Job’s country, Uz, took its name ? Not from the first, as is already shown ; nor from the second, because his country is always called *Seir,* or *Edom,* never *Uz* ; and then called a s*outh,* not an *east,* country, in Scripture. it therefore re­mains, that we look for the country and place of residence **of Job** in Arabia Desrta ; for which there was very pro­bable reaſons. The plunderers of Job are called *Chaldeans* and *Sabeans,* next neighbours to him. These Sabeans came not from Arabia Felix, but from a nearer Sabe in Arabia Deserta (Ptolemy) ; and his friends, except Eliphaz the Themanite, were of Arabia Deserta.

UZBECK Tartary. See Tartary,

w.

W or w, is the 21st letter of our alphabet ; and is compoſed, as its name implies, of two v’s. It was not in use among the Hebrews, Greeks, or Romans ; but chief­ly peculiar to the northern nations, the Teutones, Saxons, Britons, &c. But still it is not uſed by the French, Itali­ans, Spaniards, or Portugueſe, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is ori­ginally uſed, and even then it is sounded like the single v. This letter is of an ambiguous nature ; being a conſonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end. It may stand before all the vowels except *u ;* as *water, wedge, win­ter, wonder :* it may alſo follow the vowels *a, e, o,* and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong ; as in *ſaw, few, cow,* &c. It alſo goes before *r,* and follows *ſ* and *th ;* as in w*rath, ſwear, thwart :* it goes before *h* alſo, though in reality it is sounded after it ; as in *when, what,* &c. In ſome words it is obſcure, as in s*hadow, wi­dow,* &c.

**WAAG, a** river of Hungary, which riſes in the Carpa­thian mountains, and falls into the Danube oppoſite to the iſland of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Netherlands, being one of the branches of the Rhine, which runs from east to west, thro’ Guelderland, palling by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum ; and, uniting with the Maes, falls into the German Sea below the Briel.

WACHENDORFIA, in botany : A genus of plants of the claſs of *triandria,* and order of *monogynia ;* and arran­ged in Linnaeus’s Natural Method of Classification under the 6th order, *Insatae.* The corolla is hexapetalous, unequal, and situated below the germen ; the capſule trilocular and superior. There are four ſpecies ; none of which are natives of Britain.

WADD, or Wadding, is a stopple of paper, hay, straw, or the like, forced into a gun upon the powder, to keep it cloſe in the chamber ; or to put up cloſe to the shot, to keep it from rolling out.

WADSET, in Scots law. See Law, n⁰ clxix. 1.

WAFERS, or *Sealing Wafers,* are made thus: Take very fine flour, mix it with glair of eggs, isinglaſs, and a little yeast ; mingle the materials ; beat them well together ; ſpread the batter, being made thin with gum-water, on even tin plates, and dry them in a stove ; then cut them out for **use.**

You may make them of what colour you pleaſe, by tin­ging the paste with brasil or vermilion for red ; indigo or verditer, &c. for blue ; saffron, turmerics, or gamboge, &c. for bellow.

WAGER *of Law* See *(Wager of)* Law.

*Wagfr of Battel.* See *(Wager of)* Battel.

WAGGON, a wheel-carriage, of which there are vari­ous forms, accommodated to the different uſes they are in­tended for. The common waggon consists of the shafts or rods, being the two pieces which the hind horse bears up ; the welds ; the slotes, or cross pieces, which hold the shafts together ; the bolster, being that part on which the fore­wheels and the axle-tree turn in wheeling the waggon acroſs the road ; the chest or body of the waggon, having the staves or rails fixed thereon ; the bales, or hoops which com­pole the top ; the tilt, the place covered with cloth, at the end of the waggon. See Mechanics, Sect. iv.

WAGTAIL, in ornithology. See Motacilla.

WAIFS, bona waviata, are goods stolen, and waived or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended. These are given to the king by the law, as a punishment upon the owner for not himſelf purſuing the felon, and taking away his goods from him. And therefore if the party robbed do his diligence immediately to follow and apprehend the thief (which is called *making fresh suit),* or do convict him afterwards, or procure evidence to con­vict him, he ſhall have his goods again. Waived goods do also not belong to the king till ſeized by ſomebody for his use ; for if the party robbed can ſeize them first, though at the distance of 20 years, the king ſhall never have them. If the goods are hid by the thief, or left anywhere by him, ſo that he had them not about him when he fled, and there­fore did not throw them away in his flight ; theſe alſo are not *bona waviata,* but the owner may have them again when he pleases. The goods of a foreign merchant, though stolen and thrown away in flight, ſhall never be waifs : the reaſon whereof may be, not only for the encouragement of trade, but alſo because there is no wilful default in the foreign merchant’s not purſuing the thief, he being gene­rally a stranger to our laws, our uſages, and our lan­guage.

WAIGATS straits, situated between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch sailed to the north, as high as 75⁰, in order to diſcover a north-east passage to China and the East Indies.

WAINSCOT, in building, the timber-work that ſerves to line the walls of a room, being uſually made in pannels, and painted, to ſerve instead of hangings.

WAIVE, in law, a woman that is put out of the protection of the law. She is called *waive,* as being forſaken of the law ; and not *outlaw* as a man is ; by reaſon women cannot be of the decenna, and are not ſworn in leets to the king, nor to the law, as men are ; who are therefore within the law ; whereas women are not, and ſo cannot be outlaw­ed, since they never were within it.

WAKE, the print or track impressed by the course of a ship on the ſurface of the water. It is formed by the re­union of the body of water which was ſeparated by the ship’s bottom whilst moving through it ; and may be ſeen to a considerable distance behind the stern, as ſmoother than the rest of the ſea. Hence it is uſually obſerved by the compaſs, to discover the angle of lee-way.