province of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund. Latitude not ascertained.

TERTULLIAN, or Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus, one of the Latin fathers, was born at Carthage about the middle of the second century. Dr Allix, in his “Dissertatio de Tertulliani Vita et Scriptis,” has remarked that those who suppose him to have flourished about the year 160, have referred his birth to too early a period. His father was a centurion in the legion of the proconsul. The son was well instructed in elegant as well as useful learning, and in particular acquired much skill in the civil law. Having renounced the errors of paganism, he distin­guished himself by his able apology for the Christians. It appears from his works that he was married. He became a presbyter of the church of Carthage, and afterwards paid a visit to Rome, where he was a spectator of the games cele­brated by the emperor Severus in the year 204. On his re­turn, he embraced the errors of Montanus. He then thought proper to assume the *pallium,* or robe of the ancient philoso­phers, and to defend his conduct in a learned and singular tract “ De Pallio.” He at length relinquished his connexion with the Montanists, but still retained some peculiar opinions. Tertullian reached an advanced age, and we may perhaps place his death about the year 240. He was a man of much fervour and ingenuity, conjoined with various learning ; but his works contain many erroneous, and some pernicious opi­nions, among which we may class his notion as to the bene­fit of prayers for the dead. He writes in an African style of eloquence, and his meaning is not unfrequently obscure. Lactantius, no mean judge, has censured him as deficient in ease and perspicuity. The earliest edition of his works was published by Beatus Rhenanus, Basil. 1521, fol. Many editions followed, but we shall only refer the reader to that of Rigault, or Rigaltius, Paris. 1634, fol.@@1 A separate volume, containing the commentaries of former editors, was added in 1635. Some of his treatises have received much learned illustration in a separate form ; particularly the Apologeticus from Heraldus, Lutet. Paris. 1613, 4to, and from Ha­vercamp, Lugd. Bat. 1718, 8vo, and the tract “De Pallio” from Salmasius, Lugd. Bat. 1656, 8vo. This tract, very brief in itself, is suffused with an immense stream of erudi­tion.

TERUEL, a department of the southern division of the province of Aragon, in Spain, a rich district, watered by the streams of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra. The borders of the department are mountainous and sterile, but the valleys are very productive. The capital is a city of the same name, upon the river Turia, at the point where it falls into the Alhambra. It is situated on a hill, is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a bishop. It has a cathedral, seven other churches, five convents tor males and females, and 1200 houses, with 5600 inhabitants, who deal largely in fine wool, and make some woollen cloths. Near the city are the remains of a noble aqueduct constructed by the Romans. There are also mines of quicksilver at some dis­tance from the city, which were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. Lat. 40. 38. 2. N.

TERUNCIUS, a very small brass coin, in use among the Romans.

TERVENGARY, a small Mahommedan town of Hin­dustan, in the province of Malabar, situated on the banks of a river which is navigable in the rainy season thirty-two miles for canoes. Near this town Tippoo’s forces were de­cisively defeated by Colonel Hartley’s army. It is twenty- three miles south by east from Calicut. Long. 76. E. Lat. 11. 2. N.

TERZETTO (*Ital.*), a musical composition for three *ob­bligati* parts, vocal or instrumental. An instrumental ter­zetto is also called a *trio.*

TESCHEN, a circle of the Austrian principality of Mo­ravia, usually called a duchy. It is bounded on the north by Prussian Silesia, on the east by Gallicia, on the south by Hungary, and on the west by Perau. It extends over 756 square miles, and contains nine cities or towns, 279 vil­lages, and 161,500 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name, on the beautiful river Elsa. It is well built, is surrounded with walls, and contains one Lutheran and four Catholic churches, and a collegiate institution belonging to each religion. It is a place of considerable trade, and has manufactures of linen and woollen. The situation is fine, and the country around fertile. It is cele­brated for the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia, concluded in 1779. The inhabitants amount to 5860. Long. 12. 27. E. Lat. 49. 41. N.

TESHOO Loomboo is, properly speaking, a large mo­nastery, consisting of three or four hundred houses, the habitations of the gylongs or priests, besides temples, mau­soleums, and the palace of the lama or sovereign pontiff of this idolatrous religion of the east This is the seat of his authority, and the capital of all that part of Tibet im­mediately subject to him. The buildings are all of stone, two stories high, flat roofed. The fortress of Shiggatzee Jeung stands on a prominent ridge of the rock, and com­mands the pass. From this point roads diverge to Bootan and Bengal, to Lahdack and Cashmere ; to the mines of lead, copper, cinnabar, and gold ; to Nepaul, to Lassa, and China. Catmandoo, the capital of Nepaul, is estimated to be 400 miles distant. The plain extends fifteen miles on a direct level, and is encompassed on all sides by rocky hills. It is intersected by the river Painomchieu, which at a small distance joins the Brahmaputra. This great river flows here, in a widely extended bed, through many channels, forming a multitude of islands, and its principal channel is narrow, deep, and never fordable. The monastery of Teshoo Loomboo contains no less than 3700 priests for the performance of daily prayer in the temple, and four lamas chosen to superintend the ceremonies. Under the direction of the monastery, there is an extensive establishment for the ma­nufacture of images, in which they excel the Chinese.

TESSELATED Pavements, those of rich mosaic work, made of curious square marbles, bricks, or tiles, called *tesselae* from their resembling dice.

TESSERA, in Roman antiquity, denoted in its primary sense a cube or die ; so called from the Greek word *τέσσαgα,* or *τέσσεgα*, *four ;* respect being had to its number of sides, distinct from the two horizontal planes above and below. And it was thus distinguished from the talus, which being round at each end, contained only four planes or faces on which it could stand ; and therefore when thrown it had no more than two side faces in view. Hence *ludere talis er ludere tesseris* are spoken of by Roman writers as two different games. The word *tessera* was applied to many other things, not so much from a similitude in the figure, as from the relation they bore to some other things of which they were the sign or token ; as the points on the upper plane of the die denoted the good or ill success of the cast.

The *tessera hospitalis* was cither public or private. As to the former, we find among the inscriptions published by Gruter instances of two municipal towns which put them­selves under the patronage of the Roman governor ; and the reciprocal engagement between them, engraved on two copperplates, of an oblong form, with a pediment at the top, is called in both *tessera hospitalis.* The design of it

@@@1 See Du Pin, Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques, tom. i. p. 106. Dr Kaye, bishop of Lincoln, lias published a work of consider­able value, under the title of “ The Ecclesiastical History of the second and third Centuries illustrated from the Writings of Tertullian.” Cambridge, 1826, 8vo.