

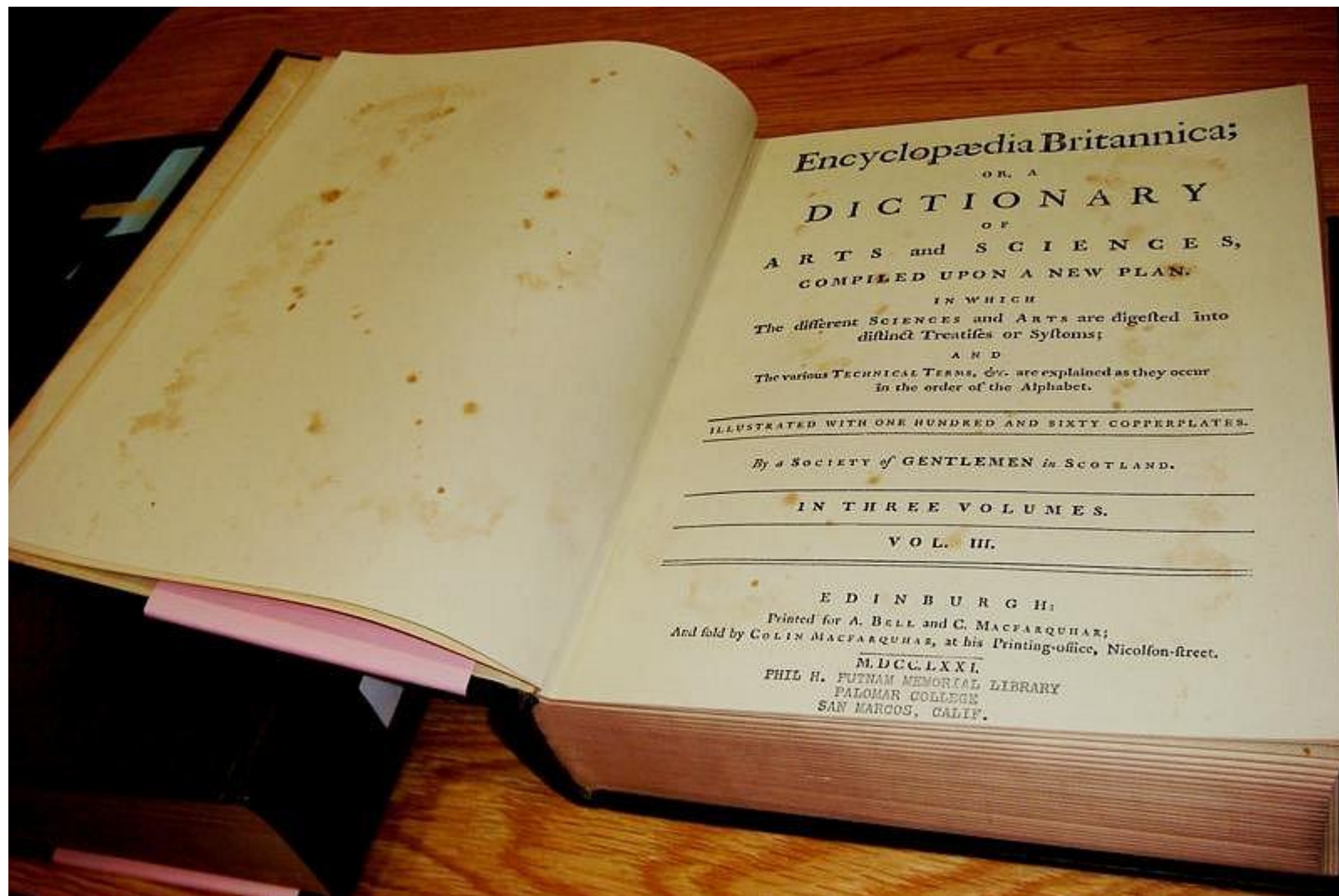
# Британская энциклопедия 1771

Г.



# Британская энциклопедия 1771

Г.



# Encyclopædia Britannica;

OR, A

## DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS and SCIENCES,

COMPILED UPON A NEW PLAN.

IN WHICH

The different SCIENCES and ARTS are digested into  
distinct Treatises or Systems;

AND

The various TECHNICAL TERMS, &c. are explained as they occur  
in the order of the Alphabet.

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ILLUSTRATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY COPPERPLATES.

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*By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN in SCOTLAND.*

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

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VOL. III.

