THE Second Letter of our Alphabet, and of most others, is the fret Consonant, and fret Mute, and in its Pronunciation resemeth the sound of a Sheep. So account Paterius tells us in his Hieroglyphicks, that the Egyptian personified the Sound of this Letter by the Figure of that Animal. Thus he allo one of those Letters which the Egyptians personified into Gods. The Substantials, or principal Organps employ'd in its Pronunciation, are the Lips. It has a near Affinity with the other Labials P and V, and is often used for P both by the Armenian and other Orientals, as in Berries for Pierrus, appius for abiac, &c. and by the Romans for V, as in ambat for annum, Marius for Verus, &c. whence are lo that Joel of Aurelius on the Emperor Bussell, Non ut eorum nuntiis eff, sed ut bi hor. Required an intire Cloture and Prefixe of the Lips to pronounce it, and therefore can scarce ever the Sound of a Word: But when you endeavour to pronounce it there, you are obliged to add an E to open the Lips again, as in JPEP, or when it is put through the Nose, becomes a M; as appeareth by those who have the Nofils (tlope by a Cold or otherwise, when they endeavour to pronounce the Letter M; for Infants, much less for such as have the Nofils, and the Antients B filled for 300, as appears by this Verse.

Et B treuantum per stip taberna visor.

When a Line was drawn above it, B it fload for 3000, with a kind of Accent below it for 300, but among the Greeks and Hebrews this Letter signified only 2. B P in the Preface to the Deccres or Sutu, and the Romans, signified Bonus. This is often found on Medals to mark the Epexa, Plataeae observes that the Macedonians changed a into B, and pronounced Bafius, Baccus, B, for Philip, Baccus, &c. and those of Delphi instead of E used B, as Boreo for Boreas, &c. The Latins had buseis, appius, fabius, fabius, &c. and pronounced as plenius, as Quinquatus has observed. They also used B for For PH; thus in an ancient Inscription mentioned by Gruter, OBRENDARIO is used for OBRENDARIO.

B 2 Labours at these Hours.

BACCHANALIA, a Religious Feast in Honour of Bacchus, celebrated with much Solomonicity among the Antients, particularly the Athenians, who even compared their Years therewith, till the Commencement of the Olympeidos. The Bacchanalia are sometimes also called Orge, from the Greek ὄργη, Fury, Transport; by reason of the Madness and Enthusiasm therewith the People appear'd to be pos'd at the Time of their Celebration. They were held in Aril and May, and took their Rife from Egypt; whence, according to Dionysus, they were brought into Greece by Midasus. The Form and Disposition of the Solomonicity depended, at Athens, on the Arcos, and was at first so exceedingly simple, but by degrees became incommoder'd with a world of ridiculous Ceremonies, and attended with a world of Disundermece and Debauchery; insomuch that the Romans, who grew affraid of 'em, appeas'd them' by a Sensus-contristitum throughout all Italy. The Women had a great Share in the Solomonicity, which is laid to have been initiated by Socrates; and the Vestry was kept up after Bacchus's Deification under the Title of Bacchus, and the Women were instail'd Priestesses thereof under that of Bacchantes. Thefe Priests at the Time of the Festival they were whip and scour'd, and the Women in the same Condition, but the former cover'd with Tygers Skins, their Hair disshevell'd, their T'yeulfs in one Hand and Torches in the other, howling and shrieking Pulsus Pan, Enote Baccae. Men and Women dance'd naked, except for the Vine-Leaves and Culters of Grapes which bound their Heads and Hips; here they danced and jump'd tumultuously, and with strange Celi- 

BACCHIUS, in the Latin Poetry, is a particular Kind of Poet, consisting of three Syllables: where the first is short, and the two last long, as Echeus. It is the Redeale of a 

Doeyle, and takes its Name from that of Bacchus, because frequently used in the Hymns compos'd in his Honour.

BACCIFEROUS Pluiesus, whether Trees, Shrubs, or Herbs, are such as bear Berries, e. g. Bacciferous Trees Mr. Rey divides into four Kinds: (1.) which are nus, as bear a collective Fower, the Flower and Calices both falling off together, and leaving the Berry bare, as the Saffiferae Trees, &c. (2.) Such as have a naked monoporous Fruit, that is, containing in it only one Seed, the Saffiferae Trees, &c. (3.) Such as have a naked but polygenous Fruit, that is, containing two or more Kernels or Seeds within it, as the Tafium, Pyegrum, &c. (4.) Such as have their Fruits compos'd of many Berries, as the Rubus, which clofe together like a Bunch of Grapes, as the Uva marina, Rubus vulgaris, Rubus ibex, and the Rubus minor frac cuvatosi. &c.

BACILLI, in Medicine, such Compositions as are of a cylindrical Figure, like a Stick; call'd also Loczences: from the Latin Word Bacillus, a Staff.

BACILLUS, in Navigation, an Instrument by the French called the English Line, ha' the inventor by Capitn Docris; of good Ufe in taking the Sun's Altitude at Sea. It consists of three Vases, A, B, and C, and of two Arches. Plate of an Instrument, Fig. 3. The Vaze A at the Horizon-Vane, that at B the Shade-Vane, and that at C the Sight-Vane. The latter Arch B is of 60 Degrees, and that of C (or C) of 30 Degrees.

Bank-Stay, the Shadow of the Bank-Stay is for upon the 60th Arch, to an even Degree of some Altitude left by 10 or 15 Degrees, than you judge the Complement of the Sun's Altitude will be: The Horizon-Vane is put on at A, and the Sight-Vane on the 60th Arch of B. The Observer's Back being then turned to the Sun (whence the Name of Back-Stay or Back Quadrant) he lifts up the Instrument, and looks thro' the Sight-Vane, raising or falling the Quadrant, till the Shadow of the upper Edge of the Shade-Vane fall on the upper Edge of the Site in the Horizon-Vane; and then if you can see the Horizon lower on the other Side, you have well made: But if the Sea appear instead of the Horizon, move the Sight-Vane lower towards g: If the Sky appear, move it upwards towards f, and try if it comes right: Then observe how many Degrees and Minutes your Eye can carry by that Edge of the Sight-Vane which answers to the Sight-Vane, and to them add the Degrees cut by the upper Edge of the Shade-Vane, the Sum is the Sun's Distance from the Zenith, or, at least, the Sum of the Sun's Meridian, or greatest Altitude on any Day, continue the Observation as long as the Altitude is found to increase, which you will perceive by the Appearance of the Sea instead of the Horizon, removing the Sight-Vane lower: but when you perceive the Sky appear instead of the Horizon, the Altitude is diminish'd; therefore defer from farther Observation at that Time, and add the Degrees upon the 60th Arch to the Degrees and Minutes upon the 50 Arch, and the Sum is the Zenith Distance, or Co-altitude of the Sun's upper Limb.

And because it is Zenith Distance, or Co-altitude of the upper Limb of the Sun, or the Center that is given by the Quadrant, in order to the upper End of the Shade-Vane, add 16 Minutes, the Sun's Semidiameter of the Theatre, to the sum produced by your Observation, and the Sum is the true Zenith Distance of the Sun's Center. If you observe by the lower Part of the Shadow of the Shade-Vane; then the lower Limb of the Sun gives the true Zenith Distance that you must labor by 16 Minutes from what the Instrument gives, the Height of the Observer above the Surface of the Sea, which is commonly between 16 and 20 Foot, you may take 6 or 6 Minutes to the Sum of the Instrument, and add the Distance but of 15 Minutes, or 15 Minutes, to be added instead of 16 Minutes. Mr. Flamstead contrived a Glafs Lens, or double Convex, to be placed in the middle of the Shade-Vane, which makes a small bright Spot on the Site of the Horizon-Vane, instead of the Shade: Which is a great Improvement, if the Glafs be truly made; for by this means the Instrument may be used in hazy Weather, and
Bread. The Forms of Baking are various, but may be reduced to two; the one for unleavened, the other for leavened Bread: for the first the chief is *Minuet of Baking*, the Panetone; and for the second, the *Bread of the Holy Matri- 
dele, to a Bathel is poured in about three Quints of warm Aile, 
with Barm and Salt to flavor it. This is kneaded together with 
the flour and the Barm; or, for want thereof with the Barm and 
the Fret to a Cloth: after having stood about *fifteen* hours, 'tis 
molded into *Mancheers*; which, shocked in the *Middle*, and 
packed a Top to give room to rise, are baked in the Oven 
by a gentle Fire, called *Cheese-Bread-Baking*, its thus: The Meal being in the Tresse of the Coarse Lo-
ven (faved from a former Batch Bifl with Salt laid up 
to four, and at length diffused in warm Water) is dried thro 
a Cloth and a Spout, made in the Middle of the Heap, and 
work'd with some of the Flower to a moderate Degree. In this sense this Cup is covered up with Meal, where it lies all Night, 
and in the Morning the whole Heap is thr'd up and mix-
together in the Meal from Warm Barm, Barm, Salt, by it is 
'faced on, dfl'den, and brought to an even Leaven; 
'tis then kneaded or trodden, molded and baked as before. 

The Learned are in great doubt about the Time when 
\*Baking first began*, a particular Profession was 
not introduced. 'Tis generally agreed they had their 
Rile in the Bath, and pas'd from Greece to Italy after the 
War with *Pyrrhus*, about the Year of Rome 485. Till when time Norns was her own Baker: For the 
Word *Pellef*, which we find in the Roman Authors, before 
that time signified a Person who ground or pounded 
the Grain in a Mill or Mortar to prepare it for *Baking*, as 
*Fera* and *Ferae*, or *Ferarum*, that is the Bakers, were 
the most applaudit Bakers, after them the *Lydians*, 
then the *Phoenicians*. To the foreign Bakers brought in 
to Rome, were added a Number of Freed Men, who were 
incorruptibly set for Bakers; and by this, Bakers, wherefrom 
which neither then nor their Children were allowed to 
retire. They held their Effects in common, and could 
not have their Goods in any Port of 'em. Each Bake-louge had a 
Patron, who had the whole Charge of the Buildings 
Patron, who had the whole Charge of the Buildings 
where the Baker was elected out one of their Number each Year, who had 
the Intencence over all the rest, and the Care of the 
College of Bakers. The Body of the Bakers were every now 
and then one admitted among them who was of a Certain 
Honour and Honesty in the College of Bakers, they were 
excluded from Guardianships and other Offices, which 
might divert 'em from their Employment. See College.

**BALANCE.** Bakers, or the Scale, one of the six *fin-

ciple Powers in Mechanicks, used principally for determining 
The Equality, or Difference of Weights in heavy Bodies, and 
consequently their Masses or Quantities of Matter. The 
*Balance* of the Scale, *The Antient of Rome*, calle'd the *Starea Reso- 
nulum*, confinis of a Lever or Beam, moveable on a Centre, and 
suspended near one of its Extremes: On one side the 
Common Balance, or to balance their Weights, measured by the Divisions mark'd on the Beam, in 
the Place where a Weight moveable along the Beam 
being fix'd, keeps the Balance *Equilibrarum*. This is still 
iN use in Markets, etc.; where large Bodies are to 
be weigh'd. See Scale.

**The Modern Balance, now ordinarily in Use, consists 
of a Lever or Beam suspend'd, exactly by the Middle; 
and the point where the Weight is fix'd, in each end of 
Cafe the Beam is call'd the *Braccia*, the Line on which 
The Beam turns, or which divides its *Braccia*, is call'd the 
*Pole*, and when confin'd with regard to the Length of the 
Beam, to fix the Weight, is call'd the Centre of the Balance; and the Places where 
The Weights are applied, the *Points of Suspension or Application*. 
In the *Balance* of the Mechanicks, the Weight used for a 
Counterbalance is the *Balance of a Balance*. There are various; 
in the Common Balance, the Counterpois is 
various, and the Points of Application the same. The 
Prin- 

ciples which this is founded on, the same, and may 
be extricated from what follows.

**Declar of the Balance.** The Beam A B (Plate of Mechanicks, Fig. 9) the prin-
cipal balance in Mechanicks, is a Lever of the first and 
which (instead of reflecting a Line from the Centre of 
its Motion) is suspend'd by somewhat fassellated to C, its 
Centre of Motion. Hence the Mechanick of the Balance 
depends on the Theorem as that of the Lever, (See 
**Lever**). Wherefore, the Lever Weights are known, so 
is the Distance of the unknown Weight from the Center of Motion to the Distance of that known 
Weight, where the two Weights will counterpoise each other; conseqently the known Weight and the Quan-
tity of the unknown Weight. Or thus, the Action of a 
Weight to move a Balance is by so much greater, as 
the Point prefixed by the Weight, is from the Centre 
of the Balance, and that Action follows the Proportion of the Distance of the said Point from 
that Centre. The Balance moves about its Centre, the 
Point B describes the Arch A a, which is the big-
gest of all the two; therefore in that Motion of the 
Balance, theknown Weight will be the greatest, and 
that Weight is different, accord-
ing to the Point to which it is applied, and the known 
that the Proportion of the Space gone thro by that Point 
A is as A a, and at B as B B; but those Arches are to one another as the Areas, in a Circles behown. 

