is obtained synthetically by beating sulphur with diphenylamine or by the condensation of ortho-aminothiophenol with pyro­catechin. It is a compound of neutral reaction. The first known dyestuff of this series was Lauth’s violet, which was prepared by oxidizing paraphenylene diamine in acid solution in the presence of sulphur. By using dimethyl paraphenylene diamine in place of the simple diamine, methylene blue is obtained. The relationship of these substances to thiodiphenyl­amine was shown by A. Bemthsen, who, by nitration of thiodiphenylamine, obtained a dinitro-compound which on re­duction was converted into the corresponding di-amino-deriva­tive and this on oxidation yielded Lauth’s violet.

,NH. ,XHκ zNHκ Λnx

C∙H1<ς s p>C.H1→NO1-GH1<ζ s J>QHι∙NO2→NH2C<Hlς s ^ClHι∙NH2→HNrCiHι^s^GH.∙NI⅛

Methylene blue is the most important of all blue basic dyes and is put on the market frequently in the form of its zinc chloride double salt, which is soluble in water. Add oxidants in dilute aqueous solution convert it into methylene azure.

See further A. Bemthsen, *Ann.,* 230, p. 73; 251, p. 1; German Patents 45839 (1887); 47374 (1888). For a discussion as to the constitution of these dyestuffs, whether they are quaternary am­monium salts or thionium salts, see A. Hantzsch, *Ber.,* 1906, 39, pp. 153. 1365; F. Kehrmann. *ibid.,* 1906, 39, p. 914.

**THIAZOLES,** in organic chemistry, a series of heterocyclic compounds containing the grouping shown below; the re­placeable hydrogen atoms in which are designated α, *ß* and *μ.* They are prepared by condensing thio-amides with α-haloid ketones or aldehydes, the thio-amide reacting as the tauto­meric thio-imino add. Amino derivatives similarly result from thio-ureas and α-haloid ketones; the oxy derivatives from α-sulphocyanoketones by the action of caustic alkali; and the carboxylic adds from chloro-aceto-acetic ester, &c. and thio­amides. The thiazoles are somewhat basic in character, and combine with the alkyl iodides to form thiazolium iodides.

Dihydrothiazoles, or thiazolines, are obtained by condensing ethylene dibromides with thio-amides; by the action of ß-haloid alkylamines on thio-amides (S. Gabriel, *Ber.,* 1891, 24, p. 783; 1896, 29, p. 2610) ; and by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide on acyl-ß-bromalkylamides (A. Salomon, *Ber.,* 1893, 26, p. 1328). They are much less stable than the thiazoles. The benzothiazoles are a series of weak bases formed by condensing carboxylic adds with ortho-aminothiophenols (A. V. Hofmann, *Ber.,* 1880, 13, p. 1224), by heating the add anilides with sulphur or by the oxidation of thio-anilides. On fusion with caustic alkalis they decompose into their constituent aminothiophenol and add. De­rivatives of this group are important as substantive cotton dye-stuffs.

≡∙Sk, ∕γ∖

HC:CH/

<∙) ∖z xχZ

Thiazofe. Benzothiazole.

**THIBAUDEAU, CLAIR ANTOINE,** Comte (1765-1854), French politician, was bom on the 23rd of March 1765, the son of Antoine de Thibaudeau (1739-1813), a lawyer of Poitiers and a deputy to the States-General of 1789. He was admitted to the bar in 1787, and in 1789 accompanied his father to the States-General at Versailles. When he returned to Poitiers in October he immediately set up a local revolutionary club, and in 1792 was returned as a deputy to the Convention.

