it is opaque, and of a lamellar texture, and ſuſceptible of a fine poliſh ; its ſpecific gravity is from 2,5 to 2,908 ; ſome are of a deep blue, ſome of a whitiſh blue, but become of a deeper when heated. This ſubſtance is found in Perſia and Languedoc. The copper may be extracted from it by diſtilled vinegar. According to Reaumur (M*em. Par. 1715)* nitrous acid will not diſſolve that of Perſia, though it will that of France, which ſhows a difference between them.

TURRETIN (Francis), miniſter and professor of divi­nity at Geneva, his native place, was born in 1623. Having ſtudied at Geneva, Leyden, Saumur, Montauban, and Nismes, with great ſucceſs, he was admitted into the miniſtry in 1648, and ſerved at the ſame time the French and Italian churches at Geneva. Two years after, he was offered the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy, whch he refuſed ; but accepted the invitation of the church of Lyons. He was recalled to Geneva at a year’s expiration, becauſe he was wanted to give lectures in divinity; which he began in 1653. He was sent to Holland in 1661, to procure money which the city of Geneva had occaſion for. He had in that journey all the ſucceſs he could promiſe himſelf ; and gained ſuch a character there, that he was ſtrongly importuned by the Walloon churches at the Hague and at Leyden to **enter** into their ſervice. On his return he reſumed the functions of his place, and continued there till his death with remarkable application. He died in 1687, with the character of a man of great merit ; eloquent, judicious, la­borious, learned, and zealous for orthodoxy. His works were publiſhed by his ſon John Alphonſus, in 3 and in 4 **vols 4to.**

TURRITIS, tower mustard, in botany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *tetradynamia,* and to the order of *ſiliquoſa ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under **the** 39th order, *Siliquoſae.* The ſiliqua is very long and angulated ; the calyx connivent and erect ; the corolla is also erect. There are three ſpecies ; two of which are na­tives of Great Britain, the glabra and hirſuta.

TURTLE, in ichthyology. See Testudo.

*Turtle-Dove,* in ornithology. See Columba.

TUSCAN order, in architecture. See Architec­ture, n⁰ 42.

*Tuscan Earth,* a yellowiſh kind of hole dug in many parts of Italy, particularly about Florence, where there is a ſtratum of it eight or ten feet thick, at the depth of five or six feet from the ſurface. It is ſuppoſed to have an aſtringent property.

TUSCANY, a duchy of Italy, which makes part of the ancient Hetruria, excepting ſome ſmall detatched parts, is encompassed by a part of the Mediterranean, called here the *Tuscan Sea;* the eccleſiaſtical ſtate ; the duchy of Mode­na ; and the republic of Lucca ; its extent from north to ſouth being about 116 Engliſh miles, and from eaſt to west about 80.

Though ſome parts of it are mountainous, yet both the hills and dales are covered with vines, olives, citron, lemon, and orange trees, &c. The mountains yield alſo copper, iron, alum, &c. and ſome quarries of the fineſt marble and porphyry. Here is alſo plenty of corn, rice, ſaffron, honey, wax, wool, flax, hemp, with mineral waters, rich paſture, ſalt-pits, sulphur, alabaſter, chalcedony, lapis lazuli, borax, amethyſts, cornelians, jaſpers, quickſilver, cryſtals, and black slate. In ſome places the elms and aſhes yield manna.

The principal river in Tuſcany is the Arno, which has its ſource in the Appennine mountains, and falls into the ſea below Piſa. There are ſome other ſmaller rivers.

This duchy fell under the dominion of the Romans about 455 years before Chriſt, The Oſtrogoths posseſſed themſelves of it in the fifth century, and after them the Lom­bards, who were expelled by Charlemagne anno 800; in con­ſequence of which it became ſubject to the German empe­rors, who appointed governors over it. At last the cities of Florence, Pisa, Sienna, and ſome others, during the contentions between the pope and the emperor, and their reſpective adherents, the Guelphs and Gibbelines, withdrew themſelves from the dominion of both, and erected them­ſelves into ſeparate commonwealths. In that of Florence, John de Medicis, a popular nobleman, ſo insinuated himſelf into the favour of his countrymen, that they inveſted him with ſovereign power. Pope Pius V. conferred the title of *grand duke* on Coſmo de Medicis anno 1570, in whoſe fa­mily the duchy continued until the death of Gaſton de Me­dicis, who died anno 1737. The duchy was then transfer­red to the duke of Lorrain, afterwards the emperor Francis

I. in lieu of the duchy of Lorrain, which, by the peace **of** 1736, was given to king Staniſlaus during his life, and then was to be annexed to France. Leopold, the ſecond ſon of Francis I. and afterwards emperor of Germany, ſucceeded to this duchy. It is now enjoyed by Leopold’s ſecond ſon, brother to the preſent emperor of Germany, Francis II. The grand duke’s annual revenues are computed at about 500,000 l. ſterling, ariſing chiefly from the tenths of all eſtates that are ſold or alienated, and the ground-rents of the houſes in Leghorn, and the duties on almoſt all manner of proviſions.

The great duke is abſolute in his dominions. His ſtanding forces conſiſt only of three regiments of foot and two of dragoons, and his marine of a few galleys and galeasſes ; but, in caſe of neceſſity, it is ſaid he can bring 30,000 men into the field, and increaſe his marine with 20 men of war ; but it does not appear how he can man them.

The principal places are Florence, Piſa, Leghorn, Sienna, Orbitello, Piombino, and Arezzo.

TUSK, or Torsk, in ichthyology. See Gλdus.

TUSSILAGO, Colt’s foot, in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of s*yngenesia,* and order of *pοlygamia superflua ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 49th order, *Cοmsitae.* The receptacle is naked ; the pappus simple ; the ſcales of the calyx equal, of the ſame height as the diſk, and ſomewhat membranaceous. There are 12 ſpecies ; three of which are indigenous to Britain, the farfara, hybrida, and petaſites.

The *farfara,* or common colt’s foot, grows plentifully on the banks of rivulets, or in moiſt and clayey foils, in Eng­land and Scotland.—The leaves are ſmoked in the manner of tobacco, or a ſyrup or decoction of them and the flow­ers ſtand recommended in coughs and other diſorders of the breaſt and lungs. It ſeems now to be almoſt entirely re­jected. The downy ſubſtance under the leaves, boiled in a lixivium with a little ſaltpetre, makes excellent tinder. The p*etasites,* or common butter-bur, is frequent in wet meadows and by the sides of rivers. Its leaves are the largeſt of any plant in Great Britain, and in heavy rains af­ford a ſeaſonable ſhelter to poultry and other ſmall animals. The root dug up in the ſpring is reſinous and aromatic. A drachm of it in a dose has been ſometimes given as **a** ſudorific and alexipharmſe ; but as it poſſesses thoſe virtues but in a ſmall degree, it has loſt its reputation in the ſhops.

TUTENAGO, an ore of zinc, containing commonly from 60 to 90 *per cent.* of zinc, the remainder iron, and **a** ſmall proportion of clay.

TUTOR, in the civil law, is one choſen to look to the persons and eſtate of children left by their fathers and mo­thers in their minority. The different kinds of *tutory* eſta­bliſhed among the Romans, and the powers and duties of tutors, are deſcribed in *Inst. Leg.* 1. T. XIII. ſect. 1. and 2. to which the reader is referred. Sec alſo the article Guar-