**Varieties in the Application of the Balance.** If the Brachia of a Balance be divided into equal Parts, one 
Ounce applied to the ninth Division from the Centre, 
will equallize the force of the third; and two Ounces at 
the sixth Division act as thirty-six at the fourth, &c. Hence it follows, that the Action of a 
Power to move a Balance, is a *Ratio compounded of 
The Powers from the Distance from the Centre, so that 
Distance is as the Space gone thro in the Motion of the 
Balance. It may be here obser'd, that the Weight 
usually profits the Point of Suspension at whatever Height 
It hangs from, and in the former manner as if it was 
placed at that very Point; for the Weight at all Heights equally 
fracthes the Cord by which it hangs.

The Balance is said to be in *Equilibrum*, when the Actions of the Weights are opposite, and 
their Brachia are so divide'd as to make the equal 
force, so as mutually to destroy each other. When a 
Balance is in *Equilibrum*, the Weights on each Side are 
are in a *Ratio compounded of the Powers from the Distance from the Centre, so that 
Balance is as the Space gone thro in the Motion of the 
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usually profits the Point of Suspension at whatever Height 
It hangs from, and in the former manner as if it was 
placed at that very Point; for the Weight at all Heights equally 
fracthes the Cord by which it hangs.
HYDROPHONTAL Services, is a Machine for determining the cippchick Gravities of Bodies. See HYDROSTATICAL.

Balance of Trade, is the Difference between the Value of Commodity of Exported from Foreigners, and the Value of the nation is thereby increased or reduced by other Nations. It is necessary that this balance be kept in Trading Nations; and if it cannot be made up in Commodities, it will end in Paper.

Balance of a Watch or Clock, is that Part of either, which by its Motion regulates and determines the Beats: The Circular Part of it is called the Rim, and the Spindle the Finger. The Rim is supported by a Cover or Casing, which play in the Fanges of the Crown-Wheel: And in Pocket-Watches, that strong Stud in which the lower Pivot of the Belize plays, and in the Middle of which one Pivot of the Finger turns. The Cover is supported by a little Dome or Wrought Piece which covers the Balance, and in which the upper Pivot of the Balance plays, is the Catch. This small Spring in new Pocket-Watches is called Regulator. See Clocks. See Watches.

Balance, one of the Signs of the Zodiac. See Libra.

Balanis, or Glans, is sometimes used for the Nut of the Yard; sometimes also the Circus is so called. It is sometimes used for a hard, thick, and thicker. See Cory, Spina.

BALAUSTINES, in Pharmacy, are the Flowers of the Pomegranate, which are very much to the Tongue and Palate, and very alluring; they are therefore used in Diarrhoea, and similar Complaints. See Spice.

Balcovy, in Architecture, a Projecture beyond the Naked of a Wall or Building, supported by Pillars, or Consoles, and encompassed with a Balustrade. This Contributes to the Vertical Effect of the Systor. See Architecture.

The Word comes from the Italian, Balcone, and that from the Latin, Palus, or the German, Pals, a Beam. Court-Yards, and Balconies, in the Ancient City of Rome, were originally little Retraces over the Gates of Cities, whence Dans, &c. were thrown on the Enemy.

Baldachin, or Baldachyn, a Piece of Architecture in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, supported with Columns, and serving as a Crown or Covering to an Altar. The Word comes from the Italian, Baldacchino.

Bale, in Commerce, a Pack of Merchandise; of different Kinds; a Bale of Yarn is from 5 to 40 Hundred Weight, of Raw-Silk from 1 to 100, of Lockram or Dowlas either three, three and a half, or four Feet.

Balista, a Military Engine in Uge among the Antients, somewhat like our Crof-Bow, the much bigger; it had its Name from Sabin, the being used in calling others, Eros, &c. that is, support. See Body, Spina.

Balista, was used only for calling Darts and Arrows; in in other respects they were alike, and each bent in the middle. It is certain that, as the Balista, as thoroughly for the Stiphus; a round Iron Cylinder is filled with Gunpowder, through which a hollow square Beam placed Cross-wise, filled with Cord, to which are added Screws, at one End, the Beam, and it turns with a Big Head, into the Cavity of the Beam; this done, two Men bend the Engine, by drawing some Wheels: when the Top of the Head is drawn to the utmost End of the Cord, the Shaft is driven out of the Balista, Scission.

Balks, in Agriculture, are Ridges or Banks between two Farrows or Pieces of arable Land: The Word is used sometimes for Paths or Ways, over-holes or Barrs and among Bricklays for great Beams, such as are used in making Scaffolds.

Bale AND SOCKET, a Machine contrived to give an Indifference to a Piece of Cloth, sheltered within a Concave Semi- 5°, so as to be movable every Way, both Horizontally, Vertically, and Obliquely. See & carried by an endless Screw, and is principally used for the Valance of a Bed, and the like; and the Angle of the Socket is a very necessary Appendage. The ancient Balis and Sockets had two Concaves, or Channels, the one for the Horizontal, the other the Vertical Direction. The French Call it, Grown, Court.

BALLAST, in Navigation, any heavy Matter used to fix a Vessel to its proper Depth in Water, or to give it a Juft Weight. In the Ordinary Sense, Sand, or Stones placed at Bottom of the Ordinary Beallet is Sand, or Stones flowed in the Bottom, or Hold, next the falle keel of a Vessel. The Balallet is sometimes one half, sometimes a third, and sometimes a fourth Portion of the Weight of the Treature, and is put in the Molt. Matters of Vessels are obliged to declare the Quantify of Balallet they bear, and to unload it at certain Places, as the English Channel, Rochad, Havre, &c. the Nogehed of which has rain'd many famous Portes. The Word comes from the Flemifh, Balallet, the French call it Left, and the Latin, Latiwm. See Leftage.
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BANERET, an ancient Knight of Lord, who had a Right to carry a Banner of Sanctions, to be used in a Court, when that was powerless and might also form a man into a Troop of Horse; from the Word Banni, or from Bann Banda, which formerly signified a Banner. Antiquely there were two kinds of Banner, as Great and Little; the first they call'd Bannieters, the second Banneters; the first composed the upper, the second the middle Nobility. To be qualified as a Bannieter, one must be a Gentleman of the first Rank, and possess a number of armed Men; with Eaten enough to fight at least 28 or 30 Men. This must have been very considerable in their Days, in regard each Man, besides his Servant, had two or three Horses, and the Man and his Son, with a Cross-Bow, the other with a Bow and Hatchet. The Form of the Banner's Creation was this: On a Day of Battle the Candidate presented his Flag to the King or General, and the King, at the Sight of the Talon or Flag, made a Square, returnd it again, the proper Banner of Bannieters: Hence Bannieters were sometimes called Knights of the Banner. In all the Bannieters, the Man of War, was dissinguished from Barons. Others will have Bannieters to have been Persons who had some Portion of a Barony affig'd 'em; and enjoy'd it under the Title of Baro Proximus; with a quarter of a noble, and a cross upon the one with a Cross-Bow, the other with a Bow and Hatchet. Authors attribute the Institution of Bannieters to Conen, Lieutenant of Maxanus, who commanded the Roman Legions in England under the Emperor of Gratian, in 358. It was they that, reveting, conferred their Flags upon 40 Canoons, and in those Canons distributed 48 Knights, to whom he gave a Power of affimbling, on occasion, under these Terms: that every Banner, when his Flag was rising, must be found in their respective Ditches, where they call'd Bannieters. However this be, it appears from Fruif- farr, &c. that antichiely much of the Military Men, as were possessed of such Flags, were possessed of equal in Rank, and had a Right to do so, were call'd Bannieters. No, however this that Qualifications render'd 'em Knights, but only Bannieters; the Appointment of Knights being the Blessing of the Bishop, or other Christian Judge, or the Vener- ability, or Emphatical Knights before. Among the Spanishi, Bannieters are known by the Name of Riccias lombard. Ouvray will have Bannieters to call'd, because of the Banner of State of the French, the meaner Kind of the former. BANNIMUS, is the Form of Exposure to a Member of the University from Oxford, affixing the Sentence up in some publie Place, as a Denunciation or Proclamation.

BAQUETTE, in Form of a Step, is a little Foot Path or Elevation of Earth in Form of a Step, along a Parapet, that by which the Multitudes get up to discover the City, when the Gate is shut, the People are carried by the COVER-WAY. These are generally a Foot and half high, and almost three Foot broad.

BAPTISM, in the Greek, βαπτισμός, or to dip or plunge into water, signifies the Sacrament by which a Person is initiated into Christianity, and Original Sin wash'd away in Infants, and actual Sin in Adults who receive it. There are two Sorts of Baptism, one by Immersion, done on their Professors, long before the Coming of Jesus Christ. For the Matter of Baptism, any natural Water is held sufficient, but nothing else is allow'd: For this reason Pope Innocent the First, in the Council of Carthage, 952, prohibited it, and with Wine. In the Primitive Times this Ceremony was perform'd by Immersion, as it is to this Day in the Oriental Churches, according to the Signification of the Word. The Custom of dipping in the Head or Face of the Person to be baptiz'd, except

BANDELLO, a little Standard in form of a Gui- dan, extended further in length than in Breadth, hang out on the Masts of Vessels, &c.

BANIER, a religious Scull in the Indies, who believe a Metempsychosis, &c., and will therefore not kill any thing else, but endeavour to re- lease them if they see 'em in the hands of others; they are so fearful of having Communication with other Nations, that they break their Curses against them, &c. Their hair cannot be cut; they carry, hanging at their Neck, a Stone called Tamer- kan, as big as an Egg, and perforated in the Middle, through which run three Strings; this Stone, they say, re- ceives the Blessings of Heaven, &c. They have great Respect flown them by all the Indians. Banier, in their Language, signifies, innocent People and without Guile; for, besides their retaining to have any the least living Creature, they prolong to punish the Injuries done to themselves.

BANISHMENT, or Exile, among us is of two Kinds; the one voluntary, and upon Oath, for a Company, made some Offence or Crime. This Punishment is by the Civilians called Bannamentum, and was antically termed Deportatio, if perpetual; or for a Time, Restitutio. It was used when the Commissioners, Governments, Cities, or Communities, who take on't the Charms of the Money of private Persons, to improve it, or to keep it secure. There are several of these Banks; established in the several Provinces of Europe, such as those of Amsterdam, Hamburg, Paris, &c. But of all others of that Venice is the most considerable, as being the most an- cient, and that whereon the others are modelled. Among the Books of Venice, one called Bando del Giro, is properly a Book of publick Credit and Interest; or a general and perpetual Pari for all Merchants and Traders, established by the Republic of Venice, under the name of Banca del Giro. That all Payments of Wholesale Merchandize, and Letters of Exchange, shall be in Bando, or Bank Notes; and that all Debtors and Creditors shall be obliged, the one to carry the other's Orders, at such Rates of Interest, as the Bank makes, and all their Payments in Bando; so as Payments are perform'd by a simple Transfer from the one to the other; he who was before Creditor on the Bank-Books, becoming Debtor as to the Bank; has paid his Right to another, who is enter'd down as Creditor in his Place; so that the Parties only change a Name, without any effective Payment being made. Indeed, this is generally the case in all Nations, where the effective Payments, has given occasion to the opening a Fund of ready Money; which is found so far from diminishing the Stock, that this Liberality of the Money-Banks is likewise taken into be in readiness on any pretenting Occasion; the Republic being Security for the Capital.

The Word Bank originally signified a Bench, which the first Bankers had in to publick Places, in Markets, Fairs, &c. on which they told their Money, wrote Bills of Exchange, &c. Hence when a Banker fail'd they broke his Bank, toadvertise the Publick, that the Person whom the Bank belonged was no longer in a Condition to continue his Business. As this Practice was very frequent in Italy, 'tis said the Term Bankrupt is derived from the Italian Banco rotto, broken Bank, a Person who negociates and trafficks in Money; who receives and remits Money from Place to Place, by Commission or Correspondents, by means of Bills or Letters of Credit. There are several Sorts of Bank in Italy, the Employment of a Banker, especially in Republic- 

BANKRUPTCY, the Failure, Abounding, and Relac- quishment of Trade in a Merchant, Banker, or other Trader. There is some Difference however, between a Bankruptcy and a Failure; the first being suppos'd voluntary and fraudulent, and the second involuntary, and caused by Accidents, &c. A Failure, or Stopping of Payment, diminishes the Merchant's Credit, but does not note him with Infamy, as Bankruptcy does. When a Mer- chant, Eater, or Banker, fails in his Business, is said to be in Bankruptcy, or Insolvent, 'tis call'd a Failure of Preference, the Bankruptcy becomes open from the Day he abounds, or the Seal is affixed to his Effects. Those who fail are ob- liged to pay all their Credits, and Debts, and to surrender their Books, otherwise they are proceeded against by fraudulent Bankrupts. All Payments and Transfers, as also all Ab's, Obligations, &c. of such a Person, cease fourteen Days after the Failure is become publick. See Bank.

