liſh *cutch,* and by different authors *terra japonica, catechu, khaath, qate, cachou, &c.* “ In its pureſt ſtate it is a dry pulverable ſubſtance, outwardly of a reddish colour, inter­nally of a shining dark brown, tinged with a reddiſh hue@@; in the mouth it diſcovers conſiderable aſtringency, ſucceeded by a ſweetiſh mucilaginous taſte.” According to Lewis, “ it diſſolves almoſt totally in water, excepting the impurities ; which are uſually of the ſandy kind, and amounting in the ſpecimens I examined to about one eighth of the maſs. Of the pure matter, rectified ſpirit diſſolves about ſeven eighths into a deep red liquor : the part which it leaves undiſſolved is an almoſt inſipid mucilaginous ſubſtance.”

*Uſes.* Catechu may be uſefully employed for moſt purpoſes where an astringent is indicated, provided the moſt powerful be not required. But it is particularly uſeful in alvine fluxes ; and where theſe require the uſe of aſtringents, we are acquainted with no one equally beneficial. Besides this, it is employed alſo in uterine profluvia, in laxity and debility of the viſcera in general, in catarrhal affections, and various other diſeaſes where aſtringents are neceſſary. It is often ſuffered to diſſolve leiſurely in the mouth, as a topical aſtringent for laxities and exulcerations of the gums, for apthous ulcers in the mouth, and ſimilar affections. This extract is the baſis of ſeveral fixed formulas in our pharma­copoeias, particularly of a tincture and an electuary: but one of the beſt forms under which it can be exhibited, is that of a simple infuſion in warm water, with a proportion of cinnamon or caſſia ; for by this means it is at once freed from its impurities, and improved by the addition of the aro­matic.

*Terra Puzzοlana.* See Puzzolana.

*Terræ Filius, Son of the Earth,* a ſtudent of the univerſity of Oxford, formerly appointed in public acts to make ſatirical and jesting ſpeeches againſt the members thereof, to tax them with any growing corruptions, &c.

*Terra Sigillata Lemnia.* See Adansonia.

TERRACE, a walk or bank of earth, raised in a gar­den or court to a due elevation for a proſpect. The name is alſo given to the roofs of houſes that are flat, and where­on we may walk.

TERRAQUEOUS, in geography, a name given to our globe, because consiſting of land and water.

TERRAS, or Traas, in mineralogy, a ſpecies of argil­laceous earth. It differs but little in its principles from puzzolana, but is much more compact and hard, porous and ſpungy.@@ It is generally of a whitiſh yellow colour, and contains more heterogeneous particles, as ſpar, quartz, ſhoerl, &c. and ſomething more of calcareous earth ; it efferveſces with acids, is magnetic, and fusible *per ſe.* When pulverized, it ſerves as a cement, like puzzolana. It is found in Germany and Sweden.

A ſpecies of red earth has been found in the pariſh of St Elizabeth in Jamaica, which turns out to be an excellent ſubſtitute for terras or puzzolana earth, and may there­fore be of great value to the inhabitants of the West In­dies@@.

One meaſure of this earth, mixed with two of well-ſlacked lime and one of sand, form a cement that anſwers ex­tremely well for building any dam or bridge, or any ſtructure in water, for it will ſoon harden and become like a stone.

TERRASSON (Abbé John), a French writer born at Lyons in 1669. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the diſpute concerning Homer, between La Motte and Madam Dacier, by writing a *Disſertation contre l'Iliade.* He wrote a political and moral romance called *Sethos,* full of learning and philoſophy ; and another capital work of his is a French tranſlation of Diodorus Siculus. He died in 1750.

TERRE *Verte,* in the colour-trade, the name of a green earth much uſed by painters, both ſingly for a good ſtanding green, and in mixture with other colours. The name is French, and ſignifies “ green earth.”

It is an indurated clay, of a deep bluiſh green colour, and is found in the earth, not in continued ſtrata or beds, as moſt of the other earths are, but in large flat masses of diffe­rent ſizes, imbedded in other ſtrata ; theſe break irregularly in the cutting, and the earth is generally brought out of the pit in lumps of different ſizes. It is of a fine, regular, and even ſtructure, and not very hard. It is of an even and gloſſy ſurface, very ſmooth to the touch, and in ſome degree reſembling the morochthus or French chalk, but adhering firm­ly to the tongue. It does not ſtain the hands in touching it ; but being drawn along a rough ſurface, it leaves an even white line, with a greeniſh caſt.

It does not ferment with acids, and it burns to a duſky brown colour. It is dug in the iſland of Cyprus, and in many parts of France and Italy. That from the neighbour­hood of Verona has been eſteemed the beſt in the world ; but of late there has been ſome dug in France that equals it. There is alſo an earth dug on Mendip Hills, in the sinking for coal, which, though wholly unobſerved, is nearly, if not wholly, of equal value. When ſcraped, and the finer parts ſeparated, it is ready to be made up with oil for the uſe of the painters, and makes the moſt true and laſting green of any simple body they uſe.

TERRESTRIAL, ſomething partaking of the nature of earth, or belonging to the globe *of* earth ; thus we ſay, the terreſtrial globe, &c.

TERRIER, a ſmall hound to hunt the fox or badger ; ſo called becauſe he creeps into the ground, as ferrets do into the coney-burrows, after the fox, &c.

TERRITORY, in geography, denotes an extent or compaſs of land, within the bounds or belonging to the juriſdiction of any ſtate, city, or other subdiviſion of a country.

TERROR. See Fear and Fright.

TERTIAN fever. See Medicine, n⁰ 1*26.*

TERTULLIAN, or Quintus Septimus Florens Tertullianus, a celebrated prieſt of Carthage, was the ſon of a centurion in the militia, who served as proconſul of Africa. He was educated in the Pagan religion ; but be­ing convinced of its errors, embraced Chriſtianity, and be­came a zealous defender of the faith. He married, it is thought, after his baptiſm. Afterwards he took orders, and went to Rome ; where, during the perſecution under the emperor Severus, he publiſhed his Apology for the Chriſtians, which is, in its kind, a maſterpiece of eloquence and learning ; and at the beginning of the third century he em­braced the ſect of the Montaniſts. He lived to a very great age, and died under the reign of Antoninus Caracalla, about the year 216. Many of his works are ſtill extant, in all of which he diſcovers a great knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, a lively imagination, a ſtrong, elevated, and impetuous ſtyle, great eloquence and ſtrength of reaſoning ; but is

reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with the hand, adding olive oil ten ounces, and a ſufficient quantity of water, to bring the maſs to the conſiſtence of an ointment. To all sores and ulcers in warm climates aſtringent applications of this kind are found to be peculiarly uſeful."

@@@[mu] Woodville's Medical Botany, vol. ii.

@@@[mu] Kirwan's Minerology

@@@[mu] Society for Arts, &c. vol. v.