cannot be removed, but by making ſuch compilations as simple as poſſible, and drawing them up in Scripture lan­guage. Such a reformation, could it be effected peaceably, would ſerve other good purposes ; for while it would ſufficiently guard the purity of the faith, it would withdraw that temptation which too many eſtabliſhments throw in the way of men, to ſubſcribe to the truth of what they do not really believe ; and it would effectually baniſh from the Chri­ſtian church every thing which can be called by the name of *perſecution.* See Nonconformists.

TOLL, a tax or cuſtom paid ſor liberty to vend goods in a market or fair, or for keeping roads in proper repair. The firſt appointment of a toll on highways of which we read, took place in 1346. See Road.

TOLOUSE. See Toulouse.

TOLU, a town of South America in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena ; famous for the fine bal­lant of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence, and pro­duced from a tree like a pine. It is ſeated on a bay of the North Sea, 60 miles ſouth of Carthagena. W. Long. 72. 55. N. Lat. 9. 40.

TOLUIFERA, the Balsam or Tolu-tree ; a ge­nus of plants belonging to the claſs of *decandria,* and order of monogynia. There is only one ſpecies ; the *balſamum.*

This tree grows to a conſiderable height ; it ſends off nu­merous large branches, and is covered with rough, thick, greyish bark : the leaves arc elliptical or ovate, entire, point­ed, alternate, of a light green colour, and ſtand upon ſhort ſtrong footſtalks : the flowers are numerous, and produced in lateral racemi : the calyx is bell-ſhaped, divided at the brim into five teeth, which are nearly equal, but one is pro­jected to a greater diſtance than the others@@: the petals are inserted into the receptacle, and are five in number, of which four are equal, linear, and a little longer than the calyx ; the fifth is much the largeſt, inversely heart-ſhaped, and its un­guis is of the length oſ the calyx : the 10 filaments are very ſhort, and ſurniſhed with long antheræ : the germen is ob­long : there is no ſtyle : the ſtigma is pointed : the fruit is a round berry.

It grows in Spaniſh America, in the province of Tolu, behind Carthagena, whence we are ſupplied with the balsam, which is brought to us in little gourd-shells. This balſam is obtained by making inciſions in the bark of the tree, and is collected into ſpoons, which are made of black wax, from which it is poured into proper veſſels.

This balſam is of a reddiſh yellow colour, tranſparent, in conſiſtence thick and tenacious ; by age it grows ſo hard and brittle, that it may be rubbed into a powder between the finger and thumb. Its ſmell is extremely fragrant, ſomewhat reſembling that of lemons ; its taſte is warm and ſweetish, and on being chewed it adheres to the teeth. Thrown into the fire it immediately liquifies, takes flame, and disperſes its agreeable odour. Though it does not diſſolve in water, yet if boiled in it for two or three hours in a covered vessel, the water receives its odoriferous ſmell : water alſo ſuffers a ſimilar impregnation from the balſam by diſtillation. With the aſſiſtance of mucilage it unites with water, ſo as to form a milky ſolution. It diſſolves en­tirely in ſpirit of wine, and eaſily mixes with diſtilled oils, but leſs eaſily with thoſe of the expreſſed kind. Diſtilled without addition, it produces not only an empyreumatic oil, of a pale dark colour, but ſometimes a ſmall portion of a ſaline matter, ſimilar to that of the flowers of benzoin.

This balſam posseſſes the ſame general virtues with the balſam of Gilead, and that of Peru ; it is, however, leſs heating and ſtimulating, and may therefore be employed with more ſafety. It has been chiefly uſed as a pectoral, and is ſaid to be an efficacious corroborant in gleets and se­minal weaknesses. It is directed by the Pharmaeepanns in the ſyrupus tolutanus, tinctura tolutana, and ſyrupus balſamicus. See Pharmacy*-Index.*

TOMATOES. See Solanum.

TOMB, includes both the grave or ſepulchre wherein a defunct is interred, and the monument erected to preſerve his memory. The word is formed from the Greek *tumulus, “* ſepulchre ;” or, according to Menage, ſrom the Latin *tumba,* which ſignifies the same.

In many nations it has been cuſtomary to burn the bodies of the dead ; and to collect the ashes with pious care into an urn, which was depoſited in a tomb or ſepulchre. See Burning. Among many nations it has alſo been the prac­tice to lay the dead body in a tomb, without conſuming it, after having wrapped it up decently, and ſometimes placing it in a coffin. See Coffin.

The tombs of the Jews were generally hollow places hewn out of a rock. Abraham buried Sarah in a cave. Such was the place too in which the kings of Judah and Iſrael were interred ; and ſuch was the place in which the body of our Saviour was depoſited by Joſeph of Arimathea. But it is probable that the common people buried their dead in graves ; for our Saviour compares the Phariſees to “ graves which appear not, and the men that appear not are not aware of them.” Over the tombs, perhaps only of people of diſtinction, a ſtone or monument was erected, to intimate to paſſengers that they were burying places, that they might not pollute themſelves by touchiug them. With the ſame intention, as Lightfoot informs us, they whitened them every year on the 15th of February.

The Egyptians alſo buried their dead in caves, called *ca­tacombs.* See Catacomb. The pyramids, as ſome think, were alſo employed for the ſame purpoſe. Sometimes also, after embalming their dead, they placed them in niches in ſome magnificent apartment in their houses.

The Greeks and Romans burned their dead, and depo­ſited their aſhes in a tomb. The Greeks interred the aſhes without the cities, by the sides of their highways. Some­times indeed, by way of particular honour, they were buried in an elevated part of the town ; and the Lacedemonians were allowed by Lycurgus to bury in the city and round their temples ; But this was forbidden among the Romans by the law of the twelve tables, *In urbe ne sepelito, ne-ve uri­to ;* yet Valerius Publicola, Poſthumus Tubertius, and the family of the Claudii, were buried in the Capitol. To bury by the ſides of public roads was common among the Romans alſo ; hence their epitaphs frequently began with sist*e viator.* Highways were made choice of probably for two reaſons ; 1. That the dead might not be offenſive or injure the health of the living, which they certainly would if buried in towns or populous places ; and, 2dly, That they might hold out to travellers a lesſon of mortality, and teach the rustic moraliſt to die.

As it would ſwell this article to too great a size to deſcribe all the different kinds of tombs which have been uſed by different nations and ages, we muſt content ourſelves with shortly describing the tombs of a few nations, and add­ing a few concomitant circumſtances.

The tombs of the Parſees are ſingular. The defunct, after lying a proper time in his own houſe, for the purposes of mourning, is carried, followed by his relations and friends, the females chanting a requiem, and depoſited in a tomb of the following construction. It is a circular building, open at top, about 55 feet diameter, and 25 feet in height, filled to within 5 feet of the top, excepting a well of 15 feet dia­meter in the centre. The part ſo filled is terraced, with a slight declivity toward the well. Two circular grooves three inches deep are raised round the well ; the firſt at the

@@@[mu] Woodville's Medical Botany.