for his infidelity to her ſiſter, by her inceſtuous paſſion for his ſon Hippolitus.

THESIS, a general poſition which a perſon advances, and offers to maintain. In taking degrees in univerſities, the candidates are generally obliged to write a thesis, which they muſt afterwards defend.

THESIUM, base FLUELLIN, in botany ; a genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *pentandria,* and order of *monogynia.* The calyx is monophyllous, with the ſtamina inſerted into it : there is only one seed, which is inferior. There are 17 ſpecies ; one of which is a Britiſh plant, the *linophyllum* or baſtard toad-flax. It has a foliaceous panicle with linear leaves, and flowers in June and July.

THESPIS, a famous Greek tragic poet, and the firſt repreſenter of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troop from village to village in a waggon, from which they per­formed their pieces. Alceſtis was the first tragedy they performed at Athens, 536 B. C. See Theatre.

*Thessalian Chair,* ſo called from Thessaly, where chairs of this figure were moſt in uſe ; it is recommended by Hip­pocrates@@\* in place of a machine for reducing a recent luxation of the shoulder bone. The back of this chair is perpendicular to the ſeat, as Galen tells us ; by which conſtruction it is diſtinguiſhed and accommodated to the ope­ration.

THESSALY, a country of Greece, whoſe boundaries have been different at different periods. Properly ſpeaking, Thessaly was bounded on the ſouth by the ſouthern parts of Greece, or Græcia Propria ; eaſt, by the Ægean ; north, by Macedonia and Mygdonia ; and weſt, by Illyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four ſeparate pro­vinces, Thessaliotis, Pelaſgiotis, Iſtiaeotis, and Phthiotis, to which ſome add Magnesia. It has been ſeverally called A*Emonia, Pelasgicum, Argos, Hellas, Argeia, Dryopis, Pelaſgia, Pyrrhaea,* &c. The name of Theſſaly is derived from Theſſalus, one of its monarchs. Theſſaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its moun­tains and cities are alſo celebrated, ſuch as Olympus, Pelion, Oſſa, Lariſſa, &c. The Argonauts were partly natives of Theſſaly. The inhabitants of the country paſſed for a treacherous nation, so that falſe money was called *Thessalian coin,* and a perfidious action a *Thessalian deceit.* Theſſaly was originally governed by kings, till it became ſubject to the Macedonian monarchs. The cavalry was univerſally eſteemed, and the people were ſuperſtitious and addicted to the ſtudy of magic and incantations. See *Lucan.* 6. v. 438,. &c. ; *Dionyſ.* 2. 9 ; *Curt.* 3. c. 2 ; *Ælian, V. H.* 3. c. 1; *Pauſ.* 4. c. 36. 1. 10. c. 1 ; *Mela.* 2. c. 3 ; *Justin* 7. c. 6 ; *Diod.* 4.

Thessaly is now called Ja*nna,* a province of European Turkey, bounded by Macedonia on the north, by the Archi­pelago on the eaſt, by Achaia or Livadia on the ſouth, and by Epirus on the weſt.

THETIS, in Pagan mythology, the wise of Oceanus, and the mother of Nereus and Doris, who were married to each other; and from this marriage (prong the nymphs of the earth and ſea. Among the sea nymphs there was one named *Thetis the Lounger,* who excelled all the reſt in beauty, and for whom Jupiter conceived such a paſſion, that he reſolved to eſpouſe her : but being informed by the Deſtinies that ſhe would bring forth a ſon who would riſe above his father, he married her to Peleus. To their nuptials all the gods and goddeſſes were invited except Diſcord, who, to be revenged for this contempt, threw a golden apple into the assembly, on which was engraven, *For the fairest.* Ju­no, Pallas, and Venus, diſputed for this apple ; but Paris being choſen to decide the difference, adjudged it to Venus. From this marriage of Thetis and Peleus ſprung Achilles,

THEURGY, Ϭεουργια, a name which the ancients gave to that ſacred part of magic which we ſometimes call *white magic,* or the *white art.*

The word is formed from Θεος, “ God,” and εργον “work;” *q. d.* the art of doing divine things, or things which God alone can do : or the power of working extraordinary and ſupernatural things, by invoking the names of God, ſaints, angels, &c. Accordingly, those who have written of ma­gic in general, divide it into three parts : the firſt where­of is called *theurgy,* as operating by divine or celeſtial means; the ſecond, *natural magic,* performed by the powers of na­ture ; and the third, comprehending *necromancy, sorcery,* and *witchcraft* or *magic,* performed by the aſſiſtance of de­mons or departed men. See Magic.

THIBET. See Tibet.

THIGH, in anatomy. See Anatomy, n⁰ 58.

THINKING, a general name for any act or operation of the mind. See Metaphysics.

THIRLAGE. See Law, n⁰ clxx. 12 —18.

THIRST, an uneaſy ſenſation arising from a deficiency of the saliva to moiſten the inward parts of the mouth. Hence ariſes a ſtrong deſire for drink ; and thirſt is a ſymptom generally attending fevers of all kinds.—Thirſt is beſt allayed by acids ; water kept a while in the mouth, then ſpit out, and repeated as required ; a bit of bread chewed with a little water, which latter may be gradually ſwallowed ; if the perſon is very hot, brandy is the beſt for holding in the mouth, but ſhould be ſpit out again : except in fe­vers, large draughts of cold water are hurtful.

*Preservation against Hunger and Thirst.* See Hun­ger.

THISTLE, a well known weed in corn-fields. In Britain there are eight ſpecies of thiſtles according to the vulgar arrangement ; the carduus lanceolatus or ſpear-thiſtle, the nutans or muſk-thiſtle, the paluſtris or marſh thiſtle, the marianus or milk-thiſtle, acanthoides or welted-thiſtle, criſpus or curled-thiſtle, onopordum acanthium or cot­ton thiſtle, serratula arvenſis or corn-thiſtle. All theſe, ex­cept the laſt, are annual or biennial, and therefore may be eaſily deſtroyed by cutting them down before their ſeed ripens ; but the ſerratula arvenſis is perennial, con­tinues in the earth increaſing and throwing up new ſhoots every year. Mr Curtis ascertained the annual increaſe of its root, by planting in a garden a piece of the root two inches long and about the thickness of a gooſe’s quill, and a ſmall head of leaves. By the 2d of November the root had extended itſelf eight feet, and when dug and waſhed it weighed four pounds.

As to the uſes of the thiſtle, they are not well known. The corn-thiſtle is eaten by the aſs, and formerly was pull­ed with great care by the farmers in ſome parts of Scotland as food for their horses. For a botanical deſcription of the different kinds of thiſtle, see Cardus, Cactus, Dipsaus, Onopordum, Serratula, Sonchus.

*Order of the Thistle,* or *of St Andrew,* a military order of knighthood in Scotland, the riſe and inſtitution of which is variously related by different authors. Leſley biſhop of Ross reports, that the night before the battle between Athelſtan king of Northumberland and Hungus king of the Picts, a bright cross, in form of that whereon St Andrew (the tutelar ſaint of Scotland) ſuffered martyrdom, appealed to Hungus ; who having gained the victory, ever after bore the figure of that croſs on his banners. Others assert, that Achaius king of Scotland firſt inſtituted this order, after having made the famous league offensive and defenſive with Charlemagne king of France. But although the thiſtle had been acknowledged as the ſymbol of the kingdom of Scotland from the reign of Achaius, yet

@@@[m]\* Lib. de Art.