CLE

CLE

We say, Derogative Clave, Pecul Clave, Caederek Clave, Refugere Clave, Refugery Clave. See each of these in its Place, DEROGATORY, EYALV, &c.

CLEF or Clave, an Action of Trepfage; thus call'd, by reason the Wrett demands the Perfon summon'd to answer to quare ciafrum fregir, why he committed such a Trepfa.

See TREPFA.

CLAVUS, in Antiquity, a Band or Filler of Purple, more or less broad, according to the Dignity of the Perfon, &c. among the ancient Romans: whence the Difference of the Theban Clave, Hymen Clave, and Letters Clave. This Ornament, according to some, was call'd Clavus, Nails; as being for with little round Places of Gold, or Silver, like the Heads of Nails. Comitét maintains, that the Clave confisted of a Kind of Purple Flowers, fixed upon the Staff.

Clave, in Medicine, a Name phyficians give to a floathing Pain in the Head, commonly from the little love above the Eyes, on the Sinus frontalis; and suppos'd to refeemble a boring of the Head thro' with an Augre; whence the Name. In some it's only in one, and in others in both.

Thus generally allow'd to be a Species of an Ague, or an intermitting Fever; its Periods of coming or going, being usually regular or flrat'd. In some's 'tis Quotidian, in others Terrific.

The Care consists in giving an Emetic a little before the Fit, and after, confirming it with a proper Quantity of the Corne, &c. as in intermitting Fevers: the Bleeding and Diaphoresis are of no Effect with other Affections. A Pain like this, on the top of the Head, sometimes attacks hysterical Perfons; which by Dr. Sydenham is term'd Clavicelle. See Hysteria. &c.

Clave is also used in Medicine, for a Callus form'd on the Toes; popularly call'd a Corn. See CALLUS.

Clave arise from a too great Comprehension of the Corne; which makes the Malady harder, and from which it forms in some its pretty Spot. The Cure is by first fothing 'em, as with Empysem, de rana calvus, or Mercury, or Moliere. Gentian. Creos. with Sal Ammon. or the Plucking them up. A piece of raw Beef, applied in manner of a Plaster, and frequently flrat'd, is found to diflattuate 'em in a little time.

CLAVL, in Natural History, a bolt villous Ear, found in warm or cold Places, and used for various Purposes, of several Kinds and Properties. See EAR, SOE, &c.

Dr. Jlycer, in the Philofophical Tranffitions, gives us a Table of 24 Clavis: found in the federal Countries of England, a fire where he has the Bat, like Butter, to the Teeth, with little or no Gritindens in it. vin. 9. Fullers Ear, which he distinguishes by its Colour into yellow, brown, and white. See FULLER'S EAR.

Boble. See BOLE.

Bobles. See BOLE.

1. Pale yellow Clav. 2. Consub Clav. 3. Dark blue Clav. or Marle.

Seventeen impure; whereas eight are hard and dull when dry as: 1. Crea, or milk-white Clav. 2. Potters pale yellow Clav. 3. Blue Potters Clav. 4. Blue Clav., whereas is found in the Aftrian Places. 5. Yellow Clav. 6. Fine red Clav. 7. Soft chalky blue Clav. 8. Fine red Clav. 9. Softly blue Clav. 10. Fine red Clav. 11. Three are flaky when dry. vin. 1. A red flaky Clav. 2. A blue flaky Clav. 3. A flaky Clav. with the People, vin. 1. A yellow Lame. 2. A red flaky Clav. 3. A 2nd Species of the same Kind.

Lame, these are mix'd with flat or thin Sand, glittering with Micca, vin. 1. Creach, wheate Clav. 2. Grey or bluish Tobacco pipe Clav. 3. A red Clav.

CLAYS, in Fortification, are Warlike with Stakes, interwoven with Oaten, &c. to cover Lodgments. See FORTIFICATION.

CLAYING of Lead. See MANURE.

CLEAR, or in Buildings, sometimes used among the Workmen for the infinite Work of a Clave; which is a kind of a Tool. See ταυτ, ταυτο, &c.

CLEARING of Liquors, See CLEARIFICATION.

For Malt Liquors, particularly Beer, there are various Mixtures made with it; by boiling it with Nitre: some add the Quintoffece of Malt and Wine; others of Eggs made into Balls with a little Flower and Long-glass: Others have no Addition of barley have the same Effect. It is exceedingly clear'd and strengthened, by adding to it, during the time of its Fermentation, some ardent Spirit. See MALT, LIQUOR, BEER, &c.

CLEF, or CLEFHE, in Hebrew, is usually understand'd of an Ordinary open to the Light, or pierc'd thro' with another inner one of the same PI- tures, or with a Piece of wood, by which it may be easy going into its fluid Nitre: some add the Quintefface of Malt and Wine; others Eggs made into Balls with a little Flower and Long-glass: Others have no Addition of barley have the same Effect. It is exceedingly clear'd and strengthened, by adding to it, during the time of its Fermentation, some ardent Spirit. See MALT, LIQUOR, BEER, &c.

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the Parts change and pass thro' one another; and which, in
Every Note is highest, lowest, or unison.
The use of particular Sign'd Clefs then, is an Improvement
with respect to the Parts of any Composition of the same kind. In the old
were distinguished from the rest, and render'd invariably to one Place in
the Scale, the Relations could not be distinctly mark'd.
It must here be observ'd, that no other method can be
for explaining the Intervals in the Lines and Spaces: so that we need not regard
What part of any greater System it is; but the first Note must be
as high or as low as we please. For the proper Clef of the Line or Space shall
the absolute Degree of Tone; so that the proper Clef of the Sign'd Clef, is not to limit the Pitch
at which the first Note of every Part is to be taken, but to
the correct Pitch of every Note of the first Part. By placing all the Parts together, to determine the
of their several Notes by the Relations of their Clefs in the Scale: Thus, the pitch of Tone being determined
in a certain order, one Part to another, the whole of their Distribution in
are determined by the constant Relations of the Letters of the
, and the Notes of the other Parts by the Relations
of their Clefs.
For, by performing any single Part, the Clef Note may be taken in any
Space, i.e. at any Note of the Name, provided we do not go too high or too low for
the reit of the Notes of the same Song. But in a Concert of
Parts, Clefs must be taken, not only in the proper Line or Space, but also in the
Relations, but also in the Places of the System abovemention'd; that every Part may be comprehended in it.
The difference of Clefs is very material, it makes the
Part much more difficult and perplex'd than it
would otherwise be; both with respect to Instruments, and
to the Voice. This occasion'd Mr. Smith to propose
M. Quantin's Plan, and to recommend it as a general
Writing of any Piece of Music, should equally serve to
direct the Voice, and all Instruments; and which he calls an
Universal Character.

The Natural or Artificial Note express'd by the same
Letter, as e: and x, are both set on the same Line or
Space. When there is no Character of Flat or Sharp at the
beginning of the Clef, all the Notes are Natural; and if
in any particular Place the Artificial Note be require'd, 'tis
from the Sign of a Flat or Sharp set on the Line or Space before the Note.
When the Clef or Flat be set at the beginning in any Line or
Space with the Clef, all the Notes on that Line or Space are Artificial ones, i.e. are to be taken a Semitone higher or lower than the Notes of that Line or Space. Their
always affects all their Octaves above and below, tho' they be
mark'd so. In the Course of the Song, if the Natural Note
be sometimes require'd, 'tis signify'd by 

The marking of the System thus by Flats and Sharps, Mr. Malotus calls the 
System of Composition. See Note, Tune, 

CLEMENTINUS, a Term in use among the Auguftini, who apply it to a Person, who after having been nine Years Superior, becomes a private Monk, under the Command of a Superior.
The Word has its rise hence, that Pope Clement, by a Bull, prohibited any Superior among the Auguftini from
continuing above nine Years. See Clefaria.

CLEMENTINIUS, in the Canon Law, are the Conftitutions of Pope Clement V. and the Canons of the Council of 

CLEF D'EAU, or Water-Clock, or Hour-Glass, serving to measure Time by the Fall of a certain quantity of
Water. See Clock, &c.

The Ufe of the Clef D'EAU is very ancient: They were invented in Egypt under the Pharaohs; as are also those
Dials. Their Ufe was to shew the Hour to the Prince, Sun-Half,
...they had two great Defects: one, that the Water run out with a greater or less facility, as the Air was more or less dense; the other, that the Water run out more readily at the Beginning, than towards the End of the Time.

M. ANTONIUS has invented a Clef D'EAU free from both these Inconveniences, and which has the three grand Advantages of being easily made, as cheaply as possible, original and for the
Navigating the Discovery of the Longitude; and of measuring the Motion of the Arrows.
The Word consists of Clef, hours, and water. See Clef.

The Clef D'EAU is also used for an Hour-Glass of Sand.

Problem. To divide any cylindrical Vessel into Parts, to be
employed in each Division of Time; the Time wherein the
whole, and that wherein any Part is to be evacuated, being
given.

Hence, &c. a cylindrical Vessel, whose Charge of Water flows
every hour in twelve hours, were required to be divided
into Parts to be evacuated at each Hour, and the Time wherein the
each Part is to be evacuated, &c. The first Time is 1 to 12; the same Time is 2 to 12, &c.

Proportional, 11. Divide the Altitude of the Vessel into
12 equal Parts: Here, the last will fall to the last Hour, the
three next above to the three Hours, the next to the four Hours, &c. Lastly, the 21 last fall to the first Hour.

For, since the Times increase in the Series of the Natural
Numbers 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12, &c. and the Altitudes, if the Numeration be in a retrograde Order, they are as the Quotients of the
Natural Numbers 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12, &c. The Altitudes
taken from the twentieth Hour, will be as the Squares of the
Times 1 4 9 16 25, &c. Therefore, the Square of the Altitudes of the
whole Vessel is to be evaporated, &c. the Time being sufficient to
the evacuation of the whole Vessel to be evacuated. But a third Proportional, &c.

In 1, 2 is the Square of 2, and consequently it is the
Number of Equal Parts into which the Altitude is to be
divided in a given Space of Time being given, the Altitude of another Vessel to be emptied in a given Time
may be found; &c. by making the Altitudes as the Squares
of the Times.

Hence, the Method of continuing the Clef D'EAU'd by the Antients.

The Roman Clergy forms a Monarchical State, under
the Pope, who is in the Head thereof, and governed by the
Pope, Hucbarch, &c.
The Clergy was anciently divided into three Orders, viz.
Priests, Deacons, and inferior Clerks; and each Order had
its Chair: The Arch-Priest was the Head of the first Order, the Arch-Deacon the Head of the second, and the Bishop the Head of the third.

Priest, Deacon, Arch-deacon, Dean, Arch-priest, &c.
Under the Name of Clergy, were also comprized all the Officers of Justice, as being forming part of the Men of
the Clergy.

The Clergy formerly claim'd an Exemption from all
Secular Jurisdiction, yet Matt. Paris tells us, William the
Conqueror overbom the Bishopric of Bayeux, and who till then had been exempt from all Secular
Service, and order'd they should be no longer receive'
from the Monks.

The Privileges of the English Clergy are still very con
siderable: Their Goods pay no Toll in Fairs or Markets; they
are exempt from all Office, but their own; from the
Kings revenue, appearing as Sheriffs, &c. and are not to be fined or
sued according to their Spiritual, but their Temporal Means.

A Ceryognition is the knowledge of the Laws relative to a
Clergyman, and such a man shall not be
Confessed: If he be deprived of a Church, for which the Benefit of the Clergy is allowed, he shall not be burnt in the
Hand, and he shall have the Benefit of the Clergy in
infinite cases; he and his Successors, but not his

The Clergy are not to be burden'd in the general Charges
with the Laity; nor to be troubled or inqui'md of, unless ex
pressly nam'd and charg'd by the Statute; for generally all those
who are inhabitants of a Hundred be taxed for a Reck
erty, the Minister shall not contribute: the Words are,
Gentes domurstures: neither are they afflicted to the
Highway, to the War, and the

Clergy were anciently more con
considerable than at present: Extentovellux, in E&i, gave them the Title of all Goods, and the Tenure of all the Lands in
England, free from all Secular Services, Taxes, &c.
C L E F T E R (236)  

He has also the oversight of all Defaults and Mis-  
carriages of inferior Officers; and sets in the Compiling-  
Houses, and the Customs-House, where the Treasurers,  
Comptroller, and Collector, for the correcting and  
rectifying things out of order. See H O U S E S, and CoM-  
P O U T - H O U S E.

A Wardrobe or the King’s, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the King’s Silver, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the King’s House, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Privy-Council, is an Officer belonging  
to the King’s Household, for the England, for the  
Meeting of the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Records, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Registry, is an Officer belonging  
to the King’s Household, for the England, for the  
Meeting of the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Rolls, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Secretaries, is an Officer belonging  
to the King’s Household, for the England, for the  
Meeting of the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Sealed Pens, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Signet, is an Officer belonging  
to the King’s Household, for the England, for the  
Meeting of the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

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Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Stewards, is an Officer belonging  
to the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Steward, is an Officer belonging  
to the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Treasurer, is an Officer belonging  
to the King’s Household, for the England, for the  
Meeting of the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Treasurers, is an Officer belonging  
to the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Twelve, is an Officer belonging  
to the Privy-Council; for which, all the  
Papers are written, &c. See Councils.

