the highlands of Armenia and Kurdistan, and (when turned southward) running each its own independent course to the Persian Gulf. Like the Euphrates, the Tigris rises from two principal sources, of which the western and more distant—in 38° 10' N. lat. and about 39° 20' E. long—is a little south of Lake Giuljek, in a peninsula formed by the Euphrates, and some 2 or 3 miles only from the channel of that river. The names and sources of the different streams forming the Western Tigris—or that part of the upper river which runs, roughly speaking, from Diarbekr to the junction with the Eastern Tigris, about 50 miles north-north-west from Jezíra Ibn Omar—are given by Consul Taylor as the Arganeh M'adan and the Dibeneh Su, uniting at Ammaneh castle; the Ambar Su, rising at Heyni ; the Batman Su, formed by the Kulp, the Kaushan, and the Sarum, rising north and north-west of Nerjiki ; and the Khuzu or Huzu and the Arzen-Redhwan or Yezid Khaneh Su. Of the Eastern Tigris the chief tributaries are the Bohtan Su and its feeder the Bitlis (which receives the Keyzer or Shirwan), the Möx, the Shattak, the Cham- kari, and the Sarhal Su. Of these the most northerly points may be found on the Kulp or Dibeneh Su about 38° 40' N. lat. and the most easterly on the Shattak in 42° 50' E. long.

After the junction of the eastern and western branches (see the accompanying map) the river pursues a winding

course, generally south-east, for about 800 miles, *via* Mosul and Baghdad, to the point of union with the Euphrates at Kurna, whence it becomes known as the Shattu 'l-Arab, and falls into the sea some 70 miles farther down. Between Mosul and Baghdad the Tigris receives from its left the Great and the Little Zab and other tributaries from the Kurdish Mountains. Below the confluence of the latter it is joined by the Diyála, also from the left, while on the right canals and watercourses connect it more or less directly with the Euphrates, which in the vicinity of Bagh­dad it approaches to within 30 or 35 miles. The Tigris is navigable for light freight-bearing steamers up to Bagh­dad, and for vessels of lighter draught to 20 miles below Mosul, but thence to Diarbekr only for rafts. “ But owing to the rapidity of the current the traffic is all down stream, carried on mainly by a primitive style of craft, which is broken up at Baghdad and transported by camels back to Mosul. The journey between these points occupies three or four days during the floods and from twelve to fourteen at other times.”

TILBURG, or Tilborg, a town of Holland, in the

province of North Brabant, 13 miles to the east-south-east of Breda, contains numerous and extensive woollen-fac­tories, employing from 5000 to 6000 persons, and also some calico-printing establishments. It has the usual public buildings, including four Roman Catholic churches, a Reformed church, and a synagogue, but none of architec­tural or historical interest. The population in 1879 was 28,390 and in 1887 32,016.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones (1814-1886), American states­man, was born at New Lebanon, New York, on the 9th of February 1814. He studied at Yale and at the university of New York, but ill-health prevented him from finishing his course. He studied law and rose rapidly to the first rank at the New York bar. From boyhood he had had a fondness for politics, but had sacrificed it to the practice of law. After 1860 he drifted into New York State politics, and became chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1866. The Tweed “ring” in New York city dreaded him, and in 1869 attempted to remove him from his chairmanship. Tilden then became the soul of the legal attacks upon the “ring,” and worked for the removal of the corrupt judges who were their tools ; and in the “ring trials” he accomplished the mathematical feat of ascertaining and demonstrating from bank-books the principle on which the spoils had been divided. In 1874 he was elected governor of the State by the Democrats. For years another “ ring ” had been making money out of the State canals. This, too, Tilden succeeded in breaking up. In 1876 the National Democratic Convention nomi­nated him for the presidency, the Republicans nominating Governor Hayes of Ohio. The result was the disputed election of 1876-77, when each party secured about the same number of electors outside of the three Southern states of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The Democrats had a majority in these States ; but the return­ing boards, by rejecting votes which they believed had been obtained by fraud or intimidation, gave their States to the Republicans. Two sets of certificates were therefore sent to Washington, and as no provision had been made in the United States constitution for a dispute of this kind there was no power authorized to decide between the two parties. In this emergency Tilden consented to the ap­pointment of an extra-constitutional body, an “electoral commission,” to decide disputed cases, the decisions of which were to hold good unless reversed by concurrent vote of the two houses. The commission decided all the cases in favour of the Republican candidates, and Tilden was de­feated. He continued in retirement until his death, which took place at Greystone, New York, on 4th August 1886.

TILES (Saxon *tigel,* connected with Lat. *tegula)* are used for a great variety of architectural purposes, such as cover­ing roofs, floors, and walls, and are made of many different materials.

1. *Roofing Tiles.@@1—*In the most important temples of ancient Greece the roof was covered with tiles of white marble, fitted together in the most perfect way so as to exclude the rain. In most cases, as in the Athenian Parthenon and the existing temple at Ægina, the tiles were large slabs of marble, with a flange along each side, over which joint-tiles *(άρμοί)* were accurately fitted (see A in fig. 1). In the temple of Apollo at Bassæ, though the main building was of limestone, the roof was covered with very beautiful tiles of Parian marble, which are specially mentioned by Pausanias as being one of the chief beauties of the temple. Some of these were found by Mr Cockerell during his excavations at Bassæ early in the 19th century.@@2 In design they resemble the other examples mentioned

these names. The modern Arabic name is Dijla (Aramaic Deklath, Dīglā).

@@@1 In Egypt and Assyria temples and palaces were mostly roofed with stone, while inferior buildings had flat roofs covered with beaten clay.

@@@2 See Cockerell, *Temples of Ægina and Bassæ,* London, 1860.