modifications. The last edition which he himself superin­tended was that of Ant. 1600, fol. Passing over the edi- tions “ cum notis variorum,” 1672 and 1685, we arrive at that of Ryckius, Lugd. Bat. 1687, 2 tom. 12mo. The se­cond volume contains the editor’s annotations. J. Grono- vius had undertaken to prepare an edition with the notes of various critics ; and after his death it was completed by bis son Abraham, Traj. ad Rhen. 1721, 2 tom. 4to. Two editions by Ernesti were printed at Leipzig in 1752 and 1772, each in two vols. 8vo. An elegant edition was pub­lished by Brotier, Paris. 1771, 4 tom. 4to, 1776, 7 tom. 12mo. We now descend to the edition of Oberlin, Lipsiæ, 1801, 2 tom. 8vo; and to that of Ruperti, Gotting. 1804, 2 tom. 8vo.

The works of Tacitus have been translated into various languages. The earliest English version was executed by Sir Henry Savile and Richard Greenway. Dryden lent his ready aid to “ The Annals and History of Cornelius Tacitus, by several hands.” Lond. 1698, 3 vols. 8vo. Some of these hands are suspected to have been chiefly indebted to a French translation. Their version was followed by that of Thomas Gordon, Lond. 1728-31, 2 vols. fol. Gor­don’s phraseology is remarkable for its affectation ; and by labouring to imitate the style of the original author, he has in some instances rendered his own scarcely intelligible- A more readable translation of Tacitus was produced by Ar­thur Murphy, Lond. 1793, 4 vols. 4to. The dialogue on eloquence has been well translated by Mr Melmoth ; the life of Agricola, and the description of Germany, by Dr Aikin.

TACK, a rope used to confine the foremost lower cor­ners of the courses and stay-sails in a fixed position, when the wind crosses the ship’s course obliquely. The same name is also given to the rope employed to pull out the lower corner of a studding-sail or driver to the extremity of its boom. The main-sail and fore-sail of a ship are fur­nished with a tack on each side, which is formed of a thick rope tapering to the end, and having a knot wrought upon the largest end, by which it is firmly retained in the clue of the sail. By this means one tack is always fastened to windward, at the same time that the sheet extends the sail to the leeward.

*To Tack,* to change the course from one board to an­other, or turn the ship about from the starboard to the lar­board tack, in a contrary wind. Thus a ship being close- hauled on the larboard tack, and turning her prow suddenly to windward, receives the impression of the wind on her head sails, by which she falls off upon the line of the starboard tack. Tacking is also used in a more enlarged sense, to imply that manœuvre in navigation by which a ship makes an oblique progression to the windward, in a zigzag direction. This, however, is more usually called *beating,* or *tuning to windward.*

TACOULUM, a town of Hindustan, in the Carnatic, forty miles west from Madras. Long. 79. 50. E. Lat. 13. 4. N.

TACTICS, in the art of war, is the method of disposing forces to the best advantage in order of battle, and of per­forming the several military motions and evolutions. See War.

TADCASTER, a town in the wapentake of Barkston- Ash, in the west riding of the county of York, 185 miles from London. It stands on the river Wharfe, over which is a fine bridge, built from the ruins of its ancient castle, called by the Romans Calcaria, from the abundance of lime­stone found near it. It is a well-built town, with a well-at­tended market on Thursday. The inhabitants amounted in 1821 to 1651, and in 1831 to 1666.

TADMOR. See Palmyra.

TAFFETY, or Taffeta, a fine smooth silken stuff, re­markably glossy. There are taffeties of all colours, some plain, and others striped with gold, silver, &c., others chequered, others flowered, according to the fancy of the workmen.

TAGAL, a Dutch settlement on the north coast of Java, where there is a resident to receive the contributions of the chief. It is prettily situated on a broad river, and has a church and a small fort. Long. 108. 55. E. Lat. 6. 44. S.

TAGALAZ, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Long. 185. 26. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

TAGANROG, a fortified city of South Russia, in Eu­rope, in the circle of Rostow and province of Caterinoslaw, about 1300 miles from St Petersburg. It is built on an ele­vated tongue of land, on the Sea of Azoph, which forms a small bay, where the small vessels can be secured. From the favourable situation for trade, it has become an empo­rium for the productions that are conveyed from the inte­rior of the empire by the great rivers the Wolga, the Don, and the Donetz. It is a kind of free port, has quaran­tine regulations, custom-house, naval and land police, and is furnished with a regular garrison. The chief impediment to the progress of the commerce from this place is the shal­lowness of the water in the Sea of Azoph, which forbids large vessels from approaching to nearer than two miles from the city. In spite of this obstacle, however, more than 1400 vessels have been loaded in one year, with wheat, iron, tallow, oil, cordage, leather, sail-cloth, and hides. Though the greater part of the ships are Russian, yet many of them are Greek, Austrian, and English. The country around is highly beautiful and fertile, and the fruits of warm climates come to perfection in the summer in the open air, especially the melons and grapes. The city has been rapid­ly increasing in population ever since 1805, and is now said to contain 20,000 inhabitants. The late emperor Alexan­der died here in 1825, whilst busily occupied in projects to improve the place, and extend its prosperity. Long. 38. 34. 25. E. Lat. 47. 12. 30. N.

TAGAPOLA, a small island among the Philippines, twenty-five miles west of the island of Samar.

TAGLIACOZZI, Gasparo, a renowned surgeon, was born at Bologna in the year 1546. He studied in that university under Cardan, and took his doctor’s degree at the age of twenty-four. He was appointed professor of surgery, and afterwards of anatomy ; and after having acquired much reputation, he died at Bologna on the 7th of November 1599. His principal work is entitled “ De Curtorum Chi­rurgia per Insitionem libri duo.” Venet. 1597, fol. It was reprinted under the title of “ Chirurgia nova, de Narium, Aurium, Labiorumque Defectu per Insitionem Cutis ex Humero, arte hactenus omnibus ignota, sarciendo.” Fran­cof. (1598), 8vo. This new title sufficiently indicates the art which he professed, of repairing noses, ears, and lips, by a species of ingrafting. The name of *Taliacotius* is well known to the readers of Hudibras.

TAGOLANDA,a small island, about twenty miles in cir­cumference, situated off the north-eastern extremity of Ce­lebes. It is populous, and plentifully supplied with provi­sions. Long. 125. 5. E. Lat. 2. 10. N.

TAGUS, or Tajo, the largest river of Spain; which, taking its rise on the confines of Aragon, runs south-west through the provinces of New Castille and Estremadura ; and passing by the cities of Aranjuez, Toledo, and Alcan­tara, and then crossing Portugal, forms the harbour of Lis­bon, at which city it is about three miles broad ; and about eight or ten miles below this it falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

TAGYPEEL, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the north-east coast of Borneo. Long. 117. 54. E. Lat. 6. 29. N.

TAHEJ, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Cutch, of which it was formerly the capital ; but it has now dwindled into a small village. Long. 76. 27. E. Lat. 23. 17. N.

TAHMOR, a town of Hindustan, province of Oude. Long. 81. 10. E. Lat. 27. 4L N.