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EDINBURGH:

Printed for A. BELL and C. MACFARQUHAR;  
And sold by COLIN MACFARQUHAR, at his Printing-office, Nicolson-street.

M.DCC.LXXI.

TANTALUS: s. CUP. See HYDROSTATICS, p. 808.

TANZY, in botany. See TANACETUM.

TAPE-WORM. See TÆNIA.

TAPESTRY, a curious kind of manufacture, serving to adorn a chamber or other apartment, by covering or lining the walls thereof. It is a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, frequently raised and enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, histories, &c.

TAPPING, in general, the act of piercing an hole in a vessel, and applying a tube or canula in the aperture, for the commodious drawing off the liquors contained therein.

TAPPING, in surgery. See SURGERY, p. 655.

TAR, a thick, black, unctuous substance, obtained from old pines and fir-trees, by burning them with a close smothering heat: much used in coating and caulking ships, &c. See the article PITCH.

Water impregnated with the more soluble parts of tar, proves, in consequence of this hot pungent oil, warm and stimulating: it sensibly raises the pulse, and quickens the circulation. By these qualities, in cold, languid, phlegmatic habits, it strengthens the solids, attenuates viscid juices, opens obstructions of the minuter vessels, and promotes perspiration and the fluid secretions in general; whilst in hot bilious temperaments, it disposes to inflammation, and aggravates the complaints which it has been employed to remove.

TARACON, a city of Spain, in the province of Arragon, situated on the confines of Old Castile: W. long. 2° 6', and N. lat. 41° 55'.

TARAGON, a city and port-town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, situated on the Mediterranean sea: in E. long. 1° 15', and N. lat. 41° 6'.

TARANTO, a port-town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated on the gulph of Otranto, forty-five miles west of that city, being the see of an archbishop.

TARANTULA, in zoology. See ARANEA.

TARE, is an allowance for the outside package, that contains such goods as cannot be unpacked without detriment; or for the papers, threads, bands, &c. that inclose or bind any goods imported loose; or, though imported in casks, chests, &c. yet cannot be unpacked and weighed nett.

TARENTAIS DUCHY, the south division of Savoy, having Piedmont on the south-east, and Savoy Proper on the north-west: subject to the king of Sardinia.

TARGET, a kind of shield or weapon of defence made use of by the ancients.

TARGUM, a name whereby the Jews call the Chaldee paraphrases, or expositions of the Old Testament in the Chaldee language. See BIBLE.

TARIF, a table or catalogue, containing the names of different sorts of merchandize, with the duties to be paid, as settled by authority, amongst trading nations.

TARPEIAN, in Roman antiquity, an appellation given to a steep rock in Rome: whence, by the law of the twelve tables, those guilty of certain crimes were precipitated.

TARSUS, in anatomy. See ANATOMY, p. 185.

TARSUS, now Terasu, once the capital of Cilicia, in the Lesser Asia, now a province of Asiatic Turkey, is situated on the north side of the Levant sea: E. long. 35°, N. lat. 37°.

TARTAR. See CHEMISTRY, p. 68, 165.

TARTARY, a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called

Great-Tartary. The Tartars who lie south of Moscow and Siberia, are those of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, situated north-west of the Caspian-sea; the Calmuc Tartars, who lie between Siberia and the Caspian-sea; the Usbec Tartars and Moguls, who lie north of Persia and India; and, lastly, those of Tibet, who lie north-west of China.

TASSEL, a sort of pendant ornament at the corners of a cushion, or the like.

In building, tassels denote those pieces of board that lie under the ends of the mantlet-rees.

TASTE, in physiology, a peculiar sensation excited by means of the organs of taste, viz. the papillæ on the tongue. See ANATOMY, p. 304.

Intellectual TASTE. The external sense, with which nature has furnished us, and by which we distinguish and relish the various kinds of nourishment that are adapted to health and pleasure, has in all languages given occasion to the metaphorical word *taste*, by which we express our perception of beauty, deformity, or defect, in the several arts. *Taste* then, in general, is a quick discernment, a sudden perception, which, like the sensation of the palate, anticipates reflection; like the palate, it relishes what is good with an exquisite and voluptuous sensibility, and rejects the contrary with loathing and disgust; like the palate also, it is often doubtful, and, as it were, bewildered, not knowing whether it should relish or reject certain objects, and frequently requires the influence of habit to give it a fixed and uniform determination.