Thibaudeau joined the party of the Mountain and voted for the death of Louis XVI. unconditionally. Nevertheless he in­curred a certain amount of suspicion because he declined to join the Jacobin Club. In May 1793 he was on a special mission in the west and prevented his department from joining the Federalist movement. Thibaudeau occupied himself more par­ticularly with educational business, notably in the organization of the museum of the Louvre. It was he who secured the inclusion of Tom Paine’s name in the amnesty of Girondist deputies. Secretary and then president of the Convention for a short period, he served on the Committee of Public Safety and of Generaly Security. After the insurrection of 13 Vendé­

miaire (5th October 1795) he opposed those Thermidorians who wished to postpone the dissolution of the Convention. At the elections for the Corps Législatif he was elected by no less than thirty-two departments. It was only by the intervention of Boulay de la Meurthe that be escaped transportation after the *coup d’état* of 18 Fructidor (4th September 1797), and he then\* returned to the practice of his profession. The establishment of the consulate brought him back to public life. He was made prefect of the Gironde, and then member of the council of state, in which capacity he worked on the civil code. He at this time had Napoleon’s confidence, and gave him whole­hearted support. He did not entirely conceal his disapproval of the foundation of the Legion of Honour, of the Concordat and of the Consulate for life, and his appoint­ment

as prefect of the Bouches du Rhône, with consequent banishment from Paris, was a semi-disgrace.

A peer of the Hundred Days, he fled at the second Restora­tion to Lausanne. During his exile he lived in Vienna, Prague, Augsburg and Brussels, occupying himself with his *Mémoires sur la Contention et le Directoire* (Paris, 2 vols., 1824); *Mémoires sur le Consulat: par un ancien conseiller d’état* (Paris, 1827); *Histoire générale de Napoléon Bonaparte* (6 vols., Paris and Stuttgart, 1827-28, vol. iii. not printed); *Le Consulat et l'Empire* vol. i. of which is identical with vol. vi. of the *Histoire de Napoléon* (10 vols., 1834). The revolution of 1830 permitted his return to France, and he lived to become a member of the Imperial Senate under the third empire. He died in Paris on the 8th of March 1854 in his eighty-ninth year.

The special value of Thibaudeau’s works arises from the fact that he wrote only of those events of which he had personal know­ledge, and that he quotes with great accuracy Napoleon’s actual words. His *Mémoires sur le Consulat* has been translated into English, with introduction and necessary notes, by G. K. Fortescue with the title of *Bonaparte and the Consulate* (1908). Among the papers left by Thibaudeau were documents entitled *Ma Biographie* and *Mémoires avant ma nomination à la Convention.* These were published in a small volume (Paris and Niort, 1875) which includes a list of his works and of the narrative of his life..,

**THIBAUT** (or Theobald) **IV.** (1201-1253), count of Cham­pagne and Brie, and king of Navarre, French poet, was bom at Troyes in 1201. His father, Thibaut III. of Champagne, died before his son’s birth, and his mother, Blanche of Navarre, was compelled to resign the guardianship of the young prince to Philip Augustus, king of France, but there is little doubt that the child was acquainted with Chrétien de Troyes and the other trouvères who found patronage at the court of Cham­pagne. Thibaut’s verses belong to what is called “ courteous ” poetry, but they have a personal note that distinguishes them from mere exercises. They are addressed to Blanche of Castille, the wife of Louis VIII., and Thibaut’s relations with her have been the subject of much controversy. The count took part with Louis in the crusade against the Albigenses, but in 1226, with no apparent reason, left the king and returned to Cham­pagne. Three months later Louis died under doubtful circum­stances, and Thibaut was accused by his enemies of poisoning him to facilitate his own intrigue with Blanche. The real reason for Thibaut’s desertion appears to have been a desire to consolidate his position as heir-apparent of Navarre by an alliance with the disaffected nobility of the south of France, but from this confederation Blanche was skilful enough to detach him. The resentment of the league involved him in a war in which Champagne was laid waste, and his capital saved only by the royal intervention. In 1234 he succeeded his uncle, Sancho VIL, as king of Navarre, and from this period date his most fervent songs in praise of his lady. The crusade turned Thibaut’s thoughts to religion, and he announced his intention of singing henceforth only in honour of the Virgin. Unfortunately his devotion took darker forms, for before sailing for the Holy Land he ordered and witnessed the burning of a hundred and eighty-three unfortunate men and women con­victed of Manichaeism. The years 1239 and 1240 were spent in Palestine, and from the time of his return Thibaut devoted