Clerk of the Wardrobe, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Wooden Ships, is an Officer belonging  
to the Common Pleas; to whom every Fine is brought,  
after it has been received with the Coffas Breuium  
and by which the Effect of the Writ of Command is  
executed in the Pleas. See Wardrobe.

Clerk of the Ordnance, is an Officer belonging  
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CLIMACTERIC, Annuis Climactericis, a critical Year, wherein, according to the Alphologers, there is some very noteworth'y return into the Body of the Father; and a Peron stands in great danger of Death. See Critical.

The first Climacteric is the seventh Year of a Man's Life; the rest are Multiples of the first, as 21, 42, 55, 65, and 85; which two last are called the Grand Climacterics, and the Dangers here happen'd more imminent.

The Opinion has a great deal of Antiquity on its side. Annius Climacteris says, it was bor'd from the Chaldæans; who might possibly receive it from the Babylonians, who were accus'd of playing turn'd much on Numbers; and who imag'd an extraordinary Virtue in the Number 7.

Some, indeed, gave us the Foundation of the Opinion: He tells us there is a Year afig'd for each Plane to rule over the Body of Man, each in his turn: now, Saturnus being the most drolling Planet of all, every seventh Year, which falls to his Lot, becomes the most drolling of all. And such is the complete Change of 65 and 85, when the Peron is already advanc'd in Years.

Some hold, according to this Doctrine, every seventh Year is a Climacteric; but others, that there are only two Climacterics by which the body is produc'd by the Multiplication of the Climacteric Space by an odd Number, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c.

Others obverse every ninth Year as a Climacteric.

Herodotus has a Volume under the Title of Annuis Climacteris; describing the Lot he sustain'd in the burning of his Observatory, &c., which it seems happen'd in his third grand Climacteric.

Suetonius says, Augustus congratulated his Nephew upon his having pass'd his first grand Climacteric, whereas he was very approvative.

Some pretend that the Climacteric Years are alo fatal to political Bodies.

Authors on the Subject, are Plato, Cicero, Macrobius, Antius Gellius, among the Antients; Arsat, Maron, and Scaliger, in the Moderns; Scaliger, S. Ambrose, Bede, and Storicius countenance the Opinion.

The Word Climacteric comes from the Greek κλίμακτης, klimaht, a Scale; so a Scale, or a Degree of Climatic.

CLIMATE, in Geography, a part of the Surface of the Earth, bounded by two Circles parallel to the Equator, and of such a Breadth, as the longest Day in the Parallel nearest the Pole, exceeds the shortest Day in that near the Equator, by some certain Space, viz., half an Hour. See Earth, Parallel, &c.

The Beginning of the Climate is the parallel Circle wherein the Day is the shortest.

The End of the Climate is that wherein the Day is the longest. See Day.

A Table of CLIMATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Longitude</th>
<th>Lat. of Clim. Day</th>
<th>Longet of Clim. Day</th>
<th>Middle Longitude</th>
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<tr>
<td>I 128 50 50</td>
<td>VII 180 49 45</td>
<td>I 128 50 50</td>
<td>XV 600 53 1</td>
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<td>XVIII 70 0 67</td>
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<td>V 156 46 44</td>
<td>XX 180 51 0</td>
<td>V 156 46 44</td>
<td>X 70 0 67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLIMAX, or Gradation, in Rhetorick, a Figure, where by we ascend or descend, as it were by degrees.

Such is that of Cicero to Catullus, Nebul aegi, nebula molis, nebula coget, quod ego non audiam, quod ego non uideam, pluviamque fessam: Thou dost nothing, moreover nothing, think nothing; but I hear it, may for it, and perfectly understand it. Thus, the same Cicero gives to Omer, et dormus expersgissime, et filiis, ingrederes, et ingredires, curere, curare adsimul: Thus, Transition to Space. Who ever found himself in the House of God without Christ? Who Christ without the Holy Spirit? Who the Holy Spirit without Faith?

CLINIC, CLINICUS, a Term apply'd by some Church-Historians to those among the Antients, who receiv'd Baptism on their Death-Bed. See Baptism.

It was the Doctrine of many of the Fathers, that Baptism absolutely wash'd away all previous Sins, and that there was no Attonement for Sins committ'd after Baptism. On this account, many defer'd that Sacrament till they were arriv'd at the last Stage of Life, and were very fast from the danger. Mark, if Ecclesiastical writers are called Clinici. Magni, in the 1st Century, made a Doubt whether or no Clinici were truly baptiz'd, in regard the Ceremony was only perform'd by Alphérard, instead of Immeritus. He com- mitted S. Chrysopolitana on this Point, that the Sacrament doth not wash away Sin after the manner of a corporal Bath and flows from Scripture that Alphérard's opinion was the correct one.

The Word comes from the Greek κλινώ, a Bed.

CLINIC is also used in Antiquity in two other Senses: i. f. for a Patient, or Person merely sick, even without keeping his Bed; as appears from the Letter of Charlemagne, in Cassiellius, for a Physician in regard, Physicians are much conversant about the Beds of the Sick.

It was, however, principally the Physicians of Emperors that were call'd by this Title. (Ruderus on Martial, Rigol, & Hoffman.)

Medicina CLINICALIS, was particular'ly us'd for the Method of visiting and treating sick Persons a-bed, for the more exact Discovery of all the Symptoms of the Disease. See Medicine.

In the Cleri observes, that Euphobianus was the first who exer- cis'd the Medina Clinicalis. CLINICAL is now seldom us'd but for a Student, or either for an empirical Nurse, who pretend's to have learnt the Art of curing Diseases by attending on the Sick. See Physician.

CLINOIDES, in Anatomy, an Epither, given to three Internal Apophyses of the Bone of the Cranium; so call'd, lay做一些, from their resembling the Feet of a Bed. See Synooides.

Two of them are anterior, or before; the third posterior, behind: The three together form a little Cavity, from its Shape call'd Sella Turcica, or Epiphas; wherein is placed the Frontal Gland. See Sella, and Pituitary Gland.

The Word is form'd by the three Bones which compose the Feet of a Bed or from the Cavity they form, which resembles a Bed in form.

CLITORIDIS Musulis, in Anatomy. See Erector Clitoris.

Q. 41 CLII
CLITORIS, in Anatomy, a long round Body in the Fore- part of the Vulva, or Natural Parts of a Woman, being one of the principal Organs of Generation in that Sex. See GENERATION.

Its Figure represents that of a Gland, or Aceon; ordinari- 
y the generative Function of the Female, Women, and young.

In its Reflexes it represents the Penis of a Man; whence it is called the Woman's Tarse. See PENIS.

In effect, it is composed of the same Parts; has, like it, two Internal Extremities, as the Spermatic Orifices, and two External, covered with a Prepuce; but is not pierced thro' like the Penis. See GLANS, PREPUCE, &c.

It has two Mucous parts which excite it in Coition; on which occasion it thickens and swells. Some Anatomists far too, it has two Muscular Excitaments. See ERECTOR, &c.

Its Sensation is exquisite; and 'tis found the chief Seat of Pleasure; hence some Women are apt to abuse it.

Its Extremity of this kind is sometimes called the Cuck, as in Circumcision, and where it advances out too far. 'Tis some- times to large and prodigious, that it bears a full resem- 
bance to the true Member; whence the Perfonns in whom 'tis found, are frequently pas for Hermaphrodites. See HER- 
MAPRODITE.

The Fleshy Bodies of the Clitoris, arise directly from the lower Part of the Pubis; and approaching one an- other, unite, and form the Body of the Clitoris. See CLIT- 
ORIS.

In Man, it arises from the Prominence of the Bifimbus, and is inserted into its fleshy Bodies. It has Veins and Arteries from the Hemorrhoidal Veins, and Pedicles, and Nerves from the Iliac Ducts.

Among the Ancients, it was a Subterraneous Ac- quaeduct; or a Common-fores, or Canal, for the Reception and Ditchage of the Filth of a City, or a House.

The word is supposed to be from the Greek word 'klyto, verge. CLOCK, an Automaton, or Machine, serving to meas- 
ure and strike Time. See TIME.

In Antiquity, they had Clocks; and Clocks: the for- mer, in trithecima, are such as shew the Parts of the Time; the latter such as publish it by striking: Tho the Name Watch is ordinarily appropriated to Pocket-Clock, and that of Clocks to Great House-Clock.

The Parts common to both Kinds of Movements, see un- der the Article MOVEMENT.

Those peculiar to Watches and Clocks, see under WATCH- WORK.

The Invention of Clocks with Wheels, is referred to Pac- sius Archiacus of Perus, who lived in the Time of Le- 
chidius, and Augustus. See DECAMESTRIAN; on the Credits of an Epitaph quoted by Ovistian, and borrowed by him from Pausanias.

It was at first called the Notchial Clock; to distinguish it from the Hourglass and the Hourglass, in the Hand of the Sun's Shadow. Others ascribe it to Boetius, about the same time.

Mr. Dukhn makes Clock-work of a much older standing; and ranks Acmevolor's Sphere, mentioned by Claudianus, and that of Ptolemaeus, mentioned by Ostrias, among the Ma- chines of this Kind; not that either of them are the true name the time with thine own; but that they had their Mot- ion from some kind of Weights, or Springs, with Wheels or Pulleys. Besides Clocks, there are such Machines: The Clocks of the Imple- 
ments the Clocks varis femurium spiratoris Africi &c. vol- 
um cotis noctis urget orum.

In all these, 'tis certain the Art of making Clocks, such as are now in use, is derived from those first made, and at least returned in Germany, about 200 Years ago.

The Water-Clocks, or Clepsydras, and Sun-Dials, have, both, a certain Charm to Antiquity. See CLEPSYDRA, and DIAL.

The French Annals mention one of the former Kind, sent by Aaron King of Persia to Charlemagne, about the Year 1314. See DIAL.

They are in use to this day, as modern Clocks: It was of Brass, and shew'd the Hours by a Ball or Ball of the same Form, at such End of each Hour, and in falling strike a Bell and made it sound. There were no Striking Strokes, as in the Clocks of the Ancients; but an end of each Hour came forth at certain Apertures, or Windows in the Side of the Clock, that 'em again, &c.

Among the modern Clocks, the most eminent for their Furniture, and the Variety of their Movements and Figures, are those of Streuburg, of London, and of Lyon. In the first, a Clock claps his Wings, and Proclaims the Hour: the An- gel opens a Gate and faluters the Virgin: the Holy Spirit defends her on her. In the second, two Hermit encoun- ters a Demon; which Hermit, to safety it, draws the other Demon to his Body. In the latter, there appears on a Theater the Virgin, with Jafes Child, in her Arms the Magi, with their Retinue, marching in one 

corner; two of them, the Trumpet-blowers, follow, and all the rest to the Scene. See also Sainctus in solius; Motifs de Tournelletis, and Kirt- 
cher in his Museum Romanum, and Adap. Assy.

The clock is owing to the happy Indulgy of the late Age: The Honourable and Magnificent Bar at the Time be- 

tween Huygens and Galilei. The formers who has a full Volume on the Subject, declares its first put in a praelig- 

cion in a certain Year in the roman one printed in 1678. Becker, de noua temporis divitico Tertia, 1685, 

stikkels for Galilei; and relates, that at second hand, the whole History of the Invention: adding, that one Trick 

of the little Rack was, that the Duke of Tuscany, made the first Pendulum-Clock at Florence, by de- 

cration of Galilei & Galilei; a Pattern of which was brought to Holland.

The Name of intelligentus, Confess ex officiis, that the Application of the Pendulum to the Movement of a Clock was first propoz'd by Galilei, and first put in practice by his Son Francesco Galilei, in 1648.

To be the Inventor of this who will, 'tis certain none, but that is the first kind of this Art, he, the invention, should not. In fact, that it ever Galilei thought of such a thing, he never brought it to any degree of Perfection.

The Pendulum-Clock was introduced in England, was in the Year 1652, by M. Fronoacan, a Dutchman. See Pendulum. Pendulum-Clock. See Pendulum-Clock.

Repeating Clock. See WATCH.

Clock-Work, is that Part of a Movement which strikes the Hour, &c. on a Bell. See MOVEMENT.

The Parts of these are the great, or first Wheel, which is the Weight of the Spring or Drives: in an 

twin twenty hour Clocks, this usualy Pins, called the Pin-Wheel; in eight day Pieces, the second Wheel is commonly called the Pin-Wheel, or Striking Wheel. Next the Striking-wheel is the Detent-Wheel, or Hopper-Wheel, hav- 
ing a Hop almost round it, wherein is a Vacancy at which the Clock looks. The next is the third, or fourth Wheel, ac- 
cording to the Amount of the Work. The great Wheel is called the Pinion; with a Fly, or Fan to gather Air, and to strike the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion. To the Clock, the next, or fourth Wheel, ac- 

companied by the Page, and such as move round the Foot of the Wheel, is called the Pinion: with a Fly, or Fan to gather Air, and to strike the Rapidity of the Clock's Motion. To the Locking 

Hammers, which strike the Bell; the Hammer-tail, by which the striking Pins draw back the Hammers, the Latches, whereby the Work is lifted up; and Lifting-gears, which lift up and un- 
lock the Detent. See Wheel, to Clock-work.

