

TAMMANY.

... The city of New York is divided by law into thirty 'assembly districts;' that is, thirty districts, each of which elects an assemblyman to the state legislature. In each of these assembly districts there is held annually an election of members of the aforesaid Democratic Republican General Committee. This committee is a very large one, consisting of no less than five thousand men; and each assembly district is allotted a certain number of members, based on the number of Democratic votes which it cast in the last preceding presidential election. Thus the number of the General Committeemen elected in each assembly district varies from sixty to two hundred and seventy. There is intended to be one General Committeeman for every fifty Democratic electors in the district. In each assembly district there is also elected a district leader, the head of Tammany Hall for that district. He is always a member of the General Committee, and these thirty men, one leader from each assembly district, form the executive committee of Tammany Hall. 'By this committee,' says a Tammany official, 'all the internal affairs of the organization are directed, its candidates for offices are selected, and the plans for every campaign are matured.' The General Committee meets every month, five hundred members constituting a quorum; and in October of each year it sits as a county convention, to nominate candidates for the ensuing election. There is also a sub-committee on organization, containing one thousand members, which meets once a month. This committee takes charge of the conduct of elections. There is, besides, a finance committee, appointed by the chairman of the General Committee, and there are several minor committees, unnecessary to mention. The chairman of the finance committee is at present Mr. Richard Croker. Such are the general committees of Tammany Hall. . . . Each assembly district is divided by law into numerous election districts, or, as they are called in some cities, voting precincts,—each election district containing about four hundred voters. The election districts are looked after as follows: Every assembly district has a district committee, composed of the members of the General Committee elected from that district, and of certain additional members chosen for the purpose. The district committee appoints in each of the election districts included in that particular assembly district a captain. This man is the local boss. He has from ten to twenty-five aids, and he is responsible for the vote of his election district. There are about eleven hundred election districts in New York, and consequently there are about eleven hundred captains, or local bosses, each one being responsible to the (assembly) district committee by which he was appointed. Every captain is held to a strict account. If the Tammany vote in his election district falls off without due cause, he is forthwith removed, and another appointed in his place. Usually, the captain is an actual resident in his district; but occasionally, being selected from a distant part of the city, he acquires a fictitious residence in the district. Very frequently the captain is a liquor dealer, who has a clientele of customers, dependents, and hangers-on, whom he 'swings,' or controls. He is paid, of course, for his services; he has some money to distribute, and a little patronage, such as places in the street-

TAPROBANE.

cleaning department, or perhaps a minor clerkship. The captain of a district has a personal acquaintance with all its voters; and on the eve of an election he is able to tell how every man in his district is going to vote. He makes his report; and from the eleven hundred reports of the election district captains the Tammany leaders can predict with accuracy what will be the vote of the city."—H. C. Merwin, *Tammany Hall* (Atlantic, Feb., 1894).

ALSO IN: R. Home, *The Story of Tammany* (Harper's Monthly, v. 44, pp. 685, 835).

TAMULS, The. See TURANIAN RACES.

TAMWORTH MANIFESTO, The. See ENGLAND: A. D. 1834-1837.

TANAGRA, Battle of (B. C. 457). See GREECE: B. C. 458-456.

TANAIM, The.—A name assumed by the Jewish Rabbins who especially devoted themselves to the interpretation of the Mishna.—H. H. Milman, *Hist. of the Jews*, bk. 19.

TANAIIS, The.—The name anciently given to the Russian river now called the Don,—which latter name signifies simply 'water.'

TANCRED, King of Naples and Sicily, A. D. 1189-1194.

TANCRED'S CRUSADE. See CRUSADES: A. D. 1096-1099; and JERUSALEM: A. D. 1099, and 1099-1144.

TANEY, Roger B., and President Jackson's removal of the Deposits. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1833-1836. . . . The Dred Scott Decision. See UNITED STATES OF AM.: A. D. 1857.

TANFANA, Feast and massacre of. See GERMANY: A. D. 14-16.

TANIS. See ZOAN.

TANISTRY, Law of. See TUATH.

TANNENBURG, Battle of (1410). See POLAND: A. D. 1333-1372.

TANOAN FAMILY, The. See AMERICAN ABORIGINES: TANSOAN FAMILY.

TANTALIDÆ, The. See ARGOS.

TAORMINA.—TAUROMENION.—About 392 B. C. Dionysios, the tyrant of Syracuse, expelled the Sikels, or natives of Sicily, from one of their towns, Tauromeniou (modern Taormina) on the height of Tauros, and it subsequently became a Greek city of great wealth, the remains of which are remarkably interesting at the present day. "There is the wall with the work of the Sikel and the Greek side by side. There is the temple of the Greek changed into the church of the Christian apostle of Sicily. There is the theatre, the work of the Greek enlarged and modified by the Roman, the theatre which, unlike those of Syracuse and Argos, still keeps so large a part of its scene, and where we hardly mourn the loss of the rest as we look out on the hills and the sea between its fragments."—E. A. Freeman, *Hist. of Sicily*, ch. 11, sect. 2 (v. 4).

ALSO IN: *The Century*, Sept., 1893.

TAOUISM. See CHINA: THE RELIGIONS.

TAPIO BISCKE, Battle of (1849). See AUSTRIA: A. D. 1848-1849.

TAPPANS, The. See AMERICAN ABORIGINES: ALGONQUIAN FAMILY.

TAPROBANE.—The name by which the island of Ceylon was known to the ancients. Hipparchus advanced the opinion that it was not merely a large island, but the beginning of another world.—E. I. Bunsbury, *Hist. of Ancient Geog.*, ch. 23, sect. 2 (v. 2).