is nothing taken, either for the King, or for the Expenditures of
Casting; it having been settled by Act of Parliament, that all Money
should be struck at the publick Expenditures; so that
Weight is resumed to the Weight, to all Persons who carry
their Goods to the Exchequer. See Stare.

The Species coin'd in England, are elec'd contram Good's,
and not to be exported: All foreign Species are al-
low'd by Act of Parliament, made in 1673, to be shut off
from the publick Sale, unless by the Licence of the
Duty, &c. Indeed, in the Seffion of Parliament in 1718,
Ex

The Spicul COINAGE is either one of the Rall perfect
in England. It is feted at Silver and Strada, by the City
Cities where Gold and Silver are struck. 'Tis true, there are
Tracts from Mexico, Peru, and other Provinces of the Spanish
American, and Russia, and of Quotations of Pieces of foil and
other Species, both of Gold and Silver, that, in this respect, it
must be own'd, there is no State in the World where so
much Money is coin'd, as in that of the King of Spain.

Money COINAGE. The Coin strike no Money but
Silver, and that only in the Cities of Mexico, Seville, Seville,
and Fiescas, to which may be now added Petersburg,
the favourite City of his Catholic Majesty. The Coinage of
each of these Cities is let to our farmers, and makes part of the
Royal Revenue.

Perfum COINAGE. All the Money made in Peru, is
thus called; for the Florins, or the Florin Aragon; the Bartholomew
of the rest of the Ailla and America, and the Bolts of Africa,
and even Mecury; the Invention of the Mill being not
yet got out of Europe, nor even Those'd in every Part of it.
For that reason, in these 16th and 17th Centuries, as for a
Cent for all the Monies coin'd, which are now reduced to
Silver and Copper, there being no Gold coin'd in every,
except a small Part of the Sum of the Ancient or of the
Country. The Coinage of Fire and Tenus is not under any Difi-
cine; each Goldsmith, Jew, and even private Person, under-
ministering it at pleasure: which renders their Money exceeding
bad, and their Coinage quite unacknowledgeable.

COITION, the intercourse between Male and Female
in the Act of Generation. See Generation.

In the second Month after Frogs are seen. See Act of Cion-
cation, Barbole, &c. relate, that Butterflies make 730 Vi-
brations of the Wings in Cotion.

COITION, is sometimes used for that mutual Attraction
between the sexes, which is found in many other Animals,
which is found between Iron and the Magnet. See Magnet.

COLARASAIAS, a Seet of Herecistics in the 11th Cen-
tury, to called from their Lender Colarisis, a Disciple of
Valentious, who, with Mercury, another Disciple of the same
Matter, maintain'd the whole Pluraide, and Perfezion of
Truth and Religion, to be contain'd in the Greek Alphabet,
and so it was the opinion of this Atestus Christ was the Alpha
and Omega. See Magneti.

COLARINI, in Architecture, the little Erse of the Cap-
ital of the Turkish and Dora Columns; placed between the
Architect of the Arch of Constantine; called by Vitruvo,
Architettura. See FRISO, &c.

COLAR is also used for the Orlo, or Ring, a-top of the
Sprite, or Top of the Column; called also Contur. See Cestur.

COCULATURE, in Pharmacy, the Separation of a Liquor
from some Mixture, or Impurity, by precipitating, or strain-
ning it through the narrow Parts of a Cloth, or other Matter,
which will give passage to the fine, and pure Part, but inter-
cept the grosser. See Precipitation, and Filtration.

COLATE, an Art, in Natural History. &c. There are two
Kinds of Colate, Natural and Artificial. The Natural
is otherwise called Coliselti; being a red Vitriol, brought from Germany; form'd from the common gree Colate, and calc'd naturally by some subterraneous Fire. See Chalcolithi.

The Artificial is also a green Vitriol, calcin'd a long time
by an intense Fire; and by that means reduc'd to the red-
ness of the Colate, without any other Distinction.