Besides the Wheels, to the Clock-part belongs the Rod, or Ratchet; a kind of Wheel of twelve large Fangs, running concentric to the Dial-Wheel, and serving to lift up the 

Detent every Hour, and make the Clock strike: The De- 

tent, by a Spring being lifte up, and let fall, lock and 

unlock the Clock in striking, and after the Bell has turned, which strike the Bell; the Hammer-tail, by which the striking Pins draw back the Hammers, the Latches, whereby the Work is lifted up; and Lifting-gears, which lift up and un- 
lock the Detent. See Wheel, to Clock-work.

Theory and Calculation of Clock-Work.

The Method of calculating the Numbers of a piece of Clock-work, is finding something in it very pretty, and the same time very easy and useful, we shall give the Reader the Rules relating thereto, referring, for the general Rules that obtain in the Calculation of all Movements, of which Wheel-work is a Part, to the Article MOVEMENT; and for the particular Rules of Watch-work, to the Article WATCH- 

WORK.

The first Calculation it tells, is that it bears the artifice or the Calculation of Wheel-work, to that end we shall refer to that Head: what Clock-work has peculiar to it, will be conceived from what follows.

Which is the striking Part of a Clock.

If then, observe that, here, nearly, not only to be had to the Count-Wheel, Striking-Wheel, and Detent-Wheel, which move round in this proportion: the Count-Wheel moves once in 2 Hours; the Striking-Wheel moves once in 12 Hours; the Detent-Wheel moves round every stroke the Clock, or more times but once in two Strokes; wherefore, it follows, that, by dividing, to find the Number of Pins as are in the Pin-Wheel, to multiply the Number of Strokes in each Hour by the Number of times the Count-Wheel moves, and that the Quotient is but half the number of Pins.

In the same of the Pin-Wheel as are required to it, and for the count-Wheel once; or thus, the Quotient of 78, di- 
vided
CLO (239)

...the Quantity of the Pinion and Report be fixed to the Arbor of the Great Wheel, which is commonly done.

An Example will make all plain: The Locking-Wheel being 46, the Pinion of Report 5, the Pin-Wheel of the Flying-Wheel 30, the Striking-Plate 27, the Flap-Plate 19, a Build of Staves divided by 36, 8.

Note also, that 78 divided by 15 gives 6, the Quantity of the Pinion of Report. For as the Scale of the Flying-Wheel, it matters not, whether it be 15 or 18, for as little what Number they have been divided by, as long as they be only to bridge the Rapidity of the Motion of the other Wheels.

The following Rules will be of good service in this Calculation.

1. To find how many Strokes a Clock strikes in one turn of the Fugy, or Barrell. As the Turns of the great Wheel, or the number of Strokes of the Flying-Wheel, is the Number of Strokes in 14 Hours, viz. 156, to the Strokes of one Turn of the Fugy.

2. To find how many Days the Clock will go. As the Strokes in 24 Hours are to those in one turn of the Fugy, as are the Turns of the Fugy to the Days of the Clock's going.

3. To find the Number of Turns of the Fugy, or Barrell. As the Strokes in one turn of the Fugy are to those of 24 Hours, 156, is the Clock's continuance to the Turns of the Fugy, or great Wheel.

4. To find the Scale of Report on the Scale of the great Wheel. As the Number of Strokes in the Clock's continuance is to the Strokes of the Fugy, so are the Strokes in 14 Hours, viz. 156, to the Quantity of the Pinion of Report, fixed on the Scale of the great Wheel.

5. To find the Strokes in the Clock's continuance. As 156 is to 15, so are the Hours of the Clock's continuance to the Number of Strokes in that time.

To add a Claim to a piece of Clock Work, see the Article Claims.

CLOISTER, a Habitation surrounded with Walls, and inhabited by Canons and Religious. See CANSO.

In a more general Sense, Cloister is used for a Monastery of Religious of either Sex. See MONASTERY.

In a more restricted Sense, Cloister is used for the principal Part of the Building of a Cloister, built around; ordinarily, between the Church, the Chapter, and the Kitchery; and over which is the Dormitory. See DOOR.

The Cloisters served for several Purposes in the ancient Monasteries. 1. Peter de Boihe observeth, that it was here the Monks held their Lectures: The Lecture of Morality at the North side, next the Church; the School on the West, and the Chapter on the East; Spiritual Meditation, Etc., being therefor of the Church.

De Orci concludes, that all these different Exercizes were kept up by the Cloister itself, and by different parts.

The Church, the Chapter, and the School were not Parts of the Cloister, but Buildings adjoining to it.

Observe moreover, that the proper Uso of the Cloister was for the Monks to meet in, and converse together, at certain Hours of the Day.

The Form of the Cloister was square; and it had its Name, being situated between the Days of the cloister, in the Middle of the cloister, Hence, in Architecture, a Building is still said to be in form of a Cloister, when there are Buildings on each of the four Sides, to form the cloister.

CLOSE, in Harward, when any Bird, addicted to flight, is drawn in a Corr of Arms with its Wings close down about it, and not either flying or displaid, i.e., in a standing Posture, they have it a Cloister Cock. See Vol.

If it be flying, they call it Volant.

Cloth is not applied to the Peacock, Dunghill-Cock, &c., in regard to their ordinary posture.

The Tail of the Cloister Crist is for the Barnards, or Bows of a Bridge, when not extended, as they are usually bore. It is also used for the Bearing of a Helmet, with the Vizor down. See EMBLEM, A Helmet Cock.

Cross, in Malach. 3, is an open Cross.

Cros-Grafts, a board a Ship, are Bulk-heads put up fore and aft in the Ship, for Men to stand behind in a cros-Craft fashion, or in a Cros-Grate to the Enemy, or if the Ship be boarded, to bear the Decks.

CROSET, is a Term in Harward, signifying the half of a Bacon.

The Bar ought to contain one fifth Part of the Ecusson, as the Fife both the third.

CLOTH, Commerce, in its general Sense, includes all Merchandise, Manufactured on the Loom, or woven in the Frame, whether their Threads be of Wool, Cotton, etc. See LINENS, WOVEN, etc.

In a more restricted Sense, Cloth is peculiarly applied to that of Cotton, a Web, of either Colours, threads, interwoven; wherein some, called the Warp, are extended lengthwise, from one end of the Piece to the other; the rest, called Weft, disposed across the firt, or breadthwise of the Piece. See Wool, and WARP.

Cloths are wove on the Loom, as well as Linens, Drapes, Serges, Camellots, &c. They are of various Qualities, fine, coarse, strong, Etc., some made of Wool of different Colours; i.e., the Weft being dy'd and drad'd, are either spun, or built of different staves, and dy'd before or after, to be dy'd to be dy'd in scarlet, black, blue, green, yellow, &c.

Their Widths and Lengths are various, according to the Species was wove, and the Manufacture. See SPINNING, Etc.

The goodfells of Cloths consist in the following Conftances. 1. In the Weft's being fine and well drad'd. See Wool.

2d. In its being spun equally; always observing, however, that the Thread of the Warp be finer and better twitted than that of the Weft. 3d. In the Clock's being well wrought and beaten to the Loom, so to be even every where equally close and compact. See WEAVING.

4th. In the Weft's not being finer and better at one End of the Piece than in the rest. 5. In the Laths being sufficiently strong, and of the same Length with the String; and that they confit of good Matters, as Wool, Oilcloth Feathers, or the Hair of Durham Dogs; which last is the Bell. 6. In the Clock's being well drad'd of the Knots and other Irregularities. 7. In its being firm well fow'd with good Pullers-Earth, then full'd with the bell white Soap, and wadh'd out in clear Water. 8. In the Hair, or Napp being well dress'd, or wadd'd, or Thistle, or Pole, without being too much oper'd. 9. In its being finished; but yet without saying the Ground or Thread bare. See SPINNING.

10. In its being well dy'd. See DYEING.

11. In its not being fbrtch'd, or pull'd further than is necessary to let it figure, and bring it to its just Length and Breadth. See WEAVING.

12. In its only being press'd cold: hot-pressing being an utterly Enemy to Clocks. See PASSING.

Manufacturing of fine CLOTHS on ledges, for dying.

The bell Wool for the Purposes are those of England and Spain; especially those of Lebubrueb, and Segovia.

To use them to the bell advantage; when taken out of that MOISTURE, must be fow'd, by putting them in a Bath of some momented spirits; soon-warm'd compound of three Parts of fair Water, and one of Urine. After the Wool has continued long enough in the Bath to dye and fow'd, and been Crieft, it is taken out of the Bath and well wrung free of the Water. For it is known to be well sow'd, when it feels dry to the touch, and has no smell but the natural Smell of the Sheep.

In this state it's hung out to dry in the Shade; the heat of the Sun being apt to make it harsh, and unbearably dry.

When dry, 'tis best with rods on Hurdles of Wool, or on Ropes, to clear out the Dye and groffer Fitch: The more it is thus beat and clean'd, the more soft it becomes, and the better it spins.

After beating, it is well pick'd, to clear the Lint, of which, that had cleared the Rods.

'Tis next to be oil'd, and carded on large Iron Cards, plac'd a-floe. The bell Oil for the Purposes is Oil of Olives; one fifth of which, at least, should be us'd for the Wool deftri'd for the Wool, and a mull'd for that of the Warp.

'Tis now given out to the Spinners; who firit card it on the Knee, with small fine Cards; then spin it on the Wheel; obferving to make the Thread of the Warp smaller by one third than that of the Wool, and much clother twitted, in order to this, the latter must be fhap'd with the Band, or Drey, and open, and the former with its croft'd.

The Thread is then pick'd, and carefully made into Skins, that deftri'd for the Wool is wound on Spools, i.e., on little Tubes, or pieces of Paper, or Raffles, so deftri'd as that they may be furnished with Skin in the middle of the Wool, that for the Wool is wound on a kind of Rochers, or large wooden Bobbins, to it for winding. See SHUTTLE, and WARP.

When warp'd, 'tis thift'd and lear'd with Scirc, whereof, that made of threads of Purcliment is the bell; and when dry, is given to the Weavers, who mount it on the Loom.

The Bar is then fixed on the Loom, the Weavers, who are to take to each Loom one on each side, tread at the same time, alternately, on the same Treddle; i.e., now on the right Step, and now on the left, which raises and lowers the Threads, and determine the Quantity of threads, between which the throw, transversely, the Shuttle from the one to the other. And each time that the Shuttle is thrown, and that a Thread of the Wool is infused within the Warp, they unite it conjointly with the same Member; that is, in those that are between whose Teeth the Threads of the Warp are pass'd, repeating the Stroke as often as is necessary, i.e., in some Cloths not less than 15 times, &c., &c. With the Warp open, and seven lines.
It may be observed, that the more the Threads of the Wool are struck against each other, the closer the Cloth is; hence it becomes easier to fasten the Threads in the Wefting, and to avoid thefalling out of the Teeth, or Falling-Thistle, without setting or opening.

The Weavers having continued their Work for some time, the Warp is fixed with Wool, &c. with care; &c. *Tis taken off the loom, &c.* The Wool is so ornamented by the Beam wherein it had been roll'd, in proportion as it was now; and given to be clear'd of the Knots, ends of Thread, Straws, and other Filts; which is done in a Little Iron Trench, carried to the Fullery, to be four'd with Urine, or a kind of gla'd Earth well clean'd and steep'd in Water, put along with the Cloth in the Trough, where in it is.

The Cloth being again clear'd from the Earth, or Urine, by washing it in Water, is return'd to the former Hands, to have the latter Fifth, small Straws, and almost impertec't Cloth, returned to the Fuller, to be beat, and full'd with hot Water, wherein five or six Pounds of Soap have been distill'd. The Soap must clear't from the white, especially that of the Edge, and a half, is taken on the smooth'd, i.e. to be pull'd by the Liffeth-world, to take out the Wrinkles and Creases occasion'd by the Force of the Mallets, or Pettes falling on the Cloth when in the Trough.

The Smoothen is repeated every two hours till the Fulling be finit; and the Cloth brought to its proper Breadth; after which, it is wash'd in clear Water, to purge it of the Soap and other exsudations; then wet with clean Water, and put on the Nap, on the right Side, with the Thistle, or Weed; where'through it give its two courses, the first again the Grain, from Tail to Head; the second with the Grain, from Head to Tail.

The Cloth being dry'd after this Preparation, the Sheer- man takes it, and gives it its first cut, or sheering.

This done, the Carders return to it and smoothing it, gives it eight or ten more times, and makes it as smooth as the Weed as the quality of the Stuff requires: always observing to begin against the Hair, and to end with it and to begin with a Smoother Weed, proceeding still to a sharper and sharper, as far as the time, or the Sheer, is permitted.

After this, the Cloth being dry'd, is return'd to the Sheer- man, who sheers it a second time, and returns it to the Car- der. He cannot see it, and cannot guess by it, whether it be right or not, so he draws off, or cuts it, and tries it to see if it美的, or if it be right; and makes it, if need be, on the right Side, except the two leaf, which must be on the other; and that the Cloth can't be too dry for Sheering.

The Cloth thus woes, fulled, nap'd, and draw'n, is sent to the Dyer. See DYING.

