was married, and had children. Although he adhered to the pagan superstitions, Constantius admitted him to the senate in the year 355 ; and his panegyrical oration on that emperor procured him the honour of a statue. From Julian, a pagan and a philosopher, he received in 362 the higher distinction of being nominated prefect of Constantinople. In 384 he obtained the same appointment from Theodosius the Great.

Themistius is regarded as one of the best writers of this declining age of Grecian literature. The first edition of his works, including commentaries on Aristotle, and only eight orations, was published by Trincavellus, Venet. 1534, fol. His orations afterwards found a very learned editor, Dionysius Petavius, who published two different editions, Flexiæ, 1613, 8vo, Paris. 1618, 4to. This second edition contains nineteen orations ; but thirty-three are included in the edition of Hardouin, Paris. 1684, fol. To this num­ber an addition has lately been made by Angelo Mai : “ Themistii Philosophi Oratio in eos a quibus ob Præfecturam susceptam fuerat vituperatus, inventore et interprete Angelo Maio, Bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ a LL. 00.” Medio­lani, 1816, 4to & 8vo.

THEMISTOCLES, the renowned Athenian admiral, general, and patriot, who gained the battle of Salamis against the Persians. Being banished his country by his ungrate­ful fellow-citizens, he fled to Artaxerxes king of Persia ; but, in order to avoid taking up arms against his country, he slew himself, 464 b. c. See Athens.

THEOBALD, Lewis, best known as an editor of Shak- speare, was the son of an attorney practising at Sittingbourne in Kent. His grammatical learning he received at Isle­worth in Middlesex, and was originally destined for his fa­ther’s profession ; but this he speedily abandoned for the profession of an author, and having fixed his residence in the metropolis, he engaged in a variety of literary under­takings. To Mist’s Weekly Journal he contributed a paper called “ The Censor;” and his censures being pronounced with great freedom, gave no small offence to some writers more formidable than himself. One of those whom he pro­voked was the rabid Dennis. Pope’s translation of Homer he at first extolled, and afterwards abused. He was the original hero of the Dunciad, but was displaced to make room for Cibber, to whom the poet’s satire is in many in­stances inapplicable. Theobald endeavoured to avenge himself by publishing “ Shakespeare restored ; or, a Speci­men of the many Errors as well committed as unamended by Mr Pope in his edition of this poet, designed not only to correct the said edition, but to restore the true Reading of Shakespeare in all the Editions ever yet published.” Lond. 1726, 4to. This prelude was after a considerable inter­val followed by his edition of Shakspeare’s Works, Lond. 1733, 7 vols. 8vo. In 1726 he had introduced on the stage “ The double Falsehood, or, the distrest Lovers of which, as he averred, the greater part was written by Shakspeare. His arguments in favour of this hypothesis were not consi­dered as satisfactory ; and, according to the opinion of Dr Farmer, this drama was the production of Shirley. Theo­bald was the author or translator of twenty plays, enume­rated in the Biographia Dramatica, vol. i. p. 706. He was likewise concerned in various translations; and at the time of his death he had made some progress in an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher. He died in the month of Sep­tember 1744.

THEOCRACY, in matters of government, a state go­verned by the immediate direction of God alone. Such was the ancient government of the Jews before the time of Saul.

THEOCRITUS, the most famous of all the pastoral poets, was the son of Praxagoras and Philine. He was a na­tive of Syracuse, and flourished about 272 years before the Christian era.@@1 The younger Hiero, king of Syracuse, is celebrated in his verses ; but he appears to have found a more liberal patron in Ptolemy Philadelphus, who at­tracted him to the Egyptian court, and of whom he speaks in terms of high commendation. Of his personal history, we possess no further memorials on which we can place much reliance. The pastorals of Theocritus, which have furnished models to all succeeding poets, are remarkable for their simplicity, very frequently elegant, but sometimes ap­proaching to rudeness. They are written in the Doric dia­lect, which is peculiarly adapted for such compositions Thirty idyls bear his name, but it has been doubted whether they were all produced by the same poet. To him are like­wise ascribed twenty-two epigrams; and the authorship of one or two fantastic productions he disputes with Simmias.

The first edition of Theocritus, containing only eighteen idyls, issued from Milan, along with the “ Opera et Dies” of Hesiod. It is a folio volume, without date, but is sup­posed to have been printed in 1493. The edition of Aldus appeared in 1495, that of Junta in 1515; and the earliest edition accompanied with the scholia, at Rome in 1516. The best of the old editions is that of Daniel Heinsius, Ex bibliopolio Commeliniano, 1604, 4to. Beside the notes of the editor, it includes those of Joseph Scaliger and Isaac Casaubon. Among the more remarkable editions, we must not overlook that of Reiske, Lipsiæ, 1765-6, 2 tom. 4to. He was speedily followed by a more elegant, though not *a more* learned editor, Thomas Warton, Oxon. 1770, 2 tom. 4to. The preface is elegantly written, and the annotations dis­play a more than ordinary degree of refined taste, but this splendid edition is not without its defects. One of these is the inconvenient arrangement of the Greek scholia, nor is the rejection of the accents to be commended. A valu­able edition of Theocritus, including likewise Bion and Moschus, was published by Valckenaer, Lugd. Bat. 1779, 8vo. The editions of Harles, Jacobs, Dahl, Schäfer, Hein- dorf, and Wüstemann, have each their share of merit. The poems of Theocritus are inserted in the first volume of Brunck’s “ Analecta veterum Poetarum Græcorum,” and in the second volume of Gaisford’s “ Poetæ Minores Græci.” Oxon. 1816-20, 4 tom. 8vo. The scholia are to be found in the fourth volume. Of the idyls of this poet, English translations were published by Thomas Creech in 1681, by Francis Fawkes in 1767, by Richard Polwhele in 1786, and by M. J. Chapman in 1836. Polwhele has likewise translated the epigrams of Theocritus.

THEODOLITE, a mathematical instrument for mea­suringheights and distances. See Mensuration and Surverying**.**

THEODORE, Baron Nieuhof, in the county of La Marc in Westphalia, an adventurer who obtained consi­derable notoriety under the title of King of Corsica. He had his education in the French service, and afterwards went to Spain, where he received some marks of regard from the duke of Riperda and Cardinal Alberoni ; but be­ing of an unsettled disposition, he quitted Spain, and tra­velled into Italy, England, and Holland, in search of new adventures. He at last fixed his attention on Corsica, and formed the scheme of rendering himself sovereign of that island. He was a man of abilities and address ; and having fully informed himself of every thing relating to Corsica, went to Tunis, where he devised means to procure some money and arms ; and then went to Leghorn, from whence he wrote a letter to the Corsican chiefs Giafferi and Paoli, offering considerable assistance to the nation if they would elect him as their sovereign. This letter was consigned to

@@@1 Clinton’s Fasti Hellenici, vol. iii. p. 7.