To have a taste, supposes something more than merely to perceive, and to discern with accuracy the beauty of any work or object. This beauty must be *felt*, as well as *perceived*; the mind must be touched and affected by it in a lively and sensible manner. This feeling however, in order to constitute true *taste*, must not be a vague and confused sensation; but must be attended with a distinct view, a quick and comprehensive discernment of the various qualities, in their several relations and connections, which enter into the composition of the object we contemplate. And in this we see another striking resemblance between the intellectual taste and the sensual one: for as a nice palate perceives immediately the mixture of different wines, so the man of taste will quickly discern the motley mixture of different styles in the same production; and, let the beauties and defects be ever so closely blended in an object, will always be capable of distinguishing the former from the latter.

As the corruption of the *sensual taste* discovers itself by a relish for only those delicate and high-seasoned dishes, in which all the refinements of art have been employed to excite a forced sensation of pleasure; so the depravity of the *intellectual taste* manifests itself by an attachment to far-fetched and studied ornaments, and by a want of relish for those beauties which are unaffected and natural. The corruption of the sensual taste, which makes us delight in such aliments as are disgusting to those whose organs are in a good state, is in reality a kind of disease; nor is that depravity of the intellectual taste which makes many prefer the *burlesque* to the *sublime*, and the laboured stiffness of art to the beautiful simplicity of nature, less a disease in our mental frame.

The intellectual *taste* is much more formed by education and culture, than the sensual one; for though the

# Статья о Тартарии

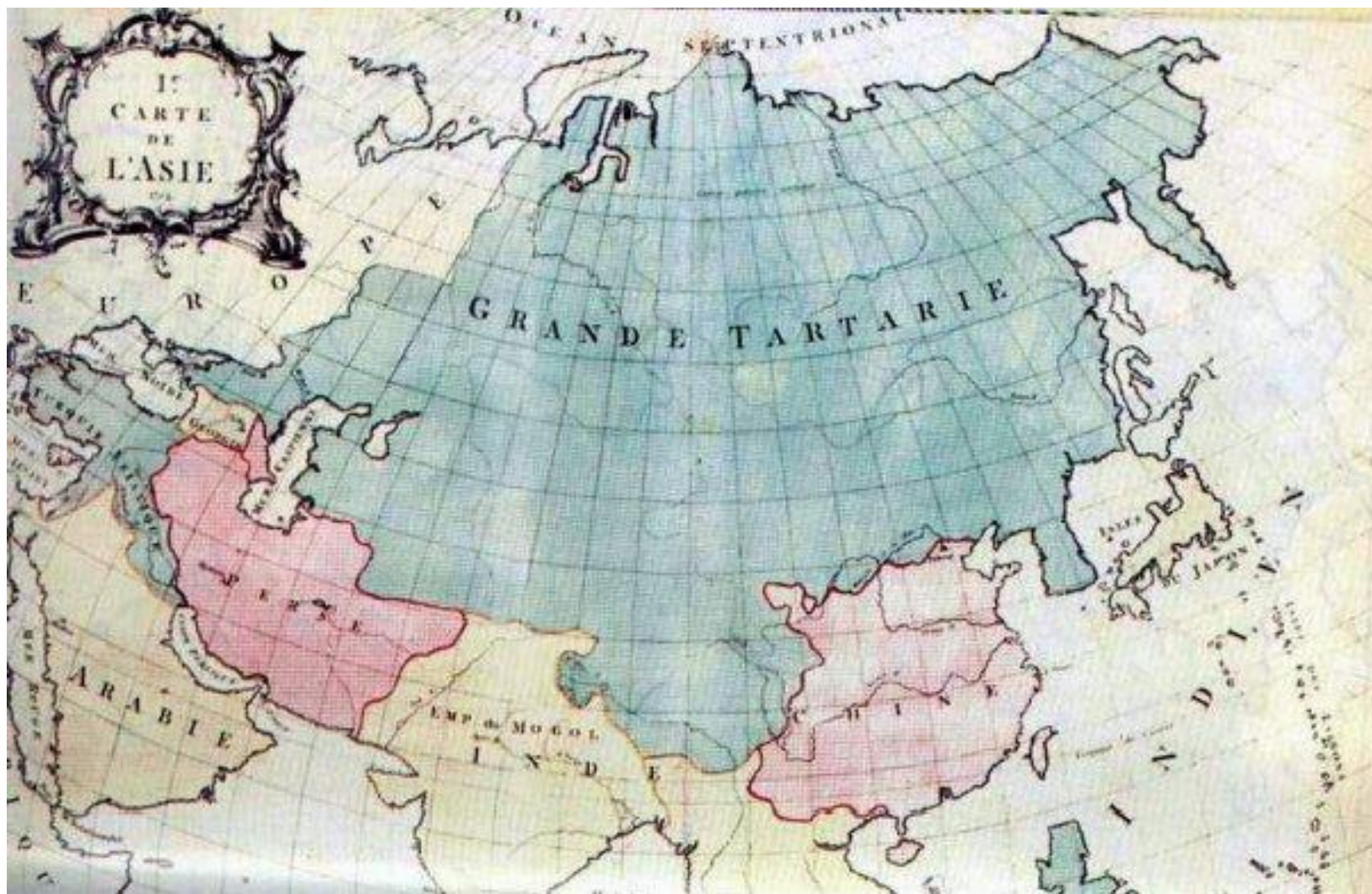
- «TARTARY, a vast country in the northern parts of Asia, bounded by Siberia on the north and west: this is called Great Tartary. The Tartars who lie south of Muscovy and Siberia, are those of Astracan, Circassia, and Dagistan, situated north-west of the Caspian-sea; the Calmuc Tartars, who lie between Siberia and the Caspian-sea; the Usbec Tartars and Moguls, who lie north of Persia and India; and lastly, those of Tibet, who lie north-west of China».
- (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. III, Edinburgh, 1771, p. 887).
- Перевод: «Тартария, громадная страна в северной части Азии, граничащая с Сибирью на севере и западе, которая называется Великая Тартария. Тартары, живущие южнее Московии и Сибири, называются Астраханскими, Черкасскими и Дагестанскими, живущие на северо-западе от Каспийского моря, называются Калмыкскими Тартарами и которые занимают территорию между Сибирью и Каспийским морем; Узбекскими Тартарами и Монголами, которые обитают севернее Персии и Индии и, наконец, Тибетскими, живущие на северо-запад от Китая»).
- (Энциклопедия «Британика», первое издание, Том 3, Эдинбург, 1771 г., с. 887).

