Sinus Maliacus on the east, and a steep branch of Mount OEta, covered with unpassable woods, on the west ; leading from Thessaly to Locris and Boeotia. These mountains divide Greece in the middle, in the same manner as the Apennine does Italy ; forming one continued ridge from Leucate on the west, to the sea on the east, with thickets and rocks interspersed. The valley is of small breadth, and completely occupied by a marsh, through which it is im­possible for horse or foot to penetrate. Through the mid­dle of this marsh a paved road was made by the Greeks, which still remains, and affords the only path to Greece from Thessaly. The Thermæ or hot springs, from which the place had its name, are near the narrowest part of the pass ; and their temperature was found by Dr Clarke to be 111 degrees. At the south entrance of the defile is a small eminence, on which he found a tumulus, with the remains of a massive pedestal of red breccia much time-worn, and evidently the tomb of the 300 Spartans to whose immortal memories this monument was consecrated. The rising ground on which the monument stands is the spot where the Spartans fell. The remains of the wall which shut up the pass are also yet visible.

THERWARA, a town of Hindustan, in the province of Gujerat, thirty miles north-west from Rahdunpoor.

THESEA, feasts celebrated by the Athenians in honour of Theseus, consisting of sports and games, with mirth and banquets. Such as were poor and unable to contribute to them were entertained at the public expense.

THESEUS, a famous hero of antiquity, ranked among the demigods, whose history is fabulous. He was the re­puted son of Ægeus king of Athens. He threw Sciron, a cruel robber, down a precipice ; fastened Procrustes, tyrant of Attica, to a bending pine, which being let loose, tore him asunder; killed the Minotaur kept in the labyrinth by king Minos, in Crete ; and by the assistance of that prince’s daughter, Ariadne, who gave him a clue, escaped out of that labyrinth, and sailed with his deliverer to the isle of Naxos, where he had the ingratitude to leave her. Theseus afterwards overcame the centaurs, subdued the Thebans, and defeated the Amazons. He assisted his friend Piri­thous in his expedition to the infernal regions to carry off Proserpine ; but was imprisoned by Pluto, till he was re­leased by Hercules. He is also said to have established the Isthmian games, in honour of Neptune ; to have united the twelve cities of Attica ; and to have founded a republic there, 1236 b. c. Some time after, taking a voyage into Epirus, he was seized by Aidonus, king of the Molossians; and in the mean time Menestheus rendered himself master of Athens. But at length Theseus being released from prison, retired to Scyros, where King Lycomedes caused him to be thrown from the top of a rock. Theseus had several wives ; the first of whom was Helena, the daughter of Tyn- darus; the second, Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; and the last, Phædra, sister to Ariadne, who punished him for his infidelity to her sister, by her incestuous passion for his son Hippolytus.

THESIS, a general position which a person advances, and offers to maintain.

THESPIS, a famous Greek tragic poet, and the first re­presenter of tragedy at Athens. He carried his troop from village to village in a waggon.

THESSALY, a country of Greece, the boundaries of which have been different at different periods. Properly speaking, Thessaly was bounded on the south by the south­ern parts of Greece, or Græcia Propria ; cast, by the Æge­an ; north, by Macedonia and Mygdonia; and west, by Il­lyricum and Epirus. It was generally divided into four se­parate provinces, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis, Istiæotis, and Phthiotis, to which some add Magnesia. It has been like­wise called Æmonia, Pelasgicum, Argos, Hellas, Argeia, Dryopis, Pelasgia, Pyrrhæa, *&c.* The name of Thessaly is derived from Thessalus, one of its monarchs. Thessaly is famous for a deluge which happened there in the age of Deucalion. Its mountains and cities are also celebrated, such as Olympus, Pelion, Ossa, Larissa, &c. The Argo­nauts were partly natives of Thessaly. The inhabitants of the country passed for a treacherous nation, so that false money was called *Thessalian coin,* and a perfidious action a *Thessalian deceit.* Thessaly was originally governed by kings, till it became subject to the Macedonian monarchs. It is bounded by Macedonia on the north, by the Archipe­lago on the cast, by Achaia or Livadia on the south, and by Epirus on the west.

THETFORD, a town of the hundred of Shropham, in the county of Norfolk, eighty miles from London. It stands on a branch of the river Ouse, and consists of three parishes. It was formerly much more extensive than it is at present, and in the reign of Edward the Third it contained twenty churches, eight monasteries, and six hospitals. Many of the remaining buildings exhibit marks of great antiquity, though the town is not otherwise remarkable. The county assizes are held here once in each year. Thetford is a borough, with a mayor, four aldermen, and eleven council­lors, and it returns two members to parliament. There is some little trade by the Ouse with Lynn. The inhabitants amounted in 1821 to 2922, and in 1831 to 3462.

THETIS, in Pagan mythology, the wife of Oceanus, and the mother of Nereus and Doris, who were married to each other ; and from this marriage sprung the nymphs of the earth and sea. Among the sea-nymphs there was one named Thetis the younger, who excelled all the rest in beauty, and for whom Jupiter conceived such a passion, that he resolved to espouse her ; but being informed by the Destinies that she would bring forth a son who would rise above his father, he married her to Peleus. To their nup­tials all the gods and goddesses were invited except Dis­cord, who, to be revenged for this contempt, threw a golden apple into the assembly, on which was engraven, *For the Fairest.* Juno, Pallas, and Venus, disputed for this apple ; but Paris being chosen to decide the difference, adjudged it to Venus. From this marriage of Thetis and Peleus sprung Achilles.

THEURGY, *ϑεουgγια*, a name which the ancients gave to that sacred part of magic which we sometimes call *white magic,* or the *white art.* The word is formed from Θ*εὸς*, *God,* and *ἔgγον*, *work;* q. d. the art of doing divine things ; or the power of working extraordinary and supernatural things, by invoking the names of God, saints, angels, &c. Accordingly, those who have written of magic in general, divide it into three parts : the first of which is called *the­urgy,* as operating by divine or celestial means ; the second *natural magic,* performed by the powers of nature ; and the third, comprehending *necromancy, sorcery,* and *witchcraft* or *magic,* performed by the assistance of demons or de­parted men.

THIAGUR, a town of Hindustan in the Carnatic. It is fifty-six miles west by south from Pondicherry. Long. 79. 12. E. Lat. 11. 45. N.

THIERS, an arrondissement of the department of the Puy de Dome, in France. It is 334 square miles in extent, and comprehends six cantons and thirty-nine communes, having 70,657 inhabitants in 1836. The capital is the city of the same name, and is built on the side of a hill, at whose base flows the river Durolle. It contained in the same year three churches, and 9982 inhabitants. It is a seat of the hardware and cutlery trade ; and at one time fabricated considerable quantities of inferior jewellery and gilt toys. Long. 3. 27. 47. E. Lat. 45. 51. 27. N.

THIMBRIC-KOUY, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, on the site of the ancient Thymbra, where con­siderable ruins are still found.

THIONVILLE, an arrondissement of the department