For his manuscript sermons Tillotson’s widow received 2500 guineas, then an unexampled sum, and for many years their popu­larity remained unrivalled. During his lifetime he published Ser­mons on Several Occasions, 1671, republished with a second volume added in 1678 ; Fifty Sermons and the Rule of Faith, 1691 ; Four Sermons concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our Blessed Saviour, 1693 ; Six Sermons on Several Occasions, 1694. His Post­humous Sermons, edited by Dr Ralph Baker, appeared in 14 vols., 1694 ; third edition, 1704. His Works were published in 1707- 1710, and were frequently reprinted. In 1752 an edition appeared in 3 vols. with Life by Thomas Birch, D.D., compiled from Tillot­son’s original papers and letters. Of the many subsequent editions the best is that, with Life by Birch, of 1820, 10 vols. Various selec­tions from his sermons and works have been published separately.

See in addition to Birch's *Life,* Welford’s *Memorials,* Burnet’s Own *Times,* and Macaulay’s *History of England.*

TILLY, Johann Tserclaes, Count of (1559-1632), a famous general, was born in February 1559 at the chateau of Tilly in Brabant. It was originally intended that he should become a priest, and he was strictly educated by the Jesuits. He preferred, however, the life of a soldier, and began his military career in the Netherlands, under Alessandro Farnese, in the Spanish service. Afterwards he joined the imperial army, and as lieutenant-colonel under Duke Philip Emmanuel of Lorraine greatly distin­guished himself in Hungary in the war against the Turks. For his brilliant achievements he was raised to the rank of field-marshal. In 1610 he was put by Maximilian I. at the head of his Bavarian army ; and soon after the out­break of the Thirty Years’ War he was made commander- in-chief of the troops of the Catholic League. In this position he displayed qualities which placed him among the foremost generals of the age. After the battle of Prague (the White Hill) in 1620 he thoroughly subdued Bohemia, and in 1622 conquered the Palatinate,—a ser­vice for which Ferdinand II. gave him the title of count. In 1623 he defeated Christian of Brunswick at Stadtlohn in Westphalia, and in 1626 Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter in Brunswick. The consequence of the latter victory was that Tilly and Wallenstein were able to cross the Elbe ; but, as Tilly was wounded before Pinneberg in Schleswig-Holstein, the task of finally compelling the king of Denmark to accept terms of peace had to be left to Wallenstein alone. When Wallenstein was obliged in 1630 to withdraw for a while into private life, Tilly added to the functions he already discharged those of commander of the imperial forces. From this time the only important success achieved by him was the storming of Magdeburg (May 1631), a success accompanied by frightful cruelties, for which he was at least in part responsible. Gustavus Adol­phus had now come forward as the champion of Protest­antism, and Tilly, with all his genius and tenacity, was not a match for the Swedish king. Four months after the capture of Magdeburg Tilly was defeated at Breitenfeld in Saxony, and was himself so severely wounded that he escaped from the field with difficulty. In March 1632 he drove the Swedes from Bamberg and placed himself in an entrenched camp at Rain to prevent them from passing over the Lech. Gustavus Adolphus crossed the stream, and in the fight which ensued Tilly was mortally wounded. He died in April 1632 at Ingolstadt, and was buried at Alt-Oetting in Bavaria.

Tilly was of medium height, reserved in manner, and wholly indifferent to external marks of honour. The Roman Church never had a more devoted servant, and he gave evidence of the essential simplicity of his character by declining the offer of the emperor to make him a prince and to grant to him the principality of Calen­berg. As he was not married, his title and estates descended to his nephew.

See Klopp, *Tilly im dreissigjährigen Kriege,* Stuttgart, 1861, and Villermont, *Tilly,* Tournay, 1859.

TILSIT, a commercial town of East Prussia and the capital of Prussian Lithuania, is situated on the left bank of the Memel or Niemen, 52 miles south-east of the town of Memel and 60 north-east of Königsberg. The town is spacious, and has a number of handsome modern build­ings, including a town-house, post-office, law-courts, and a large hospital. It contains three Protestant churches, a Roman Catholic church, and a Jewish synagogue. The manufactures include soap, leather, shoes, glass, and other articles, and there are iron-foundries and steam flour and saw mills. Tilsit carries on trade in timber, grain, hemp, flax, herrings, and other northern produce ; but its trade with Russia, at one time considerable, has fallen off since the construction of the railway from Königsberg *via* Inster­burg and Gumbinnen to Kovno. The river is navigable beyond the town. The market-gardening of the neigh­bourhood deserves mention, and the annual horse-fair and markets are of considerable local importance. In 1783 the population was 8060; in 1880 it had increased to 21,400, and in 1885 to 22,428.

Tilsit, which received town-rights in 1552, grew up around a castle of the Teutonic order, known as the “Schalauner Haus,” founded in 1288. It owes most of its interest to the peace signed here on 9th July 1807, the preliminaries of which were settled by the emperors Alexander and Napoleon on a raft moored in the Memel. The peace of Tilsit, which constituted the kingdom of Westphalia and the duchy of Warsaw, registers the nadir of Prussia’s humiliation under Napoleon (see Prussia, vol. xx. p. 11). The poet Max von Schenkendorf (1784-1817) was born at Tilsit.

TIMBER. See Building, Forests, and Strength of Materials ; also Fir, Oak, Pine, Teak, &c.

TIMBUKTU, or Timbuctoo (Sonrhai, *Timbutu* ; Berber, *Tumbutku* ; Arab, *Tin-buktu),* a city of the Sahara, on the southern verge of the desert, in 18° 4' N. lat. and 1° 45' W. long., at the north-east extremity of the Fulah state of Moassina (Massina), 9 miles north of its riverine port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger, at the confluence of the numerous branches of the Joliba (upper Niger) where it trends eastwards, and at the converging point of the main trade routes from the Gulf of Guinea and from the Mediterranean across the western Sahara. Timbuktu lies on a terrace formed by the southern scarp of the desert, about 800 feet above sea-level, and overlooking a chain of *dhayas* or marshy hollows, fringed here and there with a few mimosas and palm thickets, amid the surround­ing sandy wastes. These dhayas, which are flooded every three or four years, converting the lowland tracts between the terrace and the main stream into a labyrinth of channels and backwaters, mark the bed of a navigable creek which formerly branched from the Niger northwards to the foot of the scarp, and which in 1640 inundated a low-lying quarter of the city. According to Pouyanne and Sabatier, the main stream followed this course before it took its present easterly curve to Burum, where it bends southwards to the coast. Here also it was probably joined at some remote period by the now dried up Wady Messaura from the Tuât oases south of Algeria, although the rough levels taken by Oscar Lenz and others make it uncertain whether the flow through this depression was northwards or southwards. In any case Timbuktu has been left, so to say, high and dry by the general process of desiccation going on throughout the Saharian region. It was founded, or more probably captured, by the Tuareg Berbers about the 11th century, and under the Mandingo kings of Mali (Mallé) was a noted mart for gold and salt in the 14th century, mention of “ Timboutch ” occurring on a Catalan map dated 1373. Under Askia, founder of the extensive but short-lived Sonrhai empire (1492), it rose to great splendour and became with Gogo a chief centre of Moham­medan culture for the peoples of western Sudan. But since the overthrow (1591) of the Sonrhai dynasty by the Morocco captain, the Andalusian Jodar with his Ruma followers, Timbuktu has continued to be the prey of the surrounding unruly populations—Tuaregs, Arabs or Arab­ized Berbers, Fulahs (1800), and Toucouleurs (1865). Being thus at the mercy of all, it has ceased to rebuild its