# Таблица из БрЭ 1771 г.

G E O G R A P H Y. 683

| Division and subdivision.   | Square miles. | Capital cities.       | Distance and bearing from London. | Difference of time from London. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                             |               |                       |                                   | H. M.                           |
| 4. <i>Italy</i>             | 75,576        | <i>Rome</i>           | 780 S E                           | 0 52 E                          |
| 5. <i>Germany</i>           | 131,631       | <i>Vienna</i>         | 650 E                             | 1 5 E                           |
| 6. <i>Holland</i>           | 9,540         | <i>Amsterdam</i>      | 132 E                             | 0 18 E                          |
| 7. <i>Denmark</i>           | 163,001       | <i>Copenhagen</i>     | 480 N E                           | 0 50 E                          |
| 8. <i>Sweden</i>            | 223,715       | <i>Stockholm</i>      | 720 N E                           | 1 10 E                          |
| 9. <i>Russia</i>            | 1,103,485     | <i>Peterburgh</i>     | 1080 N E                          | 2 2 E                           |
| 10. <i>Poland</i>           | 226,414       | <i>Warsaw</i>         | 766 S E                           | 1 23 E                          |
| 11. <i>Turkey in Europe</i> | 212,240       | <i>Constantinople</i> | 1300 S E                          | 1 56 E                          |
| 12. <i>British isles</i>    | 105,634       | <i>London</i>         |                                   |                                 |
| First meridian.             |               |                       |                                   |                                 |
| II. ASIA.                   |               |                       |                                   |                                 |
| 1. <i>Turkey in Asia</i>    | 510,717       | <i>Bursa</i>          | 1396. S E                         | 1 58 E                          |
| 2. <i>Arabia</i>            | 700,000       | <i>Mecca</i>          | 2240 S E                          |                                 |
| 3. <i>Persia</i>            | 800,000       | <i>Ispahan</i>        | 2550 E                            | 3 21 E                          |
| 4. <i>India</i>             | 1,857,500     | <i>Agra</i>           | 3730 E                            | 5 15 E                          |
| 5. <i>China</i>             | 1,105,000     | <i>Pekin</i>          | 4380. N E                         | 7 24 E                          |
| 6. <i>Asiatic isles</i>     | 811,980       |                       |                                   |                                 |
| 7. <i>Tartary</i>           |               |                       |                                   |                                 |
| 1. <i>Chinese</i>           | 644,000       | <i>Chinyan</i>        | 4480 N E                          | 8 4 E                           |
| 2. <i>Independent</i>       | 778,290       | <i>Samarchand</i>     | 2800 E                            | 4 26 E                          |
| 3. <i>Muscovite</i>         | 3,050,000     | <i>Tebolsky</i>       | 2412. N E                         | 4 10 E                          |
| III. AFRICA.                |               |                       |                                   |                                 |