BANIERET, an ancient Knight or Lord, who had a Right to carry a Banner of Sanctions, to be used in a Court, when that was powerless, and might also form a man into a Troop of Horse; from the Word Banni, or from Bann Banda, which formerly signified a Banner. Antiquely there were two kinds of Banner, as Great and Little; the first they call'd Bannieters, the second Banneters; the first composed the upper, the second the middle Nobility. To be qualified as a Bannieter, one must be a Gentleman of the first Rank, and possess a number of armed Men; with Eaten enough to fight at least 28 or 30 Men. This must have been very considerable in their Days, in regard each Man, besides his Servant, had two or three Horses, and the Man and his Son, with a Cross-Bow, the other with a Bow and Hatchet. The Form of the Banner's Creation was this: On a Day of Battle the Candidate presented his Flag to the King or General, and the King, at the Sight of the Talon or Flag, made a Square, returnd it again, the proper Banner of Bannieters: Hence Bannieters were sometimes called Knights of the Banner. In all the Bannieters, the Man of War, was dissinguished from Barons. Others will have Bannieters to have been Persons who had some Portion of a Barony affig'd 'em; and enjoy'd it under the Title of Baro Proximus; with a cross in his Arms. Authors attribute the Institution of Bannieters to Conen, Lieutenant of Maxanus, who commanded the Roman Legions in England under the Emperor of Gratian, in 358. It was they that, reveting, conferred their Flags upon 40 Canoons, and in those Canons distributed 48 Knights, to whom he gave a Power of affimbling, on occasion, under these Terms: that every Banner, when his Flag was rising, must be found in their respective Ditches, where they call'd Bannieters. However this be, it appears from Fruif- farr, &c. that antichiely much of the Military Men, as were possessed of such Flags, were possessed of equal in Rank, and had a Right to do so, were call'd Bannieters. No, however this that Qualifications render'd 'em Knights, but only Bannieters; the Appointment of Knights being the Blessing of the Bishop, or other Christian Judge, or the Vener- ability, or Emphatical Knights before. Among the Spanishi, Bannieters are known by the Name of Riccias lombard. Ouvray will have Bannieters to call'd, because of the Banner of State of the French, their King James I. BANNIMUS, is the Form of Exposure to a Member of the University from Oxford, affixing the Sentence up in some publie Place, as a Denunciation or Proclamation.

BAQUETTE, in Form of a Step, is a little Foot Path or Elevation of Earth in Form of a Step, along a Parapet, that by which the Multitudes get up to discover the City, when the Gate is shut, the People are carried by the COVER-WAY. These are generally a Foot and half high, and almost three Foot broad.

BAPTISM, in the Greek, βαπτισμός, or to dip or plunge into water, signifies the Sacrament by which a Person is initiated into Christianity, and Original Sin wash'd away in Infants, and actual Sin in Adults who receive it. There are two Sorts of Baptism, one by Immersion, done on their Professors, long before the Coming of Jesus Christ. For the Matter of Baptism, any natural Water is held sufficient, but nothing else is allow'd: For this reason Pope Innocent the First, in the Council of Carthage, 952, prohibited it, and with Wine. In the Primitive Times this Ceremony was perform'd by Immersion, as it is to this Day in the Oriental Churches, according to the Signification of the Word. The Custom of dipping in the Head or Face of the Person to be baptiz'd, except
In the Church of Milan, in whose Ritual it is ordered, that the 1st of January, or greater fasts, be consecrated to the Virgin Mary. This custom was introduced in the 13th century, and was adopted by the Church of Rome.

In the time of Constantine the Great, at the Council of Nicaea, in 325 A.D., it was ordered that the first day of the month be consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and that the faithful should make a solemn procession in her honor. This custom was adopted by the Church of Rome, and is still observed in the Roman Catholic Church.

BAR, in Heraldry, one of the honourable Members of a Coat of Arms, which is hereby divided into three parts, the first being on the Left Hand, and running Diagonal-wise to the Right. It takes up one Third of the Coat, and is commonly used for the Difficulties of the Branch.

BAR, in Heraldry, is likewise a Fifth, or Barb, often placed in Costs of Arms, commonly in a lanced Peacock.

BAI, in Law, is a Defeasance for ever, or the taking away for a time, the Action of him that hath Right; and it is call'd a Piece in Bar when such a Bar is pleaded. The Word Bar is also used for a material Bar, as in the Place where, when a Queen is Dead, the King is Queen for Life.

BARI, in the Menace, the Ridges or upper Parts of the Gums, between the Under-Tushes and the Grinders of a Horse; the outward device whereof are always called the Gums. Those Bars should be sharp'd and lean; for since all the Subjection a Horse suffers, proceeds from those Parts, if they have not these, they will be very little or not at all sensible, for the Horse cannot, under this Circumstance, be either fast or indible, the Bit will not have its Effect; and consequently, such a Horse can be no better govern'd by his Bridle, than if one took hold of his Tail.

BAR, in Mufick, Strokes drawn perpendicularly acro's the Lines of a Piece of Mufick, including between each two, a certain Quantity or Measure of Time, which is various as the Subject of the Mufick is truer or common. In controuer Time, between each two Bars is included the Measure of four Crotches, in triple Time three Crotches. Their principal Use is to regulate the Beating, or Measure of Time, in the Whole Mufick.

BARACK, or Baragon, a Hurt or little Lodge for Soldiers in a Camp, or thole for the Horfe were formerly call'd Baracks, and thole for the Foot Huts; but Baracks, now being more frequently found by fixing four fork'd Poles in the Ground, and laying four others acro's them; afterwards they build up the Walls with Sods, Wattles, or that the Place may be firm, the Top is pack'd, that is cover'd with turf, as they have Convenience. When the Army is in Winter Quarters, the Soldiers usually build Baracks; in the Summer they are content with Tents.

BARABRA, a small Cabin of the Sieghemmen on the Sea-Shore.

BARALIPTON, a Term in Logique; a Syllogism in Barystitution, between the two first Propositions thereof are general, and the third particular; the middle Term being the Subject of the first, and the Attribute of the second: For Example,

Barons, the Name of an Officer among the Greeks of the East, whose Function it was to keep the Keys of the City-Gates where the Emperor resided. Co- dinus, a Baran, was one of the Officers which stood at the Door of the Emperor's Bed-Chamber. Some of them were Englishmen, and took their Name from the English bar, to flout or make fated. They were armed with an Ax.

BARBARA, a Logical Term; a Syllogism in Barystitution, is that whereof all the Propositions are univocal and affirmative; the middle Term being the Subject in the first Proposition, and Attribute in the second: For Example,

Woo
Many Attempts have been made to render the Changes in the Barometer more feasible, and to measure the At-
mphitropic Derivation exactly; among these is the Number of Barometers of different Structures. Hence comes the Wheel Barometer, Diagonal Barometer, Horizontal Barometer, Pendant Barometer, &c. of each whereof there are many Forms.

Des Cartes, and after him Helvetius, used a Tube A B, Fig. 1, having a Cylinder Veifel C D, one half of which, Veifel, joined by the upper Part of the Tube, were filled with Water; the other Part of the Tube, with Mercury: But here, the Column of the Water being long, and consequently the Variation great, it is impractical in the Water getting too low by degrees, fill'd the void Space, and let it return to place by the Machine. He then beheld himself of placing the Mer-
cury a top, and the Water at bottom, in the manner follow-
ing: He placed a long Rod B C, in a Cylinder Veifel A, and open in G; the cylinder Veifel B C and G are equal, and about 29 Inches a part; the Diameter of the Tube is about a Line, that of each Veifel 15 Lines, and the Veifels being to one another as 29 to 15, the Mercury (the common Barometer standing about 29 Inches) which will be suspended between the middle of the Veifel F E, and that of the Veifel B C; the remaining Space to A, being void both of Mercury and Air; to being both of Water, with'd a sixth Part of Aqua Regia; to prevent its freezing, is pour'd into the Tube F G, till it effect a Foot above the Mercury in D F. When, then, the Mercury rising in the Tube D F, the latter comes to the Surface of the Water, and the pressure of the Air, and the Barometer A D, becomes a Balance to the Weight of the Atmosphere; as the Atmosphere increases, the Column of Mercury will increase, consequently the Water will descend; as the At-
mosphere decreases, the Water will ascend and the Barometer will descend, and the Water ascend. This Barometer there-
fore, which is the same with that of Dr. Hook, will disco-
very much minute Alterations in the Air than the common Barometer, and is one of the most celebrated Barometers in the World; two Foot; and by enlarging the Diameter of the Cylinders, that Variation may be still increas'd; but this has Incon-
venience, that the Water ascends not at the same rate, and so render the Alterations precarious; the Evaporating Process, in the Barometer, must be prevented, by a Drop of Oil of sweet Almonds swimming a-top. On account of this Defect, others have been invented.

Horizontal, or Rectangular Barometer, A B C D, Fig. 4, the Tube whereof is bent, in form of a Square B C D; a top of its perpendicular Leg it is join'd to a Veifel or Veifem A B; and its Variations accounted on the Hor-
izontal Leg C D. Now here the Interval, or Space of Variation, may be made of any Extent at pleasure, and so the minutest Change in the Air become feasible. For the Barometer A B C D, Fig. 1, let the Tube A B be a fixed one, and find the Diameter of the Veifel A B, so that the Scale of Defect in the Tube D C shall have any given Pro-
exportion to that of the Cylinder of the Veifel. A B; the Rule being, that the Diameter of the Veifel A B is as the Scale of the Tube in a subduplicate Reciprocal of their Scales. The Diameters then of C D and A B being given, together with the height of the Mercury in the Veifel, the Scale of Mercury in the Tube is found thus; as before, the Diameter of the Diameter of the Veifel is to the Diameter of the Veifel, so, reciprocally, is the Scale of Mer-
cury in the Veifel to the Scale of Mercury in the Tube.

This and the preceding Conivance of Huygens, are founded on a Theorem in Hydrostaticks, viz. that Fluids having the same Buoy, gravitate according to their perpen-
dicular Proportion to the Quantity of their Matter; whence the fame Weight of the Atmosphere sup-
ports the Quicksilver that fills the Tube A B and the Cyl-
der B B, as would support the Mercury in the Tube alone. See Sir Robert Hooke's experiments. This last however, with its Virtues, has great Defects for, by reason of the Attrition between the Parts of the Glafs of and the Mercury, (which Sir J. Juris has flown to be confiderable) the Length of the Scale, (consequent to the Quantity of Motion) and the Attrition against its Sides, especially in sudden Rises and Descents, the Mercury breaks, some Parts of it are left behind, and the Equality of its Rises and Descents is confiderably hindered:

Diagonal Barometer, where the Space of Variation is considerably larger than in the common one, and yet the Rises and Falls more regular than in the other. The Found-
ed Barometer, A B C D, Fig. 3, is a Veifel Veifem A B C D; the Veifal Tube A B, Fig. 1, inclined at any Angle to the Horizon, the Cylinder of Mercury equivalent to the Weight of the Atmosphere. In the Veifel Cylinder of Mercury, equivalent to the fame placed in a vertical Tube, as the Length of the Veifal Tube A B to the perpendicular Height B C. Hence, if the Height B C be fabricable, subfabricable, &c. of the Length of the Tube, the Changes in the Diagonal Barometer will
BAR

It will be double, or triple, Gt. of the Changes in the common Barometer. This Barometer will force allow its Tube to be inclined to the Horizon at a left Angle than 45°, without undergoing the Inconvenience of the Horizon and one.

Wet Barometer. This makes the Tube rise or fall in the Air more sensibly, the Foundation of this is the common Vertical Barometer, with the Addition of a couple of Weights A and B, Fig. 1, hanging a Piece of Water, which plies a little in the Space in the Barometer resting on the Surface of the Mercury in the Tube, and rising and falling with it. Thus is the Motion of the Mercury communicated, by means of the Pulley, and the Motion in the Space from which the Tube descends and rises. And thus the two inches of Vertical Air are here improv'd fo 4, 5, or more, or, at Pleasure. But the Friction of the Pipes, in the Pulley, and Index, is so confined to the Mass of the Tube, that it is made with a due Deal of Accuracy, it does not answer.

Pendant Barometer is a Machine rather pretty, and curious, but useful. It consists of a conical Tube placed vertically on a Stand, the Point of the Cone being on a Level with the Surface of the Water; and it has no Veil or Cilliers; its conical Figure supplying the Defect: for when still, like the reed, there will be as much Mercury fall'd as is equivalent to the Weight of the Atmosphere; and at Air, the same name Barometer takes up a different Part of the Tube, and so becomes of a different Weight. Thus when the Weight of the Atmosphere is increased, the Mercury is drawn up the Tube by the increased Column of Air, and, for the Reason just given, its Weight increas'd. Again, the Atmosphere decreasing, the Mercury sinks is a wider Part of the Tube, its Column is seen increas'd, and its Precedence accordingly weakens. Thus the same Mercury is fill a Balance to the Atmosphere under all its Variations. The Inconvenience in this Barometer is, that the Space of Air, which is between the Bore of the Tube must be very small; which Smallness of the Bore renders the Fraction so sensible, as to impede its playing.

