2 tom. 8vo. A valuable edition, with English notes, chiefly historical and geographical, has more recently been pub­lished by Dr Arnold, Oxford, 1830-5, 3 vols. 8vo. Pop- po’s very elaborate edition of Thucydides is now in the pro­gress of publication. The first volume was printed at Leip­zig in 1821, and nine or ten have successively appeared. Here we must not neglect to recommend another work to the reader’s attention, Dodwell's “ Annales Thucydidei et Xenophontei, præmisso adparatu, cum Vitæ Thucydidis Synopsi chronologica.’’ Oxon. 1702, 4to.

Thucydides has been translated into many of the modern languages. In 1550 an English translation, not however from the Greek text, but from the French version of Claude Seyssel, was published by Thomas Nicolls, “ citczeine and goldsmyth of London.” A translation of the original was published by Hobbes in 1628, and another by Dr William Smith in 1753-4. A new version, illustrated with copious annotations, has very recently been published by Dr Bloom­field, Lond. 1829, 3 vols. 8vo.

THULE, or Thylæ, in *Ancient Geography,* an island in the most northern parts of the German Ocean. Its situ­ation was never accurately ascertained by the ancients, hence its present name is unknown by modern historians. Some suppose that it is the island now called Iceland, or part of Greenland, and others that it is Foula.

THUNDER, the noise occasioned by the explosion of a flash of lightning echoed back from the inequalities on the surface of the earth, in like manner as the noise of a cannon is echoed, and in particular circumstances forms a rolling lengthened sound. See Electricity.

THUNDERBOLT. When lightning acts with extra­ordinary violence, and breaks or shatters any thing, it is called a *thunderbolt;* which the vulgar, to fit it for such ef­fects, suppose to be a hard body, and even a stone.

THURGAU, or Thurgovia, a canton of Switzerland. It is bounded on the north-west by the Rhine, on the north-east by the lake of Constance, on the south-east by St Gall, and on the south-west by Zurich. It extends over 265 square miles, is divided into eight circles, and in 1838 con­tained 84,124 inhabitants, of whom 72,191 were of the re­formed church, and 18,500 adhered to the Roman Catholic profession. The canton has five cities, six market-towns, and 284 villages. the force required as the contingent to the general confederation is 1520 men, and the pecuniary contribution amounts to L.2280. The capital is the town of Frauenfeld, on the river Murg, with 1600 inhabitants. In the northern part the face of the country is either level or undulating, but in the south is rather hilly than mountain­ous, none of the elevations exceeding 2500 feet. The Rhine is the main stream, which receives the waters of the Murg, the Thur, the Sitter, and the smaller brooks. The climate is healthy and temperate. The chief pursuit is agriculture, which affords a sufficiency of corn, good crops of hemp and flax, and abundance of fruit and wine. There is some coal near Frauenfeld. The pasturage feeds up­wards of 25,000 cows, and supplies large quantities of but­ter and cheese. The fishing on the lake of Constance is highly productive of salmon and other fine fish.

THURINGIA, a division of the circle of Upper Saxony, in Germany. It is a fruitful tract, abounding in corn, es­pecially wheat ; in black cattle, sheep, and horses. It is about seventy-three miles in length, and as much in breadth.

THUROCZ, a palatinate or district of the province of the Hither Danube, in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary. It extends over 460 square miles, but contains only about 45,000 inhabitants, of whom two thirds are Lutherans, and the remainder of the Greek church. The soil is poor, and the climate mountainous and raw ; and the country better adapted for breeding cattle than for growing corn. The chief corn raised is buckwheat; but excellent crops of turnips and carrots are produced. The district produces no wine. The

chief article for sale is the cheese of the milch cows. The district comprises four circles, six market-towns, and ninety-eight villages, besides a few hamlets, and it confers the dignity of a palatine on the noble family of Erbober. The capital is St Martin, a town situated on the river which gives its name to the palatinate, and contains about 2000 persons.

THURROCK-GRAYS, a small town of the hundred of Chafford, in the county of Essex, twenty-five miles from London. It stands on the banks of the Thames, near St Clement’s Reach. It has a market on Thursday. In 1831 the inhabitants amounted to 1248.

THURSDAY, the fifth day of the Christian week, but the sixth of that of the Jews.

THURSO, a seaport town, borough of barony, and pa­rish on the north-west side of the county of Caithness. The town is situated on the river Thurso, which here falls into the bay of the same name, and by it is divided into two parts. The old portion of the town is irregu­larly built and ill paved ; hut the new part is built on a regular plan, and contains a better class of houses, with a handsome new church, town-house, and other buildings for carrying on the public business connected with the cus­toms, excise, and banking. The harbour will only admit ves­sels of ten feet draught of water at stream tides ; the entrance is also much obstructed by a bar, and, for want of a pier or breastwork of stone, vessels, after getting over the bar, can only unload or load at low water. Besides this inconveni­ence, the bay of Thurso is too dangerous to admit of its ever being a resort for shipping. Notwithstanding these disad­vantages, there is a considerable coasting trade, and the in­habitants of the town and immediate neighbourhood are extensively engaged in fisheries, tanning, bleaching, and spinning. Thurso is a place of great antiquity, but was not erected into a borough of barony until the year 1633, when Charles I. granted a charter with the usual powers and privileges. It is governed by two bailies, a dean of guild, and twelve councillors. The population of the town amounted in 1831 to about 2700, and of the parish to 4679.

THYRSUS, in *Antiquity,* the sceptre which the poets put into the hand of Bacchus, and with which they furnished the Menades in their Bacchanalia.

TIARA, an ornament or dress with which the ancient Persians covered their head, and with which the Armenians and the kings of Pontus are represented on medals ; these last, because they were descended from the Persians. Latin authors call it indifferently *tiara* and *cidaris.* Strabo says the tiara was in the form of a tower ; and the scholiast on Aristophanes affirms that it was adorned with peacocks’ feathers.

Tiara is also the name of the pope’s triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badge of the papal dignity ; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his spiritual jurisdiction. As soon as the pope is dead, his arms are represented with the tiara alone, without the keys. The ancient tiara was a round high cap. John XXIII. first encompassed it with a crown. Boniface VIII. added a second crown, and Benedict XII. a third.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which runs through the pope’s territories, passing by Perugia and Orvietto ; and having visited Rome, falls into the Tuscan Sea at Ostia, fifteen miles below that city.

TIBET, a country of great extent, in Independent Tar­tary, stretching from east to west 1500 miles in length. It extends from the sources of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindustan to the great desert of Cobi, in Central Asia. It is of unequal breadth, and many parts of it are unknown. It is distinguished by different names. It is called Tibbet in Bengal ; but in Nepaul, Lower Tibet receives the appellation of Kutchar, and in Hindu­stan that of Potyid. In the native language of the inhabi-