# Старые карты Тартарии: карта Азии 1755 г. из французского географического атласа принца Оранжского





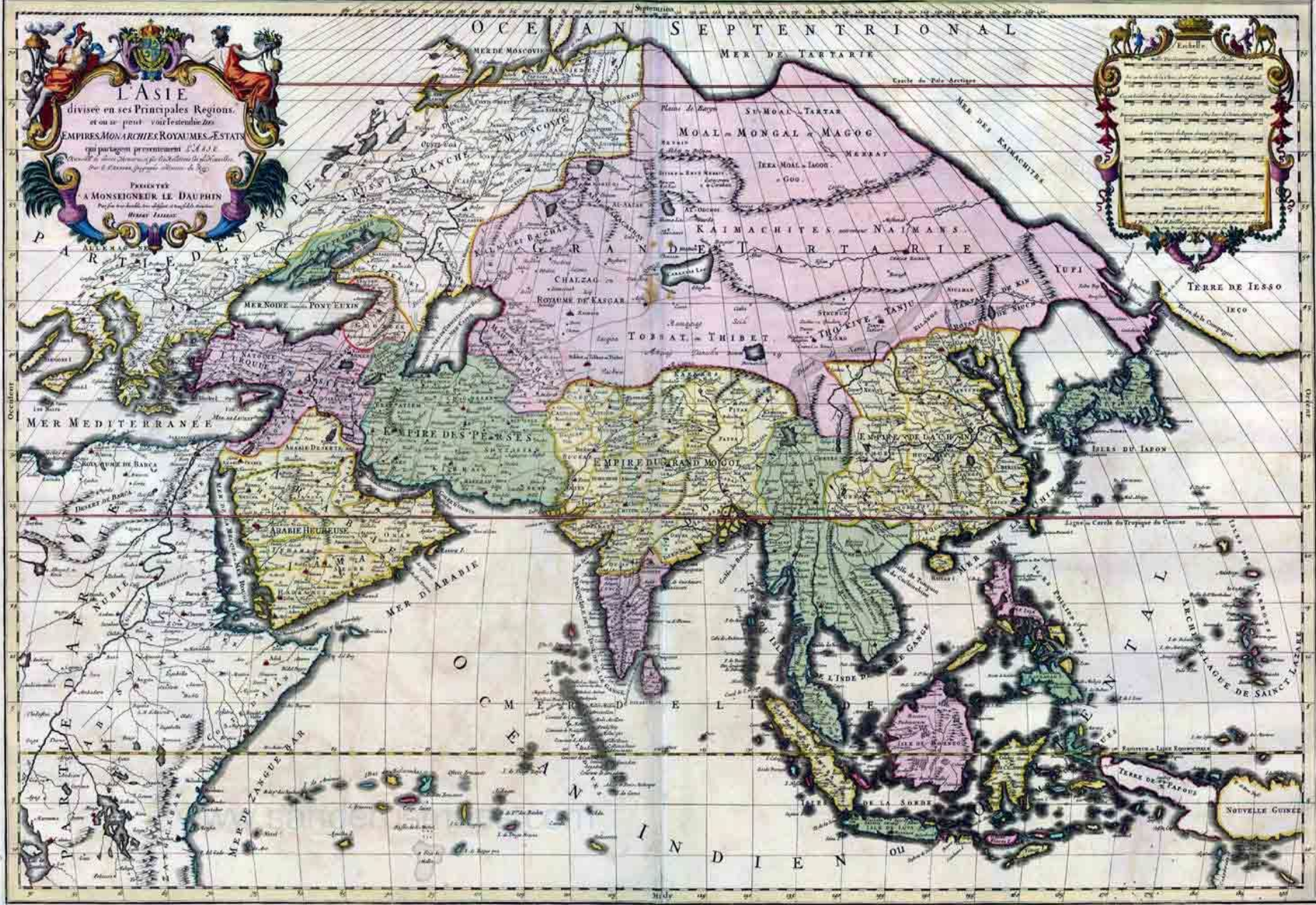
OCEANUS SEPTENTRIONALIS

*Beverozze Speculatio*  
*En Teram Itau Asiæ Tabulam, non solum*  
*maxi ex parte, sed optime et præstantissimè*  
*Novi nostri topographi Joannis a. de Ho-*  
*manni, itaq; veritatis et auctoritatis quæ in omni*  
*bus fere simul et in singulis certam hæcæm celsæ*  
*reputat. Dignis tamen, et hæc Imperio, quæ hacten-*  
*us nullo præstantiam, aut eam æqualem fœderis et*  
*rerum, fœderis in sola China aliisque paucis Indi-*  
*arum Regionibus, CHRISTI gloria triumphantis*  
*plena, quæ præter Tabula adhibet. Sæpe Specta-*  
*tor et consultus nostris ulterius pollicetur.*  
 Cum Privilegio Sæc. Cæs. Manfr.

**ASIAE**  
 Recentissima Delinatio.  
 QUÆ STATUS IMPERII TOTIUS ORIENTIS  
 SÆCULI ORIENTIS TALIBUS INDIS exhibentur  
 Authore  
 IOH. BAPT. HOMANN NO  
 SCM Geographo  
 Norberga



L'ASIE, DISTINGUÉE EN SES PRINCIPALES PARTIES, SÇAVOIR LA TURQUIE EN ASIE, L'ARABIE, LA PERSE, L'INDE, LA CHINE, LA TARTARIE.  