When dy'd, *tis wash'd in fair Water, and the Sheerman takes it again, wet as it is, lays the Hair on the Table of the Teener; *where it is stretch'd both in length and breadth, enough to smooth it, yet fit it figure, and bring it to its proper Dimensions, without friction it too much; offering to brush it a little, the Hair, with a little care, and a little motion on the Teener.

When quite dry, the Cloth is taken off from the Tenter, and brush'd again on the Table, to finish the laying of the Hair, and to make it fitness, so that it is perfectly smooth, and even, and to give it a little Laitire.

The Laitire is given by laying a Leaf of Vellum, or fine Paper in each Piece of the Piece; and over the whole a flat Board is laid, which, by means of a Lever, and a Screw of the Pref, is brought down, with the degree of Force judged necessary, with regard to the Quality of the Cloth.

There are some but Scotch, Greens, Blues, &c. which receive the Pain, and only vary in their scenting in it.

Lastly, the Cloth being taken out of the Pref, and the Paper'd removed; *it is in a condition for Sale or Use.*

The Wool of the Specimen is made according to the Specifications wherein the Wools are first dy'd, then mix'd, spun, and wove of the Colour intended, the Procès, except in what relates to the Colour, is molliy the same with that just spoke of.

The Wool of the Specimen is only making a Felt of the Colours of the intended Cloth, as a Specimen.

The Wool of each Colour is weight'd, and when the Specimen is to the Manufacturer's Mind, he mix's, for use, a Quantity in the same proportion; estimating each Grain of the Specimen at 20 Pounds weight of the same Wool in the Cloth to be made.

Thus, if he would mix three Colours, e.g. Coffee Colour, Feuillimont, and pain Blue, the first to be the principal Colour, it weighs a Quantity of each: for instance, 70 Grains of the first, 25 of the second, and 20 of the third, then multiplies each by 20 Pounds of Wool; and thus gains 1400 Grains of the first, 500 of the second, 200 for the Feuillimont, and 400 for the pale Blue.

The Wools of the Specimen thus weight'd, are mix'd; oil'd, card'd, moulder'd with clear Water, and let black with the black Wool, by a long time in the matter, till being perfectly full'd, they are reduc'd into a piece of Felt, like that us'd by Hatters.

Then is rins'd in Water, and purged out the Olive and Soap, and when dry, the Hair or Nap is card'd out with the Weed; then thorn once again, till the Ground appear, and the several Colours be discoverable.

Lastly, wetting it a little, and press'ring it, he examines it well, if it is right or not, contented with it, makes another felt; if he be not, he proceed to mix his Wools; when mix'd, *tis beat on Hurdes, kick'd, oil'd, card'd, spun, woven, &c. as in white.

**Invisible Cloths.** See Luminous Incamouflageable. CLOUD, in Physiology, a Collection ofcondens'd Vapour. See VAPOUR.

A Cloud is a Congregations of watery Particles, or Vécles rise'd from the Waters or watery parts of the Earth, by the solar, or subterraneous Heat, or both; which at their first rise from our Globe, are too minute to be perceived; & so they may be supposed to have a great number of Grains into a great space of Air. So that they can be condens'd and render'd opaque by the union of their Parts, for so to reflect Light, and become visible. See CONDENSATION.

The manner wherein Vapours are rais'd into Clouds is very different.

Fire being of a light, evil Nature, easily breaks look's Bodies wherein 'tis detail'd: For the manner whereof, see BOILING.

Notwithstanding the exceeding fineness of the Particles of Fire, their attractive Force must be exceeding great: hence, in their Acent th' fluid Bodies, parte of the Fluid will cling around them, and thus, the Fire and Water replace with Particles of Fire; which Vécles are what we call Vapour. See FIRE, and VAPOUR.

Furth, this Vapour being specifically lighter than Air, mounted in it, till having reach'd such a Region of the Atmosphere as is of the same specific Gravity with themselves, they will be full'd; till the watery Vécles, which were kept together, get their motion increasing by the new Gravity of the superior Regions; and their included igneous Particles extend, or at least driven into a less compacts, and consequently the Parts for closer together; their Density is still augmented so, as to render 'em opaque enough to reflect the Sun's Light, and become visible; and their specific Gravity increas'd, so as to make 'em dens'd; in the former State they are called Clouds; but in the latter, they are call'd Rains, or see also BAROMETERS.

Clouds, before their ufe when they descend in Rain, are likewise of ufe while full'd in the Atmosphere; as they serve to mitigate the excess of the Sun's Heat, and are free'd from the Beams of the Sun, especially when in his Zenith.

CLOVE, an aromatic Fruit, borne on a Tree of the same Name. See under the Word Fruit. See Scent.

This Tree was antiently very common in the Molucca Islands; where all the Eastern Egyptians, who traffick in Spices to the Indians, furnish'd themselves with what quantity of Cloves they required. At present there are none found but in the Island of Ternate; the Dutch, in order to render themselves Masters of that Merchandize, having dug up the Clove-Trees of the Moluccas, and transplanted them into the Island, so that there are none now to be had but their Hands.

The Tree is very large; it only bears Fruit once in eight Years, but holds, at this rate, a hundred Years, and more. The Leaves tho're not of the Laurel; its Fruit falling, takes root, and thus multiplies of itself without any culture. 'Tis laid, it will not allow any other Herb or Tree to grow there: its excessive heat drawing to it nothing but the Brine of the Sea, and the Salt of the Sun.

When the Clove first begins to appear, it is of a greenish white; as it ripens it grows brown; nor is there any Precious Merit in its Colour, but its scent, which is very strong in us, but to dry is in the Sun; whatever some Authors talk of first steeping it in Sea-Water, to preferve it from Worms. The Fruit is somewhat in form of a Nail; whence the Term English Clove, Nail.

Towards the Head it isoparates into four; the four Quart's being made angle-wise, and their Apices meeting at the top, form a kind of Crown, somewhat in the form of the French Clois, Nail.

The Clove is very much esteemed in Asia for its pleasant taste, and excellent medicinal qualities; but the whole Fruit is of some use. The German Botanist,,
Their Properties are to warm and dry, to correct a fetid Breath, stifle the Sight, diffusate Films in the Eyes, for-      the most, and to afford a Light and Liveliness to the Skin, as they are used in Apples, Pallas, Lichorages, and other Diseases of the Brain.

Such as are the Fruit as escape the Gatherers, grow and swell on the Tree, and become full of a Gunn us’d in Medicine, called Mother of Coves.

There is also an Oil drawn from Coves by Distillation; which, when pure, is of a glaring Colour, and grows old; its use in Medicine is a sovereign Remedy for the Tooth-ach, and in Compositions with the same View and also much more used among the Perfumers.

The Natives call the Tree Conocmy, the Perfumers and Arab Karumafel, and the Turks Kaksfeur. They make several Preparations both of the Flowers and Fruit.

D. Drugey, an Italian, CONSENTS to the Allowance of two Pounds in every hundred Weight for the turn of the Scale; that the Commodity may hold out when sold fold.

CLUNY, or CLUGNY, a celebrated Abbey of Benediktine Monks, in a City of that Name; being the Head, or Chief of a Congregation denominated from them. See ABBEY, and BENEDICTINE.

It is situate in the Maynoo, a little Province of France, on the River Giave; and was founded by William Duke of Berry and Apugy; or, as others say, by the Abbot Ber-      ton, supported by that Duke, in the Year 904. This Abbey was antiently so famous and magni-      cent, that in 1245, after the holding of the first Council of Lyon, or 1214, it was compa-      nied with the two Patriarchs of Anteob and Constantinople. The Cardinals, three Archbishops, fifteen Bishops, and a great number of Abbeys; who were all entertained, without one of them paying any charge. This was the custom. Q. Blanche his Mother, the Duke of Artois his Brother, and his Sitter; the Empress of Constantinople, the Sons of the King of Bavaria and Duke of Burgundy, six Counts, and a great number of Lords, with all their Retinue, were there at the same Time.

Clyno, at its first Erection, was put under the immediate Protection of the Apostolical See, with capers Prohibition on all Secular and Ecclesiastick Powers, to disturb the Monks in the Posseffion of their Effects, or the Election of their Abbots; as they pretended to be exempt from the Jurisdiction of Bishops; which, at length, gave the Hint to other Abbots in indifferency on the same. See ANOY.

Clyno is the Head of a very numerous and extensive Con-      gregation; in effect, it was the first Congregation of Divine Monastics united under one Chief, so as to confitulate one Body, or, as they call it, One Order, that ever arose. See CONGREGATION, and Order.

CLYPEUS, CLIPHEUS, or CLYPEUM, a Buckler; a piece of defensive Armour, which the Antients us’d to carry upon the Arm, to secure them from the Blows of their En-      emies. See ARMOUR, and Buckle.

The Figure of it was either round, or oval, or hexagonale in the middle was a Boul of Iron, or of some other Metal, with a flat point.

CLIPHEUS, in Gymnathy, is one of the Effects, or Pro-      ductions of that Art; conforting of the most efficacious Principles of any Body, extracted, purified, and then mix’d.

See Gymnathy.

Or, a Clypeus is when the several Species, or Ingredients of a Body, are prepar’d and purified separately, and then comb’d again. Thus, Salt, Sulphur, Oil, Spirit, and Mercury, conffitulated in one Body, by long Digestion, &c. make a Clypeus. Thus.

CLIPHEUS, of Autonomy, is an agreeable seel’d Spirit, drawn by Distillation from the Potter’s Earth, and Burn’d in a very low Flame.

There is also a Clypeus of Pirrit, which is a Spirit drawn by Distillation from Vinit, and is us’d by the Chemists for various Purposes, and to extract the Tincture of several Vegetables.

CLIPHEUS is us’d among some Authors for a Kind of Sipte, or Extract, made with eight Parts of the Juice of a Plant, and one of Water, when new, is of a gilded white Colour, but cools down into a yellowish Mass.

CLIPHEUS, in Medicine, a liquid Remedy, or Injection, introduc’d into the Intestines by the Fundamental in order to reduce the Fluids in the Body, moisten and soften the Feces, diffusate Wind, &c.

CLIPHEUS are made of Bran-Water, and Milk, but more usually of Decocts of certain Herbs; to which are added Honey, Sugar, and other Substances, to improve the Taste.

CLIPHEUS are either Fomin, Cominatus, Lenire, Spiri-      tans, Laxatives, Antoyn, Urtina, Anticoathly, Non-      nuous, &c.

CLIPHEUS, are Injections into the Utters, or Womb. See PESSARY.

CLIPHEUS, are those apotlyy’d with a design to purify certain Poisons which cannot take in any Alimen at the Mouth.

Hildattus tells us, that Antherius, a Physician, sed a Woman of Quality, six Weeks by Clypheus compos’d her Capons, Eel’s, fish, and other Articles, and with every four Utters, built to a Pulp, with Yorks of Eggs, ap-      plied to her at various Dvys.

Tis difficult, however, to conceive how Clypheus should nourish; and the Cafe is briskly controverted in the Memoirs of the First Pervers of the Letter, between M. Lettre, who maintains the Negativest, and M. Lemery.

The Arguments urg’d by the first, are, that the Materials of the Clypheus, for want of the ordinary Puffage, want the necessary Component Parts to be transformed into the Food, and beside that, are out of the Road for getting into the Blood: For in the first of the large Intestines, call’d the Cecumus, the Corn, or Lacteal Venis, but the Extremity of the Mouth, or the Venis in the large Intestines, are to oppose the passage of any Food into the small Intestines, till such a Quantity has first been admitted, and there are no Lacteal Venis in the large Intestines, but abundance in the small Intestinal; but the Lacteals are the only Canals that discharge the Blood into the Intestines, and the Clypeus the only Substance that can nourish.

To this M. Lemery objects, that very great Anatomists have found pretty Veins in the large Intestines, tho’ in small Number; but that the mere were none, adds he, the Lacteal Venis are indifferently distributed to those Intestines; and may easily be suppos’d to pomp the most subtil Part of a Broth, and carry it into the Blood. M. Mery has pal’d a Liquor immediately from the large Intestines into their Veins; besides that, the animal Machine is so porous thro’-      out, that Nativity seems to have intended an extraordinary way of communicating Fluids into the Blood, to be ready on extraordinary occasions.

This Notion will appear inseparable, if M. Moris’s The-      ory of the food is admitted. See Ursinus.

Herodotus says, the Egyptians were the first that employed Clypheus; or rather, who ap’d ’em to use. Gaius and they add, that they learnt the thing from a Bird of their Country, that by the water frequents the Clypeus, makes this kind of Injection with its Beak, and afterwards to dis-      charge it felt several times. Others say, that the Clypheus, or Слые, is employed to purify the Blood. See M. Agrippa.

The Word comes from the Greek σκέπαν, лαβαν, λαβαγ, i. w. laftic, OPEMODACYLYUS, in Anatomy, a Mucous, other-      wise called Extensio tertii Internali Digestus. See Ex-      tra Muscular Digestion.

COACH, a Vehicle for commodious travelling, suspend’d on Leathery, and mov’d on Wheels. See Carriage.

