this circumstance gives Toulouse an air of cheerfulness and prosperity much more resembling an English than a French town. The population in 1836 amounted to 77,372. Long. 1. 21. 16. E. Lat. 43. 35. 36. N.

TOURNAGHAUT, a celebrated pass of the south of India, leading from the western coast, called the Conean, into the interior of that country. It is more rugged and steep than that of Ambah. Long. 72. 25. E. Lat. 17. 47. N.

TOURNAMENT, a martial sport or exercise which the ancient cavaliers used to perform, to show their bravery and address. It is derived from the French word *tourner,* i. e. “ to turn round,” because, to be expert in these exercises, much agility both of horse and man was requisite. The first tournaments were only courses on horseback, in which the cavaliers tilted at each other with canes in the manner of lances ; and were distinguished from justs, which were courses or careers, accompanied with attacks and combats with blunted lances and swords. The prince who published the tournament, used to send a king at arms, with a safe-conduct and a sword, to all the princes, knights, &c. sig­nifying that he intended a tournament and clashing of swords, in the presence of ladies and damsels ; which was the usual formula of invitation. They first engaged man against man, and then troop against troop. After the com­bat, the judges allotted the prize to the best cavalier, and the best striker of swords ; and he was accordingly con­ducted with pomp to the lady of the tournament, where, after thanking her very reverently, he saluted her, and likewise her two attendants.

These tournaments formed the principal diversion of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Munster says, it was Henry the Fowler, duke of Savoy, and afterwards emperor, who died in 936, that first introduced them ; but it appears from the Chronicle of Tours, that the true inventor of this famous exhibition, at least in France, was one Geoffrey, lord of Preuilli, about the year 1066. Instances of them occur among the English in the reign of King Stephen, about the year 1140 ; but they were not much in use till Richard’s time, towards the year 1149. After this period these di­versions were performed with extraordinary magnificence, in the Tiltyard near St James’s, Smithfield, and other places.

The following is the account of a tournament, from Mait­land, King Richard II. designing to hold a tournament at London on the Sunday after Michaelmas, sent divers heralds to make proclamation of it in all the principal courts of Europe ; and accordingly not a few princes, and great num­bers of the prime nobility, resorted hither from France, Germany, the Netherlands, &c. This solemnity began on Sunday afternoon, from the Tower of London, with a pom­pous cavalcade of sixty ladies, each leading an armed knight by a silver chain, being attended by their squires of honour ; and, passing through Cheapside, they rode to Smithfield, where the justs and tournaments continued several days with a magnificent variety of entertainments; on which occa­sion the king kept open house at the bishop of London’s palace for all persons of distinction, and every night con­cluded with a ball.

At last, however, tournaments were found to be produc­tive of bad effects, and the occasions of several fatal misfortunes ; as in the instance of Henry II. of France, and of the tilt exhibited at Chalons, which, from the num­bers killed on both sides, was called the *little war of Cha­lons.* These and other inconveniences, resulting from such dangerous pastimes, gave the popes occasion to forbid them, and the princes of Europe gradually concurred in discourag­ing and suppressing them.

TOURNAY, an arrondissement of the province of Hen- negau, in the Netherlands, comprehending eleven cantons, divided into 142 communes, containing 198,900 inhabitants. The capital is the city of the same name. It is the seat of a bishop, who has a fine cathedral with four towers ; and under his direction there is an ecclesiastical seminary, as well as several churches. Tournay is situated on the river Scheldt, by which it is divided into two parts. It is sur­rounded with walls, and has extensive suburbs. It is for the most part well built, contains 2800 houses, and 25,100 inhabitants. It is a place of great celebrity for its manu­factures, for some of which there are very large estab­lishments. One of the most extensive is that for making carpets; and others for printing calicoes rival it. Almost every kind of cotton goods is made, and each step of the process, from spinning in mills to the bleaching and finish­ing, is performed. Besides piece-goods, there are some manufactures of porcelain and of bronze articles. In the vicinity excellent stone abounds. Long. 3. 56. 58. E. Lat. 50. 36. 20. N.

TOURNEFORT, Joseph Ριττον de, a famous bota­nist, was born at Aix in Provence on the 5th of June 1656. He studied in the College of the Jesuits at Aix, and his father destined him for the church. He accordingly com­menced his theological studies ; but he felt a very early passion for the study of botany, and the death of his father in 1677 left him more at liberty to gratify his own inclina­tions. He wandered over the mountains of Dauphiny, Savoy, Catalonia, the Pyrenees, and the Alps, in search of new species of plants, which he collected with much fatigue and danger. In 1679 he repaired to Montpellier, where he continued for two years to prosecute the study of medicine. He made a botanical excursion to Spain in 1681, and after­wards returned to the university. Having taken the degree of Μ. D. at Orange, he returned to his native city, where however he did not long remain. In 1683, his reputation procured him the appointment of professor of botany in the king’s garden ; and by the king’s order he travelled into Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, where he made pro­digious collections of plants. In 1698 he was received as M. D. in the university of Paris. In obedience to another order, he proceeded in 1700 to the isles of the Archipelago, the coasts of the Black Sea, Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Georgia; making observations on natural history at large, ancient and modern geography, religion, manners, and commerce. In this learned voyage he spent three years, and then resuming his profession, was made professor of physic in the Royal College. He died in con­sequence of an accidental bruise of his breast by a cart­wheel, which brought on a spitting of blood and hydrotho­rax, that proved fatal on the 28th of November 1708.

Tournefort produced various works, of which we shall only enumerate the most considerable. “ Elémens de Bo­tanique, ou Méthode pour connaître les Plantes." Paris, 1694, 3 tom. 8vo. This work he enlarged, and published in Latin, under the title of “ Institutiones Rei Herbariæ, sive Elementa Botanices.” Paris. 1700, 3 tom. 4to. “His­toire des Plantes qui naissent aux environs de Paris, avec leur Usage dans la Médecine.” Paris, 1698, 12mo, In 1725, an edition of this work was published by Bernard de Jussieu in 2 vols. I2mo; and in 1782 an English transla­tion by Martyn in 2 vols. 8vo. “ Relation d’un Voyage du Levant, contenant l'Histoire ancienne et moderne de plusieurs Isles d’Archipel, de Constantinople,” &c. Paris, 1717, 2 tom. 4to. Bernier was the editor of his posthu­mous “ Traité de la Matière Médicale ; et l'Histoire et l'Usage des Médicaments, et leur Analyse chimique.” Pa­ris, 1717, 2 tom. 12mo.

TOURNIQUET, in *Surgery,* an instrument formed with screws, for compressing any part with rollers, &c. for the purpose of stopping hæmorrbages.

TOURNON,an arrondissement of the department of the Ardèche, in France, extending over 719 square miles. It comprehends eleven cantons and 124 communes, with 134,569 inhabitants in 1636. The capital is the city of the