 LES ISLES DU JAPON, DES PHILIPPINES, DES MOLUQUES, DE LA SONDE, DE CEYLAN, et DES MALDIVES, *sicil' l'Inde* LES EMPIRES, MONARCHIES, ROYAUMES, & ESTATS, qui s'y trouvent à present. *Sur le Globe de la Religion, par le Baron de Cassini, en 1755.*



L'ASIE

divisée en ses Principales Regions,  
 et ou se peut voir l'étendue des  
 EMPIRES, MONARCHIES, ROYAUMES, & ESTATS  
 qui partagent présentement l'ASIE.

PRÉSENTÉE  
 A MONSIEUR LE DAUPHIN  
 Par le Baron de Cassini, en 1755.

Eschelle

1000 Lieues

1000 Stades

1000 Miles

1000 Toises

1000 Verges

1000 Pas

1000 Toises

1000 Verges

1000 Pas

1000 Toises

1000 Verges

1000 Pas



Рис. 4.4. Русская карта Азии 1737 г. [207, с. 48]



Гравюры из книг Томаса Джеффри (Thomas Jefferys) «Каталог национальных костюмов разных народов, древних и современных», Лондон, 1757-1772 гг. в 4-х томах (A Collection of the Dresses of Different Nations, Antient and Modern) и коллекции путешествий иезуита Антуана Франсуа Прево (Antoine-Francois Prevost d'Exiles 1697-1763) под названием «Histoire Generale Des Voyages», изданной в 1760