In the Country of the People of Europe, the Coaches are drawn by Horses, except in Spain, where they use Mules. In a part of the East, especially the Dominions of the great Mo-      gul, their Coaches are drawn by Oxen. In Denmark they sometimes yoke Rein Dor in their Coaches; the rather for Carliety, than Ufe.

The Coachmaker is ordinarily plac’d on a Seat before the Body of the Coach. But the Spanish Policy has dis-      plac’d him in that Country by a Royal Ordinance; on oc-      casion of the Duke de Oriorce, who found that a very im-      portant Secret whereon he confid’d in his Coach, had been over heard. This being beguiev’d by his Coachmaker, at that time, the Place of the Spanish Coachmaker, is the fame with that of the French Stage-Cochman, and our Parliament, viz. on the left side of the Coach.

The Invention of Coaches is owing to the French; yet are not Coaches of any great antiquity, even in France; scarce reaching beyond the Reign of their Francis I.

The first Coach rid the Country, and Authors observe, as a thing very singular, that there were at first no more than two Coaches in Paris, the one that of the Queen, and the other that of Diane, natural Daughter of Henry II. The first Coachman who had one, was Jean de Laval de Bois Dainchin, who enormous Bulk disabled him from travelling on Horseback.

One Coach, valued at four hundred and Seven Silver, and Softnities have grown upon our Hands in later Days; there being now compet’d in that fame City no lesses 15000 Coaches.

Coaches have had the Fad of all other Inventions to be brought by thaps and degrees to their Perfection; at prsent they seem to want nothing, either with regard to Eafe of Magnificence. See Carriage, and IV. of France, made several fump-      tuous Laws for restraining the excessive Kicks of the Coaches, prohibiting the use of Gold, Silver, &e. therein; but they have had the Fad to be neglected.

Couches are of two Kinds; the one that have Iron Bow, and those that have not; Both the one and the other have two principal Parts, the Body, and the Train, or Carriage.

The Body is that part where the Bafflings are dispos’d, and the Carriage that which fulfills the Body, and to which the Wheels are fasten’d, that give Motion to the whole Machine.

Couches are distinguish’d, with regard to their Structure, into Coaches, properly so call’d, Carriages, Coaches, and Berlins. With regard to the Circumstances of their Use,
COAL, &c. we distinguish Slag-Coach, Hackney-Carriage, Sedan-Carriage, or Half-Coach, a kind of Coach that has only one pair of windows. When these are very gay, rich garnished, and have five Galleys, they are called Gallopes.

Gallop is also a kind of light small Coach, with very low Window and seldom any, &c., on occasion of Pleasure, and open on all sides, to take the Air, and enjoy the Prospect. There are of these Gallopers with one, two, and three Seats; where the Perkin does not fit for it, or it is better to leave the conductor to walk; all the Carriages, each Seat having its back.

Hackney-Coach, those export'd to hire, in the Streets of London, and some other Capital Cities, at Rates fixed by Authority. The Coachmen of London are under the Direction of Commissioners, who take cognizance of all Quarrels and Disputes arising thereupon. They are disabused by Numbers ascribed to the Commissioners, and on complaint, are directed to the Justice by Act 14 Car. II. and confirmed by another in the 5th and 6th of K. William III. For a whole Day of twelve Hours the Fare is 10s. for a fine day, and 7s. 6d. for a cloudy day. For walking, 4s. to 1s. 6d. At these Rates, they are oblig'd to carry Passengers anywhere within 20 Miles of London. Coach-Carriers, are those destined for the Conveyance of Travellers from one City or Town to another.

COADJUTOR, q. d. a Fellow-helper, is properly used for a Prelate joined to another, to assist him in the Discharge of the Functions of his Prelature; and even in virtue thereof, he is called the Coadjutor.

The Coadjutor has the same Privileges with the Bishop himself. See Bishop.

Coadjutors were appointed by the King, for Archbishops and Bishops, no longer than in an ordinary, or, at least, not to administer in their Dioceses. But the Right of appointing Coadjutors is now reduc'd to the Pope alone.

Coadjutors were distinguished by their particular inscription; in regard it is necessary the Coadjutor of a Bishop should be a Bishop himself; without which, he can't discharge the Offices. The Use of the Coadjutor in the Church, is borrowed from the Roman Empire; it signifies, says of Affiliates, or Coadjutors, given to Magistrates; and calls them Adjuvants publici offici.

The Pope, formerly, made a Flourishing Abuse of the Coadjutors to gratify Children, and young People, with this Clause, Donce ingrassa suetis: till they were ' capable of entering upon the Administration of the Office.' Others they granted to Persons not in Orders, with this Clause, Donce necessefert; and others to Persons at a great distance, with this Clause, Quae reggerrfis: But the Council of Trent put down the Pope's Hands, by adding abundance of Refractions upon Articles of Coadjutors.

In Nunneries they have Coadjutor's, who are Religious nominated to succeed the Abbess, under pretence of aiding her in the Discharge of her Office. See Abbess.

COAL, a mineral substance, which is found in great quantities in all parts of the earth. The English Coal is dug out of the ground by two kinds of Men, called Coal-Mines, or Coal-Mines, who work it underground, and that which is brought up is called Coal-Bits, or Coal-Bits. It is common in most Countries of Europe; thus, the English Coal is of most repute, even in foreign Countries, notwithstanding some pretend, that of the Fofle in Aragon is not any thing inferior to it.

The Goodness of Coal consists in its being as free as possible from Sulphur, in its bearing Iron well, and in burning a long time in the Smith's Forge. The English Coal is said to burn for a great deal longer than the Chinese, or the black Iron, which it never lights so perfectly as when Water is thrown on it.

The Commerce of Coal is very considerable in England; great Quantities are exported to France, by way of Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Dunkirk, and which they think have escap'd the English Philosophers.

11. Founding some Coal, and putting half an Ounce of it in a Glass of Water, the water became black; he longed it into the Air, and found it kindled, and, during a cold Night in the Morning was found frozen, and converted into a reddish Colour. The Reason of the Change was, the Air being much colder than the Water, which is so slow in the Coals; the one would little expect such an Effect from it.

62. From an Infusion of Cincares in Brandy, mix'd with Iron Filings, affords a black Tincture, which brightens in proportion as it is heated; when arrived at the height of boiling, the Colour becomes perfectly fine and soft; and gives a Dye to Cloth, which no Workman can imitate.

The Strata, or Veins of Coals in Coal-pits are numerous, and vary in form and size. See Stratification, &c. different in different Places. See Strata, and Vein.

In those at Dudley in Staffordshire, the Strata, below the Turf, or two or three Clays, a grey Stone, and a hard grey Clay, and a black Coal, then a grey Clay, then a Wheaten Coal, called Pott-coal; 1d. 6d. a Dressing; a black Coal, called Biscuit-coal; 2d. 6d. a Dressing; a white Coal, called White-coal, 2d. 6d. a Dressing; a grey Clay, called Mid-coal; 3d. 6d. a Dressing; and a black Clay, called Black-coal, 4d. 6d. a Dressing, &c., and a black bitul: 6th, the Beeston Coal; 7th, a Subsance like the above; called the Slate, 8th, and called the Slate, because it does not burn; 9th, and 8th, Welsh Coal. Small-Coal is prepared from the Spray, and Bruff Wood, fripp'd off from the Branches of Coppice Wood; sometimes bound in Bins for that purpose, and sometimes prepar'd without binding.

The Wood they deposit on a Level Floor, and setting a Portion of it on fire, throw on more and more, as fast as it is consumed. The Smoke is light, and rises up, and was near the Place. As soon as all the Wood is thrown on, they call Water on the Heap, from a large Ditch, or Scop; and thus keep plying the Heap of glowing Coals, which fly up into the Air, and fall back; and turn it with Shovels till no more Fire appears. When cold, they are put up in Sacks for use. Charcoal, see its Preparation under Charcoal.

COALS, see it's Preparation under Charcoal.

COAUSTING, that Part of Navigation, wherein the Places affined are not far distant; so that a Ship may sail in fight of Land, and return to the Same again; but return not to another Country.

Some are the Voyages on the Narrow, or Britishe Seas, between England, Holland, and France; all those about the Britishe Seas, and in the Mediterranean, &c. The Britishe Seas are those of Northumberland, which are there knows'd good knowledge of the Land, the Use of the Camps, and of the Lead, or Soundings Line. See Compass, Sounders, &c.

COASTING, Agriculture, &c. The transplanting of a Tree, and making it grow in another Place, whereby they are free from Rust, Well, North, &c. as it is hidden before. See Planting, and Transplanting.

COAT, in Arms, in Heraldry, a Cloak, or Habit borne by the Knights, when they ride to the Field, or march over their Arms, both in War, and at tournaments; and still borne by the Heralds at Arms. See Arms, Herald, &c. It was a kind of Cloak, reaching only as low as the Neck of the Sides, with Short Sleeves, sometimes furred with Ermines and Vair, whereupon were applied the Armoirs of the Knight, embroiler'd in Gold and Silver, and coat'd with Colours of bearing. The Colour of black, red, and blue: whence the Rule, never to apply Colour on Colour, nor Metal on Metal. The
The Cocks of Arms were frequently open, and diversify'd with Bands and Fanset of several Colours, alternately plac'd, as we still see Cloths scarlet, water'd, &c. henry thir crown, crest, or Diadem, &c. com'rpd of several Pieces, few'd together; whence the Words, Feathers, Pale, Clewron, Bend, Croix, Saltier, Lozeng, &c. which have since made the Honourable Pieces, or Ornamentation of the Shield. See each in its Place, France, Bend, Cross, &c.

Cocks of Arms, and Banners, were never allow'd to be worn by any but Knights, and ancient Nobles. See Escocheon, &c. 

Cock, or Mail, or Jacques de Mail, a kind of Armour made in form of a Shirt; confiding of Iron Rings went together.

Cock, in Anatomy. See Tongue.

COBAL, in Natural History, a kind of Natural Gd., out of which is drawn Bismuth, Arfonic, and Sma. See Cobalt.

COBALT, or Cobaltite, a sili. mineral, usually a little smaller than a pea. There are various Mines of Cobalt, especially in Saxony; some in France and Silesia.

COCCIFEROUS, in Botany, such Plants, or Trees, as bear Berries. See Berry.

COCCIGIS, or COCCIGE OS, in Anatomy, a Bone jointed to the Extremity of the Obliquum; compro'd of three or four Bones, whereof the lower is still less than the upper, till the last ends in a small Cartilage.

A little Tail turned inwards; or rather, as some imagine, the Beak of a Cuckow; whence the Name.

Its Use is to fullain the first Gat: It yields to the Preffure of the Fem in Women in travall, and Midwives use to the contrary, it is sharp and violently, which is the occasion of great Pain, and several bad Effects.

COCCICULUS Indicus, a poisonous Narcotic Berry, known in Europe by various Names. See Berries, who have got a trick of intoxicating Bitt thro' the Belch, by taking a Black Berry with the Beak, or Pecker with their Hands; for which Reason they are called Bacco Plicatissimo, Fiflar Berries.

COCHINEAL, or COCHINEAL, a Drug used by the Dyers, &c. for giving red Colours, especially for Taffets, and Silks. See RED, Scarlett, &c.

It is brought from the West Indies; but Authors are divided in their Opinion whether it be a Fruit, or the Grain of a Tree. P. Plinyr, the Minime, a celebrated Botanist, has maintained the former Opinion, and Proved it.

It may perhaps be said, that they are both equally differgent from the Truth in the Description they have given of Cochineal; and yet that there is both a Cochineal which is a Fruit, and another a Grain. This Opinion is founded on the Account given by Dampier; who gives a precise Description of each kind: If it be true, 'tis at least more likely than any Opinion yer proposed. His Description of each is as follows:

1. The Cochineal Worm, is an Insect inhabiting in the Fruit of a Tree, resembling a Pear; The Shrubs which bears it is five or six foot high. A foot of the Fruit grows a red Flower, which in the Night falls down on the Fruit; and others the Grain of a Tree. F. Plinyr, the Minime, a celebrated Botanist, has maintained the former Opinion, and Proved it.

2. The Insects, therefore, spreding Cloth under the Tree, shake it with Poles, till the Incharacter are forc'd to quit their Lodging, and fly about the Tree, by the which they come to many Moments, but tumble down dead into the Cloth; where they are left till they be entirely dry; When the Insects falls it is red; when it is fallen, black and when it is dry, white or yellow.

There are whole Plantations of the Cochineal Tree, or Tonna, as the Natives call it, about Guatinana, Chepp, and Guato, in the Kingdom of Granada. See Tonna.

Cochineal Grain, or, as Dampier calls it, Cygnifloris, is a red Berry, growing in America, found in a Fruit resembling that of the Cochineal, or Tonna. The first Shoots produce a yellow Flower; then comes the Fruit, which is long, and when ripe open's with a Clef of three or Four Iches. The Fruit is full of Pippins, or Grains, which fall on the Plantation, and which the Indians take care to gather. Eight or ten of these Fruits may yield much of an Ounce of Grain. This Berry yields a Dye almost as beautifull as that of the India at home, and may be called under the Names of them; tho' the fruit is much less esteem'd. See DIYON.

Cochineal is used in Medicine as an Exiphermic, tending to provent Belching, and alfo as a Cordial.

