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*οuth,* not an *east,* country, in Scripture. It therefore re­mains, that we look for the country and place of reſidence of Job in Arabia Deſerta ; 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. 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 founded 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 s*aw, few, cow, See.* It alſo goes before *r,* and follows sand *th;* as in w*rath, swear, thwart :* it goes before *h* alſo, though in reality it is founded 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, passing 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 *mοnogynia* ; and arran­ged in Linnæus’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. I.

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, *Sec.* for bellow.

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

*Wager οf 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 fore­-wheels 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 compoſe 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 ſtem, as ſmoother than the rest of the ſea. Hence it is uſually obſerved by the compaſs, to discover the angle of lee-way.