bilocular kernels. There is only one ſpecies, the genicu­lata.

THALICTRUM, meadow-rue, in botany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *polyandria,* and order of *polγgynia* ; and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 26th order, *Multiſiliquae.* There is no calyx ; the petals are four or five in number, and the ſeeds are naked and without a tail. There are 15 ſpecies ; three of which are indige­nous, the fla*vum, minus,* and *alpinum.*

I. The fla*vum,* or common meadow-rue, has a leafy fur­rowed ſtalk, and a manifold erect panicle. It has commonly 24 ſtamina, and from 10 to 16 piſtils. The root and leaves of this plant dye a yellow colour, and cattle are fond of it. It grows on the banks of ſome rivers : It is found at North Queen’s-ferry, Fifeſhire. 2. The *minus,* or ſmall meadow- rue, has ſexpartite leaves, and bending flowers. The ſtalk is ſtriated, and about a foot high ; the leaves-are lax and divaricated, having rigid footſtalks ; they are ſmooth and glaucous, and their lobes generally trifid ; the panicle is branched and open, and the flowers nod : the petals are pale green, tinged with red ; the ſtamina are from 15 to 20; the ſeeds deeply ſtriated, and from two to ſeven in number. This plant is frequent in ſandy toils and mountainous paſtures. 3. The alp*inum,* or alpine meadow-rue, has a very ſimple ſtalk, and almoſt naked ; and a racemus ſimple and terminal. It is a pretty little plant, about a fingers-length in height ; the leaves all riſe from the root, the ſtalk being naked and branched ; the flowers nod, and have 4 petals, 12 ſtamina, and 8 piſtils. It is frequent on the sides of rivulets in the highland mountains and other places.

THAMES, the fineſt river in Great Britain, which takes its riſe from a copious ſpring, called *Thames Head,* two miles ſouth-weſt of Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire. It has been erroneouſly ſaid, that its name is Iſis till it arrives at Dorcheſter, 15 miles below Oxford, when, being joined by the Thame or Tame, it aſſumes the name of the Thames, which, it has been obſerved, is formed from a combination of the words Thame and Iſis. What was the origin of this vulgar error, cannot now be traced. Poetical fiction, how­ever, has perpetuated this error, and inveſted it with a kind of claſſical ſanctity. “ It plainly appcars (ſays Camden), that the river was always called *Thames* or *Terns,* before it came near the Thame ; and in ſeveral ancient charters granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, as well as that of Enſham, and in the old deeds relating to Cricklade, it is never conſidered under any other name than that of *Thames@@.”* He likewiſe ſays, that it occurs nowhere under the name of Iſis. All the hiſtorians who mention the incurſions of Ethelwold into Wiltſhire in the year 905, or of Canute in 1016, concur likewiſe in the ſame opinion, by declaring, that they paſſed over the Thames, at Cricklade in Wiltſhire. It is not probable, moreover, that Thames Head, an appel­lation by which the ſource has uſually been diſtinguiſhed, ſhould give riſe to a river of the name of Iſis ; which river, after having run half its courſe, ſhould reaſſume the name of Thames, the appellation of its parent ſpring. About a mile below the ſource of the river is the firſt corn-mill, which is called *Kemble Mill.* Here the river may properly be ſaid to form a constant current ; which, though not more than nine feet wide in the ſummer, yet in the winter becomes ſuch a torrent as to overflow the meadows for many miles around. But, in the ſummer, the Thames. Head is ſo dry, as to appear nothing but a large dell, interſperſed with ſtones and weeds. From Somerford the ſtream winds to Cricklade, where it unites with many other rivulets. Approaching Kemsford, it again enters its native county, dividing it from Berkſhire at Ingleſham. It widens conſiderably in its way to Lechlade ; and being there joined by the Lech and Coln, at the diſtance of 138 miles from London, it becomes navigable for veſſels of 90 tons. At Enſham, in its courſe north-eaſt, to Oxford, is the firſt bridge of ſtone ; a handſome one, of three arches, built by the earl of Abingdon. Paſſing by the ruins of Godſtow nunnery, where thoe celebrated Fair Roſamond was interred, the river reaches Oxford, in whoſe academic groves its poetical name of Isis has been ſo often invoked. Being there joined by the Charwell, it proceeds ſouth-eaſt to Abingdon, and thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame. Continuing its courſe ſouth-eaſt by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surry, Middleſex Eſſex, and Kent, it waſhes the towns of Henley, Marlow Maidenhead, Windſor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Lalehamn, Chertſey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, Eaſt and West Moulſey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingſton, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Iſleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiſwick, Hammerſmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandſworth, Batterſea, Chelſea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river, are Weſtminſter and London, and, on the oppoſite side, Southwark forming together one continued city, extending to Lime-houſe and Deptford ; and hence the river proceeds to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray’s Thurrock, Graveſend, and Leigh, into the ocean. It receives in its courſe from Dorcheſter the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The juriſdiction of the lord mayor of London over the Thames extends from Coln Ditch, a little to the well of Staines, to Yendal or Yenleet to the eaſt, including part of the rivera Medway and Lea ; and he has a deputy, named the water- bailiff, who is to ſearch for and puniſh all offenders againſt the laws for the preſervation of the river and its fiſh. Eight times a year the lord mayor and aldermen hold courts of conſervance for the four counties of Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent. Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above the bridge, yet there are ſo many flats, that in ſummer the navigation westward would be intirely ſtopped, when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks. But theſe are attended with conſiderable expence ; for a barge from Lechlade to London pays for paſſing through them 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London 12l. 18s. This charge, however, is in ſummer only, when the water is low ; and there is no lock from London Bridge to Bolter’s Lock; that is, for 511/2 miles above the bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in ſome places, to ſhorten and facilitate the navigation. There is one near Lechlade, which runs nearly parallel to the old river, and contiguous to St John’s Bridge ; and there is another a mile from Abingdon, which has rendered the old ſtream toward Culham Bridge useless. But a much more important undertaking has lately been accomplished ; namely, the junction of this river with the Severn. A canal had been made, by virtue of an act of parliament in 1730, from the Severn to Wall Bridge, near Stroud. A new canal now aſcends by Stroud, through the Vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by means of 28 locks, and thence to the entrance of a tunnel near Sapperton, a diſtance of near eight miles. The canal is 42 feet in width at top and 30 at the bottom. The tunnel (which is extended under Sapperton Hill, and under that part of earl Bathurſt’s grounds called *Haley Wood,* making a diſtance of two miles and three furlongs) is near 15 feet in width, and can na­vigate barges of 70 tons. The canal deſcending hence 134 feet, by 14 locks, joins the Thames at Lechlade, a diſtance of above 20 miles. In the courſe of this vaſt undertaking, the canal, from the Severn at Froomlade to Ingleſham, where it joins the Thames, is a diſtance of more than 30 miles.

@@@[mu] Brooke's Gazetteer.