COCHILHE, or COCHILHE, the name of the five mechanical Powers; otherwise called the Screw. See SCREW.

Its Use is to reclame the Hackle from the Shell of the Ear; which is called from its helm form. See Ear.
broad, and in the covering of Houlis, making Mats, &c. Above the Leaves is formed a large Bud, in form of a Cabbage, excellent to eat, but the eating of it is mortal to the Tree.

Between the Leaves and the Top are several Sackets, of the thickness of the Arm; which, when cut, dieth a white, sweet, appeased Juice, which has the property of preventing the Famine if kept a few Hours; and at the end of 24 Hours is converted into a strong Vinegar: and is further prepared into Brandy. While this Liquor distills, the Tree is pruned; and the Bark taken off the Branches; it forms forth a large Clutter, or Bunch, wherein the Coco-Nuts are fall’d, to the number of ten or twelve. While they are yet new, and the Bark cut, they yield a Juice of a strong Colour; and in a little time becomes first a white, and in a thin Condened, and assumes the Taste of the Naur.

It yields Fruit twice a year; and the Coco-Nuts sometimes as big as a Man’s Head; that they come in clusters, often, that from a single Coco-Tree, and its Fruit, a Ship might be build’d, equip’d, and laden with Merchandise and Provision.

The Coco-Tree, and its Fruit, is as good as those of the East-Indies, Africa, and America: the Trees felled exceed 25 Feet in height; and the Fruits in proportion: ‘Tis these are used among us.

In the Kingdom of Siam, the Coco’s Fruit, dried and emptied of its Pulp, serves as a Measure, both for things liquid and dry. See MEASURES.

As the Fruits are not all of the same Capacity, but vary with their growth, it serves for a measure to describe Carlitus with Careth, those little Mahouts Shells, which serve as small Money in several States of the Indies. Some Coco contain 1000 Carlus, others 500, &c.

A Coco-Nut is the Bark, and is called, for all Alterations made in Bodies, by the approach of Fire, or Heat. See H.B.R.

The greatest Secret in Chymistry is to manage the Cocifruit; to give the Fire to advantage. See Cocifruit.

CODE, CODEX, a Collection of the Laws and Constitutions of the Roman Empires; made by order of Julius Caesar,

A Book which contains many exquisite instructions for the guidance of a King, and the Parts of the Civil, or Roman Law. See CIVIL-LAW.

There were several other Codes before the Time of Julius Caesar; all of them Collections, or Abridgments of the Laws of Greece, and Germany, two Lawyers, made each a Collection of this kind, called from their Names the Gregorian Code and Hermogenian Code. These included the Constitutions of the Emperors from Augustus, to Diocletian and Maximian, A.D. 306. We have nothing remaining of ‘em but a few Fragments: the Work failing to the ground, for want of Authority to put it in Execution.

Codicil, Codicil, a Book which the first Emperor who made a Codex, or a Collection of Books, contrived to be printed in Books, form’d out of the Constitutions of the Emperors from Constantine to his own Time; abrogating all other Laws not included in this Constitution. This Spot, which was published in the Year 458, and receiv’d and order’d, was annulled by the Code of Justinian.

Justinian’s Code has been a long time lost in the West; Cuthbertus II, who lived in the ninth Century, has preserved it, and published it in a better Condition than ever. Gielbрид has given us a Commentary on the Theudisel Codex a Work which cost him 30 Years.

Arthur the King of the Gaedles, made a new Collection of the Roman Laws, taken from the three former Codes, the Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Theudisel, which he called the Arthurian Code, in the Time of the Decline of the Empire, resolved to make a general Collection of the whole Roman Jurisprudence. The Management hereof he committed to Tribunatus, who chose out the most able Men, under the Conduct of the Emperors from Augustus to his own Time; and published his Work in 518, under the Title of the New Code.

But because Tribunatus had made several new Decisions, which were thought not to accord with the ancient Jurisprudence; he refer’d some of the Constitutions inferr’d by Tribunatus, and added his own in their Place; on which account he publish’d a new Edition of the Code in 534, and abrogated the old one.

This Code of Tribunatus, as well as the reit of the Roman Laws, was a long time lost in the West, till the Time of Lutarius II, who lived in the ninth Century; and gave it to the City of Trier. This was first re-published by INNIS, in 1688.

The Emperor Frederic, at the Requital of the Univer.

ities, assigned it to be observed to all his People to observe it. Accordingly, it was held in Italy and Germany; and still obtained in a Part of France, particularly the Southern Provinces.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth, in his first Litterary Paper, called a Codicilus or Codicilum abnormem, the Troux des Trees; the Bark whereof being strip’d off, serv’d the Antients to write their Books on.

He afterwards, in a variety of later Codes, particularly of the ancient Gothick, and since of the French Kings; as the Code of Erich, the Code Michaelis, Code Lutius, Code Ne.

ion, Code Henry, Code Charlesdus, Code Charles, &c. See CANON.

Codiacil, a Schedule, or Supplement to a Will, or other Writing. See SCHEDE, WILL, &c.

A Codicil is a little Book that is made to a Testament, when any thing is omitted which the Testator would add, explain, alter or re-tract; and is of the same Nature as a Testament, but that it is without an Heir or Executor.

So that a Codicil is a little Book made in the Room of an Estate, which the Testator holds in his own Name, so that he may create an Estate as he pleases, and dispose of it as he pleases.

A Codicil is not only made in the Room of an Estate, but it may be made in the Room of a Testament, when a Man has any thing more to add, except, alter, or retract; and of the same Nature as a Testament, that it is without an Heir or Executor.

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where and the second Term is thus wanting, it is a Sign that the Quantities under contrary Signs were thus equal.

COE, (245) COF

COEQUALITY, a Term expressing the Relation of Equality between two things. See Equitable.

The Retainers to S. Ambrose's Doctrine of the Trinity, hold the Son and Holy Spirit coequal with the Father. See ATOMIC, &c.

COPERNICUS, is used along with the Name of the Eternity of one Being equal to that of another. See Eternity.

The Orthodox hold the second and third Persons in the Trinity coequal with the first. See Trinity.

COEUR, in Hereditary, Party en Coeur, signifies a firm Determination to stand, in the Centre of the Electuchon, which extends from the Innermost thread of the Berry and Bottom, being met by other Lines, which form an irregular Parallelogram of the Electuchon.

COEVAL, a Term of Relation, denoting two or more Things, to exist together at the same Time, &c. See Eternity.

COEVAL, in Natural History, a Seed, or Berry, brought from Arabia Felix; used for the making a Drink of the same Name.

That from the Levant is most efficaciously, being greener, heavier, and smaller, the river and plumper than that from Mocha; which is larger, lighter, and whiter.

For Coffee-Berries, some substituse Peas, Beans, Rye, and Barley, which roasted, yield an oil matter, resembling in Flavour, but less agreeable, as well as in much less quantity than Coffee.

Coffee is also a Kind of Drink, prepared from these Berries, which is in Europe for these 60 Years, and among the Turks for above 200 Years.

Its Original is not well known; some ascribe it to the Prior of a Monastery, who being informed by a Gouther, that his Camel, which was standing in front of the Tree, would wake and caper all Night; became curious to prove the Wonder; accordingly, he first try'd it on his Monkeys, to prevent their sleeping at all.

Others, from Scholobadzen, refer the Invention of Coffee to the Persians; from whom it was learnt in the XVth Century by Gencaledin, Mufri of Adera, a City near the Mound of the Red Sea, and who having tried its Viruses himself, and found that it disipated the Fumes which oppressed the Head, inflamed joy, open'd the Bowels, and prevented Sleep, without being incommoded by it; recommended it first to the Dervise, with whom he use'd to spend the Night in prayer.

Their Example brought Coffee into vogue at Adera; The Turks, by means of The Law, for Study, Artillers to work, Travellers to walk in the Night; in fine, everybody at Adera drank Coffee.

Hence it is paid to Mecca, where first the Devotees, then the rest of the People took it. From Arabia Felix it paid to Cairo.

In 1317, Elhobe Fig prohibited it, from a Persuasion that it inclined to, and that it included to Things forbidden. But Sultan Ciafetan, immediately after, took off all the Terrores, and Coffee advanced from Egypt to Syria and Constantinople.

The Dervises declaim'd against it from the Aicrion, which declared that the Devil had no more power over the Number of Things created by God for Food. Accordingly, the Mufri of Adera, made the French Houlis to be flush; but his Successor, declaring Coffee not to be God, were openly again.

During this Time, the Cisdae, and the Affinibes of Nostrangers making too free with State-Affaires, the Grand Vizir Cuproli suppress'd the Coffee-Houlis at Constantinople, which Superfici, so different, does not yet prevent the public Use of the Liquor that is now in Europe.

Taverner, the Traveller, was the first who brought it into France; and a Greek Servant, called Pagano, brought into England, under the Name of Turkey Merchant, in 1651, to make his Coffee, first set up the Protection of Coffee-Mag, and introduced the Drink among us. The same man, or Dr. Harvey, had it in Mind to introduce Coffee in England.

The Word Coffee is originally Arabic; the Turks pronounce it Cemebel, and the Arabs Cabusab; which some Authors maintain to be a General Name for any thing that takes away the Joy of the Bowels; others for any thing that promotes Apeptite; and others again, for any thing that gives Strength and Vigour.

The Mozambic, is so called, distinguishes three Kinds of Coffee, called by the Turks, White, or Liquid, which infects the bowel; the second is made of the Pods that contain the Coffee Fruit; as well as they call the Sultana's Coffee, from their having first introduced an account of its heating less than the Berry, as well as its Beauty. The Bowels are set on a Heat by the Coffee Fruit; as well as with the Berry itself, which alone is used in Europe, the Pods being found proper for Transportation. Some Europeans who imbibed the Pods, called them the Flowers of the Coffee Tree.

The deep Brown Colour of the Liquor, occasion'd its being first call'd Syrup of the Istaniyatten, under which specie Nero and first gain'd ground in Europe.

SIC: The
The Word properly signifies the Area, Yard, or Space before the Door of a House.

COH, or Citizen, a Surnamer at Law; who is hence also called Servant of the City. See SERV.

The Cel is of Lawn, and were on the Head, under the Cap when they were created, and ever after.

The Chalice is a goblet of the Cornelian Cylindrical, otherwise called, Cornua Cylindica; a beautiful thing of the Head was close thiev'd, and only a Border of Hair left behind the lower Part, which gave it the Appearance of a Crown.

COIN, or Matrice, in the Manufacture of Money, Metals, Counters, &c., is a piece of Steel well tempered, four or five times, high, square at bottom, and round at top; whereas are cast on, a Doller, or a Dovolt, or any other Coin or other Instrumens, the several Figures, Marks, &c., to be struck on the Monies, &c., See MATRICE.

For the Purpose of engraving of the Coins, see ENGRAVING ON STEEL.

COIN is more generally used for a Piece of Metal, concerning Money, by the Impressing of certain Marks or Figures thereon. See MONEY.

Or, Coin may be defin'd, a Species of Money, with a Hammer, or Mill. See COINAGE.

Hence, Coin differs from Money, as the Species does from the Genus. Money is any Matter, whether Metal, Wood, Leather, Glass, Horn, Paper, Fruits, Shells, Kernels, &c., which have course as a Medium in Commerce.

COIN minim, or Matrice, &c., such as are made of Metal, Gold, Silver, or Copper, and struck accordingly to a certain Pencil, called Coinage.

It is under the Article Money, that the precise Epochs of the History of Money is to be found. There is a great Antient for our Annals: And if we might argue from the Necessity and Obvioutness of the Thing, must be nearly coeval with the first Coins.

Whether Coin be of equal Antiquity, may admit of some doubt; especially as many of the Antient Writers are so frequent and express in their mention of Leather Monies, Papier Monies, Wooden Monies, &c. Some, however, maintain all this, are of opinion that the first Monies were of Metal: the Reasons they give, are the Firmness, Neatness, Convenience for Exchanges, and Universality of Metals; which, however, do rather conclude, they ought to have been for than that they actually were so.

In effect, the very Commodities themselves were the first Monies. It is to be observed, that in their use, and it was the difficulty of cutting, or dividing certain Commodities, and the impossibility of doing it without great Loss, that the first 'em on the Expedition of a General Medium.

See TRADING.

Indeed, much may be said in behalf of Coins, that, on this view, 'twas natural for 'em to have their first recourse to Metals; 'a being almost the only things which goods, and as it were, Integrity, is not diminished by Partnership; besides the Advantages above expressed, and the Conveniences of melting, and returning 'em again into a Mails of any size or shape, &c., &c., &c.

"Twas probably, then, this Property of Metals which first accustom'd People, who traffick'd together, to account 'em in lieu of our modern Merchandizes in their Exchanges; and at length to substitute 'em, wholly for our real Money, and thus arose Money: As it was the heirother Property to preserve any Mark or Impression a long time, which confirmed 'em in the Right; and thus was the first root of Coins.

In the first Ages, each Person cut his Money into pieces of different Sizes and Forms, according to the Quantity to be given for a Merchandize, or according to the Demand of the Seller, or the Quantity Matter, necessarily related between them; to this end they went to Market, loaded with Metal, in proportion to the Purchase to be made, and furnish'd with Instrumens of this kind, as Scales for weighing it out, according as occasion required.

