nians.” He carefully avoided all sorts of company ; yet went one day to an aſſembly of the people, and cried with a loud voice, “ That he had a fig-tree on which ſeveral per­lons had hanged themſelves ; but as he intended to cut it down, in order to build a house on the place where it stood, he gave them notice of it, that if any of them had a mind to hang themſelves, they must make haste and do it ſpeedily.” He had an epitaph engraved-on his tomb, filled with impre­cations againſt thoſe who read it. Shakeſpeare has formed tragedy on his story.

TIMOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, to the ſouth of the Moluccas, and to the eaſt of the iſland of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in ſandal-wood, wax, and honey ; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are Pagans, and are little better than ſavages ; and ſome pretend they had not the uſe of fire many years ago.

TIMOTHEUS, one of the moſt celebrated poet-muſicians of antiquity, was born at Miletus, an Ionian city of Caria, 446 years B. C. He was contemporary with Philip of Macedon and Euripides ; and not only excelled in lyric and dithyrambic poetry, but in his performance upon the ci­thara. According to Pauſanias, he perfected that instrument by the addition of four new ſtrings to the ſeven which it had before ; though Suidas ſays it had nine before, and that Timotheus only added two, the 10th and 11th, to that number. See Lyre.

With reſpect to the number of firings upon the lyre of Timotheus : The account of Pauſanias and Suidas is con­firmed in the famous ſenatus-conſultum againſt him, ſtill ex­tant, preſerved at full length in Boethius. Mr Stillingfleet has given an extract from it, in proof of the simplicity of the ancient Spartan music. The fact is mentioned in Athenæus ; and Caſaubon, in his notes upon that author, has inſerted the whole original text from Boethius, with corrections. The following is a faithful tranſlation of this extraordinary Spartan act of parliament. “ Whereas Ti­motheus the Mileſian, coming to our city, has diſhonoured our ancient muſic, and, deſpiſing the lyre of ſeven firings, has, by the introduction of a greater variety of notes, cor­rupted the ears of our youth ; and by the number of his firings, and the novelty of his melody, has given to our muſic an effeminate and artificial dreſs, inſtead of the plain and orderly one in which it has hitherto appeared ; rendering melody infamous, by composing in the chromatic inſtead of the enharmonic: The kings and the ephori have therefore reſolved to paſs cenſure upon Ti­motheus for theſe things : and, farther, to oblige him to cut all the ſuperfluous firings of his eleven, leaving only the ſeven tones ; and to baniſh him from our city ; that men may be warned for the future not to introduce into Sparta any unbecoming custom.”

The ſame ſtory, as related in Athenæus, has this addi­tional circumſtance, That when the public executioner was on the point of fulfilling the ſentence, by cutting off the new firings, Timotheus, perceiving a little ſtatue in the ſame place, with a lyre in his hand of as many firings as that which had given the offence, and showing it to the judges, was acquitted.

It appears from Suidas, that the poetical and musical compoſitions of Timotheus were very numerous, and of va­rious kinds. He attributes to him 19 nomes, or canticles, in hexameters ; 36 proems, or preludes ; 18 dithyrambics ; 21 hymns; the poem in praiſe of Diana ; one panegyric ; three tragedies, the Persians, Phinidas, and Laertes ; to which muſt be added a fourth, mentioned by ſeveral ancient authors, called *Niobe,* without forgetting the poem on the birth of Bacchus. Stephen of Byzantium makes him author

of 18 books of nomes, or airs, for the cithara, to 8000 verſes ; and of 1000 Πραοιμια or preludes, for the nomes of the flutes.

Timotheus died in Macedonia, according to Suidas, at the age of 97 ; though the Marbles, much better authority, ſay at 90 ; and Stephen of Byzantium fixes his death in the fourth year *of* the 105th Olympiad, two years before the birth of Alexander the Great ; whence it appears, that this Timotheus was not the famous player on the flute ſo much eſteemed by that prince, who was animated to ſuch a degree by his performance as to ſeize his arms ; and who employed him, as Athenæus informs us, together with the other great muſicians of his time, at his nuptials. However, by an inattention to dates, and by forgetting that of theſe two muſicians of the ſame name the one was a Mile­ſian and the other a Theban, they have been hitherto often confounded.

TIMUR-beck. See Tamerlane.

TIN, one of the four imperfect metals.

For an account of its metalline qualities, and the va­rious ſtates in which it is found, ſee Mineralogy, page 118. For its chemical qualities, ſee the places referred to in Chemistry-Index. For the method of essaying and ſmelting its ore, ſee Metallurgy, Part ii. ſect. vi. ; Part iii. ſect. vi. See alſo Cornwall, and Pharmacy-Index. An advantageous commerce has been lately opened between Cornwall and the Eaſt Indies and China. In 1791 about 3000 tons of tin were raised in Cornwall ; of which 2200 tons were ſold in the European market for L. 72 each, and 800 tons carried to India and China at L. 62 *per* ton.

TINCAL, the name by which crude or impure borax is called. See Borax and Chemistry-Index.

TINCTURE, in pharmacy. See Pharmacy-Index.

TINDAL (Dr Matthew), a famous Engliſh writer, was the ſon of the reverend Mr John Tindal of Beer-Ferres in Devonſhire, and was born about the year 1657. He ſtudied at Lincoln college in Oxford, whence he removed to Exeter, and was afterwards elected fellow of All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of law, and in the reign of James II. declared himſelf a Roman Catholic; but ſoon renounced that religion. After the revolution he published ſeveral pamphlets in favour of government, the liberty of the preſs, &c. His “ Rights of the Christian Church aſſerted,” occaſioned his having a violent contest with the high-church clergy; and his treatiſe “ Chriſtianity as old as the Creation,” publiſhed in 1730, made much noiſe, and was anſwered by ſeveral writers, particularly by Dr Cony- beare, Mr Forſter, and Dr Leland. Dr Tindal died at London in Auguſt 1733. He left in manuſcript a ſecond volume of his “ Christianity as old as the Creation ;” the preface to which has been publiſhed. Mr Pope has ſatirized Dr Tindal in his Dunciad.

TINDALE ( William). See Tyndale.

TINNING, the covering or lining any thing with melted tin, or tin reduced to a very fine leaf. Looking-glasses are foliated or tinned with thin plates of beaten tin, the whole bigness of the glaſs, applied or faſtened thereto by means of quickſilver. See *Foliating of Looking Glaſſes.*

*Tinning of Copper.* See Copper, n⁰ 25—28.

TINNITUS aurium, a noiſe in the ears like the con­tinued sound of bells, very common in many diſorders, par­ticularly in nervous fevers.

TIPPERARY, a county of the province of Munſter in Ireland, bounded on the west by that of Limerick and Clare, on the eaſt by the county of Kilkenny and Queen’s Coun­ty, on the ſouth by the county of Waterford, and on the north and north-eaſt by King’s-county and the territory of the ancient O'Carols. It extends about 42 miles in