which conſiſted of 70,000 men, to repaſs the Rhine. By this campaign the viſcount Turenne acquired immortal ho­nour. He passed the Rhine to give battle to general Montecuculi, whom he followed as far as Saſpach ; but mount­ing upon an eminence to diſcover the enemy’s camp, he was killed by a cannon-ball in 1675. All France regretted the loss of this great man, who by his military exploits had rai­sed the admiration of Europe.

TOURAINE, a province of France, bounded on the north by Maine, on the eaſt by Orleanois, on the ſouth by Berris, and on the west by Anjou and Poitou. It is about 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth where it is broadest. This country is watered by 17 rivers, besides many brooks, which not only render it delightful, but keep up a commu­nication with the neighbouring provinces. The air is tempe­rate, and the soil is ſo fruitful that it is called the *garden of France.* It now forms the department of Indre and Loire, of which Tours is the capital.

TOURMALINE, in mineralogy, a ſpecies oſ ſiliceous earth.

It has been found only in Ceylon, Brazil, and Tyrol. That of Ceylon is of a dark brown or yellowiſh colour ; its ſpecific gravity 3,065, or 3,295 ; that of Brazil is green, blue, red, or yellow, and its ſpecific gravity 3,075 or 3,180; that of Tyrol by reflected light is of a blackiſh brown, but by refracted light yellowiſh, or in thin pieces green ; its ſpecific gravity 3,050 ; moſtly cryſtallized in po­lygon prisms, but ſometimes amorphous. The thickeſt parts are opake : the thin more or leſs tranſparent.

The proportion of their conſtituent parts has been found by Bergman,

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | *of Tyrol.* | *Tourmaline of Ceylon.* | *of Brazil.* |
| Argili, | 42 | 39 | *50* |
| Silex, | 40 | 37 | *34* |
| Calcareous earth, | 12 | 15 | ***I* I** |
| Iron, | 6 | 9 | 5 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 |
|

For the electrical qualities of tourmaline, ſee Elec­tricity, n⁰ 54.

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, they riding round a ring in imitation of the an­cient Circi.

The firſt tournaments were only courſes on horſeback, wherein the cavaliers tilted at each other with canes in manner of lances ; and were diſtinguiſhed from juſts, which were courſes or careers, accompanied with attacks and combats, with blunted lances and ſwords. See Just.

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 a claſhing of ſwords, in the preſence of ladies and damſels ; which was the uſual formula of invitation.

The firſt engaged man againſt man, then troop againſt troop ; and after the combat, the judges allotted the prize to the beſt cavalier, and the beſt ſtriker of ſwords ; who was accordingly conducted in pomp to the lady of the tourna­ment ; where, alter thanking her very reverently, he ſaluted her and likewiſe her two attendants.

Theſe tournaments made the principal diverſion of the 13th and 14th centuries. Munſter ſays, it was Henry the Fowler, duke of Saxony, 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 ſport, at leaſt in France, was one Geoffry, 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 which period theſe diverſions were performed with ex­traordinary magnificence in the Tilt-yard near St James’s, Smithfield, and other places.

The following account of a tournament, from Maitland, is curious. King Richard II. designing to hold a tourna­ment at London on the Sunday after Michaelmas, ſent di­vers heralds to make proclamations 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 60 ladies, each leading an arm­ed knight by a ſilver chain, being attended by their ſquires of honour, and, paſſing through Cheapſide, rode to Smith­field, where the juſts and tournaments continued ſeveral days with 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, they 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 thoſe dangerous paſtimes, gave the popes occaſion to forbid them, and the princes of Europe gradually concurred in diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing them.

TOURNAT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Flanders, and capital of a diſtrict called *Tοurnaysis,* with a biſhop’s ſee. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheld ; and is large, populous, well built, and carries on a great trade in woollen stuffs and stockings. The cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure, and contains a great many chapels, with rich ornaments, and ſeveral magnificent tombs of marble and braſs. The town was taken by the allies in 1709 ; but was ceded to the houſe of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht, though the Dutch had a right to put in a garriſon. It was taken by the French in June 1745, who demoliſhed the fortifications. In 1781 the emperor Joſeph II. obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garriſon. It was ta­ken by the French in 1791, abandoned by them in 1793, and again conquered by them in 1794. It is 14 miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſle, 30 ſouth-weſt of Ghent, and 135 north by east from Paris. E. Long. 3. 28. N. Lat. 50. 33.

TOURNEFORT (Joſeph Pitton de), a famous French botanist, born at Aix in Provence in 1656. He had a paſſion for plants from his childhood, which overcame his fa­ther’s views in putting him to ſtudy philoſophy and divini­ty ; therefore on his death he quitted theology, and gave himſelf up entirely to phyſic, natural hiſtory, and botany. He wandered over the mountains of Dauphiny, Savoy, Ca­talonia, the Pyrenees, and the Alps, in ſearch of new ſpe­cies of plants, which he acquired with much fatigue and danger. His fame in 1683 procured him the employment of botanic profeſſor, 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 1700, Mr Tournefort, in obedience to another order, ſimpled over all the iſles of the Archipelago, upon the coasts of the Black Sea, in Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Arme-