tion of the Sosva and the Losva, and which falls into the Tobol, four miles south of Tobolsk.

TAUJEPOOR, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Bengal, district of Purneah, thirty-six miles east by north from the town of Pumeah. Long. 88.15. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

TAULLAH Mhokee, a small village of Hindustan, in the province of Lahore, nine miles north of Nadone, the principal town of the Kaungrah country. It contains a tem­ple highly esteemed by the credulous Hindus, who believe that a volcanic flame which issues from the side of a moun­tain in the neighbourhood is an emanation from the divi­nity. Long. 75. 45. E. Lat. 32. 5. N.

TAUMAGO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606, about twenty-four or twenty-five miles in circumference. Long. 169. 25. E. Lat. 10. S.

TAUNDA, a town of Hindustan, in the nabob of Oude’s territories, situated on the south side of the Goggrah river, thirty-five miles south-east from Fyzabad. Long. 82. 38. E. Lat. 26. 33. N. It is celebrated for its manufacture of cotton cloths. This is the name of another town of Hin­dustan, in the province of Gujerat. Long. 74. 29. E. Lat. 22. 55. N.

TAUNTON, a large town of the hundred of its name, in the county of Somerset, 144 miles from Bristol. It is finely situated in the rich and fertile valley of Taunton- Dean, which is watered by the river Tone. It has also water communication by a canal with the river Parrett and the sea at Bridgewater. It is a very well built town, with a fine mar­ket-place, in which stand both the county and the town hall. There are two churches, and that of St James is a fine and large building, with a magnificent tower. It has numerous places of worship for the several sects of Protestant dissent­ers, and a chapel for the Catholics, who have also lately es­tablished a female convent. This is an ancient borough, but it lost its corporate rights by suffering the numbers to become so low, and not to have a quorum left to fill up the vacancies. It is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, and returns two members to parliament. It was formerly a place for manufacturing cloth goods, but that trade has greatly declined. In the mean time the trade of throwing silk has been introduced, and gives employment to some of the population. Taunton is chiefly inhabited by families of moderate incomes, who are induced to settle there from its being pleasant, cheap, and healthy. There are markets on Wednesday and on Saturday, well supplied. The inhabitants amounted in 1801 to 5794, in 1811 to 6997, in 1821 to 8534, and in 1831 to 11,139.

TAUNUS Mountains, a district of Germany, in the dominion of the prince of Nassau. In Germany this range of mountains was long denominated the Heights of Hom­burg, and belonged to the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt before it came to the house of Nassau, as a portion of the duchy of Katzerellenbogen. It lies between the Rhine and the Maine, the former being its western, and the latter its southern boundary. The face of the country is very irre­gular; it consists almost wholly of hills and valleys, especi­ally in the eastern part, where streams and wood present themselves to the traveller in great variety. The most lofty points of these hills are the Gros-feld-berg, 2605 feet, and the Altkonigberge, 2450 feet, in height. In these moun­tains are the mineral springs which form the great source of the wealth of the duchy. The chief of them are at Ems, Schwalbach, Schlangenbad, and Soden. There is another spring at Selzers, whose water is not drunk at the well, but put into stone bottles, of which about 1,500,000 are annu­ally distributed over Europe. These mountains contain abundance of iron ore, which is worked extensively by the charcoal made from the neighbouring hills. There are also some mines of lead and of silver, but not productive to any great extent. Except the making of stone bottles and iron­ware, the chief occupation is agriculture, and even on the

table-land, lofty as it is, good crops of rye are produced. The only river among these mountains is the Lahn, a romantic stream falling into the Rhine below the town of Ems, and navigable by boats in wet weather as high up the valley as Weilbourg. Over this stream, at Nassau, an iron suspension bridge has been constructed, being the first erec­tion of that kind in Germany.

TAUREE, a town of the province of Bengal, district of Monghir, ninety-two miles north-north-west from Moorshedabad. Long. 86. 50. E. Lat. 24. 31. N.

TAURIA, a province of Russia in Europe, the most southern part of that empire. The peninsula known to the ancients as *Chersonesus Taurica,* and now known by the Tartar name of Crem, or Crimea, forms the better portion of the province. The northern portion is the Steppes of the Nogay Tartars. The whole extent is 44,903 square miles. The southern part is a beautiful country, with lofty hills and delightful valleys between, which, when cultivated, are extremely fertile ; and the climate resembles that of the best part of Greece. The northern part, or Steppes, is fertile, but during a portion of the year is burnt up, and exhibits a bare sandy plain. After rain the grass springs up with intense rapidity, and the wheat that is sown yields very abundant crops. The breeding of cattle is, however, the chief pursuit, and especially that of horses, which are very numerous ; and those crossed by the Arab race are of great value. The cows and sheep are numerous, but the wool of the latter is very coarse. When the Russians obtained possession of this country, it was much more popu­lous than it has been since, many of the Mahommedan in­habitants having forsaken it. At present it contains about 370,000 inhabitants. They are of various religions, as well as races, some fixed, but more migratory. It comprehends a climate from 44° 30' to 47° 41' north latitude, and conse­quently is adapted to produce the fruits and other vegeta­bles of the warm regions, and when well peopled will be­come a most important portion of the Russian empire.

TAURIS. See Tabriz.

TAURUS, a celebrated range of mountains, so called by the ancients, and which were said to extend from the Grecian Archipelago to the extremities of Asia. By some they were thought to take their rise in Caria and Pamphylia ; and by others among the more modern geographers, on the coast of Cilicia, not far from Scanderoon. The range intersects Asia Minor from east to west, and advancing in a north-east direction, interrupts the course of the Euphrates, and spreads itself over the kingdom of Armenia, where it unites itself with Mount Caucasus. It then diverges into Persia with a variety of branches, of which the most conspicuous is that named Mount Zagros by the ancients. This long and lofty range formerly divided Media from Assyria, and now forms the boundary of the Persian and Turkish empires. It runs parallel with the river Tigris and the Persian Gulf, and almost entirely disappears in the vicinity of Gombroon ; seems once more to rise in the southern districts of Ker­man, and following an easterly course through the centre of Mekran and Beloochistan, is entirely lost in the deserts of Sinde.

TAVAI Ροενaμμοο, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, being the more southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook’s Straits, that celebrated navigator hav­ing sailed round them both in the year 1769. The island is about 500 miles in length from south-west to north-east and from 55 to 140 broad. Long. 184. 45. to 193. 18. W. Lat. 40. 36. to 47. 20. S. See Zealand, New.

TAVERNIER, John Baptist, a French traveller, was born in 1605. In the course of forty years he travelled six times to Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, and visited all the countries in Europe, travelling mostly on foot. His travels have been frequently reprinted in six volumes, 12mo.