Pendulum Barometer is likewise a Consequence of Dr. Hob.'s, to be used at Sea, where the Motion of the Waves renders the others impracticable. 'Tis nothing more than a double Pendulum Barometer, or like a Mountain Tea, with Spirit of Wine; the one heretically fa'd at both Ends, with a Quantity of common Air included; the other fa'd at one End, and open at the other. Now, the Air, we know, is almost one and the same, and neither grows, nor decreases, the one by its Gravity, as the in Terricidal Tube; the other by its Heat, as in the Thermometer. If then the two Tubes be graduated, and so agree with each other at the time when the Air is included, it will everlastly follow, that, whereas the two never again afterwards, the Precedence of the Atmosphere is the same, as at the time the Air was included. If in the Thermometer, a larger part of Liquor stand higher, considering with how much the other is risen or fallen from the other Gaule of Heat or Cold, the Air is heavier, or, on the contrary, when the Liquor is lighter, compared with the other, at the time when the Instrument was graduated. Here the Spaces answering to an Inch of Mercury will be more or less, according to the Quantity of the Atmosphere contained in the Space of the Tubes, and may be increas'd, or diminish'd, almost in any Proportion.

but it must be remember'd, that the Density and Rarity of the Air of which this Machine is founded, don't only depend on the Weight of the Atmosphere, but also on the Action of Heat and Cold. This, therefore, can never be a just Barometer; but may properly enough be called a Manifesto or Inference to show the Density of the Air. Statical Barometer or Baroscope, used by Mr. Boyle, Otis, Guettard, &c. is fallacious, and liable to be acted on by a double Cause, air is first expanded by the Balancing a Brake Weight, in a nice Pair of Scales; for these Bodies being of equal Gravity, but unequal Bulk, if the Medium in which they equipollent become changed, there will be a different Expulsion of the Air: the Air grows heavier, the greater Body being lighter in Specie, will lose more of its Weight than the lighter and more compact: but if the Medium grow lighter, then the bigger Body will be the more weighty.

But the most accurat Barometer ever yet invent'd, is that of Mr. Cavendish; the Structure whereof he describes as follows: Supposed, that the Tube is divided by a Manometer, and that the Barometer is s v g y o i n, confining of a Body s r x, and a Tube e y g. The Body and Tube are both concave Cylinders, communicating with each other, made of Tin, or made of any other Solid that will not have the Power to sink it, so the Top of the Body may just firn even with the Surface of the Water, by the addition of some Grain Weights, s s. In this Water there is a Manometer communicating with its Mouth downwards, gets up into the Tube to the Height y. There is added on the Top a small concave Cylinder, which we call the Pipe, to diffus

The Phenomena of the Barometer are various; the Causes assign'd for 'em by several Authors as various; nor is its Use in predicing the Weather yet perfectly certain.

On the top of Snowdon Hill, 1424 Yards high, Dr. Halley found the Mercury lower by 1 Inch 8 Tenths than at the Foot thereof; whereas it appears, at about 4 Yards the Mercury sinks 1/3 of an Inch. Mr. Derham, from some Experiments he made at the Top and Bottom of the Monument, allows 5 Feet perpendicular Air to a Fall of the Mercury of 1/3 of an Inch: Whence we have not only a Foundation for determining the Height of the Atmosphere, which on this Foundation (were it equally dense every where) would not be above 4300 Feet, but a Method of measuring the Height of Mountains. Thus, if on the Surface of the Earth the Mercury be at 50 Inches, at 1000 Feet high, it will be at 28.91 Inches; at 2000 Feet, at 24.95; at 3 Miles, at 18.2; at 4 Miles, at 14.95; at 5 Miles, at 11.85; at 6 Miles, at 9.7; at 7 Miles, at 6.4; and so on. Thus, when the Mercury in a Barometer at 38 Feet is 28.91 Inches, it shows a Mortification of the Atmosphere is equally dense every where.

The greatest Height the Mercury has been known to stand at in the Barometer is 54.07 Inches, Air at 27.93 Feet, but the greatest Height at the Observatory at Paris, has been found 28 Inches 3 Feet, and its leat 26 Feet of the Paris Foot, which exceeds the London Foot by 4 and 1/8 of an Inch. This has been found in a Barometer at 4000, by Wolffius. 'Tis true, there is an Experiment wherein the Height of the Mercury is found impracticably to exceed the Numbers; Mercury perfectly purged being placed in a Tube, and blown with Air, it will rise, in the way of 75 Feet, the by the leaf shake it falls down to the ordinary Height. See the Accounts of this Phenomenon under the Word Torricellian.

That of a Certain Weather, Mr. Boyle observes, is very precarious, that 'tis exceedingly difficult to form any general Rules about the Rule or Fall thereof. Even that cannot be ascertained with any Degree of Certainty, whether high Winds blow the Mercury is the lower, sometimes fails.

Dr. Halley gives us the following Observations.

That in cloudy Weather, when the Air is inclin'd to Rain, the Mercury is commonly low; in serene good settled Weather, high.

That on great Winds, the unaccompanied with Rain, the Mercury is the lowest of all, with regard to the Point of the Compass the Wind blows on. That, ceteris paribus, the greatest Heights of the Mercury are on Easterly and North Easterly Winds. That after great Storms of Wind, when the Mercury has been low, it rises again very fast.

That in calm frosty Weather it stands high.

That the more Northerly Places find greater Alterations than those that are more open.

That in Rain the Mercury is higher than in clear Weather; and near them, there is little or no Variation of the Height of the Mercury at all.

Mr. Boyle observes,

That, ceteris paribus, the Mercury is higher in cold Weather than in warm, and usually in the Morning and Evening higher than at Mid-Day.

That in settled and calm Weather, the Mercury is higher than either a little before or after, or in the Rain; and that it generally descends lower after Rain than it was before it. If it chance to rise higher after Rain, it is generally a Criterion of a Change.

That there are frequently great Changes in the Air, without any perceptible Alteration in the Barometer.

For the Cælestial Signs of an impending Weather, Mr. Boyle observes, That we are not able to discover the Knowledge which still refites in Brutes, and which we forfeited by not continuing in the open Air, as they generally do, and by our Imprisonment among the Walls of Houses.

As to the Predictions from Barometers, Dr. Halley has found, that the Rising of the Mercury forebodes fair Weather after, and an Easterly or North Easterly Wind. That
That the falling thereof portends Sootherly or Westerly Winds with Rain, or Stormy Winds, or both.

That in a Storm, the Mercury beginning to rise, is a Presage of a New Storm, and that when it begins with Rain, Mr. Parkinson observes, that in hot weather the Falling of the Mercury preludes Thunder; that when foul Weather happens soon after the Fall of the Mercury, it seldom holds long: But when the Fall is obvi'd, if fair Weather succeeds presently after its Rife.

Latly, Mr. Durbam, from a long Series of Barometrical Observations made by Dr. Schenck et al, at Zurich, compared 'd with others of his, by Dr. Lifter, observes that throughout the whole Year the Mercury was lower at the former Place than at the latter, by sometimes one and sometimes above two Inches; tho' the Difference at some Time, as the Year proceeded, in both Places became more and more decided, the Change of the Barometer concludes the Situation of Zurich to be near 2° of an English Mile Higher than that of Upsalier. He found, however, a considerable Harmony between the two; on others, where the two are more unequal, and the Rain at Zurich did not follow the other did; this Harmony is not so complete, as has been obvi'd in Barometters nearer home, as at London, Paris, in rare Instance, &c.

Cause of the Phenomena of the Barometer.

These are the Phenomena of the Barometer, to account for which, the Hypotheces that have been framed, are almost infinite. Indeed, as the Weight of the Atmosphere is generally allow'd to be the Foundation of the Barometer, so 'tis generally granted, that the Alterations in the Weight of the Air, are the Occasions of those in the Barometer. In the Book above mentioned, Mr. Dr. Lifter, for instance, accounts for the Changes of the Barometer from the Alterations of Heat and Cold. This he says, he has often obvi'd, that in Storms, &c. when the Winds are violent, the Barometer falls, and when they are light, it rises, and that when the Winds are gentle, the Atmosphere breaks up into little Particles, which he calls a kind of fretting, & argues, that in all times of its Defect, it is more or less on the Trot. In this Difficult, he thinks, its Parts are contracted and brought closer together, that it becomes more condensed: In the fretting they let go little Particles of Air, before included in them, and these rising into the Top of the Tube, there are the little Vapours, which is the cause, he contend's by their Eclips, and by their lying upon it. Mercury therefore he adds, rises either in very hot or very cold Weather, between the Tropics, &c. as being then in its extreme Degree; as is also the Barometer when the Heat of Heat and Cold it fails, as being contracted, and as it were convuls'd and drawn together. But this Account, however ingenious, comes far short of accounting for the Phenomena, we may, in fine, call contrarietals them.

The Changes in the Weight of the Atmosphere, therefore, must be laid down as the Cause of those in the Barometer; but then, for the Cause of that Cause, or whence the Weight of the Atmosphere in the Atmosphere itself, we have no Matter to determine; there being, perhaps, no one Principle in Nature, that will account for such a Variety of Appearances, and those too so irregular. 'Tis probable, the Winds are not the only Cause. He supposes, however, some Share too, Vapours and Exhalations rising from the Earth may have some, the Changes in the Air of the neighbouring Regions, and some, the Flux and Reflux occasion'd by the Sea, and, that in fine, the Changes of the Winds and Waves.

Dr. Halley thinks the Winds and Exhalations sufficient; and on their footing gives us a very probable Rational of the Barometer to the Substance of what may be laid on that Head as follows.

1st. The Winds must necessarily alter the Weight of the Air in any particular Country; and that, either by increasing or diminishing the Quantity of Air, and so loading the Atmosphere of any Place; which will be the Case, as often as two Winds blow at the same time from opposite Points towards the same Point; or, by cutting off the perpendicular Pressure of the Atmosphere box, which happens, as often as any single Wind blows thickly any way, it being found by Experiment, that a strong Blight of Wind, even made by Air, will render the Atmosphere lighter, and so raise the Barometer, according to which it soars, which way it pleases, as well as in another at a Distance from it, sabbides considerably. See Phipps, TranS. Royal, N. S. 292.

2dly, The cold nitrous Particles, and even Air itself congel'd cannot, it is of no use to say, can be sufficient to muffle the Earth, much less the whole of the Earth, which must load the Atmosphere, and increase its Pressure.

3dly. Heavy, dry Exhalations from the Earth, must increase the Weight of the Air, and heighten the E. latrick Force, as we find the specifick Gravity of Mercuriums increased by dissolv'd Salts and Metals.

4thly. The Air being render'd heavier from these and the like Cause, is thereby the more able to support the Vapours; which being likewise intimately mix'd with it; and swimming everywhere equally throughout it, make the Lighter ferece and fair: Again, the Air being made lighter from the contrary Cause, it becomes unable to support the Vapours, which then, with the slight precipitation are gathered into Clouds, and tho'th in their Progres cosolice into Drops of Rain.

The above 3dly, as it appears, produces that same Cause which increases the Weight of the Air, and make it more able to support the Mercury in the Barometer, do likewise make a ferece Sky, and a dry Sea; and the fame that is unable to render the Air lighter, and less able to support the Mercury, do likewise generate Clouds and Rain.

Hence, 1st. When the Air is lightest, and the Mercury in the Barometer is at the Toppest, the Winds move swiftly; and when after Rain the Clouds break, and a calm Sky again fihes forth, being purs'd of its Vapours, it appears exceedingly bright and transparent, and affords an fine Opportunity for a fine Sky.

2dly. When the Air is heavier, and the Mercury stands higher in the Tube, the Weather is calm, the somewhat less clear, by reason the Vapours are diffus'd every where equally; if any Clouds are visible, they are very high, and move slowly. And when the Air is heaviest of all, the Earth is frequently found envelop'd in pretty thick Clouds, which appear to be form'd out of the proffer Exhalations, and which the Air is then able to contain, to a lighter Atmosphere could not.

3dly. Hence it is, that with us the Mercury stands highest in the Barometer, and is highest in the North and North-East Corner: for in that place there are two Winds blowing towards us at the same time, and from opposite Corners; there being a confinate West Wind found at the North End, and an East Wind at the South Ours. To which we may add, that in a North Wind, the cold condens'd Air of the Northern Parts is brought hither. 4thly. Hence, in the Northern Regions, the Variation of the Mercury is scarce sensible, and the Winds being found both more strong, more frequent, more various, and more opposite to each in the for- mation of the zones.

Latly, Hence it is, that between the Tropics, the Variation of the Mercury is scarce sensible; the Winds there being extremely gentle, and usually blowing the same way.

Now, this Account, however well adapted to many of the particular Cases of the Barometer, yet comes short of some of the principal and most obvious ones; and is, besides, liable to a great Objection.

For, 1st, If the Winds were the sole Agent in effecting those Alterations, we should have no Alterations without a sensible Wind, nor any Wind without some Alteration of the Mercury, which are not the Case.

