Theſe parts, according to phyſicians, were called *tempora,* from their ſhowing the age or time of a man by the colour of the hair, which turns white in this part before any other ; which Homer ſeems to have been aware of, by his calling men *poliocrotaphi, q. d.* “ grey-templed.”

TEMPORAL, a term generally uſed for ſecular, as a diſtinction from eccleſiaſtical. Thus we say temporal lords, and ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical lords.

TEMPORALTIES *of Bishops,* are the revenues, lands, tenements, and lay-sees, belonging to biſhops, as they are barons and lords of parliament.

The cuſtody of the temporalties of biſhops forms a branch of the king’s ordinary revenues (ſee Revenue.).—Theſe, upon the vacancy of the biſhopric, are immediately the right of the king, as a conſequence of his prerogative in church matters ; whereby he is conſidered as the founder of all archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics, to whom, during the va­cancy, they revert@@. And for the ſame reaſon, before the dissolution of abbeys, the king had the cuſtody of the temporalties of all ſuch abbeys and priories as were of royal foundation (but not of thoſe founded by ſubjects), on the death of the abbot or prior. Another reaſon may alſo be given why the policy of the law hath veſted this cuſtody in the king ; becauſe, as the ſuccessor is not known, the lands and posseſſions of the ſee would be liable to ſpoil and devaſtation if no one had a property therein. Therefore the law has given the king, not the temporalties themſelves, but the cuſtody of the temporalties, till ſuch time as a ſuc­cessor is appointed ; with power of taking to himſelf all the intermediate profits, without giving any account to the ſucceſſ of; and with the right of preſenting (which the crown very frequently exerciſes) to ſuch benefices and other preferments as fall within the time of vacation. This revenue is of ſo high a nature, that it could not be granted out to a ſubject, before or even after it accrued : but now, by the statute 15 Edw. III. ſt. 4. c. 4 & 5. the king may, after the vacancy, leaſe the temporalties to the dean and chapter ; ſaving to himſelf all advowſons, eſcheats, and the like. Our ancient kings, and particularly William Rufus, were not only remarkable for keeping the biſhoprics a long time va­cant, for the ſake of enjoying the temporalties, but alſo committed horrible waſtes on the woods and other parts of the eſtate ; and to crown all, would never, when the ſee was filled up, reſtore to the biſhop his temporalties again, unleſs he purchaſed them at an exorbitant price. To re­medy which, king Hen. I. granted a charter at the begin­ning of his reign, promiſing neither to sell, nor let to farm, or take any thing from, the domains of the church, till the ſuccessor was inſtalled. And it was made one of the arti­cles of the great charter, that no waſte ſhould be committed in the temporalties of biſhoprics, neither ſhould the cuſto­dy of them be ſold. The ſame is ordained by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter the firſt ; and the ſtatute 14 Edw. III. stat. 4. c. 4. (which permits a leaſe to the dean and chap­ter) is ſtill more explicit in prohibiting the other exactions. It was alſo a frequent abuſe, that the king would, for trif­ling or no cauſes, ſeize the temporalties of biſhops, even during their lives, into his own hands : but this is guarded againſt by ſtatute 1 Edw. III. ſt. 2. c. 2

This revenue of the king, which was formerly very considerable, is now by a cuſtomary indulgence almoſt reduced to nothing: for, at preſent, as ſoon as the new biſhop is conſecrated and confirmed, he uſually receives the reſtitution of his temporalties quite entire and untouched from the king ; and then, and not fooner, he has a fee-ſimple in his biſhopric, and may maintain an action for the profits.

TENACITY, in natural philoſophy, that quality of bo­dies by which they ſuſtain a considerable preſſure or force of any kind without breaking. It is the quality opposite to fragility or brittleneſs. See *Strength of Materials.*

TENACULUM, in ſurgery, an inſtrument uſed in am­putation, for pulling out bleeding veſſels that are to be tied by ligatures. See Surgery.

TENAILLES and

TENAILLIONS. See Fornification, Sect. I. § 3 and 5.

TENANT, one that holds lands or tenements of ſome lord or landlord, by rent, fealty, &c. See Tenure.

TENAWWIT. See Loxia, ſpecies 13.

TENCH, in ichthyology. See Cyprinus, ſpecies 3.

TENDER, a ſmall ſhip in the ſervice of men of war, for carrying men, proviſions, or any thing else that is neceſſary.

TENDONS, in anatomy, are white, firm, and tenacious parts, contiguous to the muſcles, and uſually forming their extremities. See Anatomy, n⁰ 85.

TENEBRIO, in natural hiſtory, a genus of infects be­longing to the order of *Coleoptern.* The antennæ are monili­form, the laſt joint being roundiſh ; the thorax is plano-con­vex and marginated ; the head projecting, and the elytra are ſomewhat ſtiff. Gmelin enumerates about 63 ſpecies. The larvae of ſome live in damp places under ground among rubbiſh ; of others in flour and different kinds of food, where they undergo their metamorphoſis. The perfect infects are very troubleſome in houſes ; eating bread, meat, &c. They precipitately avoid the light ; reſorting in troops to dark damp cellars, where putrefaction allures and nouriſhes them. They are all of a very dark gloomy appearance, from which circumſtance they take their name.

TENEDOS (anc. geog. ), an iſland on the coaſt of Troas, at the diſtance of 40 ſtadia from the continent, and 80 in compaſs ; with a cognominal Æolian town, and a temple of Apollo Smintheus. Its origin is derived from Tennes or Tenes, who being expoſed in a coffer or bog by his father Cygnus the Thracian, at the inſtigation of the mother-in-law, was by fate carried to this iſland, made king of it, and at length worſhipped as a god on account of his virtues. The iſland was famous for its earthen ware, for which purpoſe it had an excellent red clay ; and hence Bochart would derive the appellation from *tinedom,* a “ red clay.” *Tenedia securis,* is a proverbial saying to denote ſeverity ; from a law there paſſed, that perſons found in the act of adultery ſhould be put to death ; a ſeverity executed on the king’s ſon ; and therefore, in the coins of Tenedos, on one are two heads in memorial of the king and his ſon, and on the reverse an axe, (Ariſtotle). This iſland ſtill retains its ancient name ; and is one of the ſmalleſt iſlands of the Archipelago, situated near the coaſt of Lesser Aſia, well of the ruins of Troy. It is chiefly rocky, but fertile, being remarkable for produ­cing the beſt Muſcodine wine in the Levant ; and its posi­tion, thus near the mouth of the Helleſpont, has given it importance in all ages ; veſſels bound toward Conſtantinople finding ſhelter in its port, or ſafe anchorage in the road, du­ring the Eteſian or contrary winds, and in foul weather. The emperor Juſtinian erected a magazine to receive the cargoes of the corn-ſhips from Alexandria, when detained there. This was a lofty building, two hundred and eighty feet long and ninety broad. The voyage from Egypt was rendered leſs precarious, and the grain preſerved until it could be tranſported to the capital. Afterwards, during the troubles of the Greek empire, Tenedos experienced a variety of fortune. The pirates, who infeſted theſe Teas, made it for many years their place of rendezvous; and Othman ſeized it in 1302, procured veſſels, and thence ſubdued the other iſlands of the Archipelago. It has continued in the posseſſion of the Turks ever since:

@@@[mu] Blackst. Comment. vol. i.