and on the east, and which on the south is bounded by the kingdom of Persia and the lofty central mountains of Asia, are also known under the denomination of the Turco­mans. These have from time immemorial followed a pure­ly pastoral life, wandering from place to place, as the choice of pasture guided them, and have employed themselves en­tirely in feeding their flocks and herds, their whole means of subsistence, and who can never be persuaded to re­side in towns or villages. They claim a hereditary right to the extensive and uncultivated tracts which they occupy, and which, being unfit for agriculture, and never having been the seat of a stationary population, afford to those who take advantage of them a sustenance for their cattle. For further details of this and the other barbarous tribes who occupy these tracts, see the article Tartary.

TURGOT, Αννε Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne, a celebrated philosopher and statesman, was bom at Paris on the 10th of May 1727, of a very ancient Norman family. His father was a long time provost of the corporation of merchants, during which he was the object of general ad­miration on account of his prudent administration. Turgot was the youngest of three brothers, and was destined for the church. He had scarcely attained the age at which reflection commences, when he resolved to sacrifice all tem­poral advantages to liberty and conscience, and to pursue his ecclesiastical studies without declaring his repugnance to their proposed object. At the age of twenty-three years he took his degree, and in December 1749 was elected prior of the Sorbonne. The time when it was necessary for him to declare that he would not be an ecclesiastic was now arrived. He announced this resolution to his father by letter, showing the motives which induced him to de­cline the clerical profession. His father consented, and he was appointed master of requests. He prepared himself for this office by particular application to those branches of know­ledge which are most connected with its functions and du­ties, viz. natural philosophy, agriculture, manufactures, com­merce, &c. About this period he wrote some articles for the *Encyclopédie,* which attained great celebrity. Of these the principal are, Etymology, Existence, Expansibility, Fair, and Foundation. He had prepared several others but the persecution against the *Encyclopédie* induced him to decline further contributions.

In 1761 Turgot was appointed intendant of Limoges, where he gave activity to the society of agriculture ; open­ed a mode of public instruction for female professors of mid­wifery ; procured for the people the attendance of able phy­sicians during the raging of epidemic diseases; established houses of industry, supported by charity (the only species of alms-giving which does not encourage idleness) ; intro­duced the cultivation of potatoes into his province, &c. &c. While he proceeded with unremitting activity and zeal in promoting the good of the people over whom he was placed, he meditated projects of a more extensive nature, such as an equal distribution of the taxes, the construction of the roads, the regulation of the militia, the prevention of a scar­city of provision, and the protection of commerce.

On the death of Louis XV. the public voice called Tur­got to the first offices of government, as a man who united the experience resulting from habits of business to ail the improvements which study can procure. After being only a short time at the head of the marine department, he was, August 24. 1774, appointed comptroller-general of the finances. During his discharge of this important office, the operations which he carried on are astonishing. He sup­pressed twenty-three kinds of duties on necessary occupa­tions, useful contracts, or merited compensations. He abo­lished the corvee, or the labour required from the public for the highways, saving the nation thirty millions of livres annually. He set aside another kind of corvée, which re- spected the carriage of military stores and baggage. He abat­ed the rigour in the administration of indirect impositions, to the great profit of the contributors, the king, and the finan­ciers ; besides effecting many other essential improvements in political economy. At length, however, by the artifices of the courtiers, he was deprived of his offices ; and in re­tirement he devoted himself to the studies which he had cultivated in his youth. He died on the 20th of March 1781. An edition of his works, in 9 vols. 8vo, was com­menced in 1808 and completed in 1811. He composed, it is said, the celebrated Latin inscription intended for a pic­ture of Dr Franklin.

Eripuit coelo fulmen, mox sceptra tyrannis.

TURIN, one of the continental provinces of the king­dom of Sardinia, in the ancient division of Piedmont. It is bounded on the north-east by Ivrea, on the east by Asti, on the south by Saluzzo, on the south-west by Penerolo, and on the north-west by Savoy, and it extends over 3209 square miles. A promontory of the Cotta Alps terminates a ridge of mountains on the north-west, the highest point of which on the border of Savoy is the Rochemalon. The rest of the province consists of gentle hills, small valleys, and some extensive plains, and a soil for the most part of high fertility. Its waters flow to the sea through the Po, which on its right bank receives the rivers Melevere and Bonna, and on its left the Clusone, the Eisola, the Dora-Riparia, the Stura, the Orco, and the Dora Baltea. In the north-west division are some extensive woods, and in the moun­tains mines of iron and of vitriol, and quarries of marble and limestone. It is a country of good pasturage, and the fields produce abundant crops of wheat, maize, barley, and beans. The vineyards yield much wine, and the mulberry trees feed a vast number of silk-worms. It is a manufacturing district, making linen, silk, and cotton goods, hats, hosiery, chocolate, brandy, liqueurs, paper, pottery, china, glass, and some curious kinds of work in wood and in ivory. These articles form the basis of its trade with the surrounding countries, and furnish exports from the maritime towns to foreign kingdoms. The province contains twelve cities, fifty-four market-towns, and 347 villages ; and in 1833 the inhabitants amounted to 808,526.

The capital is the city of the same name, which is also that of the w hole kingdom. Turin is the residence of the monarch, the seal of the central boards of the govern­ment, and the see of an archbishop. It stands on a point of land formed at the junction of the river Dora-Riparia with the Po. lt is surrounded with walls and deep ditches, and protected by fifty bastions and many outworks; and has a citadel on the south-west side, furnished with ra­vines, a regular pentagon, and said to be one of the strong­est fortresses in Europe. The city is divided into the new and old town, has level and straight streets crossing each other at right angles, with eleven plazas or squares, and, as far as regards the exterior, with many magnificent buildings. The most striking public edifices are the royal palace in the Piazzo di Castello, the old palace, that of Aosta and of Carignan, the Collegio di Nobili, and the council-house. Among the private edifices are more than thirty called pa­laces, belonging to the nobility. There is a fine Gothic ca­thedral, and forty-seven other churches, with sixty-seven chapels and many monasteries and nunneries. Among se­veral hospitals, the most remarkable is the Carita, which is capable of receiving 2500 patients. The university, found­ed in 1405, and renovated in 1630, is a fine building, fur­nished with various museums, and a library of 60,000 vo­lumes. For the enjoyment of the inhabitants, Turin has four theatres, a Corso, the public gardens of the palace, the walks on the Po called the Rondeau, and some others on the glacis, as well as the parade for carriages, called the Carettino. There are some manufactures carried on, the most extensive of which is that of silk, including velvets,