TEACHERS, persons employed in conducting the edu­cation of the young. See the articles Schools and Universities.

TEARY, a large village of Hindustan, in the province of Malwah, with a fort on an adjoining hill. Long- 79. 3. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

TEBALA, a town of Arabia, province of the Hedsjas, 128 miles south-south-east of Mecca.

TEBETH, the tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and fourth of the civil. It answers to our month of December.

TECHNICAL expresses somewhat relating to arts or sciences : in this sense we say technical terms. It is also particularly applied to a kind of verses in which are contain­ed the rules or precepts of any art, thus digested to help the memory to retain them. An example may be seen in the article Μeμοrυ.

TECRIT, a town of Irak Arabi, in the province of Mo­sul, on the western bank of the Tigris. It is thought to be the Birtha or Vitra of the ancients, described as a very strong fortress, and said to be founded by Alexander the Great. It was a considerable town in 1393, when it was taken by Timur, and now contains 500 or 600 houses, with two coffee-houses. The ruins are extensive. Long. 42. 37. E. Lat. 34. 37. N.

TEDDINGTON, a town, or rather a village, in the hundred of Spelthorne and county of Middlesex, twelve miles from London. It is delightfully placed on the banks of the Thames, at the spot where the tide ceases to flow, from which circumstance the name has been given to the place. It has a neat parish church ; and within the parish are many splendid houses and a great number of country retreats for the inhabitants of the metropolis. Bushy Park, which adjoins it, is an attractive object, affording pleasing promenades and rides. The population in 1821 amounted to 863, and in 1831 to 895.

TEDEUM, the name of a celebrated hymn, used in the Christian church, and so called because it begins with these words, *Te Dium laudamus,* We praise thee, God. It is sung in the Romish church with great pomp and solemnity upon the gaining of a victory, or other happy event ; and is be­lieved to be the composition of St Ambrose, bishop of Milan.

TEDIF, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, where is a Jewish synagogue. It is twenty-one miles east of Aleppo.

TEDZEN, a considerable river of Persia, in the pro­vince of Khorassan, and the largest in this part of Asia next to the Oxus. After a course from east to west, it falls into the Gulf of Balkan, on the eastern coast of the Caspian.

TEEBAKAN, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the north coast of Borneo. Long. 117. 39. E. Lat. 7.52. N.

TEEHEENGAN, a small island in the Eastern Seas, north of Borneo. Long. 117. 30. E. Lat. 7. 49. N.

TEEKOOL, a small island near the Sooloo archipelago. Long. 125. 25. E. Lat. 6. 6. N.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumber­land, and running eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

TEESGAON, a town of Hindustan, province of Aurungabad. Long. 74. 53. E. Lat. 19. 13. N.

TEESTA, a considerable river of Bengal, which has its source in the Himalaya Mountains, and after dividing the Nepaul country' from the dominions of the Deb rajah, enters the northern region of Rungpoor. It thence takes a north­erly course till it joins the Ganges.

TEETGAUM, a town of Hindustan, province of Guje- rat, district of Neyer, situated about twelve miles south-west from Theraud. Its inhabitants are Hindus of a mili­tary tribe. Latitude not ascertained.

TEETH, the bones placed in the jaws for chewing food,

that it may be the more easily digested in the stomach. The anatomical structure of the teeth has been described under Ανaτομυ.

TEFF, a kind of grain, sown all over Abyssinia, from which is made the bread commonly used throughout the country. We have no description of this plant but from Mr Bruce, who says that it is herbaceous ; and that from a number of weak leaves surrounding the root proceeds a stalk of about twenty-eight inches in length, not perfectly straight, smooth, but jointed or knotted at particular dis­tances. This stalk is not much thicker than that of a carnation or julyflower. About eight inches from the top, a head is formed of a number of small branches, upon which it carries the fruit and flowers ; the latter of which is small, of a crimson colour, and scarcely perceptible by the naked eye but from the opposition of that colour. The pistil is divided into two, seemingly attached to the germ of the fruit, and has at each end small capillaments forming a brush. The stamina are three in number ; two on the lower side of the pistil, and one on the upper. These are each of them crowned with two oval stigmata, at first green, but af­terwards crimson. The first is formed in a capsula, consisting of two conical hollow leaves, which, when closed, seems to compose a small conical pod, pointed at the top. The fruit or seed is oblong, and is not so large as the head of the smallest pin ; yet it is very prolific, and produces these seeds in such quantity as to yield a very abundant crop in the quantity of meal. From the similarity of the names, Mr Bruce conjectures it to be the *tipha* mentioned but not described by Pliny ; but this conjecture he acknowledges to be unsupported.

TEFLIS, or Tiflis, a city of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Georgia, situated on the precipitous banks of the Kur, at the foot of a line of dark and barren hills, which overshadow the town, and impart to it a gloomy appear­ance. This city was visited by Sir R. K. Porter in 1817, and from his work the following account is chiefly com­piled. Teflis has no claim to a very high antiquity, having been founded in 1063 by the czar Liewang, who was at­tracted to the spot by certain warm springs in the neigh­bourhood, from which he expected to derive benefit. Be­fore that period it could boast of no habitation in the form of a house, with the exception of a few mud hovels for the convenience of the occupiers of a small fortress which stood on an adjacent height, and protected the valley, and of which the remains are still to be seen on a hill to the south of the town, at some distance from the station of the more modern citadel, which is of Turkish origin. The road along the western bank of the Kur was completely commanded by this old work of the native czars; and its dark and frowning towers still seem to threaten the passenger be­low. The first aspect of the town appeared to Sir R. K. Porter peculiarly gloomy ; and though these impressions were in some degree lessened by greater familiarity, the ef­fect of the surrounding scenery always remained the same ; and the town seemed to be enclosed in a vast prison of high and beetling rocks, broken into deep clefts, black and bare, and projecting into a thousand rugged and savage forms. So confined an abode is far from being desirable ; and hence the governor-general has chosen his place of re­sidence at a short distance from the body of the city, on the gentle slope of a hill fronting the river, with a fine view of the Caucasus Mountains. This building, with the arse­nal, the hospital, churches, and a few villas in the neighbour­hood, is all that bears any resemblance to the architecture of Europe. The rest is purely Asiatic, in the most unfa­vourable sense of the term, being a collection of low, flat-roofed dwellings, built of dun brick, mingled with stones and mud ; the doors and windows exceedingly small ; the latter covered with paper instead of glass. The streets are all narrow, and covered with deep mud or dust, according