several times ; and it is recorded by Sandrart, that one day while the emperor was sitting for his picture, a pencil hap­pening to drop from the painter, he stooped, took it up, and returned it ; obligingly answering to the modest apology of the artist (who blushed at the condescension of so great a monarch), that the merit of a Titian was worthy of the at­tendance of an emperor.

It cannot be truly affirmed that Titian equalled in de­sign the great masters of the Roman school ; but he al­ways took care to dispose his figures in such attitudes as showed the most beautiful parts of the body. His taste in designing men was not generally so correct or elegant as it appeared in his boys and female figures ; but his colouring had all the look of real flesh; his figures breathe. He was not so bold as Giorgione, but in tenderness and delicacy he proved himself much superior to him and all other artists. The expression of the passions was not his excellence, though even in that respect many of his figures merited the justest commendation ; but he always gave his figures an air of case and dignity. His landscapes are universally allowed to be unequalled, whether we consider the forms of his trees, the grand ideas of nature which appear in his scenery, or his distances, which agreeably delude and de­light the eye of every observer; and they are executed with a light, tender, and mellow pencil. He learned from nature the harmony of colours, and his tints seem astonish­ing, not only for their force, but their sweetness ; and in that respect his colouring is accounted the standard of ex­cellence to all professors of the art. He was of so happy a constitution, that he was never ill till the year 1576, when he died of the plague, at the age of ninety-six or ninety-nine. His disciples were Paulo Veronese, Giacomo Tintoret, Gia­como de Porte Bassano, and his sons.

TITLE, an appellation of dignity or rank given to princes and persons of distinction. Titles were not so common among the ancient Greeks or Romans as they are in mo­dem times. Till the reign of Constantine, the title of *Il­lustrious* was never given except to those who were dis­tinguished in arms or letters ; but at length it became he­reditary in the families of princes, and every son of a prince was illustrious. The title of *Highness* was formerly given only to kings. The kings of England before the reign of Henry VIII. were addressed by the title of *your Grace.* That monarch first assumed the title of *Highness,* and after­wards that of *Majesty.* The title of majesty was first given him by Francis I. in their interview in 1520. Charles V. was the first king of Spain who assumed the same title. Princes, nobles, and clergy, generally have one title derived from their territories and estates, and another derived from their rank, or from some other remarkable circumstance. The pope has the title of *Holiness.* A cardinal is saluted by the name of *Eminent,* or *most Emittent.* An archbishop, besides being named from his diocese, is called *his Grace* and *most Reverend.* A bishop is also distinguished by the name of his diocese, and has the title of *hit Lordship* and *right Reverend.* Inferior clergymen are denominated *Re­verend.*

TITULAR denotes a person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs its functions or not.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, the Roman emperor, the son of Vespasian ; of whom it is related, that not being able to recollect any good action which he had done on a cer­tain day, he exclaimed, “ I have lost a day !” He might truly be called the *father of his people ;* and though Rome laboured under various public calamities during his reign, such was his equitable and mild administration, that he con­stantly preserved his popularity. He was a great lover of learning, and composed several poems. He reigned but two years ; and it is thought Domitian, his brother, poisoned him, a. D. 81, aged forty-one.

TIVERTON, a town of the hundred of the same name, in the county of Devon, 163 miles from London. It stands on the river Exe, where the Leman joins that stream, and by the two the town is nearly surrounded. They are rapid streams, and well calculated for turning large machinery. The town was much enriched by its woollen trade ; and since that has been on the decline, powerful engines have been framed for making lace, a trade that is carried on to a vast extent at present. There is a school founded by Richard Blundell, who was a clothier of this town, of great celebrity. It has four exhibitions or scholarships at Oxford, and the same number at Cambridge. The school-house is a very fine pile of building. Tiverton is a place of great anti­quity, has been long incorporated, and now elects two mem­bers to the House of Commons. For municipal purposes, the town is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and seventeen councillors. There are markets on Tuesday and Saturday. The inhabitants amount­ed in 1821 to 8651, and in 1831 to 9766.

TIVOKEA, a low sandy island in the South Pacific Ocean, of an elliptical form, and eighteen miles in its long­est diameter. Long. 144. 56. W. Lat. 14. 28. S.

TIVOLI, a city of the papal dominions, the capital of a district of the same name, on the river Teverone, on the side of a hill. It is the seat of a bishop, has a fine market-place, a cathedral, ten parish and fourteen conven­tual churches, with 5550 inhabitants, but is an old and ill- built place. It is, however, much visited on account of the cascades of the Teverone, which present most exciting groups of objects. Near to it are the remains of the con­sular road, the remains of the Villa Adriana, the ruins of the gate of the villa of Maecenas, and those of the house of Quintilius Varus, with the temple of Vesta and the grotto of Neptune. Long. 13. 11. E. Lat. 41. 57. 49. N.

TIZE, a seaport of Persia, in the province of Mekran, once important, but now reduced to a miserable village of fifty or sixty huts. It is ten miles south from Churbar.

TJIDANEE, or Tangerang, a river of the island of Java, which runs a northerly course, and falls into the Java Sea in the bay of Bantam.

TOBACCO. See Νicοτιανa.

*Tobacco-Pipes, Manufacture of.* The art of making to­bacco pipes, or, as it is commonly called, *pipe-making,* though one of the simplest species of pottery, is sufficiently curious to merit description. The process may be divided into six stages ; viz. 1. Beating or preparing the clay ; 2. Rolling ; 3. Moulding ; 4. Trimming ; 5. Drying ; and, 6. Burning.

*Preparation of the clay.—*The fine white clay employed by the pipe-makers is dug from the quarries in masses of about a cubic foot each. Before it can be used in the ma­nufacture of tobacco-pipes, it must be reduced to the con­sistence of a tough paste. To effect this, after its outer surface has been cleared from dirt or dust, it is broken into small pieces about as large as a goose’s egg, and thrown in­to a tub with such a quantity of soft water as experience has shown to be sufficient to bring it to the proper con­sistence. After lying till it has soaked up all the water, which usually requires from twelve to twenty-four hours, it is taken from the tub and laid on a strong wooden bench. Here it is beaten by a heavy four-square iron instrument, in such a manner as to cut it from one end to the other into very thin slices. It requires considerable address to per­form this operation, and it is surprising how thin the work­men will sometimes cut the slices, and how equally they will thus divide the clay. This beating is continued, alternately folding up the clay and slicing it, till the whole is perfectly smooth. It is then ready for rolling.

*Rolling.—*The operation of rolling reduces the clay into pieces of a proper size and length for making pipes, and almost to their proper form. The roller sits at a bench with