*Habit of a Tartarian Lady.*

*Dame Tartare*



*Habit of a Lady of Tartary in 1765.*

*Dame de Tartarie.*

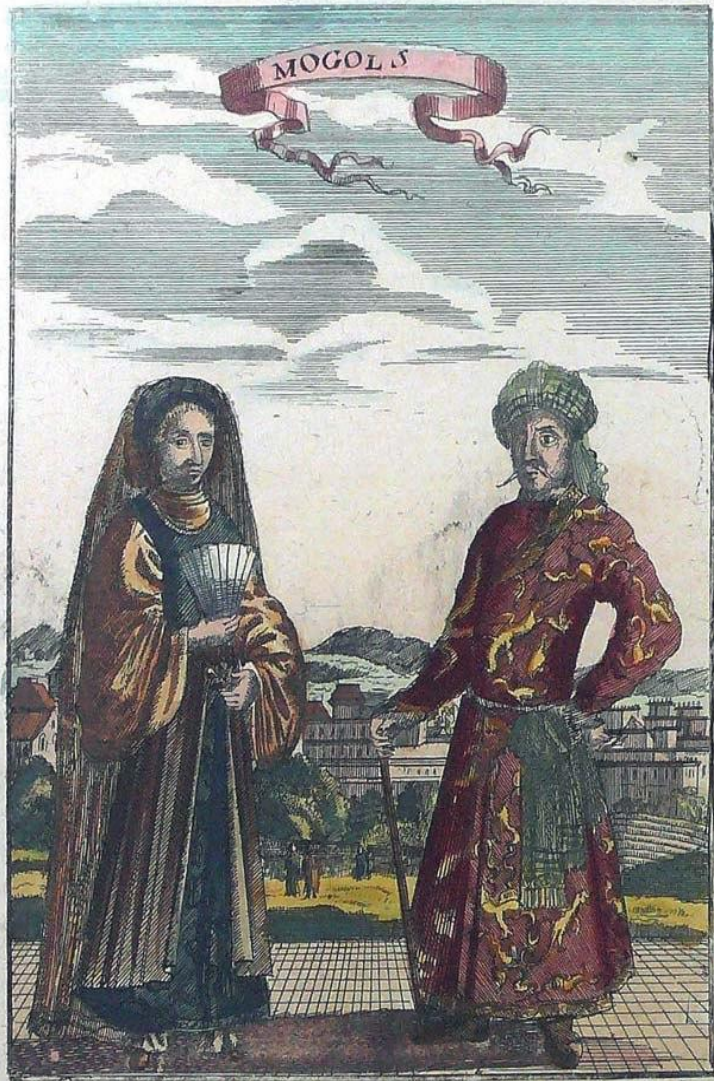


*Habit of a Tartarian Officer in 1765.*

*Officier Tartar*



Die Mogoler. Fig: LIII



Habit of a Lady in Chinese Tartary, 1700.

Dame de la Tartarie Chinoise

Habit of a Tartarian Princess.



Engraved by the King's Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary  
Printed for J. Coote at the Kings Arms in Pall-mall London

J. W. Goussier del.

Habit of a Tartarian Prince.



Engraved by the King's Authority for the New Geographical Dictionary, Printed for  
J. Coote at the Kings Arms in Pall-mall London.

J. W. Goussier del.

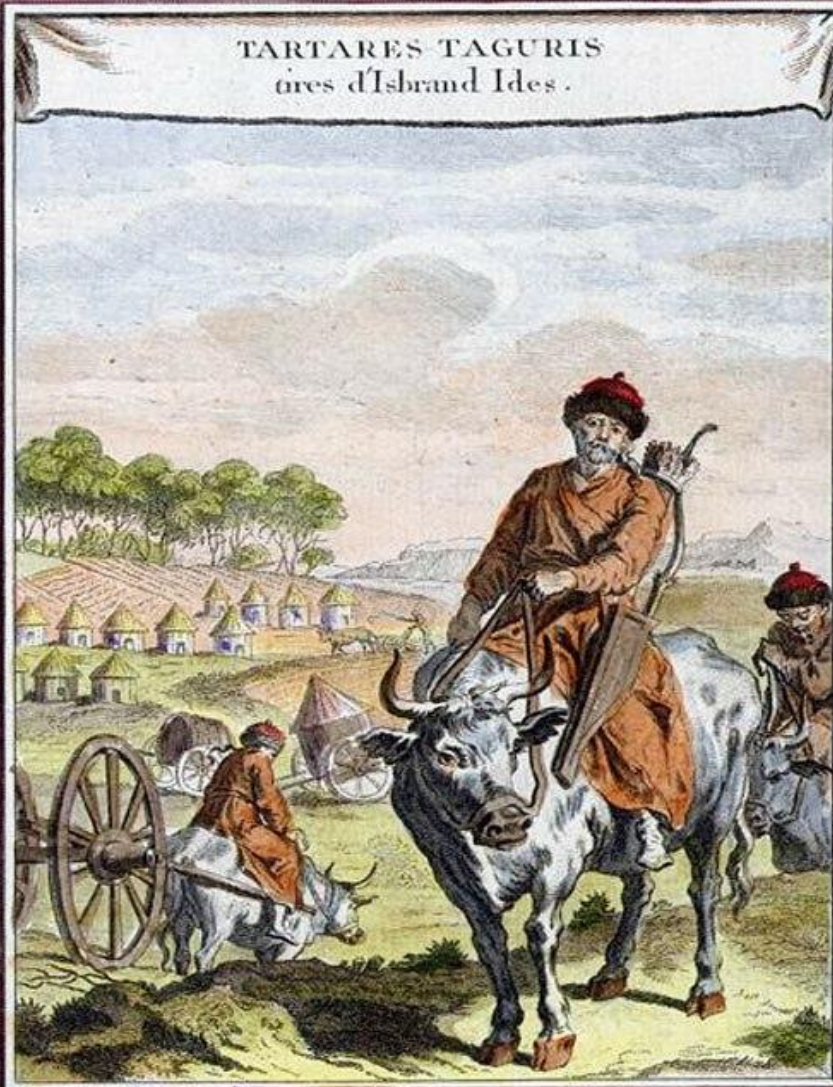
TARTARES USBEKS



*J. N. Turbeu.*

T. VII. N. XIII.

TARTARES TAGURIS  
cires d'Isbrand Ides.