2dly. If two Winds are supposed blowing from the same Place, viz. London, opposite ways, viz. N. E. and S.W. there will be two others, blowing from opposite Points, viz. W. N. and S.E. which will balance the first, and bring as much Air towards the Point, as the others swept from it. Or thus, in Proporation as the Air is carried off N.E. and S.W. the adjacent Air will crowd in, and on the other Points, and the Clouds will crowd to the new Corners in the Direction N.W. and S.E. to fill up the Vacancy, and restore the Equilibrium. This is a ne- cessary Consequence from the Laws of Fluids.

3dly. If the Wind were the sole Agent, the Alterations in the Height of the Mercury would only be relative or topical; there would be still the same Quantity supported at several Points of which are collected. Thus what a Tube at London left, another at Paris, or at Pisa, or at Zurich, &c. would at the same time gain. But we find the very contrary true in Fact, for from all the Observations hitherto taken and made, we find the Winds to balance the first, and fall together; so that it must be some Alteration in the absolute Weight of the Atmosphere, that accounts for the Rise and Fall of the Mercury. 4thly. Setting aside all Objections, the popular Phenomena, the Mercury's Fall before, and Rise after Rain, are really inexplicable on the foot of this Hypothesis: for, supposing contrary Winds sweeping the Air from one Country to the other, we have a Mile high; all therefore they can do, will be to cut off a certain Part of the Column of Air over London: If the Consequence of this be the Fall of the Mercury, yet there is no apparent Cause for the same following it. The Vapours indeed, may be let lower, but 'twill only be till they come into an Air of the same specifick Gravity with themselves, and there they will flick as before. M. Lechmitz and cavours to supply the Defects of this Hypothesis with a new one of his own. He affirms, that a Body immers'd in a Fluid, only weighs with that Fluid while it is inundated thereby; and when it ceases to be
dwind,
tained, i.e., to fall, its weight ceases to make a Part of that of the Fluid, which by this means becomes lighter. Thus, and therefore the Gravitation of the Air in the Earth, increaseth its Weight; but when let fall, ceaseth to do so along with it. Thus the Weight of the Air is diminisht 3; and thus the Mercury falls, and Rain caues.

Each one you being as the Experiments he brings to confirm it, is fail'd, as has been made appear by a counter-Experiment of Dr. Desaguliers. For, a Body, whether specifically equal, or lighter, or heavier than a Fluid, which is in direct ratio of its Weight to that of the Air, and in Motion, adds to the Fluid a Weight equivalent to that of an equal Bulk of the Fluid; as follows from that Law in 

\[ \text{[Equation]} \]

\[ \text{[Equation]} \]

in their perpendiculair Attitudes. Howbeit, Dr. Hales's Principle true, yet 'tis defective; and that in the same respect with Dr. Halley's; Nor would it account for the Phenomena of the falling of rain, without being conducing to a Motion of the Vapours, and so ceasing to gravitate with the Atmosphere; they will therefore fall, till they reach a Part of the Atmosphere of which the velocity is increased above that of the Air; and in the mean time they will be, by the known Laws of Attraction. Or, if we rather chuse to consider, it drove either horizontally, or obliquely. In the former Case, the Vapours, Clafs 8, will be driven against 9; that is, against 8.6°. If the oblique Clafs A, d, e, f, be 8.6°, then the forces which will make the Vapours and larger Vapours, as for instance, those that are on the Surface of a Body, are as much greater as the Velocity of the falling Vapours is the greater, as the Impulse being required to break thro' the Vapour of the Air is the greater, in a left time than in a larger. But we have both Reason and Experiment against that Objection: For, besides that the Vapours, in their Circumstances, must be very small, and their Impulse inconsiderably less, its Vapour of the Air must be exceedingly weak, by reason of its Motion; and that it must be a very improper Vehicle to convey an Impulse to a DifTance, by reason of its Elasticity; and that in a Vapour of 8.6°, at a Body of one Kilogramme, and a Piece of Lead (a ponderous Body which falls with 8.6°) a great Moment that even here the Body, in its Defence against the Vapour, must be considerably less than when fall'd at Reit therin, is in which the several Experimental remains of Seneca, Ramanathan, and Desaguliers, all agree.

BARONE, a Term used in various Sense: Firstly, as a Denomination, under whichsoever you have the Government of Provinces, as their Fee holden. Secondly, under a King or Emperor, some fee Authority within their Territories; and thirdly, under some of those who were called Barons that had such Seignories or Lordships; as the Count, Earl, Lord, and Court Baron; who are the same with Seignors in France; and in England, all such came to Parliament, and sat as Peers in the Upper House; but growing very numerous, it was in the Reign of Edward the Third, that the Barons majestically, and for their extraordinary Welfare, in the Person of the Holy, be sammon'd to Parliament. But this State of the Nobility being very precarious, and depending solely on the Prince's Pleasure, they, at length, obtaining the King's Letters Patent of this Dignity to them and their Heirs Male, and therefore these were called Barons by Patent, or Creation, whole Popularity is now extended to any of the Inheritance Lands of Parliament; of which kind the King may create any Person. Nevertheless, there are Barons by Writ, as well as Letters Patent; those who were first by Writ, may now justly be called Barons by Creation, for that they and their Ancestors have continued to hold the same lands, and by having their Seignories annex'd to the Title of Lord, whereby Barons by Patent are named by their Barons.

The Original of the Word Baron, in Latin, Baro, Baro, signifies the same as in French Baron, and in the English Tongue, we find it in the time of Richard II. To them is there the things the Lords the Bishopps, and Lords of the King's Household, and such are called Lords Spiritual. Formerly all Men were called Lords of the King's Family, or that held immediately of him, but they appeared not from the Time of the Suppression of the Rebellion of the Barons by Henry III. only such among 'em as had continu'd any Rank in the Parliament; and that such those only were reputed Peers by the Parliament; and that thus called by Writs, and thus the others let their Peerage.

Antiquity of the Earl's, and Earl marches of England.
BAR

(87)

This Barony, according to Braddon, is a Right invisible. Therefore, if an Inheritance be to be divided among Co-partners, and the Capabilities of the several parties divided, yet, if the Capital Measurage be the Head of a Catholic Barony, it may not be parcelled; and the Reason is, let by this Division, many of the Rights of Counties and Baronies, Dwellings, and Inheritions, be nothing more to the King of his Revenue, than what is paid to be composed of Counties and Baronies. The Baronis belonging to Bishops are, by some, called a Barony, as being held holy on the King’s Liberty. Those of Bishops could in a Barony, but in many cases, for, in many Baronis, your majesty’s prerogative.

BAROSCOPE, a machine to shew the Alterations in the Winds of the Atmosphere, from sea, coast, and even, sideway. Baronis.

BARRATRY, in a marine Sense, is the Master of a Ship’s cheating the Owners or Infringe, whether by running away with their Monies, or by sinking her, defering her, or embezzling the Cargo.

BARELL, a Vessel or Measure for things liquid. The Barrel, Wine Measure, contains 42 Gallons, or half of a Hogshead, Ale or Beer Measure, 16 Gallons, or half a Hogshead. (See Measure). The Barrels of Barrique are of Florence, is a liquid Measure containing 23 Flasks, Flasks, or one third of a Star or Sto of the Bacchus. Barrels, or Barrell, of Pinta, contains 150 Pinta, or 26 Septiers and an half; four Barriques make three Muids.

Barrel is also used for a certain Quantity, or Weight, of several Merchandises; which is various as the Commodities vary. Barrels, Barrels of Barrels, of Franss, Mackerel, 12 whereof make a Lewk. A Barrel of Gun powder for Ships, is ordinarily about 300 Pounds in Weight. Authors derive the Word from the Spanish Barrell, and consequently the Word Bellingham. The Romano Barrel, according to Fugger, contains four Congs, or 50 Pinta, and weighs 150 Pounds 15 Ounces.

Barren, in Anatomy, a pretty large Cavity behind the Drum of the Ear, and lined with a Membrane, in which there are several Veins and Arteries. It is always full of a purulent Matter in Children; and in its Cavity there are four few missed, the Malacos, the Incus, the Stapes, and the Os abbrevos. See Ear.

BARRETOR, in Law, a common Mover or Maintainer of Suits, Quarrels, or Parties, either in Courts of equity, or in the Court of Common Law; and he is commonly called a Squire, or a Squire, or a Wast of Law, with the Word Laws, as well as the Laws of the Lombard, the Word Barato, of the Spanish, stands for a Man. In the Dictionary of Philomelus, he translates Barato by am, am, Man.

De Marco and Candene, derive it from the German Bar, Man, or Freeman: Others again from Baurn haires, Eng-Bairn.

BARON AND FEME, a Term in Heraldry, when the Coat of Arms of a Man and his Wife is borne per Pale in the same Escutcheon, the Man’s being always on the dexter side, and the Woman’s on the sinister side. But here the Wife is not an Heirs; for then her Coat must be born on the Husband upon an Inescutcheon, or Effetive of Pretence.

BARON, and his female, 5. Diminutive of Baron, a Dignity or Degree of Honour next beneath a Baron, and above a Knight, having Precedency of all other Knights, excepting those of the Garter. The title is given by Patent, and is the lowest Degree of Honour that is borne by the Word Baron, and is used in some of our old Statutes, &c. for Baronet; particularly in a Statute of Richard II. The Order of Barons was founded by King James I. in 1611, who raised ten Lieutenants of Knights Baronet; and, as Sutton will have it, in lieu of the ancient Vaisouyres. They had several considerable Privileges given them, with an Habendum to them and their Heirs. The Matron. They were allowed to charge their Coat with the Arms of the English Crown, which were a Hand Gaules; and that upon condition of their defending the Province of Oyfer, in Ireland, against the Rebels, who threatened to attack it; and, to that end, were to raise and keep up 200 Soldiers, at their own Expence for three Years together; or, to pay into the Exchequer, a Sum sufficient to do it; which, at 5. d. per Day, is 105. d. now; yet this Expence was exceeding, and is limited to 200, but was afterwards increased. The Title Sir is granted ‘em by a peculiar Clause in their Parents, who they be not only Knighted Knights. A Baronet, and his Heir Son. Barons are divided into two Classes, and a Baron ‘tis required a Person have 1000. per Ann.

BARONY, the Dignity, Territory, and Fee of a Baron, under which Notions are not only comprised the Fees and Tenures of the Bishop, but also the Estates of the King, besides their Spiritual Estates, have also Temporal Consents given ‘em by the King, and called ‘Baronies; by which they become Barons, and are Lords of Parliament. In ancient Times, 15 Knights were made up a Twelfth, or per Baronatum, which amounted to 400 Marks per Ann.
BAS

CITED: But if the Divisions be odd, then the Field must be first named, and the Number of Bars expressed.

BARRY-BENDY, is when an Ecarteau is divided equally both Bar and Bend-ways, as thus, Barry-Bendy, Or, and Sable.

BARRY-PLY, is when a Coat is thus divided, and it is to be blazoned Barry-Plu of Eight Pieces.

BARTER, in Commerces, signifies to track, or exchange of Money by another. The Word comes from the Spanish Baratar, to deceit or cheat in bargaining; perhaps, because they who deal this way, usually endeavour to over-reach one another.

BAROQUE, in Architecture, and the Welf of England, is used for the Demence Lands of a Manor, for the Manor-House, and in some Places for Out-Houses, Fold-Yards, &c.

BASELY, and Of the Marble, defined by the ancient No Galliffs as of the Hardnesse and Colour of Iron. The largest Block of it that was ever seen, Pilley fays, was placed by Pope Julius in the Temple of Peace: It were reported 16 Children playing on the Banks of the Nile. He adds, that the Statue of Memmon, in the Temple of Serapis, at Tyre, which neighed as the Rising of the Sun, was made of this Stone. More of the English Antiquaries are of the same Opinion as this Stone. Some of the Antients call it Lapis Lydius, from Lydia, the Place where it was found in most abundance; and the Moderns, the Touchstone, as being used to examine all kinds of Metal. It was hard, heavy, close, black, and refuted the fable; and had its Name from Bassi, Iron, or Smaltus, differing according examination. Dexteussius says, there are Stones of the same kind near Givoris in Normandy; some others are brought from Ethipia and Germany.

BASE, in Architecture, from the Greek Bein, Rea, or Support, is used to signify that which has another to support it, and for Lower Parts of a Column and a Pedestal. The Base is sometimes also called Sphingen from Sphinges, the Foes of a Serpent laid at Rea, which make a Figure more Beautiful.

The Base of a Column is that part between the Shaft and the Pedestal, if there be any Pedestal; or, if there be none, between the Shaft and the Plinth, or Base. (See Columns and Pedestals.) The Base is naturally necessary for this purpose, as it gives to the Column a more solid and more beautiful appearance.

The Tibia Base is the most simple of all the Orders; consisting only of a single boss besides the Plinth.

The Doric Base has an Abraio more than the Tuscan; tho' that was introduced by the Persians, it was afterwards corrupted.

The Ionic Base has a large Tore over two slender Scotois, separated by two Abraio's; tho' the most ancient Monument of this sort are no Bassi at all; which the Architectes are at a loss to account for.

The Corinthian Bassi has two Tusci, two Scotois, and two Abraiois.

The Attic Bassi has an Abraio less than the Corinthian, and this is proper for Attic and Composite Columns.

