

A

HAND-BOOK;

OR

CONCISE DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS

USED IN

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BY

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LONDON:

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MDCCCXXV.

of life and motion, the cause of the effects observed in nature.

2. A superintending intelligent principle residing in the body, thus named by Vanhelmont.

ARCHES, the Court of. In *Law*, the Archbishop of Canterbury's consistory for the determination of ecclesiastical matters.

ARCHETYPE (*archetypum*, Lat.) The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHIATER (*αρχη*, chief, and *ιατρος*, physician.) In *Antiquity*, a chief physician.

ARCHIL. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*. See *Orchil*.

ARCHIMANDRITE. In the *Greek Church*, the superior of a monastery, equivalent to abbot.

ARCHIPELAGO. In *Geography*, a name given to any sea diversified with a great number of small islands, but more especially to that between Greece and Asia Minor.

ARCHITRAVE (*αρχη*, chief, and *τραβς*, Lat. a beam.) In *Architecture*, that part of a column which lies immediately under the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHON (*αρχων*, commander.) In *Antiquity*, the chief magistrate of the city and commonwealth of Athens.

ARCTIC (from *αρκτος*, a bear.) In *Geography*, this word signifies *northern*, from the position of the two bears.

ARCTOMYS, the *Marmot*. In *Zoology*, an animal of the rat kind, of the order *Glires*.

ARCTOMYS MARMOTA. In *Zoology*, the alpine marmot.

ARCTURUS (from *αρκτος*, and *ουρα*, the bear's tail, as being near to

it.) In *Astronomy*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Bootes*.

ARCTUS (from *αρκτος*, a bear.) In *Astronomy*, a name given to two constellations of the northern hemisphere, named by the Latins *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the greater and the lesser bear.

ARCUATUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, signifies bowed, or shaped like a bow.

ARDEA. In *Ornithology*, the crane.

ARDEA MAJOR. In *Ornithology*, the *Common Heron*.

ARDEA DUBIA. In *Ornithology*, the *Adjutant*, or *Gigantic Heron* of Bengal.

AREA (Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., the surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

ARECA. In *Botany*, the betel-nut tree, a species of palm. The betel leaf is produced from the betel piper, which is of the same genus as the piper nigrum of Linnaeus.

ARECA CATECHU. The common betel-nut, the pinang or penang of the Malays.

ARENA (Lat. sand.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the arena of an amphitheatre was the pit or space strewed with sand, where the gladiators and athletæ performed.

ARENARIA. In *Ornithology*, the sandpiper.

ARENARIA, sandwort. In *Botany*, a genus of plants inhabiting sandy places.

AREOPAGUS. In *Grecian Antiquity*, the sovereign tribunal of Athens.

ARES. In the new nomenclature,

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *Muriate of Mercury.* In *Pharmacy*, corrosive sublimate.

MURIATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *muriatic* acid. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *muriatic* acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA. In *Chemistry*, *muriatic* acid combined with ammonia, and formerly named *sal ammoniac*.

MURIATE OF LIME, or *Chloride of Calcium.* *Muriatic* acid combined with lime for a base. This substance had formerly various names, such as marine selenite, calcareous marine salt, and fixed sal ammoniac.

MURIATE OF MAGNESIA, or *Chloride of Magnesium.* *Muriatic* acid combined with magnesia for a base.

MURIATE OF MERCURY, or *Murias Hydrargyri.* In *Pharmacy*, corrosive *muriate* of mercury; also named corrosive sublimate.

MURIATE OF POTASH, or *Chloride of Potassium.* In *Chemistry*, *muriatic* acid combined with potash. In old dispensaries it had various names, such as the febrifuge salt of sylvius, digestive salts, and regenerated salts.

MURIATE OF SODA, or *Common Salt.* *Muriatic* acid combined with soda for a base. It is also named the *chloride of sodium*.

MURIATIC. In *Chemistry*, partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURIATIC ACID. An acid obtained by distilling common salt with sulphuric acid. It is the *spirit of salt* of commerce. 2. It is a compound of chlorine and hydrogen, and is also named the hydro-chloric acid.

MURRINE (*Muggivos.*) In *Antiquity*, an appellation given to a delicate sort of ware, brought from the east, of which cups and vases (the vasa murhina) were composed, but the nature of this substance (possibly fluor spar) remains doubtful.

MUS, a *Mouse.* In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the class mammalia and order glires.

MUS ALPINUS. The marmot.

MUS AMPHIBIUS, or *Aquaticus.* The water rat.

MUS DECUMANUS. The common brown rat.

MUS MUSCULUS. The common mouse.

MUS NORVEGICUS. The lemming.

MUS PHARAONIS. *Pharaoh's Rat.* The ichneumon, a creature of the weasel kind, thus named in Egypt; the viverra ichneumon of Linnæus.

MUS RATTUS. The common black rat.

MUS TYPHYLUS. The blind rat. It is entirely destitute of eyes and tail.

MUS ZIBETHICUS. The musk rat.

MUSA. The Plantain or Banana-tree. In *Botany*, a ge-