By degrees it was found more commodious to have Pieces ready weight'd and as there were different Weights required, according to the Value of the different Wares, all those of the same Weight began to be distinguished, with the same Mark, or Figure: Thus were Coins carried one step further.

At length, the growing Commerce of Money beginning to be disturb'd with Frauds, both in the Weights and the Matter, the publick Authority interposed, and hence the first Consideration of the Weights of Money; to which succeeded the Names of the Monies, and the Quantity length of the Effigies of the Prince, the Date, Legend, and other Precautions to prevent the Alteration of the Species; And thus were Coins compleated.

On the Foot whereon Money now stands, 'tis divided into real, or effective Money, and imaginary Money, or Money of Account.
Imaginary Money, or Money of Account, is that which has no Existence in real Species; but is rather a Sum of several Species, invented or retained to facilitate Accounts, by keeping them on a fixed footing, not to be changed like the current Coins, which the Sovereign Power either raises or lowers at pleasure, according to the Occasions of the State.

Of this Kind, among the modern Nations, are the Livres, &c., among the French Monarchs, Livres, &c. See Pound, Livre, &c.

For the several Imaginary Monies used in the several Parts of Europe, &c. with their Proportions and Reductions, see Money.

Real, or Effective Money, is that which has an actual Existence, in real Species of Gold, Silver, &c. See Species.

Such are, among us, Shilling, Guineas, &c. The List of which, used in the several Parts of the World, with their Reductions, are as follows.

Modern Coins, or current Species of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

All the current Species in the four Quarters of the Earth, at this Day, are either made of Metals, or are Shells and Beads.

The Metals are Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and Lead; to which may be added Billo, a mixture of Silver and Copper in a certain proportion.

In Europe, none are used but gold, Silver, Copper, and Billo. In some part of the East Indies, they likewise use Tin and Lead: As to Suits and Fructs, they are the small Money of several Nations in Asia, Africa, and America.

British Coins.

In England, the current Species of Gold, are the Guineas, Half Guineas, Jacobus, Lacart, Angel, and Rose Noble; the four last of which are now only found in Great Britain, having been most of them converted into Guineas, chiefly during the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. See Gold.

The Silver Coins are the Crown, Half Crown, Shillings, and Sixpences. See Silver.

Copper Coins are Halfpence and Farthings. See Copper.

Value and Proportions of the English Coins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farthing</th>
<th>Shilling</th>
<th>Half Crown</th>
<th>Crown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Scotland, by the Articles of the Union, 'tis appointed, that the Shilling must be reduced to the English, and the same Accords ob'ed th'other. Till then, the Stars had their Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, as in England; but their Pound was but twenty Pence English; and the others in Proportion. Accordingly, their Mark was 13 t. Scots, current in England at 15 t. their Noble in proportion.

Billets, these, had their Turnover Pence and Halfpence; their Penny, 1/10 of that of England; besides half Money of Achillons, Baboons, and Placks. The Edible, 1/2 of the Pence, 1/2 of the Achillon, 1/2 of the Babbo, and 1/2 of the Plack.

In Ireland, the Coins are as in England, viz. Shillings, Pence, &c. with this difference, that their Shilling, or Harper, is but equal to nine Pence Sterling: whence their Pound is only 1/2 of ours, or 15 t.

French Coins.

The only Gold Coin now current in France, is the Louis, or Louis d'Or, with its Divisions, which are 1/2 and 1/4, and its Matripets, which are the double and quadruple Louis. See Louis.

Till the Year 1700, they had Gold Lys, and Ecus, or Crowns; but they are now no more.

The Silver Coins are the Ecu, Crowns, or white Louis's, with their Divisions, 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 Pieces of ten Sol, and of fix. See Sol, and Crown.

The Billet Coins are of two Kinds, each called sol; some of 25 Deniers, others 20. To these may be added the Deniers current in the Liocation, Provence, Dauphine, and other Parts.

Lastly, the Copper Coin is the Liard, equal to three Deniers; and is ordinarily called the Double.

The general Value is as is in the following Table: For Particulars, see the particular Heads.

Spanish Coins.

In Spain, and the States depending thereon, the Gold Coin is the Pilbole; above which is the Double Pilbole, and Pieces of Eight, and under it the Half Pilbole; to which must be added the Castillians of Gold. See Pilbole.

The Silver Money are the Piaster, or Piece of Eight, and its Diminutions; as also the Double Real, with its Diminution. See Real.

The Copper Coins are the Ochos, or Ochos, which are of two Kinds, the one equal to four Maravedis, and ordinarily called Quarta; the other double this, and called double Quarta; lastly, the Maravedis. See Maravedis.

It must be observed, that in Spain they have new Money and old. The old, current in Sevil, Cadiz, Andalucia, and some other Places, is worth 25, per Cent. more than the New, current at Madrid, Bilboa, Sevillia, &c. i.e. 100 Pounds old, is equal to 215 Pounds new. This difference is owing to their King Carlos II. who in 1685, to prevent the Export of Money abroad, raised it 25 per Cent. which, however, he was not able to effect in part; several Provinces still retaining the ancient Rate.

Value of the Spanish Coins.

Maravedis old, somewhat above 1/4 of a Farthing Sterling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quastra</th>
<th>Real, or double Quarta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portuguese Coins.

The Gold of the Millers, or St. Stephen, and the Moeda d'Oro, or, as we call it, the Moedore, which is properly their Pilbole: above this are Doppio Moedore, or double Pilbole, and quadruple Species equal to five Pilboes. See Moedore.

Their Silver Coins are the Crusada, Pataca, or Piece of Eight; and the Vintain, whereby they have two foris, the other Silver, and the other Blackon.

The Res of Copper, which serves 'em in Accounts, as the Maravedis does the Spanish.

Res, or Res, equal to 1/2 of a Farthing Sterling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vintain</th>
<th>Crusada</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dutch Coins.

They are of Silver, or Crowns, or Dollars, Dacatum, Florins, and Echelins, each whereof has its Diminution. The Silver, or common Shilling, is of Bullon; the Dutch, and Penny of Copper.

Penny.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>Bullon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Florins, or Dollar</th>
<th>Dacatum, or Bullon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scilling, or Shinling</th>
<th>1/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scilling, or Silver</th>
<th>1/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flemish Coins.

They are of Gold, of the Imperial, Ricles, or Phillips, Alberts, and Crowns.

They are of Silver, of Phillips, Rixdollars, Paragon, Scalins, and Guilden: and those of Copper, Patards.

Patard,
German Coins.

Tho'fe of Gold are Ducats, which are of various Kinds ; Oboli of the Silver, and Florins, of this last Kind there are four pieces likewise of Silver, but fo Rixdollars and Islottes, which are all of that Metal. Tho'fe of Copper, are the Creux, or Kreuzer, and Fenin.

Fenin, equal to 1/6 of a Farthing Sterling.

8 Creux, or Kreuzer.
192 24 Dollar.
345 41/2 Obolus.
432 51/2 Islotte.
480 60 Florins.
626 100 Rixdollars or Dollars.
1,028 1,536 Ducat.

Italian Coins.

In Italy, the Several States have several common Monies: tho there are some common to them all such as the Pioleo of Gold, and the Ducaton and Florin of Silver, which being of various Weights, Firms, and Values, see under the Articles Pioleo, Ducaton, Etc.

Tho'fe peculiar to Rome, are the Julios, of Silver, the Piazzettelle and the Bayzos, Demi-Bayzos, and Quadrine of Copper. — Venice has its Sequins of Gold, its Julios, or Ducaton, and Derinquis of Silver. — Naples has its Carinos. — Monzares its Monzares, or Crowns, and its Louis of the Sole. — Genoa its Crocetti. — Naples and Piemont, its Lega; all Silver. This last State has likewise Papilrates, and Cavales of Billet.

Julio, equal to 0 67 2 Pounds Crown.
Bayozo, 1/9 of the Julio = 0 26 2 Penny and 1/2 of a Penny.

Piazzettelle, 1/12 of the Julio = 0 26 2 Penny and 1/2 of a Penny, or near 1/8 of a Sterl.

Julio = 4 9
Derinquis, 1/9 of the Julios = 4 9
Carino = 6 4
Monzares = 9 2
Crocetti = 1 4

Snippe Coins, are Rates, and Blazes of Billet.
Rates, equal to 1/4 and 1/4 of a Penny Sterling.
Blaze of Berra, nearly on the same Footing with the Rates.

Polish Coins.

Before the Rixdollars struck here, which are common to other Countries, the Polske Wolcy Silver Rousps, Aptron, and Groats.

Roup = 0 4/2
Ator = 0 2/2
Grench = 0 1/2 and 1/2

Danish Coins, are the Holmin, the Marez Lubs, and the Schellias of Silver.

Holmin = 1 4
Marez Lubs = 3 1/2 Sterl.
Schedialis, two Marcs, or Lubs = 3 0

Swedish Coins.

Tho'fe of Silver are the Chirldines, Carolines, and Cavazes. Tho'fe of Copper the Roioultage, Allouer, Mark, and Money.

Chirldine = 1 1/2 d. Sterl.
Caroline = 1 1/2 d. Sterl.
Mark = 1 1/2 d. Sterl.

Roioultage, 1/4 of the Mark = 0 1/4 of a Shilling, and 1/4 of a Dollar.

Allouer, 1/2 of the Roioultage = 0 1/2 of a Shilling, and 1/2 of a Dollar.

The Swedish Money, so called, is a kind of Copper, very soft and malleable, found in little square Pieces, or Plates, about the thickness of these English Crowns, and weighing five Pounds and a half pounds at the four Corners with the Swedish Arms; and current in Sweden for a Rixdollar, or Piece of Eight.

Mafoorte Coins.

There are two Kinds of Coppe in Mafoorte, the one of Gold, the other of Silver, the last called a Dano or Denning, or Pence. Their Coppe, or Kaskepe of Gold, worth 2 67 of a Sterl, but current in the Carolines Territories for 1 7/9 Sterl.

Coppe of Silver, or Denning of a Sterl, but equal form, worth 2 6/7 of a Sterl, but current for somewhat more.

The Value of the Coppe

Muffdake, 1/4 of the Coppe

Turkylo Coins.

The only Gold Species struck in the Grand Seigniors Territory, is the Sultanin, called Soherif, or Sequin.

Their Small Monies are the Paz, Pasali, called also Pasat, and Medinon, and the Ashpe both of Silver, and 1 7/9 Sterl. Sultanin Sequin, or Sequin, equal to the 2 67 of a Sterl.

Ducat of Gold, worth 5 1/2 of a Sterl.

Paz Pasat, or Pazii, Shackle of Ashpe and Scandaron, worth 0 1/4 of a Sterl, but ordinarily, by reason of the base Alloy, no more than 2 67 of a Sterl.

Coins of the Crafts of Barbary.

The current Coins struck here are Rubies, Medians, Ziams, and Metecals; all of Gold; the last of which are struck at Morocco, the rest at Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, which before had Doubles of Silver, and Barbas of Copper.

Sultanin its Natural of Gold, in its Blanquillyks likewise of Silver, and Feloons of Copper.

Other Coins of Africa, are the Merigial of Gold, current in Syfla, and the Kingdom of Moungatafia, and the Pardo of Silver, current in Melibabl, 2 67 of a Sterl.
Rubie, equal to 32 Aspre, or 6 2 67 of a Sterl.
Median, 50 Aspre, or 3 1/2 of a Sterl.
Ziam, Zian, or Than, 2 Medians, or 1 7/9 of a Sterling.
Merecal, a Kind of Ducat of different Finsces, consequently of different Value, and very considerable Differences in Commerce. The Difference arises hence, that there is no Mint either, or regular Copper at Morocco, but every Jew and Goldsmith strikes Ducats according to his own fancy in open Shop.

Dubois equal to 50 Aspre, or 6 2 67 of a Sterl.
Burba, 5/10 of an Aspre, or 3 7 2 67 of a Sterl.
Blanquilly, 1/4 of the Blanquily, or 0 1/2 of a Sterl.
Merigial, worth about 1/2 of a Sterl.

Pardo, 2 67 of a Sterl.

Persian Coins.

These are either Silver, or Copper; Gold they have none.

Of the first Kind are the Abaffi, Mamoudi, Chay, and Bili, or the Calabqui, and Half Calabqui; the Tela, or Cheruas, indeed is Gold, but 'tis left off so cheap a Thing as a Medal, tho' it has some Curios in Commerce.

Abaffi, equal to 0 2 67 of a Sterl.
Mamoudi, Chay, 1/10 of the Abaffi, or 0 2 2 67 of a Sterl.

Blase of Bila, in the Coinage makes a Coin worth about 1 Penny Halfpenny, but others only a Term of Accounts, signifying to Diman, or 1/5 part of a Toma. See Toma, Cabiqui, or Cabiquio, equal 1/10, of a Penny Sterling.

Tea, or Cherciff, usually struck at the Assam, or a new King, and the Beginning of each new Year; its Weight and Worth various.

Chinse Coins.

Throughout the Kingdom of China and Tauntsia, there are not properly any Coins struck; indeed of these, they cut their Silver and Gold into little Pieces of different weights: Tho'fe of Gold, the Dutch, from their figure which resembles a Boat, call Golchurs: tho'fe of Silver, the Nativo or all China; the Porgerungia, Taels.

