TWO Hills, a small island among the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. Long. 160. 38. E. Lat. 17. 15. S.

TWO Sisters, two small islands in the Eastern Seas, covered with wood, and surrounded by a reef of coral rocks. Long. 106. 12. E. Lat. 5. S.

TYGERS’ Islands, a cluster of small islands and shoals in the Eastern Seas, thirty miles east from the island of Saleyer. A small island in the Chinese Seas, near the coast of Chiampa. Long. 107. 45. E. Lat. 40. 47. N. Another small island in the Chinese Seas, near the coast of Cochin-China. Long. 106. 13. E. Lat. 16. 51. N.

TYNDALE, William, a learned and pious martyr, was born during the latter part of the fifteenth century. He is said, but apparently without foundation, to have been the grandson of Hugh, Lord Tyndale ; who having been en­gaged in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, lost his honours, together with his estate in Northumberland, and, under the borrow ed name of Hut­chins, sought a place of refuge in Gloucestershire, where he retrieved his fortune by marrying the daughter and sole heiress of Hunt of Hunt’s Court. William Tyndale having been early and well initiated in learning, was sent to Ox­ford, where he was entered of Magdalen Hall. He not only acquired a knowledge of the Latin, but even of the Greek language, which at that period was but little under­stood in England. He read the Greek Testament to the students of Magdalen College as well as Magdalen Ilall. After having taken his degree in arts, he is said to have passed some time in the university of Cambridge. On the 11th of March 1502, deacon’s orders were conferred upon him by a suffragan of Warham bishop of London, in the church belonging to the priory of St Bartholomew in Smith- field. He was ordained priest to the nunnery of Lambley, in the diocese of Carlisle ; and in 1508 he became a friar in the monastery of the Minorites at Greenwich. Even at this period of his life, he appears to have been impressed with the great importance of presenting to the people the sacred Scriptures in their mother tongue ; and he had commenced his version of the New Testament so early as the year 1502. He was aftcrwards engaged as a tutor and chaplain in the family of Sir Jolm Welch, a knight of Gloucestershire, who kept a hospitable table, and was fre­quently visited by the neighbouring prelates and other clergy. The careful and anxious study of the New Testa­ment had prepared Tyndale for receiving the doctrines of the reformation. As he found it unsale to prosecute his pious labours in his own country, he sailed for Hamburg in 1523, and from that port proceeded to Wittemberg, at that time the residence of Luther. There he completed his version of the New Testament. John Fryth and William Roy, who both suffered martyrdom, lent their aid as his amanuenses. “ One edition,” says Mr Offor, “ probably of three thousand, was prepared for general circulation : this was quickly followed by a more elegant edition in quarto, with glosses, commenced at Cologne in 1526, und finished at Worms or Wittemberg. The type, cuts, and ornaments of both these books are those used by the German printers on the Rhine.” This version has recently been reprinted un­der the superintendence of Mr Offor, who has prefixed a memoir of bis life and writings. Lond. 1836, 8vo. He likewise undertook a translation of the Old Testament, and having completed his version of the first books in 1529, he began to publish them in separate tracts, ornamented with wood-cuts, and accompanied with notes, which gave no small offence to the bigoted clergy. Having completed the last book of the Pentateuch, be sailed for Hamburg with the view of printing it; but being wrecked on the coast of Holland, be lost his money, bis books, and manuscript. He however continued his journey, and being joined by Coverdale, they again translated the book of Deuteronomy, and, with the assistance of a pious lady named Van Em­merson, printed it in the year 1530. He afterwards trans­lated the book of Jonah. The circulation of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue excited the utmast alarm in England, where many copies of his version of the New Testament were committed to the flames. The king, the cardinal, and the chancellor, made some ineffectual attempts to induce him to return home. He afterwards fixed his residence at Antwerp ; and there one of their emissaries, a miscreant named Henry Phillips, circumvented the worthy and un­suspecting man ; and having procured a warrant at Brussels, betrayed his confidence with signal baseness, and delivered him into the hands of the officers. He was committed to prison at Vilvoord, a village between Brussels and Malines. By virtue of a decree made at Augsburg, against what was termed heresy, he was condemned to suffer death ; and after having been in custody about a year and a half, he was, in September 1536, conducted to a rising ground near his prison, was first strangled, and his body was then con­sumed by fire. Tyndale, who was a man of learning as well as talents, appears to have translated the Scriptures from the original tongues; and his pious labours gave a great impulse to the progress of reformation. Of the English language, as written at that period, his own works afford an excellent specimen. In his controversy with Sir Thomas More, he had many advantages over his antagonist. His Works, together with those of Fryth and Barnes, were collected into a large volume. Lond. 1572, fol. Dr Ged­des has remarked, that although his translation is far from perfect, “yet few first translations will be found preferable to it. It is astonishing how little obsolete the language of it is, even at this day ; and in point of perspicuity and noble simplicity, propriety of idiom, and purity of style, no English version has yet surpassed it.”

TYNEMOUTH, a town of the ward of Castle, in the county of Northumberland, 286 miles from London. The name describes the situation. The town has considcrable salt and glass works, and vast quantities of coal are shipped from the port. It has lately been visited by company for sea-bathing. Tynemouth was created a borough by the act of 1832, and now sends one member to the House of Com­mons. The population amounted in 1801 to 3856, in 1811 to 5834, in 1821 to 9454, and in 1831 to 10,182.

TYPE (ruro;), an impression, image, or representation of some model, which is termed the *antitype.* In this sense the word frequently occurs in the writings of divines, who employ it to denote that prefiguration of the great events of man’s redemption, which they trace in the principal transactions recorded in the Old Testament.

Type, the stamps used in printing, for the purpose of impressing the characters upon paper. They usually con­sist of a right-angled shaft, with the character in relief upon the upper end ; but in the general term are included the spaces, quadrats, &c. which are shafts merely without any characters, and which, being of less height than the rest, receive no ink and make no impression upon the paper.

TYPE-FOUNDING. In the article Printing the reader will find that the invention of the art of type-founding was a very early consequence of the discovery of the rude art of taking impressions from laboriously ex­cised letters of wood and metal ; and that after an inves­tigation of the statements of various authors, the honour of the invention lias been given to the illustrious partner­ship of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schaeffer, the larger share being allowed to the latter, as having had practice in the design and proportioning of letters in his original employ­ment of an illuminator; that the place of the invention was the city of Mentz, and that the time was about the year 1457. Nor, upon examination, will it appear that any other can dispute the honour with these worthies, inas­much as they indisputably used cast metal types before