Three Islands, small islands in the Eastern Seas, near the east coast of Bintang. Long. 105. 2. E. Lat. 1. 10. S.

Three Kings, three small islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Zealand. Long. 172. 12. E. Lat. 34. 13. S.

Three Points Cape, the north head of the entrance into Broken Bay, on the east coast of New Holland. Long. 151. 231/2. E. Lat. 33. 321/2. S.

Three Rivers, the name of numerous small islands, about eight in number, scattered over the Eastern Seas, two on the coast of Celebes, one on the coast of Amboyna, and one on the coast of Madagascar.

THRONE, a royal seat or chair of state, enriched with ornaments of architecture and sculpture, raised on one or more steps, and covered with a kind of canopy. Such are thrones in the rooms of audience of kings and other sove­reigns.

THUANUS, Jacobus Augustus, an historian of great and merited reputation, is better known by this classical, than by his vernacular name of *Jacques Auguste de Thou.* He was the son of Christophe de Thou, first president of the parliament, and was born at Paris on the 8th of Octo­ber 1553. He received a very learned education, and be­came distinguished among men of learning. The highest preferment which he obtained was that of president *à mor­tier* in the parliament of Paris. He died on the 7th of May 1617, leaving behind him the character of one of the most excellent men of his age and nation. Besides Latin poems, and an account of bis own life written in the same language, he composed a very ample and valuable work, entitled *Historia sui Temporis.* It is indeed a work unpa­ralleled in modern literature. The first eighteen books were published at Paris in 1604; and the author continued to make various additions till the year 1609, when he com­pleted the printing of eighty books. The fearless liberality of his sentiments had excited so violent a clamour against him, that he did not venture to publish the more recent portion of his history. To his faithful friends Du Puy and Rigault he left a copy of his entire history prepared for the press ; and as they found it could not be safely printed at Paris, they sent it to Geneva, where the edition was superintended by Lingelsheim. For the sake of greater concealment, the imprint of Lyon was substituted for that of Geneva ; and the editor added a preface, stating that be had in vain waited for an edition of Thuanus’s history from the hands of his executors, and therefore determined to publish it from a copy which had been transmitted to him from the author. Under these circumstances, the work, complete in one hundred and thirty-eight books, was first published in the year 1620, together with the six books of the author’s memoirs of his own life. Other two impres­sions proceeded from Frankfurt and Geneva ; but all these have been superseded by the splendid and valuable edition published at London by Samuel Buckley, in seven volumes folio, in the year 1733.@@1

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian, was born at Athens, 471 b. c. He was the son of Olorus, and grandson of Miltiades, who is thought to have been de­scended from Miltiades the famous Athenian general, and to have married the king of Thrace’s daughter. He was educated in a manner suitable to his quality, that is, in the study of philosophy and eloquence. His master in the former was Anaxagoras, in the latter Antiphon ; one, by his description in the eighth book of his history, for power of speech almost a miracle, and feared by the people on that account. Suidas and Photius relate, that when Hero­dotus recited his history in public, a fashion in use then and many ages after, Thucydides felt so great a sting of

emulation, that it drew tears from him ; insomuch that Herodotus himself took notice of it, and congratulated his father on having a son who showed so wonderful an affec­tion to the Muses. Herodotus was then about twenty-nine years of age, Thucydides about sixteen.

When the Peloponnesian war was impending, he con­jectured truly that it would prove a subject worthy of his labour; and it no sooner commenced than he began to keep a journal. This explains the reason why he has at­tended more to chronological order than to unity of design. During the same war he was commissioned by his countrymen to relieve Amphipolis ; but the quick march of Brasidas the Lacedaemonian general defeated his operations, and Thucydides, unsuccessful in his expedition, was banished from Athens. He withdrew to Scaptesula, a town of Thrace, from whence he had obtained a rich wife. His exile com­menced in the eighth year of this celebrated war; and in the place of his banishment the general began to write an impartial history of the important events which had hap­pened during his administration, and which still continued to agitate the several states of Greece. This famous his­tory is continued only to the twenty-first year of the war ; and the remaining part of the time till the demolition of the walls of Athens was described by the pen of Theopompus and Xenophon. He spared neither time nor money to pro­cure authentic materials ; and the Athenians, as well as their enemies, furnished him with many valuable communications, which contributed to throw great light on the different transactions of the war. His history has been divided into eight books, the last of which is imperfect, and is supposed to have been written by his daughter.

The historian of Halicarnassus has often been compared with the son of Olorus, but each has his peculiar excellence. Sweetness of style, grace and elegance of expression, may be called the characteristics of the former ; while Thucy­dides stands unequalled for the fire of his descriptions, the conciseness, and at the same time the strong and energetic manner, of his narratives. His relations are authentic, as he himself was interested in the events he mentions ; his impartiality is indubitable, as he nowhere betrays the least resentment against his countrymen, and the factious par­tisans of Cleon, who had banished him from Athens. The history of Thucydides was so admired by Demosthenes, that he transcribed it eight different times, and read it with such attention, that he could almost repeat it by heart. He had returned from exile in the year 403 b. c. ; but it is con­sidered as doubtful whether he died at Athens, or in Thrace, the country of his wife. The time of his death has not been ascertained.

The work of Thucydides was first printed by Aldus, Ve- net. 1502, fol. And the Greek scholia issued from the same press in 1503. The next edition of the history was printed by Junta, Florent. 1526, fol. An edition by Junta in 1506 is commonly mentioned by bibliographers, but this date is supposed to be erroneous. Other editions were pub­lished, by Camerarius at Basel in 1540, by Stephanus at Paris in 1564 and 1588. The latter added the Latin ver­sion of Laurentius Valla, which had been twice printed be­fore the year 1500. His editions were followed by that of Æmilius Portus, Francof. 1594, fol. After an interval of a century, a valuable edition was published by Dr Hudson, Oxon. 1696, fol. Another edition was undertaken by Jo­seph Wasse ; but the task, which his death left imperfect, was completed by Duker, Amst. 1731, 2 tom. fol. Some useful editions succeeded, before the appearance of that revised by Bekker, and containing the scholia, together with the annotations of Wasse and Duker, Oxon. 1821, 4 tom. 8vo. Nor must we omit the edition of Goeller, Lipsiæ, 1826,

@@@1 Collinson's Life of Thuanas, with some Account of bis Writings and a Translation of the Preface to his History. Lond. 1807, 8vo.