Their small Money is of Copper, to 10 of them make their Shilling, and 10 of them their Crown, or Leam.

Before these, they have a small Money of Lead, mix'd with the Scum of Copper; having Holes in the middle to firing 'em on for the sake of lending: this Species is called Cava, Cau, and Pita; and the String, which usually holds aco, is called Santa. They are so very brittle, that they never come weaving into a piece of Pieces, and if left all Night in Salt Water, stick so close together that they can't be separated.

There are two Kinds, great and small.

Golchurs, or Taels, which are 11, 5, 1/2. per Ounce, usually amounts to 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 Sterling.

Other Golchurs only weigh half as much; their Value in proportion.

Tae, Tael.
| COI | 250 | Tical, see Coins of Siam. |
| Tical, see Coins of Siam. | 1 | d. Sterl. |
| Pechs, or Peia. | 0 | 0 |
| Doodhs, ½ of Fanos, or somewhat less than 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halfpence, ¼ of a Fan. | 0 | 0 |
| Choda is of two Kinds, the one Oriental, the other current at | 0 | 0 |
| The other round | 0 | 0 |

| COI | 250 | Tical, see Coins of Siam. |
| Tical, see Coins of Siam. | 1 | d. Sterl. |
| Pechs, or Peia. | 0 | 0 |
| Doodhs, ½ of Fanos, or somewhat less than 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halfpence, ¼ of a Fan. | 0 | 0 |
| Choda is of two Kinds, the one Oriental, the other current at | 0 | 0 |
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| COI | 250 | Tical, see Coins of Siam. |
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| Doodhs, ½ of Fanos, or somewhat less than 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Halfpence, ¼ of a Fan. | 0 | 0 |
| Choda is of two Kinds, the one Oriental, the other current at | 0 | 0 |
| The other round | 0 | 0 |

**Mogul Coins**

In the Dominions of the great Mogul, are Roupies, Mal- mazums, and Fanos, the former of which is the second of Silver alone, and the third of Copper. There are others struck by the Princes tributary to him, and the Powers bordering on him, scarce current beyond their respective Boundaries, particularly a small Silver Coin struck by the K. of the Maffians, which is of the Value of the Pech of Mogul, but half as heavy again.—The Raia of Peria saman, to the North East of Bencoolen, has a small Silver Coin of little more than the Silver and Copper, of small Value.—The Raia of Odem, who commands between Brampam, Serryngh, and Annadahk, a small Silver Coin, equal to 6 Pence Sterling; and another of Copper, of several Values, esteemed by the Natives of the Land, but not at all esteemed by the Europeans.

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Mafoe has ceased to be a common Money since the Discovery of America by the Europeans.

Almonds are chiefly used where the Curds are not current. At the present Time moreover or favourably all the Fruit, the Value of the Money is higher or lower: In a Common Year, the Almonds are for against a Peach, or Halfpenny Sterling; which brings each Almond to 4½ of a Farthing.

You may buy for the Modern Coins, or Monies: Those of the Antients are as follows.

**Antient Coins.**

**Value and proportion of the Jewish Coins.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Bekah</td>
<td>0:08:1:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Shekel</td>
<td>0:06:3:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Maneh</td>
<td>0:06:16:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Minah Hebrew</td>
<td>0:06:16:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Talent</td>
<td>34:1:0:9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Solidus Aureus, or Sestertia, worth**

1:1:2:0:6

**A Talent of Gold worth**

541:7:0:0

**Value and proportion of the ancient Grecian Coins.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coin</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Stater</td>
<td>0:01:0:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Diobolus</td>
<td>0:01:0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Hemibolus</td>
<td>0:01:0:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Didobolus</td>
<td>0:12:1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Tetrobolus</td>
<td>0:12:1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Drachma</td>
<td>0:12:1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Didrachmum</td>
<td>0:12:1:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Tetrodrachm</td>
<td>0:12:1:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Of these the Drachma, Didrachm, &c. were of Silver, the rest for the most part of Brass. The other Parts, as Triobolus, Trichobolus, &c. were sometimes coined.

Note also, the Drachma is here, with the generality of others, equal to the Denarius; tho' the Reason to believe, the Drachma was somewhat the weightier. See Drachma.

**The Grecian Gold Coin was the Stater Aureus, worth 2 Attic Drachma, or half of the Stater Arureus, and exchanging usually for 5 Attic Drachma of Silver.**

**Our Money.**

According to our Proportion of Gold to Silver:

1:08:2:9

The Denarius was made of two different sorts of Metals, the one containing those above the Standard, the other the opposite end.

By calculating the first, you shall have the Excise, by the latter, the Excise, and the Premium, which will find, by Subraction, how much Alloy is also added to being the severall Matters to the Fine and Coarse.

For the mixing, if the Metal be Gold, 'tis done in Earthen Crucibles, and Silver in Copper or Iron ones, called Crucibles.

There are two Kinds of Furnaces proper for the melting of Metals; those with Wind, and those with Bellows; See each explained under the Article FORNACE.

When the Gold or Silver are to be melted, i.e. are entirely melted, they are stirr'd and brew'd together; the Silver and Copper with an Iron Stetter, the Gold with one of bak'd Earth, or a Stetter, and poured into Moulds, or Frames, for the casting; in which the Stetter being hot, the Gold and Silver, in the manner of working, the Gold of the more dense, or the heavier sort of Gold, &c. Patterns. See FOUNDRY, for so called FRAMES, and Molds.

The Models are flat Plates of Copper, about 1½ inches long, and nearly the thickness of the Species to be struck. In each Mold are placed eight of these to make Plates for Guineas, ten for Half Guineas, five for Crowns, &c. and in proportion for Copper. All the difference between casting the Models and Plates is only the weights of the Species confusing in this; that the latter are taken out of the Copper with Lids, and pour'd into the Aperture of the Mold; and that for Gold, the Crucible is taken off the Fire with a kind of Tonges, and the Copper pour'd into the Molten Gold before the Crucible.

Thus far the Process is the same, in casting either with the Mill or the Hammer: When the Plates are taken out of the Mould, the difference commences; to that here the Article of COINING of Flat plate is branched into two.

**COINING by the Mill, or Mill's Metal.**

The Plates being taken out of the Molds, scraped, and flattened, are put several times thro' the Mill, to flatten
fion on each side, from either Matrice. As to the Profs, fore-
merly ad, it has all the essential Parts of a Balancier, ex-
cept the jewel on top, which was, divided, and only
drawn one way. See EogVING.
The Planchets having now all their Marks and Impres-
sions, both Gold and Silver, become Money; but how
care they to be regulated, and what remains of the Plate be-
 tween the Circles is melted again.
The Pieces are now given to be adjusted, and brought
to a Standard whereby they are to be regulated, and what remains of the Plate be-
 tween the Circles is melted again.
The Pieces are adjusted in a fine Balance; and tho' which
piece is to be cut off, tho' too heavy; the first to be
melted again, and the second to be filed down. For it may
be obser'd, that the Mill thro' which the Plates are pass'd can
never be so just, but there will be some inequality, and
there is a difference in the Planche. This in-
quality, indeed, may be owing to the Quality of the Matter,
as well as of the Machine; some Parts being more porous
than others.
When the Planche are adjusted, they are carried to the
blanching, or whitening Houfes, i.e. the Place where the
Gold Planche have their Colour given them, and the Sil-
ver Planche are blanch'd, when they are put into a Furnace, and when taken out and cool'd, boiling 'em success-
ively in two Copper Vessels, with Water, common Salt,
and Tarrar; and after scouring 'em well with Sand, and
washing 'em with common Water, drying 'em over a Wood
Fire, in a Copper Vessel, where they are put when taken
out of the Boilers.
The whitening, or blanching, was formerly perform'd very
diffcult and troublesome, but by this Process it is made
very easy. And as the ancient Method is still in use among Goldsmiths, and other Workmen who
use Gold and Silver, we have made a distinct Article of it.
See BLANCHING.
In this Article, the Planche, as soon as blanch'd, were carry'd
to the Pruf, to be struck and receive their Impressions; but
now they are first mark'd with a Legend, or Engine, on the
Plate, near where the clipping begins, which is one of the
Marks wherein the ancient Money 's to be dang'd.
The Machine used to mark the Edges is very simple, yet
ingenious; it consists of two Plates of Steel, in form of
Rules, about the thickness of a Line, on which the Legend
or Edging are engraved, half on the one, and half on the other.
One of these Plates is immovable, and strongly bound with a Band of Iron, on which is a piece of Board, and a
strong Board, or Table. The other is movable, and slides on the Copper Plate, by means of a Handle, and a Wheel,
or Pinion of Iron; the Teeth whereof catch in a kind of
notches cut in the Iron Band, and give motion to the Planche being plac'd horizontally between these two Plates,
and carried along by the Motion of the movable one; so,
by that time it has made half a turn, it is found mark'd all
round.
This Machine is so easy, that a single Man is able to
mark twenty thousand Planche in a Day; it was invented
by the Silver-Casting, Engineer to the French King, and
used in 1685.
Lastly, the Planche being thus editg'd, are famp'ed, i.e.
their Impressions given them in a Balancier, or Press; which
was the chief Business of the Time of the XVIIth Cen-
tury; see its Figure in Tab. Miscellaneous, Fig. 4.
It's chief Parts are a Beam, Screw, Arbor, &c. all con-
trived in the Body of the Machine, except the first, which is
a long Iron Bar, with a heavy Ball of Lead at each end, and
Rings, to which are famp'd Cord which give it Motion; it
is placed horizontally over the Body of the Machine. In
the middle of the Beam is a Screw, which by turning
causes the Arbor, screw, to be mov'd, and being fixed in the
lower Extremity of which Arbor, placed perpendicu-
larly, is famp'd the Matrice, or Coin of the Reverser, or
Arbor itself, which is only famp'd by its Receiver, or
Retainer, which is fixed by a Screw; and under this is a Box, or Cate containing the Matrice of the Image side, firmly famp'd to the lower Part of the Balancier. See Matrice, &c.
This Screw is fixed in the 's said, on the Image Matrice, upon which two Men draw, each on his side, one of the Ropes of the Beam, and turn the Screw
famp'd in it; which by this Motion draws the Arbor to
which the Matrice of the Arbor is famp'd; by which means,
the Metal being in the middle, at once receives an Impre-

COINING with the Hammer, or hammer'd Money.
In this Method of making Money, the Plates of Gold,
Silver, or Copper being taken out of the Molds, or Frame,
are placed in a Frame, or Press; and, as soon as they are
Anvil; when sufficiently beaten, they are cut into Pieces;
which being again heated, flattened, and further stretched with
the Hammer, are adjusted by cutting off the Angles with
a Pruf, as before, which is a little Machine, to be fixed
and adjusted to the Weight of the Standard and their roundness
of famp'd with another Hammer, which bears down all the
Points and Angles still remaining on the Edges. In this m-
ner they are brought to the Size of the Pieces to be coin-
in. In this State the Planche become Planchets, and are carried
to the Blanching-Houses; where they undergo the same Pre-
parations, as before, only more carefully, and are given
to the Minter to beat 'em with the Hammer.
For this last Operation, which finishes the Money, they
use two Planche, or Matrices; the one called the Plut,
and the other the True, which are usually first call'd or moulded in
The Plut bears the Arms, and the True the Image, or
Coff; both their Legend, Date, &c.
The Plut, which is about eight Inches high, has a kind of
Talon, or Heel in the middle, and ends in a Point; Which Figure it had, for the sake of being more eastically
fast, and more firmly famp'd to the Block whereon the Money is struck. See Plut, &c.
In this Way the Planche being horizontally on the
Plut, and covering it with the True, which holds fast in
his left hand, gives several short Bows on the Plut
with an Iron Mallet held in the right; more or less, as the Committee deems proper. This only serves to
strike the Planchet, the Plut being insufficiently famp'd, 'tis
return'd again between the Matrices, exactly in its former Fe-
ture, and the Money is again famp'd on the Edges, and so the Impression be perfect.
Thus is the Coinage finish'd, and the Planche are con-
sidered into Money; which, after they have been examin'd as to
their weight, become current.
Since the Invention of minting Money in France, it has
been imitated by several other Nations; but by none with
Success equal to that of the English, who have carried it to
its greatest Perfection, by the beauty of their Gru-
ving, and by their inventing the Impressions on the Edges,
that admirable Expedient for preventing the Alteration of the Species, abovemention'd.
On this time the English Money was struck with the
Hammer, as that of other Nations; and, in cæsis, 'tis but
very late, viz. in the Reign of K. William III. that the
hammer'd Species came to be current. Ere they were put
to use, the old English Money had been famp'd and clipp'd by
Foreigners, especially the Dutch, so as to be scarce half of its Value. The retrieving of this difficult State of the English Money, is look'd as one of the greatest Adventures in which we are owing, in good measure, to the happy Conduct of the late Earl of Halifax.
This, and the like, is now perform'd wholly in the
Tower of London, where there is a Corporation under the
Title of the Mint. See Mint.
Formerly there were here, as there are still in other
Countries, what we call the Rights of languages and where-
age, but since the XVIIth Year of K. Charles II. there