In this description of the Base, the superstructure of the Temple is out of the Question; or, the imaginary Line which is drawn from the foot'd Angles of a Bassi, to that which is opposite the other side.

A Bassi of a Figure, in Geometry, is the lowest Part of its Perimeter.

Bass, in Music, that Part of a Conson that is the most quick; which consists of the gravest, deepest, and loudest Sounds; or, which is played on the largest Pipes, or Strings, of a common Instrument, viz. an Organ, or Lute; or, in other Instruments as Bassbafl, Bassoon, or Bass-Harps, &c. Musicians hold the Bass the principal Part of a Confort, and the Foundation of the Composition; the same will have the same weight in a Bass Instrument, which will have the same weight in a Bass Flute, or Bass Oboe, as the Tape, or, in the same Instrument. Counter-Bass, is a second Bass, where there are several in the same Confort. Thorough-Bass, is the Harmony made by Bass and Treble together, to play both the Voices singly, and the other Instruments perform their Parts and also fill up the Intervals when any of their tops. M. Brayford observes the Bass-End of a Part of the modern Musick; first invented in 1600, by an Italian, called Lodovico Francesco. His play'd by Cypers marks yer'd over the Notes, the Or- nal, Basso, or Bassa, which was a long time commonly, simply, and without Cypers, on the Basso-Viol, Viollon, &c. The Basso of Triangles, any one Side thereof is occasionally so called the proper 'tis the lowest Side, or that which lies parallel to the Horizon. Indeed, in a reftangled Triangle, the Basso is properly that Side opposite to the right Angle; it is here its lowest Side, or that whereon it stands: Basso of a Circle Section, is a right Line in the Hyperbola and Parabola, made by the common Intersection of the Sine Planes, and the Cone, and the Circle.

BASE-COURT, in Law, is any Court that is not of Record. See Courts.

BASE-FEE, or Base-Fee, in Law, is a Base Tenure, Tenures Exempt from the Right of Mill of the Lord. See Fee.

BASE-POINT, in Heraldry, See Ecarteau.

BASE-RING of a Canis, is the greatest Ring next behind the eyes of a Dog.

BASE TENABLE, in Military, to which the Edge of an Iron Tool is ground. To work on soft Wood they usually make their Bassi 12 Degrees; for hard Wood 18; it being observ'd, that the more acute or thin the Bassi is, the more their Tool can cut; and the more obtuse, the stronger and firmer for Service.

Bassili, a Monialick Order. The Order of St. Basili is the most antient of all the Religious Orders, and seems to have been founded in Cappodocia, where the Author of the Rule observ'd by this Order. The Order of St. Basili was antiently very famous in the East.

BASILICA, in Architecture, is the same with a hall, as a Church, and of the same plan, but without-roof, and with large and high Windows at the eastern end.

BASILIC, or Basilica, in Architecture, from the Greek Basiliska, royal House, or Palace; a Term antiently used for a large Hall, or publick Place, with Halls, Portico, Colonnades, &c., where the Princes administered Justice in Poland.

But the Word has been since transfer'd to signify any great Church, Court of Justice, or Exchange. Here is of opinion, that Basilica and Basilico are the same Word.

Bartos has not seen any Reason why the Term was applied to the most magnificent Churches; such, which by their Grandeur as far surpass'd other edifices, as the Principal Palaces do private houses.

Thus we still say, the Basilica of St. Peter, for the Church of St. Peter, &c. M. Perrault says, that Basilica differ'd from Temples, in that the Columns of Temples were without-roof, and those of Basilica's, which were lofty, high Windows.

There were formerly four kinds of Churches at Rome, viz. Battistero, Tempio, Diocesian, and Oratorio; whereas the first were the only really called Basilica's.

Thus we find in Anian, an Account of the Name of a Vein, called Apuratia, rising from the Auxiliary Branch, and running the whole Length of the Arm. It divides itself into two branches, a short one, which passes over the back, and the other, which runs down the Ulna, the little Branches whereof extend to the Fingers. There are two Veins of this Name, the one whereof is called the forearm, or subcutaneous, the other, these Veins are called Basilicas.

BASILICON, in Pharmacy, is an Unguent so called, composed of Rood, Wax, Pitch, and Oil; which the Surgeons use for a Suppuratative.

BASILICS, a Collection of the Roman Laws, translated into Greek by the Order of Basilli and Lex, which were Force in the Eastern Empire till its Dissolution. They comprehended the Basilillis, Basillo, Cale, and Nomis, and some Edicts of Basilissus, and other Emperors. The Collection consisted of 60 Books; for which reason it was call'd "Basilico." It is supposed to be the Work of the Em- perors Basilius, and succeeded the Novel Law of Father Basili. Of the 60 Books, there are now remaining 45; the remaining 19 are, in some measure, supplied from the Synax Basilicae.

Basilicae were Officers in the Grecian Empire, who carried the Emperor's Orders. The Word is deriv'd from basso, royal.

BASILIS, or Basilius, is a 2d Star of the first Magnitude, in the Constellation Leo. Its Longitude, Latitude, &c., are among those of the other Stars in the Constellation.

BASILISS, were Heretics, the Followers of Basili, who lived near the beginning of the 2d Century: He was educated in the Gymnicks School over which Simon Musculus presided. He was agreed that Christ was a Man in Appearance, that his Body was a Phantom, and that he gave his Form to Simon the Cyprian, who was crucified in his Stead. He allow'd his Disciples to renounce the Faith to avoid Martyrdom, because, says Jo-
tended to find many Mysteries in the Name of God, by which they impounded upon the People. They also invented certain Amulets, to which they attributed great Virtues, which they wore in their Person, and placed upon their Bodies, upon the Gospels, and that he forged several Prophets; to two of which he gave the Names Baracabo and Baracop: His Disciples supposed there were particular Virtues in those Names. But the truth is, the Names were not found by chance, but naturally signified something. Balsillus, to imitate Cyprianus, made the Double M in Balsillus for five Total.

**BASILICOSMOS,** or rather Basilicosthum, in Anatomy, is a Pair of Muscles which arise filly from the Basis of the Os Hyoideum, and are inserted into the Root of the Tongue: They are by some called the Tongue Halteres. The Basis of the Neck. The Word comes from the Greek βάσις, Foundation, and ψάλις, linguis, a Tongue.

**BASIS,** in Anatomy, is applied to the upper and broader parts of any bone, and is in opposition to the Basis, because, considering it as a Cone, which it resembles in Shape, this Name is proper to it, aloho by its Situation it is uppermost. The Root of the Os Hyoideum hath likewise the like Basis.

**BASOURON,** in Anatomy, is a round Cavity in form of a Tunnel, situated between the anterior Ventricles of the Brain, defending from its Bae, and ending in a Point at the foramen Magnum, its form’d by the Diaphragm, and orifice of Urine, the Metritis, and the Intellines. See Poelo. Bason of a Balance, two Pieces of Brails, or other Matter, fastened together or united by the Swings of the Scales; the one to hold the Weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

**BASIL,** or Diph, among Glafs-Grinders. They use various kinds of Basil, of Copper, Iron, &c. and of various Finishes, some deeper, others flatter, according to the Focus of the Glasses to be ground. In thefe Basil it is, that Convex Glasses are form’d, as Concave ones are form’d on Spheres or Bowls. Glasses are work’d in Basins two ways. In the one, they are applied to the Arbor, or Tree, of a Lath, and the Glafs (fix’d with Cement to a Handle of Wood) pretended and held full in the Right Hand within the Basin, while the proper Motion is given by the Finger of the Left. The Glasses are fix’d on the Stand, or Block, and the Glafs with its wooden Handle moved. The moving Basils are very small, seldom exceeding five or six Inches in Diameter; the others are larger, sometimes upwards of Foot Diameter. After the Glass has been ground in the Basin, ‘tis brought smoother with Glafe and Emery, and polished first with Tripoli, and finifh’d by being ground over the Bottom of the Basin.

See Glas, Lens, Mirror.

**BASIL,** among Hatters, a large round Shell, or Cafe, ordinarily of Iron, placed over a Furnace; wherein the Matter of the Hat is tempered. There are also Basils for the Brims of Hats, usually of Lead, having an Aperture in the middle, of a Diameter sufficient for the largest Block to go through. See Hat.

**BASILICA,** in Law, a Court for a Reserve of Water; as, the Basilica of a Jet d’Eau, or Fountain; the Basilica of a Port, of a Bath, &c. which lait Vivaldo calls Laburnum. See Fountain.

**BASSO,** or Basset, a Musical Instrument of the Wind, serving for the Bass in Conferences of Music, Hautoys, &c. To make it more portable it is divided into two Parts: Its Diameter at Bottom is nine Inches, and its Height 5 feet 2 inches, or 6 feet 2 inches, as the Keys, &c. are larger. See Basso Relievo.

**BASSO RELIEVO,** or Bass Relief. Pieces of Sculpture, the Figures whereof do not project far, or stand out from the Ground with their full Proportion. M. Pellini describes the baso relief in his History of Art; in the Front Figures appear almost with their full Relief, in the second they do but stand out half, and in the third much less, as in Coins, Vases, &c. See Relievo.

**BASILICA,** or Basilica, in Ecclesiastical Law, a Church of lawful Wedlock: differing from one born in Adultery, or Incest, in that the Perons concern’d are free, or allow’d to marry. See Marriage, Adultery, Concubines, &c.

**BASILLIAN,** in Ecclesiastical Law, means that one born in Consecration, are Princes when own’d; tho’ of a Prince, or Nobleman, are Gentlemen; but tho’ of a Gentleman only Plebeians, and pay Taxes. Basset, cannot succeed before they are legitimate; nor have Successors except their own Children begot in Wedlock; otherwise their Succession belongs to the King. By the Roman Law the Mother succeeded her Basset-Child, &c. even vera. But there was a Difference between the Basset at Rome, and in Spain, belonging to Spices. The Law did not own the latter, nor allow them Succession, because they were born in common and uncertain Prostitution. A new babt Paten was put under the Pope, and the Succession, which resembles Marriage, succeeded their Mothers, and had a Right to demand Succession of their natural Fathers. They were bap’t as soon as dentifick Creditors, thatought to be reckoned the root of Froment, for being the Noxious Product of their Parent Crimes. Some would have it, that the Parents should be deprived of their paternal Patrimony, and that their Basset, because, as they were only Parents for Pleasure, might be deprived. This is approved in Rome, natural Children were quite excluded from succeeding their Father ab intestat. but they might succeed their Mother ab intestat. In the two last Cases, the Emperor Arcadius and Honorius made a Restitution, that the natural legitimate Children, the Basset should only come in for a Twelfh, to be shared with their Mother. Jettisons afterwards might rise in power, and succeed ab intestat, for a Sixth, when there were legitimate Basset. Basset might be legitimated by blemishe Marriage, or by the Prince’s Letters. Only the King in France can give a Right of Legitimacy, and a Power to succed. The Emperor Augustus allowed Father’s to legitimate their Basset by Adoption alone: But this was abolished by Justin and Julian, left by this Indulgence these Children, and sometimes times legitimated Basset, Nay, the Holy See has sometimes dispens’d not only with illegimitates, but the Offspring of Adultery, as to Spiritual Confidens lies, in allowing the Right of Success in France. Hence it is, that the legitimated, by the King’s Letters, are not esteemed legitimate, or capable of succeeding, with but regard to such of their Parents only as they have been legitimated to. But these Children, when legitimated by the King’s Letters, are not esteemed legitimate, or capable of succeeding, but with regard to such of their Parents only as they have been legitimated to. But these Children, when legitimated by the King’s Letters, are not esteemed legitimate, or capable of succeeding, but with regard to such of their Parents only as they have been legitimated to. 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A Double Bascinet is that, which on the Plain of the great Battle both hath another Bascinet built higher; leaving a passage between the Parapet of the lower and the Foot of the higher.

BASTION, in Law, is used for one of the Wardens of the Fleet: being Officers who attend the King's Courts, and have their charge and service due to Ward as are commanded by the Court. See Warder.

BATCHelor, in a College Seat, a Perfon poftfield of the University of Cambridge, which is the first Degree in the Liberal Arts or Sciences. He must be titled to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, he must have studied there four Years; three Years more to become a Master; and seven years more to be a Doctor of Divinity. At Cambridge, to commence Bachelor of Arts, he must have studied there three Years; three Years more to commence Master, and seven more till to become a Doctor of Divinity. But there is no Degree for Law after having studied it six Years. See Degree.

In France, &c. the Theology-Chairs were founded, they had their Baccalauréat Courtes, and Baccalauréat Formatæ: the former whereof were yet in their Course, or if not, yet past'd thro their Offices; and the latter had.
The Courtes were again divided into Baccalauréat Scènetiæ, which explained the Scripture and Baccalauréat Scenarii, which explained the Matter of the Sentences.

There is scarce any Word whose Origin is more controverted among the Critics than that of Batchelor, Baccalauréat, Baccalauréum, &c. The Baccalauréum is derived from Baccus or Bacchus, a Staff, because at their Commencement a Staff was put into their Hands, as a Symbol of their Authority, of their Studies being fit, &c. The Baccalauréum is derived from Bacca, a Staff. Thus the ancient Gladiators had a Staff given them as a Distinction, which Horace calls unda Donum. But Spelius &c. represent it to be a Staff given to the Students, which is no Appearance, that the Ceremony of putting a Staff in the Hand was ever used in the creating of Bachelors.

