He had a tawny complexion, with a slender frame, and a moderate stature.

Of the six comedies of Terence, the editions are very numerous, and not a few appeared before the termination of the first half century of printing. The *editio princeps,* a folio without date, is supposed to have been printed at Strasburg by Mentelin. Seventeen editions, the first in 1517, proceeded from the Aldine press. Of the earlier editions, the most important is that of Gabriel Faërnus, Florent. 1565, 8vo. Faërnus was a man of taste as well as learn­ing, and, being himself a very skilful versifier,@@1 possessed some eminent qualifications as an editor of Terence. To his text many succeeding editors have chiefly adhered. An­other valuable edition was published by Lindenbrog, Paris. 1602, 4to, Francof. 1623, 4to. Passing many others, we ar­rive at the edition of Bishop Hare, Loud. 1724, 1725, 4to. It was speedily followed by that of Bentley, Cantab. 1726, 4to, Amst. 1727, 4to. Another elaborate edition, differing however in many respects, was about the same time pub­lished by Westerhov, Hag. Com. 1726, 2 tom. 4to. There are many subsequent editions, some of a very recent date. One edition was professedly published for men of taste ; “ in usum elegantiorum hominum edidit F. H. Bothe.” Berolini, 1806, 8vo. A good translation of Terence, into blank verse, was executed by the elder George Colman, Lond. 1765, 4to.

TERGOVISTA, a town of European Turkey, in Wa­lachia, in the district of Zara de Suss, on the river Jalomiza. It is situated in a pleasant and fruitful district, and was once the residence of the waiwodes of Walachia, and still continues the seat of government of the district. It con­tains several churches, two convents, and some very large but rather dilapidated houses, and a population of 5400 persons. It is sixty-four miles south-east from Herman- stadt, and 180 north-east from Belgrade. Long. 25. 29. E. Lat. 45. 3. N.

TERKI, a fortress built by Russia at the mouth of the Tumenka, one of the branches of the Terek. The place was once of great importance, but was afterwards razed to the ground. The present fort contains only a small garri­son, and a few inhabitants.

TERM, in *Grammar,* denotes some word or expression in a language. The word *term, terminus,* is borrowed me­taphorically, by the grammarians and philosophers, from the measurers or surveyors of lands : as a field is defined and distinguished by its *termini,* or limits, so is a thing or mat­ter by the word or term by which it is denoted.

Term, in *Law,* is generally taken for a limitation of time or estate ; as, a lease for a term of life or years. Term, however, is more particularly used for the time when the English courts of justice are open ; in opposition to which, the rest of the year is called vacation.

TERMINATION Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Vancouver, as being the termination of his researches on the south-west coast of New Holland, near which it lies. Long. 122. 8. E. Lat. 34. 32. S.

TERMINI, a city of the island of Sicily. It stands on the northern shore of the island, near the mouth of the river Leonardo. Its appearance from the sea is very respectable. It is surrounded with walls rapidly tending to decay, but is protected by a castle on a high rock, which commands the town and coast. The streets are narrow and filthy, but there are some tolerable buildings; and it has the conveni­ence of a good carriage-road to the metropolis, twenty-four miles distant. In ancient times it was celebrated for its thermal baths, supplied by chalybeate sulphureous springs, of the heat of 121° of Fahrenheit. Though in bad repair, they are resorted to for the cure of rheumatic complaints. The city contains 12,800 inhabitants, who derive consider­able profit from the anchovy fishery, and from the expor­tation of oil, olives, wine, sumach, corn, and rice.

Termini, in *Architecture,* denote a kind of statues or columns, adorned on the top with the figure of a man’s, wo­man's, or satyr’s head, as a capital ; and the lower part end­ing in a kind of sheath or scabbard.

TERMINUS, in Pagan worship, an ancient deity among the Romans, who presided over the stones or land-marks, called *termini,* which were held so sacred that it was ac­counted sacrilege to move them ; and as the criminal be­came devoted to the gods, it was lawful for any man to kill him. The worship of this deity was instituted by Numa Pompilius, who, to render land-marks, and consequently the property of the people, sacred, erected a temple on the Tar- peian Mount to Terminus.

TERNATE, one of the smaller Molucca Isles, on the west coast of Gilolo, about twenty-five miles in circumfe­rence, and formerly the seat of sovereignty over all the ad­jacent Molucca islands, Tidore, Bachian, Motir, and Ma- chian, which are properly the Moluccas, being the islands which originally produced the finer spices ; and in the woods of Ternate larger nutmegs are still found than any that are produced in Banda. The king of Ternate was one of the most potent sovereigns in the Asiatic islands, extending his dominion over seventeen or eighteen islands, and main­taining a considerable naval force. When the Portuguese were driven from these islands by the Dutch in 1607, the native princes were forced to submit to their conquerors, who interdicted them from trading with any other Euro­pean nation. The island contains a lofty peak, which some­times discharges flamcs. Ternate formerly carried on a considerable trade with China, and with the other Asiatic islands. At present its chief produce is rice. It was ta­ken from the Dutch in the course of the revolutionary war, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in 1810, and was restored to the Dutch with their other possessions in India by the peace of Paris in 1814.

TERNI, a town of Italy, in the papal delegation of Spo- leto. It stands between two branches of the river Nera, in a delightful valley surrounded with olive, pomegranate, and mulberry trees. It is the seat of a bishop, has a cathedral, several parish churches, and five monasteries, with 5100 in­habitants. In the episcopal garden are the remains of an amphitheatre, and in the church of St Salvador those of a temple of the sun. Near to it is the celebrated cascade of the Marmora, where the river Belino, by three successive falls of 300 hundred feet, empties its water into the Nera. Long. 12. 34. E. Lat. 42. 34. N.

TERPANDER, a celebrated Greek poet and musician. The Oxford marbles record that he was the son of Derde- neus of Lesbos, and that he flourished in the 381st year of these records ; which nearly answers to the 27th Olym­piad, and 671st year before Christ. The marbles likewise inform us that he taught the *nomes,* or airs, of the lyre and flute, which he performed himself upon this last instru­ment, in concert with other players on the flute. Several writers affirm that he added three strings to the lyre, which before his time had but four. Among the many signal ser­vices which Terpander is said to have rendered to music, none was of more importance than the notation that is as­cribed to him for ascertaining and preserving melody, which before was traditional, and wholly dependent on memory. The invention, indeed, of musical characters, has been attributed by Alypius and Gaudentius, two Greek writers on music, and upon their authority by Boethius, to Pythagoras, who flourished fully two centuries after Terpander. But Plutarch, from Heraclides of Pontus, assures

@@@\* See a very elegant volume entitled “ Gabrielis Faërni Cremonensis Fabulæ centum, ex antiquis auctoribus delecte carminibusque ex­plicate, et ejusdem Carmina varia.” Parmœ, 1793, 4to.