*Bouvaie Sculp.*

T. VII. N. 1



TARTARES KOHONOR

par Gruebert.

1. Lama ou Prêtre. 2. un Homme. 3. une Femme.



TARTARES DE NAUN KOTON ou TSITSIKAR

tirés d'Isbrand Ides.

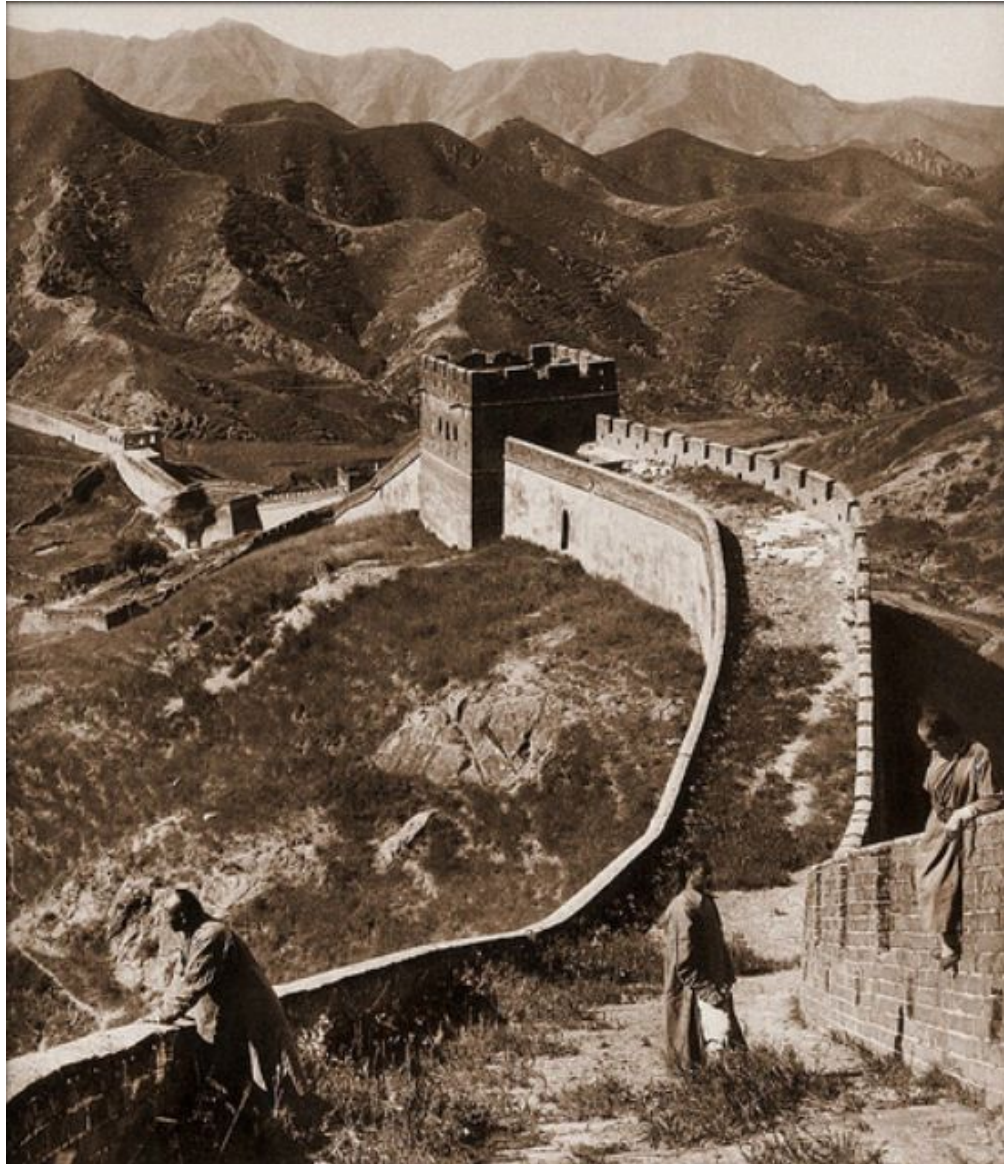




NAGAI TARTARS.

1. A Woman of distinction — 2. Her daughter — 3. A female Servant.

# Великая китайская стена



# Матрица

