Friday to weep over and pray at the sepulchres of the dead, whose memory they hold dear.

TOMBUCTOO. See Timbuctoo.

TOMINIE Bar, a bay which deeply indents the north-east quarter of the island of Celebes, and abounds with small rocky islets and rocky shoals. It is often called Gonong Teliu Bay.

TOMOGUY, a small island in the Eastern Seas, about two miles round. Long. 127. 4. E. Lat. 0. 15. S.

TOMPION, a sort of bung or cork used to stop the mouth of a cannon. At sea this is carefully encircled with tallow or putty, to prevent the penetration of the water into the bore, whereby the powder contained in the chamber might be damaged or rendered incapable of service.

TOMSK, a large city, capital of an extensive district in Asiatic Russia. It is situated on the Tom, about twenty- five miles from its junction with the Obi. Like most of the Siberian cities, it was originally a small wooden fort; but being consumed by fire, it was rebuilt on a larger scale in 1648. It is built on remarkably irregular and broken ground; especially the old part of the town, where the streets are narrow and winding, and the houses out of all line or order. But the town being built mostly of wood, and liable to frequent fires, an opportunity was given of erecting houses and streets on a regular plan. Within the circuit of the Kremlin, a fortress constructed in the seven­teenth century, and now almost entirely in ruins, are the cathedral church, the tribunals, the treasury, with the ma­gazine of furs collected as tribute. In the other part of the city is the church of the resurrection, the principal edi­fice ; and there are two convents, the one of monks, the other of nuns. The place is very advantageously situated for commerce, by which the inhabitants chiefly subsist, be­ing on the great line of rivers which connects Tobolsk with the Chinese frontier and the eastern parts of Siberia. It is also the centre of the trade in spirits, which are brought thither from the distilleries on the Tobol and the Iset, and thence distributed to the countries eastward. The inhabi­tants are not so civilized as those of Tobolsk and Irkoutsk, and they are much addicted to intoxication. Pallas men­tions that, prevalent as this vice is in Siberia, he never saw any town where it was so common as at Tomsk. The po­pulation, amounting to upwards of 11,000, consist, besides Russians, of a great number of Tartar, Bucharian, and Kal­muck merchants. Tomsk has been erected into the capi­tal of a government, which comprehends a great part of the countries situated on the Obi, and most of those on the Ye­nisei. Long. 84. 10. E. Lat. 56. 80. N.

TONALITY, in *Music* (Ital, *tonalita,* Fr. *tonalite), a* modern term, introduced to designate the existence of dif­ferences among various musical modes, ancient and mo­dern, and among the elements of melodies and harmonies founded upon these modes. See Music, pp. 611, 612, and pp. 61-68 of Appendix to Graham’s Essay on Musical Composition. Peculiarities of tonality among different na­tions may be accounted for by particularities in the con­struction of musical instruments (see Music and Trumpet), or by particularities in intonation adopted by vocal per­formers, and consecrated by that mighty power, custom, which rules and moulds so many of human feelings, opinions, and actions. G. A. Villoteau, a professional musician, ap­pointed by Napoleon to collect musical information in the expedition to Egypt, states that our modern scale of C ma­jor was a complete stumbling-block to the oriental musi­cians. He says,“ J’ai eu l’occasion de m'en convaincre moi- même en Egypte, en essayant de la faire chanter à des musiciens Grecs, Egyptiens ou Arabes, Ethiopiens, Persans, Arméniens et Syriens ; et vraiment les grimaces et les con­tortions qu’étoient obligés de faire ces bonnes gens pour atteindre avec la voix jusqu’à notre Si naturel (B natural), qu’ils s’efforçoient cependant, et de la meilleure foi du

monde, d’entonner, mais toujours sans succès, me paroissoient si singulièrement risibles, que je crois qu’il m’auroit été impossible de les regarder de sang-froid, si le motif qui me déterminoit à faire cette expérience n’efit occupé alors toute mon attention.” See also his paper on the state of music in Egypt, in the great French work, *Description de l'Eggpts,* where he gives a curious account of his studies under an Arabian musician at Cairo, and the great disagree­ment between the European and oriental tonalities. In the same work be gives some remarkable specimens of orien­tal music. The establishment of one major and one minor scale in Europe may be dated about two centuries ago. Before that time, the system of tonality was founded upon the church tones or modee; and the harmony employed con­sisted of common chords with an occasional chord of 6/3. About the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seven­teenth centuries, Claudio Monteverde, a musician of the Venetian school, began to employ a system of harmony different from the old. He used the minor 5th, the major 4th, the minor 7th, the 9th, and also even double dissonan­ces, unprepared ; but his application of the chord of 753 to the dominant of the key, was the most important of his in­novations, as it led to the abandonment of the old ecclesias­tical tonalities and harmonies, and the rapid establishment of the modern European tonality and harmony. From Monteverde’s discoveries arose diminished and augmented intervals and chords, what is called chromatic music, and melodic and harmonic modulation. The majority of modem musicians who have attempted to harmonize ancient Euro­pean melodies, seem to have been ignorant of the marked distinctions between ancient and modern tonalities in Eu­rope, and of the fact that most of these airs are constructed upon tonalities to which modern harmony, which depends upon a newer system of tonality, cannot be continuously applied. See the Essay on Composition above cited, pp. 68, 69 of Appendix. (g. f. g.)

TONDI, a seaport town in the south of India, province of the Carnatic, district of Marawas. Long. 76. 5. E. Lat. 9. 43. N.

TONE, in *Music.* See Music.

TONG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-che-lee, on the river Peiho, ten miles east of Pekin. Long. 116. 20. E. Lat. 40. 56. N.

TONGA Islands. See Friendly Islands.

TONGATABOO Island, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about sixty miles in circuit. It was first discovered by Tasman. Long, of the middle of the island 175. W. Lat. 21. 11. S.

TONG-GIN, a city of China, of the first rank, on the borders of Houquang, in the environs of which are mines of gold and silver. 850 miles south-south-west of Pekin. Long. 106. 37. E. Lat. 27. 39. N.

TONGHO, a celebrated fortress and capital of a district of the same name in the Birman empire. The district is situated about the nineteenth degree of north latitude, and the ninety-eighth degree of east longitude. It is fertile and extensive, and constitutes the principality of one of the king’s sons. The town is built of wood, and is surrounded by a deep ditch and a stockade. Long. 96. 49. E. Lat. 18. 50. N.

TONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, on the grand canal. It carries on an extensive trade in grain and fruits. It is 212 miles south of Pekin. Long. 115. ‘10. E. Lat. 86. 34. N.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Sechuen, strongly fortified, being on the Tartar frontier. Long. 103. 2. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

TONK RAMPOORAH, a rajpoot town, in the province of Ajmeer, sixty miles south by east of Jyenagur. Long. 75. 68. E. Lat. 26. 7. N.