“ It is because I foresee that he will be the ruin of the Athenians.”

TIMOR, East, the largest and southernmost of the Mo­lucca Isles, intersected by the ninth degree of south lati­tude, and extending obliquely in a north-east and south-east direction. In length it is 250 miles, and from thirty to sixty in breadth. It is mountainous in the interior, the ridge by which it is intersected rising as high as the Peak of Teneriffe ; while the south-east shores are exceedingly low, and overrun with mangroves. Gold, washed down from the mountains, is said to be found in the streams ; but the natives are represented as extremely jealous of the re­searches of Europeans ; and a body of Dutch sent into the interior on an exploring expedition was cut off by them. The chief products of the island are sandal-wood and bees’ wax. Another article of export is biche de mer or sea-slug, which is partly procured near the island, and partly fished on the coast of New Holland, and brought to this island for sale. The bread-fruit tree grows here in great luxuriance, as does also mountain rice. Sandal-wood, bees’ wax, honey, and slaves, are exported ; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betel-nut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, are received in return. The Dutch established themselves in this island at Coepang in 1630. Their territory did not extend beyond four or five miles round Fort Concordia. During the war which ter­minated in 1801, the communication with Batavia was in­terrupted, and the town was taken by the English. When Captain Flinders visited the island in 1803, he saw only two European residents at Coepang, besides the soldiers and the governor. The original inhabitants retain the mountains of the interior, to which they have been driven by the Malays, who possess the sea-coast. Some attempts have been made by the Dutch to establish Christianity, but with little success, the inhabitants remaining mostly in their original ignorance. Long, of the extreme south-west point of Timor, 123. 29. E. Lat. 10. 22. S.

Τιμοr Laut, an island in the Eastern Seas, about se­venty miles long by twenty-five in average breadth. It is situated between the 7th and 8th degrees of south latitude, and the 132d and 133d of east longitude. Nothing further is known of it.

TIMOTHEUS, one of the most celebrated poet-musi­cians of antiquity, was bom at Miletus, an Ionian city of Caria, 446 years b. c. He was contemporary with Philip of Macedon, and not only excelled in lyric and dithyram- bic 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 avers that it had nine before, and that Timotheus only added two, the tenth and eleventh. the account of Pausanias is confirmed in the famous decree against him, still extant, and 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 Athenaeus ; 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 decree. “ Whereas Timotheus the Milesian, coming to our city, has dishonoured our ancient music, and, despising the lyre of seven strings, has, by the introduction of a greater variety of notes, corrupted the ears of our youth ; and by the number of his strings, 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 a censure upon Timotheus for these things ; and further, to oblige him to cut all the superfluous strings 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 strings, Timotheus, perceiv­ing a little statue in the same place, with a lyre in his hand of as many strings 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 nineteen nomes, or canticles, in hexame­ters ; thirty-six proems, or preludes ; eighteen dithyram­bice ; twenty-one 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. Stephanus of Byzan­tium makes him author of eighteen books of nomes, or airs, for the cithara, to 8000 verses; and of 1000 *∏gooίμια*, or preludes, for the nomes of the flutes. Timotheus died in Macedonia, according to Suidas, at the age of ninety-seven ; though the marbles, much better authority, say at ninety ; and Stephanus of Byzantium fixes his death in the fourth year of the 105th Olympiad, two years before the birth of Alexander the Great. Hence 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. From an inattention to dates, and from 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.

TIMPANI (Ital.), kettle-drums. See Music.

TINDAL, Matthew, a well-known English writer, was the son of the Rev. John Tindal of Beer-Ferres in Devon­shire, and was bom 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 LL. D. In the reign of James II. he declared himself a Roman Catholic, but soon renounced that religion. After the revolution he published several pamphlets in favour of government, and the liberty of the press. His principal works are theological and ecclesiasti­cal, but some of them are more connected with his charac­ter as a civilian. One of these is “An Essay concerning the Law of Nations and the Rights of Sovereigns.” An­other consists of “ Discourses on the Obedience to the Supreme Powers, and the Duty of Subjects in all Revolu­tions.” His “ Rights of the Christian Church asserted,” ex­posed him to a violent contest with the high church clergy ; and his treatise entitled “ Christianity as old as the Crea­tion,” published in 1730, made much noise, and was answer­ed by several writers, particularly by Dr Conybeare, Dr Foster, and Dr Chapman. Its tendency was evidently deistical. Dr Tindal retained his fellowship till his death, which took place at London on the 10th of August 1733. He left in manuscript a second volume of his “ Christianity as old as the Creation,” the preface to which has been published.

TINDAL, Nicholas, the nephew of Dr Tindal, was born in 1687, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of A. Μ. in 1713. He became a fellow of Trinity College, and obtained several pieces of preferment in the church. In 1738 he was appointed chaplain of Greenwich Hospital ; and here he died on the 27th of June 1774, at the age of eighty-seven. He was the author or translator of several works, but is chiefly remembered for his translation and continuation of Rapin’s History of England.