Batchelor was also a Title given to a young Cavalier, with a little straw in their Hats, and a little Point in their Girdle accordingly. Camden defines a Batchelor, a Person of a middle Degree between a simple Knight and a Squire: Or, as some will have it, Batchelor was a common Name for a Man, and a Batchelor a Man and a Baron: Thus we find the Earl Admiral sometimes to call'd. See Knight Batchelor.

BATH, anciently a Town of the native Nation of the Britons, lying in the River Avon, adjoining to Corinium, or Cirencester, as the seat of Orders, or inferior to Bannicles, &c. See Knight. At preface these are call'd E. questus Amicit, from the old Sweats that are put on 'em at the Bath House. The Bathers are divided into three Orders, from the Bath House, or the Bath Houses, a kind of Knights and Orders of Bathers, from Baccalaurium, a kind of Stews, or Farm consisting of several Pieces of Ground, each whereof contain'd 1 Acres, or as much as two Ores would possess, the Persons of which Baccalaurium were call'd Batchelors: He adds, that Batchelor sometimes signifies Labourer, and sometimes a Citizen. A Bachelor of Arms is a Name formerly given to a Person who came over Victor in the military Engagement. Lastly, Comenius and Alitera derive the Word Batchelor from Bacchus, a Staff, in regard the young Comrades of the Students witness them in fighting with Staffs and Bucklers: Which Opinion may be justified from the old way of calling Baccalaurium in Oderos, and Baccalaurii by Wofingham in Richard II. 's Time.

A Method of catching Birds in the Night, by lighting some Straw or Torch near the Place where they are at Roul; for, upon beating them up, they fly to the Flames, where, being arrast'd; they are easily caught in the Nets best down with Bulbs fixed to the Ends of Poles, &c.

BATH, a convenient Receiptable of Water for Persons to wash them with, either for Health or Toilet. See Water. Waters are either Natural or Artificial: The Waters of Bath are either Hot or Cold. Hot Bath, call'd also Thermae, owe their Origin partly to the Admixture of sulphureous Paricles, which are blown from the Maws of the flavus Subterraneum Canals; or rather, while it creeps thro' Beds of Nultrum and Sulphur, &c. and partly to the Fumes and Vapours exhaling up thro the Forces of the Earth, where Sulphur is, whether pure or impure, as in Coins, Amber, &c. for their Sub-
Substances continually emit Fumes, which warm the Waters in their Passage thro'em. In most Hot Batbhs, however, there are likewise mixt Particles of Iron, Alum, Nitre, and other Mineral Bodies, which give 'em an acid or attritious Taft. The Waters of the Thames, for in that near Wills in Somersetshire; another there is of lettered Note at Buxton. The Waters abound with a Mineral Sulphate, which makes the hote, a bluish Colour, and strong Scent, and fend forth thin Vapours, which in the Air are four batbhs; one Triangular, called the Croft Batb; from a Croft that formerly stood in the midst of it; that is, Croft, a large Field, which is more proper, because it has fewer Springs: The Second is the Hot Batbhs, which herefore was much hotter than the rest, when it was not so large as it is now: The other two are the King's and the Queen's, called the Croft Batbhs, divided with a Lake having no Spring, but receiving the Water from the King's Batbhs, which is about 60 feet square, and has in the middle of it many hot Springs, which render its healing Quality of late very considerable: Each of these no doubt, lowereth Water upon the Diseased, where 'tis required. The Waters of thee Batbhs don't pass thro'the body, like other Mineral Waters; but if Salt be added, they purge prefently. On Saturday, at two, the yellow Sulphate, and in the Croft Batbhs white; whence he concludes, that the Croft Batbhs have more Alum and Nitre than the Hotter, which are the cause to render the Sulphur, and yet the Croft Batbhs is found to lessen flux and increase heat, which the others abound with much Alum; 'tis harsher to the Taft than the others, and soaks the Hands more. The Croft Batbhs prevails upon all of 'em; but not on Bons, Batbhs. The Batsb is very useful in Difficulties of the Liver, etc., in cuticular Diseases, as Leprorolcs, etc., Obstructions and Hardness of the Bowels, the Scary and Stone, and in most Diseases of Women and Childbirth. These Batbhs have performed many Cures, and are commonly used as a last Remedy in obstinate Chronic Diseases; where they faccess well, if they agree with the Constitution of the Patient: For Instance, they will agree or not, cannot be known without Trial.

Cold Batbhs were long banished out of Medicine, the Ancients had them in the greatest Esteem: But the Improvements of Science from the Works of Archimedes, Mechanicks, have brought them into use again; and the present Age can boast abundance of noble Cures performed by 'em, and such as were long attempted in vain by the most powerful Medicines. The Cold Batbhs is one of the most universal and innocent Remedies yet discover'd. 'Tis serviceable in most Chronic Difficulties, and reckoned to fill for the Head and Throat, etc. Sometimes prescribe it in a beginning of an Drunkenness, or Comphusion, and in such cases, it is very effectually of artillery. The Effect of Cold-Batbhs is attributed not only to its Chills and conquering Power, but in some measure, to that immediate Action of the Water, which seems to embrace the Body, and to drink it through the Veins. For the Kine and Proct of Cold-Batbhs, and the Cures effected thereby, see Floyer's and Baynard's History of Cold-Batbhs.

Foreign Batbhs, they are various, according to the Several Occasions. See Balneum. Sometimes they consist of Milk and emollient Herbs, Rose-Water, &c., when the Design is to humectate; at other times of Bran and Water, for the same Design; or in some other ways; again, they are made of a Decoction of Roots and Plants, with an Addition of Spirit of Wine, when a Perfor Batbhs for a great Pain in the Throat, &c. To thee may be added the Batbhs, when the People are more lowly blessed than the Head of a Room, and poring on of hot Water; after which they generally go into a hot Batbhs. See Bagno,

But when the Patient is not plunged into that which is prescribed for the Batbhs, but only allowing the Fume upon the Parts of his Body which require it; Thus, in Some Dilempe of the Fundament, and Womb, the Patient is ordered to sit over the Batbhs for a proper Fomentation or Decoction. There is another Species of Batbhs by the burning of Spirit of Wine, the Patient being placed in a convenient Close Chair for the Reception of the Fume, which tiles and provokes Swet in a pleasant manner. Care is here taken to keep the Head out, and secure Respiration. This Batbhs has been found very effectual in removing old obstinate Pains in the Limbs, and Venereal Complaints; and will often complicate a Cure left super-

Salivation. See Stomach.

Batbhs, in Architecture, were also ample pompos Buildings among the Ancients, erected for the sake of Bathing, and in which various Batbhs were Lavers, which afforded hot and cold Water, and cold, to alter the Temperature of the Body. These Batbhs were frequented more for the sake of Picture than Health. The most magnificent were those of Titus, and Domitian, and Diocletian, of which there are some Ruins still remaining. The most magnificent Batbhs there were 856 Batbhs, publick and private. Faberius adds, that the excessive Luxury of the Romans, appeared in nothing more than their Batbhs. Pliny tells us, that Common People, and even Slackers of the Camp and Grounds befriend'd with rich Ointments. Seneca complains, that the Batbhs of Patiens were fill'd with willful and profane Memons, men-tened on Gema, Macrobius tells us of one Sergius Orata, a Volunteer, who had pendent Batbhs, hanging in the Air. See Terme.

Batbhs, in Chymistry, See Balneum, and Artificial Batbhs. King, a medicinal Batbhs, in England, ini-

fitted by Richard II., who ordain'd that royal Batbhs should not be more than four; but his Successor Henry IV., increas'd the Number to ten. Their Motto was, Tres in uno, signifying the three Theological Virtues. "I was the Custom to drink them before they receive'd the Golden Spur; but this was only ob-

fer'd at first, being afterwards gradually drop: However, the Ancients knew them. The Order of Knights of the Bath is founded in the 14th Century, but it was numbered by some Knight, that two Widows came to demand Justice of him; when his Majesty layng out of the Bath, One to take up the Justice to his Subjects to the Pleasure of the Batbhs; and hereupon created Knights of the Bath. Some Authors, however, will have the Order of the Bath to have been on foot long before Henry IV. But the Batsb has been used long before, in the Creation of Knights in France, tho' there was no Order for making of Knights.

BATHBUS, in Anatomy, a Bone, the same as Trachea. Which see.

Baton, in Architecture, is a Large Ring, or Mouling, in the Balse of a Column, otherwise call'd Tore. See Tore.

Batonnet, in France, a Kind of Belt that has only one third of the usual Breadth. See Batten.

Batarchites, a Stone suppos'd to be found in Frogs, to which the ancient Physicians and Naturalists attribute the Virtue of reveting the Eyes. The Word is form'd from the Greek, batochis, roana, a frog.

Batarchiomoy Machia, a War of the Frogs and the Mice; the Title of a fine Burlesque Poem, usually al-

cribed to Dryden; An Effect of the War is the Death of Pycnaphor, a Mouse, of Sylphians, with which a Scepter, mounted on the Back of Pycnaphor, a Frog, on a Voyage to her Palace, to which she had invited him, was fall'd into the Water, and the middle of the Pond, so that he tumbled off and was drowned. Pycnaphor, be-

ning infatuated to have shok him off with Desigh, the Mice required Satisfaction, and unanimously declared War against the Frog. Batarchomoy Machia makes no doubt of it. The Word comes from the Greek batoch, a frog, roana, a frog, and -moy.

Batalble Ground was Land lying between England and Scotland, heretofore in question to which it belonged, when the British and Scottish Kingdoms. It signifies the same as litigious, or diffigible Ground. See Batten.

Battalion, a Little Body of Infantry rang'd in form of Battel and ready to engage. A Battalion usually con-
nists from 600 Men, of which one Third are Ushers in the middle of the Line, and the other two quartes potted on the Wings; But the Number of Men it consists of is not determined. They are usually drawn up with 6 Men in Line, before another; tho' in some Cases battel consists but of one Battalion, others more numerous are divided into several. French Regiments have 16 Companies to a Battalion. The Word Battalion comes from Battel, an Englishe Word, &c., and that from Batallia, the Place where two Men fight; or from Battaila, the Exercise of People who learn to fight.

Batten is a Name the Workmen give to a Scant-

ling of wooden Staff, from two to four Inches broad, and about an Inch thick; the Length is pretty considerable, but understood. The Term is chiefly used in speaking of Doves, &c., which are not framed of whole Deal, &c., with Stiles, Rails, and Pannels, like Waincet, but are
made to appease as if they were, by means of these Pieces, or Batteries, briddled on the plain Board round the Edges, and sometimes criss-cross, and up and down: Hence Batteries Dowers are such as seem to be Water-fires ones, but are not. This is the Place where the Pieces are fired on to one Side, or to both.

BATTERY, in Law, an Act that tends to the Breach of the Peace of the Realm, by dividing the Country, or laying the Ground for it, or as an Act of Inhumanity, or as a Trench, or Firing the Town as well as before as after the Indictment. But if the Plaintiff made the first Assult, the Defendant shall be quit, and the Plaintiff be amerced to the King his costs, as the Defendant is to be ftorming a new battery in a moderate manner, as a Miller his Servant, &c.

BATTERY, in War, the Place where the Cannons are planted to play upon the Enemy. They are always made on a Post, or a Hill, so as to encompass the whole, or to support the Wheels of Carriages, and hinder the Weight of the Cannon from sinking them into the Ground. The Platform is raised a little behind them, to check the recoil of the Pieces. The Battery of a Camp is usually surrounded with a Trench and Palisadoes at the Bottom, as also with a Parapet on the Top, having as many Holes as there are Pieces of Artillery, and with two Redoubts on the Wings, or certain Places of Arms capable of covering the Troops which are appointed for their Defence. In all Batteries, the open Spots left to put the Marbles of the great Guns only, they are called Embrasures, and the Rest, Plains and Embrasures, Murions. The Guns are generally about 12 Feet distant one from another, that the Parapet may be strong, and the Gunners have room to play upon the Enemy. When its Ground is found or sunk let down into the Ground, with Trenches cut in the Earth against the Mus- sles of the Guns, to serve for Embrasures. This fort of Battlements is called a Sérail Batterie, and it is generally used upon the first making Approaches, to beat down the Parapet of any Place.

Craf Batteries are two Batteries at a considerable Dis- tance from each other, which play atvahse another one at the same time, and upon the same Point, forming right Angles; where what one Batter flukes the other beats down. A Battery must be about 100 Yards wide, and 400 Length of a shot Line, a Street, &c. Batterie en Écharpe is that which plays obliquely. A Battery de Recueil, or Malignant Battery, is one that bears upon the Back of any Place, to prevent the Pieces of the Enemy from facings it. A Battery front, or par Camarade, is when several Guns play at the sametime upon one Place.

Battery en Roue is that used to disconcert the Enemy's Movements.

