.

TABRIZ, or Tλbreez, a city of Persia, and capital of the province of Azerbijan, and for a considerable time the residence of Abbas Mirza, the heir-apparent of the Persian crown. It is seated in an immense plain at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of a small river whose waters are applied to the cultivation of the land. Tabriz was former­ly a magnificent city, and, according to Chardin’s account, contained, when he visited it in 1686, 15,000 houses, as many shops, 300 caravanserais, 250 mosques, magnificent domed bazaars, and 550,000 inhabitants, though this last appears rather an exaggerated estimate. At present, Mo- rier does not consider it to be more than one tenth of its former magnitude. All the large buildings have been de­stroyed by earthquakes. Two of these occurred during the last century, and were particularly fatal : 100,000 inha­bitants perished, having been swallowed up in the yawn­ing abyss of the earth, with their houses ; and others crushed under masses of falling ruins. Notwithstanding these cala­mities, a new city has arisen amid the desolation of the old ; and on all sides are to be seen the ruins of houses, streets, &c., which afford some idea of the extent and magnificence of the former city. Tabriz is at this day three miles and a quarter in circumference. Morier, who visited this place in 1809, mentions that it is surrounded by walls built of sun-burnt bricks, and by towers of kiln-burnt bricks placed at irregular distances from each other. After his second visit in 1811, he mentions that, four years before, Abbas Mirza had made Tabriz his capital, and that he had repair­ed and beautified the walls, and otherwise improved the city. Sir R. K. Porter, by whom Tabriz was visited in 1817, also says that it had been lately re-fortified by order of the prince Abbas Mirza, who then resided in it. It is now surrounded with a thick wall, protected by towers and bastions, with the addition of a very deep dry ditch, the whole embracing a circumference of 6000 yards. The object of the prince is not so much to adorn as to strengthen the city ; and, be­sides the fortifications, a maidan or square has been laid out by him, and surrounded with barracks for the troops which he is organizing according to European tactics. He was also building a palace for his own residence, which possessed, however, none of that pomp which distinguished the royal residences of former days. Beyond this boundary to the north and east extend the suburbs, which rise amid the ruins and broken ground which formerly composed the city. Four gates of no very imposing appearance open into the new city. They are surmounted by turrets, and orna­mented with slight minarets covered with chequer-work of blue and green tiles, collected from the remains of the an­cient vaulted mosques. Out of the 250 mosques mentioned by Chardin, the ruins of only three are visible. The most considerable is that of Ali Shah, erected nearly 600 years ago by Ali Koja, which still presents lofty arches and the mouldering vaulted work of splendid domes. This building, both within and without, has been cased over its whole surface with lackered tiles of porcelain, adjusted with sin­gular taste and ingenuity into a variety of intricate and ela­borate figures of green, dark, and light blue, interspersed with Arabic sentences in letters of gold ; and a broad band of rich legends formed in white upon this beautifully varied ground, and interwoven with flowers in green and gold, winds round the whole extent of the building. This fine ruin is within the new fortifications of the city, where are also the remains of the ark or citadel. The latter building comprehends within its limits the remains of a mosque, which is a very finely constructed mass of brick-work, about eighty feet in height ; at the top of which three small chambers have been constructed, whence the town and the surround­ing country are seen as if laid out on a chart. The prince at one time intended to reside in this place ; but it was sub­