TETRASTYLE, in ancient architecture, a building, and particularly a temple, with four columns in its front.

TETTUA Moτu, a cape on the east coast of New . Zealand, on the north-east point of Poverty Bay. Long. 181. 30. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

TEUTONES, or Teutoni, a people always by histo­rians joined with the Cimbri ; both seated, according to Mela, beyond the Elbe, on the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic ; and there, it is supposed, lay the country of the Teutones, now *Ditmarsh ;* diversity of dialects producing the differ­ent terms *Teu, Tut, Bit, Tid,* and *Thod,* which in the an­cient German language signified *people.* Of these Teu­tones, Virgil is to be understood in the epithet *Teutonicus ;* an appellation which more lately came to be applied to the Germans in general, and later still the appellation *Aleman­ni.* The Teutones, in conjunction with the Cimbri and Ambrones, made war on the Romans, and marched towards Italy in the year 101 b. c. We are told, that the Teutones alone were so numerous, that they were six whole days without intermission in passing the Roman camp. In trans­alpine Gaul they engaged the consul Marius, but were defeated with incredible slaughter; 100,000 of them, ac­cording to the lowest calculations, being killed on the spot. According to others, the number of those killed and taken prisoners amounted to 290,000.

TEUTONIC, something belonging to the Teutones. The Teutonic language is supposed to have been the lan­guage of the ancient Germans, and hence is reckoned among the mother-tongues.

Teutonic *Order,* an order of military knights, establish­ed towards the close of the twelfth century, on the follow­ing occasion. When the emperor Barbarossa engaged in a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land out of the bonds of Saladin, he was followed by great numbers of German volunteers, who from various motives enlisted un­der his banners. After the emperor’s death, the Germans, who had signalized themselves before Acre or Ptolemais, resolved to choose another leader ; and at last fixed their choice upon Frederick duke of Suabia, second son to the emperor, and Henry duke of Brabant. Under these ge­nerals they behaved with so much bravery, that Henry king of Jerusalem, the patriarch, and several other princes, de­termined to reward their valour by instituting an order of knighthood in their favour. This was accordingly done, and the new knights had at first the title of the knights of St George ; afterwards it was thought proper to place them under the tutelage of the Virgin Mary, to whom there was already an hospital dedicated on Mount Zion, for the relief of German pilgrims. From this time they were called *Equites Mariani,* or knights of St Mary. Laws, regula­tions, and statutes, were drawn up for them by the Christian kings in Syria and the patriarch ; and, among other obliga­tions, it was required, that every person admitted to the privileges of the order should be of noble parentage ; that the order should defend the Christian religion and the Holy Land ; that they should exercise hospitality towards the Christians in general, but particularly those of their own country ; and that they should with all their power endea­vour to propagate and extend the Christian faith. In the year 1190, having become rich by donations from the su­perstitious, they elected as their first grandmaster Henry Walpot, a German, who hail distinguished himself by his zeal and valour ; and their choice was confirmed by the emperor. The following year, Pope Celestine III. con­firmed their privileges already granted, giving them the title of the Teutonic knights of the Hospital of St Mary the Virgin. By the conditions of this bull, they vowed perpetual continence, obedience, and poverty ; obligations to which it may well be imagined they did not very strict­ly adhere.

TEWKESBURY, a town of the hundred of the same name, in the county of Gloucester, 104 miles from London, It stands on the banks of the river Severn, near to the junction of the Avon with that stream. It is finely situated on a rising ground, and for the most part is well built. The church is a Gothic structure, one of the finest and largest in England, and formerly occupied by a mitred ab­bot. It is 300 feet in length and 120 feet broad ; the chan­cel has several painted windows, and many fine monuments. There is a brisk trade carried on by both rivers, and in the town there are small manufactures. It is an ancient bo­rough, and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and eleven councillors, and returns two members to parliament. There arc good markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Near this place was fought the great battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians in 1471, when the former became the conquerors. The inhabitants amounted in 1821 to 4962, and in 1831 to 5780.

TEXEL, an island on the northern shore of the province of North Holland, separated from the mainland by the chan­nel of Marsdiep, which is an entrance to the Zuyder Sea. It is about twelve miles long and three broad, and contains six villages, with 4950 inhabitants, who have flocks of 30,000 sheep yielding the finest wool. Near to it Admiral Blake, in 1653, gained a victory over Van Tromp; and another battle was fought in 1673 with the combined fleets of Eng­land and France against the Dutch, when the victory was doubtful. At this place, too, in 1799, a squadron of Dutch ships of war in a state of insubordination was surrendered to the British. There are fortifications on the island, com­manding the anchorage.

TEXT, a relative term, contradistinguished from gloss or commentary, and signifying an original discourse exclusive of any note or interpretation. This word is particularly used for a certain passage of Scripture, chosen by a preacher as the subject of his sermon.

TEXTURE properly denotes the arrangement and co­hesion of several slender bodies or threads interwoven or entangled among each other, as in the webs of spiders, or in cloths.

THALES, a celebrated Greek philosopher, and the first of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Miletus about 640 B. c. In order to improve himself in the knowledge of the sciences, he travelled into Egypt, where he discoursed with the priests and other learned men. Some say that he married ; but others observe that he eluded the solicita­tions of his mother on this head, by telling her when he was young that it was too soon, and afterwards that it was too late. Thales acquired great reputation by his wisdom and learning : he was the first among the Greeks who foretold eclipses of the sun, and made extraordinary discoveries in astronomy. He was the founder of the Ionian sect of phi­losophers, who were so denominated from his being born in Ionia. He maintained that water was the principle of which all the bodies in the universe are composed ; that the world was the work of God ; and that God sees the most secret thoughts of the heart. Among his wise maxims, the following have been recorded. The most difficult thing in the world is to know ourselves, the most easy to advise others, and the most sweet to accomplish our de­sires. In order to live well, we ought to abstain from what we find fault with in others. Bodily felicity consists in health, and that of the mind in knowledge. The most an­cient of beings is God, because he is uncreated : nothing is more beautiful than the world, because it is the work of God ; nothing more extensive than space, quicker than spirit, stronger than necessity, wiser than time. It was also one of his sentences, “ that we ought never to say that to any one which may be turned to our prejudice ; and that we should live with our friends as with persons that may be­come our enemies.” He thanked God for three things ; that he was born of the human, not of the brute species ; a