BATTERIES D'ESTRADERE, or Scouts, are Horse sent out before, and on the Wings of an Army, two or three Miles in front, in Deceivers; of which they give an Account to the General.

BATTLEMENTS, Indents or Notches on the top of a Wall, Parapet, or other Building, in form of Embra- sures, and are the Index, or Shoot, &c. They were much affected in the old Fortification.

BATTLELOGY, in Grammar, is a multiplying Words without occasion, or a needless Repetition to the same Words over and over in a Discourse, like Batter, a ridiculous Poet mentioned by Ovid, who introduces him, saying, Montes (inquire event, &c thrust hardest, or Mons.)

BAU, in Heraldry, signifies a fourth part of a Band-Sinister: It is the usual Mark of Inlegitimacy, and is always borne couped or cut off from this manner.

Battue also signifies the Earl-Marshall's Staff.

Battue, a certain Order of Penates at Aegina, and in the Temple of Ceres, whereby they carve to excercise severe Discipline upon themselves, both in publick and private.

BAVINS, in War, Brass-Faggots made with the Bruh at length.

BAE, in Geography, a little Gulph, or an Arm of the Sea, stretching up into the Land, and larger in the middle within, than at its Entrance, which is called the Mouth of the Bay. The Mouth of the Bay is generally made up a great Height, to keep in Store of Water for Driving the Wheels of the Furnace, or Hammer, belonging to an Iron Mill, but it is also esteemed that a Par or a Fairway, or Sea, called the Pen-flock. To hay is to bark as a Dog does. Among Huntsmen Deer are said to hay, when, after being hard run, they turn head against the wind.

BAYONET, a short-pointed Sword made Lance-fasion- on, and having, instead of an Iilt, an hollow Iron Handle to fix it at the end of a Musket, so as not to hinder its Fi-
port the principal Rafters of the Roof. No House has less than two of these Beams, viz. one at each Head: Into these the Girders of the Gutter-Floor are also framed, and in this are fixed the Sash-Rails of the Ornaments of the Toits. The Proportions of Beams next London, are fixed by Law, as follows: A Beam 15 Foot long, must be eleven inches on one side in Square, and five on the other; If 13 Foot long, it must be nine inches on both sides; If six; if 17 Foot long, one side must be 10 Inches, the other six; In the Country they usually make'em threnger. Sir H. Warton advises thee to be of the strongest and most durable materials. For instance, the Beams that are used in For Carri's Palace, in Mexico, there were 7000 Beams of Cedar: But he must certainly use the Wood Beam in a greater Latitude than we do. In effect, the French, under Pierres, Beaux, take in their Building, all sorts of Wod Beams, but also those which furnish the Joists for the Ceilings. Some of their Bell Authors have conferred the Force of Strength to the Beams; and brought them into a peculioc Calculation; particularly M. Farigino, and M. Perrard, the System of the latter is as follows.

When, in a Beam breaking Parallel to its Fais, which is supposed to be parallel to a Parallelogram, two Plans of Fibres, which were before contiguous, are separated, there is nothing to be confider'd in those Fibres, but their number, Bigness, Tenon before they broke, and the Lever by which they fell; all others together making the Resistance of the Beam to be broke. Suppose then another Beam of the same Wood, where the Beams is likewise a Parallelogram, and of any Bigness, with regard to the other, at Pleasure; the Height of the Beam is determined by the law by which the Beam is laid from an Indefinite Number of Equal Parts, and their Breadth into the frame Number, in each of their Beams will be found an equal Number of little quadrangular Cells, proportional to the force of the Beam. Three or four, they will represent little Beams, or which is the same thing, the Thickness of the Fibres to be separated for the Fracture of each Beam; and since the Number of Cells is equal in each Beam, their Beams are the same, the Resistance of the Fracture of their Fibres, both with regard to Number and Thickness. Now, the two Beams being suppos'd to be parallel to each Other, and the Points of Support, which are those which break the first, must be equally spaced in which the first breaks. Thus the Fibres, or, e.g. of the 10th Division, are equally stretched in each Beam, and the first breaks; and since the Proportion of the Tenon be suppos'd, 'twill still be the same in both Cells; so that the Doctrine is entirely free, and unimpaired with any System of Physics. Lastly, if this Unimpaired System is augmented, if the Beams are represented by the Height of their Beams, and of Consequence, the Whole Resistance of each Beam is the Product of its Beams by its Height; or, which is the same thing, of its Weight by half its Breadth. Which holds, not only in case of Parallelogrammatick, but also of Elliptic Beams.

Hence, if the Beams of two Beams be equal, the both their Heights must be equal; which are the Dimensions of the Beams, as he the Heights alone; and by Consequence, one and the fame Beam laid on the smallest side of its Beam, will reful more when laid flat, in proportion as the fifth Situation of the Beam is increased. In short, a Beam of a given length, an Elliptic Beam will reful more, when laid on its greatest Axis, than on its smallest.

The rule long as long, 'tis the Beams that determine the Proportion of their Weights or Solidities; and since their Beams being equal, their Heights may be different, two Beams of the same Weight may have Reful that the one the Heighs of the Beams be con'd infinitely high, and the other infinitely small, while in the other the Dimensions of the Beams are the same; the Resistance of the first will be infinitely greater than that of the latter, and the Weight of the Beam be the same. If all required in Architecture were to have Beams, capable of supporting vast Loads, and at the same time have the least Weights possible, 'tis plain they must be cut thin as Laths, and laid edge-wise. If the Beams of the two Beams be suppos'd unequal, but the Sum of the Sides of the two Beams equal, e.g. if they be either 12 and 12, or 11 and 13, or 10 and 14, &c. so that they be the same, exactly as the one to the other, it is suppos'd to be laid edge-wise; pursing the Series, it will appear, that in the Beams of 12 and 12 the Resistance will be 1264; and the Solidity or Weight 1444; and that in the last, the Resistance will be 1112, and the Solidity or Weight 2444. The first therefore, which is square, will have less than half the Strength of the last, with regard to its Weight: And since M. Perrard remarks, that the common Practice of putting the Beams out of Trees as square as possible, it is Hubbard: He hence takes occasion to determine geometrically, what Dimensions the Beams of a Beam, to be cut out of any Tree prop'd, shall have, in order to
BEE

Beras: a Bill of Exchange, etc., the Peron in whole Hands is it, and in favour of whom the last Order or En- dorser was paid. When a Bill is said to be payable at Sight, it means that the Payee need only claim the Money, and need not wait for the Date

BEARING, in Geography and Navigation, the Situ- ation of one Place from another, with regard to the Points of the Compass; or, the Angle which a Line drawn through the Place of the Observer, and parallel to the Meridian of each. The Bear- ings of Places are usually determined from the Magnetic Needle: in the managing of these the principal Part of the Science consists. From these principal Bearings, Point from a first being found, the Place of the second is found; or the Bearings of a third Point from two others, whole Distance from each other is known, the Place of the third is found; and so on ad libitum. Trigonometrically, there must be more Data. Mr. Col- lings gives the Solution of a Problem in the Philosophical Transactions, where the Distances of three Objects in the same Plane is given, and the Bearings from a fourth Place in the same Plane observed, the Distances from the Place of Observation to the respective Objects are required. See Trigonometry.

BEARING of a Piece of Timber, in Carpentery, the Space either between the two sides Extreme thereof, when it has no other Support; which is called bearing at lengths: or between the Two Sides Extreme thereof, when it has some other Support; which is called bearing a term: the End to the Ends between the Ends to flatten its Bearing.

BEASTS of chief, in a Stature-Book, are five: the Buck, Doe, Fox, Martin, and Roe. Beasts of the Forrest are, the Bear, the Fox, the Lynx, the Hare, the Porcupine, the Porcupine and Porcupine. See Game.

BEATIFICATION, in the Roman Church, to act, whose action, when a Pope declares a person happy, after death. Beatification differs from Canonization: in the former the Pope does not act as a Judge in determining the State of the Candidate’s Title, but, as a Juror, in declaring the Jurisdiction of the Church to honour him by a particular religious Worshie, without incurring the Penalty of perpetual Worthie; but in Canonization the Pope speaks as a Judge, and determines the Person's Title to canonization. Beatifica- tion was introduced when 'twas thought proper to delay the Canonization of Saints, for the greater Assurance of the Truth, and Manifestation of the rigorous Steps taken in the advancement of them. See Canonization.

BEATING, in Medicine, a Term applied to the Agita- tion or Pulseation of the Puls or Heart. Some Physicians divide the Heart's Beatings into different Kinds of Simple Beatings, and 17 Compound ones. They compare about 60 Beatings in the Space of a Minute in a temperate Man. See Pulse.

BEATING of Gold and Silver, See Gold-Beating, &c.

BEATITUDE, in Corporal Works, is the blessing of the Fags, or Paltees of the Spindle of the Ballance; or of the Pads in a Royal Pendulum. See Clock-Work.

BEAUFLEADER, a Wrie on the Stature of Mau- rices, in which is no fixed Weight, but that which is taken of any Min in any Court for fair-playing, i.e. for not playing apley, and to the purpose.

BEER, a Drink, a Term. In the British Code of 1792 expresses a certain relation of some Object, either to an agreed Scenation, or to an Idea of Approval. When therefore I say a thing is beerful, I either mean that I perceive something that I approve, or that something gives me Pleasure: Whether it appears, that the Idea affixed to the Word Beauty is dou- ble; which renders the Word equivocal, and is the Source of all the Difficulties on the Subject of Beauty. We must therefore distinguish between Ideas and Scenations. Ideas make us love the Thing; Scenations interest the Heart. Tho we do nothing in an Object to interest us, we may yet diso- errors, feel a strange beauty in it; because an Object therefore pleases, and does not please, i.e. it pleases the Idea, and not the Scenation. On the contrary, there are some Objects whose Ideas do not offer any thing to the View. The Thing, in such a Case, is therefore Beauty and Beauty. 'Tis exceeding hard to fix any general Characteristics of Beauty: For, as the Ideas of Objects are so different according to the Habitudes of the Body, and to the Scenations of the Eyes, it would be impossible to do the relations of Objects to those Ideas and Scenations vary, whereas what we call Beauty results. Hence are the Ideas of Objects so different among the Countries of the Earth, the Ideas of the Habitres among the Men, a Beautiful Painting, &c. M. Perron's dilin- quits two Kinds of Beauties in Architecture, which Chines in pretty aptly with the two Species of Beauty above. The one consist of theworks of the Hands, the other of the works of the Mind, whereby a thing whole Value we do know, insnae- res an Etteum for others which we do not. Thus he ob- serves, there are many things in Architecture which Rea- son is able to behold, but the Mind none; whereas, on the other hand, Cullom has not only made tolerable, but even beauti- ful, by their being always joined with other Beauties that are passive. Thus, being at first pleased with this or that, the Mind, by the Aid of Reason, instantly adds another, so that, at last, the whole is agreeable to the Mind. If a Beauty takes off from a Deformity, the Deformity in its turn takes off from the Beauty: 'Tis the Foil therefore is the Causer, the Dia- phanous is the Causer or Ornament. Deformity makes some measure with every thing about it, particularly the Fool; the Foil diepleates, we are in some measure disme- dleated with every thing about it, particularly the Diamond: The Mind can't be well pleased and displeased at the same time. By viewing the Diamond and Foil together, a Man might in a long Course of Time find the one almost as beautiful as the other. The Deformity would be always di- minishing, till they came near a Level; By removing 'em a part, they would by degrees return to their original State, i.e. the Diamond would recover, and the Foil lose its Last Beauty. See BEAUX.

BEECHA, Medicines proper for Difeaes of the Lungs and Breast; frequenly also called "PÆLÆARUM." Beechick is also used for any thing relating to a Cough, &c. The Word comes from the Fridge BEECH, which is a large Tree, future to the Oak, with a large, strong Branch.

BED, the old Romans had various kinds of Beds for Repose, as, their Letus enchonasci, or Chamber-Bed, whereby they slept their Fabre-Bed, or Letus distihon- ascii, whereby they slept their Pleasure-Bed, or Letus hosti- ascii, whereby they slept their Pleasure-Bed, or Letus communica- ii, whereby the Dead were carried to the Pile.

BEER, the Carriage of a great Gun, is that thick Blank which is between the Pieces, or Drum under the Piece, being, as it were, the Body of the Carriage.

BEERChamber: with us, the Gentlemen of the Bed- Chamber are Persons of the first Rank, 17 in Number; they are always present at both Houses, and are assisted by being usually three Persons to one Bed, whereas in the middle Place was accounted the most honourable, as well as the most Bed. They have also atitle above the Lady, and a Letus communica- ii, whereby the Dead were carried to the Pile.

BEER, in Gardening, a Piece of made Ground, raised above the Level of the rest.

BEER, by the Count, or Range, of Stones; and the Joint of the Bed is the Mortar between two Stones placed over each other.

BEER, in speaking of Minerals and Feoffs, figures cer- tain Relations among them, as: the Mixture or the Matter disposed over each other. See Strata and Vein.

BEER, in Architecture, a Term used by the Workmen for those Members in a Cornice which are placed below the Corbel; and now used for the matter on the underside of a Cornice. See Moulting.