did ; but the greatest part of the houſes, particularly in the ſuburbs, are mean and ill constructed wooden hovels.— Warsaw is 160 miles ſouth-east by ſouth of Dantzic, 130 north-north-east of Cracow, and 300 north-east by north of Vienna. E. Long. 21. 6. N. Lat. 50. 14.

WART. See *Surgery-Index.*

WARWICK, the capital of Warwickſhire in England, and from which this county derives its name. It is very ancient, and ſuppoſed by Cambdcn to be the place called by the Ramans *Praesidium,* where the Dalmatian horſe were posted. It stands on a rock of ſree-stone, of which all the public edifices in the town are built. At the Norman invasion it was a conſiderable place ; and had many burgesses, of whom 12 were obliged by their tenure to accompany the king in his wars. It is ſupplied with water brought in pipes from ſprings half a mile from the town, besides what it derives from the wells within it made in the rock: and it is easily kept clean, by being ſituated upon a declivi­ty. Four streets, from the four cardinal points of the compaſs, meet in the centre of the town. The principal pub­lic buildings are St Mary’s, a very stately edifice, an hoſpital, a town-houſe of free-stone, three charity ſchools, and a noble bridge over the Avon. It has had ſeveral charters ; but is governed at preſent by a mayor, 12 brethren, 24 burgesses, &c. It is a very handſome populous town, and gives title of earl to the family of the Grevilles. W. Long. J. 36. N. Lat. 52. 20.

WASH, among distillers, the fermentable liquor used by the malt distillers. See Brewery.

WASHING, in painting, is when a design, drawn with a pen or crayon, has ſome one colour laid over it with a pen­cil, as Indian ink, bistre, or the like, to make it appear the more natural, by adding the ſhadow of prominences, aper­tures, &c. and by imitating the particular matters whereof the thing is ſuppoſed to consist.

Thus they wash with a pale red, to imitate brick and tile ; with a pale Indian blue, to imitate water and date ; with green, for trees and meadows ; with ſaffron or French berries, for gold or braſs ; and with ſeveral colours for marbles.

*Washing of Ores,* the purifying an ore of any metal, by means of water, from earths and stones, which would otherwise render it difficult of fusion.

WASHINGTON, a city of North America, now build­ing for the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about four miles up each, including a tract of territory ſcarcely to be exceeded, in point of conve­nience, ſalubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. This territory, which is called *Columbia,* lies partly in the state of Virginia, and partly in that of Maryland, and was ceded by theſe two states to the United States of America, and by them establiſhed to be the seat of government after the year 1800. It is divided into ſquares or grand divisions, by streets running due north, and ſouth, and east, and west, which form the ground-work of the plan. However, from the Capitol, the president’s houſe, and ſome of the import­ant areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, but remove the insipid ſameneſs which renders ſome other great cities unpleasing. The great lead­ing streets are all 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carri­ages. The rest of the streets are in general 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and East Ca­pitol Streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the reſpective states composing the Union, while thoſe running north and ſouth are, from the Capitol east- ward, named *East First Street, East Second Street,* &c, and thoſe west of it are in the same manner called *West First Street, West Second Street,* &c. Thoſe running east and west are from the Capitol northward named *North A Street; North B Street,* &c. and thoſe ſouth of it are called *South A Street, South B Street,* &c. The ſquares or divisions of the city amount to 1150. The rectangular ſquares ge­nerally contain from three to six acres, and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from about 110 to 300 feet, according to the size of the ſquare. The irregular divisions produced by the diagonal streets are ſome of them ſmall, but generally in valuable ſituations. Their acute points are all to be cut off at 40 feet, ſo that no houſe in the city will have an acute corner. All the houſes must be of brick or stone. The area for the Capi­tol (or houſe for the legislative bodies) is ſituated upon the most beautiful eminence in the city, about a mile from the Eastern Branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a full view of every part of the city, as well as a conſiderable extent of the country around. The president’s houſe will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Potomac, possessing a delightful water proſpect, with a commanding view of the Capitol, and ſome other material parts of the city.

The city being ſituated upon the great post road, exactly equidistant from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic Ocean to the river Ohio, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal reſources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congreſs ; and it is now preſſing forward, by the public-ſpirited enterprise, not only of the people of the United States, but alſo of foreigners.

WASP, in zoology. See Vespa.

WATCH, in the art of war, a number of men posted at any passage, or a company of the guards who go on the pa­trole.

Watch, in the navy, the space of time wherein one division of a ſhip’s crew remains upon deck, to perform the neceiſary ſervices, whilst the rest are relieved from duty, ei­ther when the vessel is under sail or at anchor.

The length of the ſea-watch is not equal in the ſhipping of different nations. It is always kept four hours by our British seamen, if we except the dog-watch, between four and eight in the evening, that contains two reliefs, each of which are only two hours on deck. The intent of this is to change the period of the night-watch every 24 hours ; ſo that the party watching from 8 till 12 in one night, ſhall watch from midnight till four in the morning on the ſucceeding one. In France the duration of the watch is ex­tremely different, being in ſome places six hours, and in others ſeven or eight ; and in Turky and Barbary it is usu ally five or six hours.

A ſhip’s company is uſually classed into two paries ; one of which is called the sta*rboard* and the other the *larboard w*atch. It is, however, occasionally ſeparated into three divisions, as in a road or in particular voyages.

In a ſhip of war the watch is generally commanded by a lieutenant, and in merchant-ſhips by one of the mates ; ſo that if there are four mates in the latter, there are two in each watch ; the first and third being in the larboard, and the second and fourth in the starboard watch : but in the navy, the officers who command the watch uſualy divide themſelves into three parties, in order to lighten their duty.

Watch, is alſo used for a ſmall portable movement, or machine, for the meaſuring of time ; having its motion regulated by a ſpiral ſpring.