COLEANTHROPHUS, is usually us'd for the Dregs, or
Remains, left at the Bottom of the Vessel, after the Distilla-
tion of Vitriol. See Vitriol.

COLD, something devoid of Heat, or which contains in it
not the Particles of Fire. See Fire.

This Definition is agreeable to the Sentiments of moit of the
ancient Philosophers; who make Heat a Positive Term, and
lapse the Thing to consist in a more Privation, or
Diminution of Heat.

COLD, much in the same Principle, to be, that State
of the Corpores, or Par of Bodies, wherein they are
more slightly and fitter gaited than that of the Organs of
Blood; in which Sense, Cold is a more Term of Relation;
and hence the same Body becomes liable to be perceived as
a Cold, as its Particles are in a greater or less degree of Mo-

in, or within five Miles of London; to sicke, anseruce, and
imprison them at discretion.

The Number of Fellowes was antiently 33, till King
Charles II. increased their number to 40; so that King James
II. having added to 100; by some of the Character, allow'd the Number of Fel-
lowes to be enlarg'd, fo as not to exceed fourscore; referring to
himself and successors, the power of placing and dispa-
ing any of them to the Exchequer. The Fellows are very rigorous in affording their Privile-
ages; there being a great Number of Physicians, some of
very great Abilities, who practice in London, &c. without
their Licence, as well as in the Country. Yet, by Law, of Nor-
ton, not expressly allow'd to practice, take on
him the Cure of any Diseased, and the Patient die under his
hand, 'tis done 'Felon in the Prachticer.

The College receives a great Sum of Money by Subscription, to the Number of
42 of their Members, to set on foot a Difpatorary, for the Relief of the sick Poor: since that, they have erected two other Difpatorities. See Drapers' Company, Clothiers', or College of Philofoby; a College founded by Sir Tho. Grafton, and endow'd with the Re-
venue of the Royal Exchange; One Mooty of this Endow-
ment the Founder bequeathed the House of the Mayor, and Alder-
men of London, and their Successors, in trust, that they should find four able Pornis to read within the College, Di-
vinity, Geography, Astronomy, and Meteorick; and to allow each, before Lodging, 50 Pounds per Annum.

The other Mooty he left to the Company of Merchants, to find three more able Persons, to read Civil Law, Phyfick, and Rhetorick, on the same Terms; with this Limitation, that the same be done within Twenty-one Years from the Day in the Week, except Sundays; in the Morning in La-
tin, in the Afternoon the same in English: that in Muffick to be only read in English.

In the Nineteenth Century the Royal Society, that noble Academy, instituted by K. Charles II. and celebrated thro-
out the World, for their Improvements in Natural Know-
ledge. See their History and Policy, under Society.

Colligations, or Colleges, are a Corporation
founded by Charter of King Richard III. who granted them several Privileges; as, to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, Offices, &c. See Colleges.

The Second Charter from King Edward VI. and a Houfe built near Doctors Commons, by the Earl of Derby, in the Reign of King Henry VII. was given 'em by the Duke of Norfolk, in the Reign of Queen Mary; which Houfe is now reduc'd to Ruins.

Of this Collegiate Society, are three Officers named Kings of Arms, Rege Armatorum Anglorum, See King at Arms, SIXTH HAND. See Herald. And four Parliaments. See Persuivant

Colleges of Common Law. See Inns of Court, and Chancery.

Colligations for the Defence of Soldiers, Seamen, &c. See Hosp-
itals.

COLLEGIA, a Religious Sod, form'd among the Ar-
menians and Arian bishops in Holland; it called, because they were not subject to the Pope, being as Orthodox, or Meutricans, so called in each Month; where every one has the same Liberty of expounding the Scripture, Preaching, &c.

They are said to be all either Arians, or Socinians; They never consent to attend the Communion in the Church, but meet twice a Year from all Parts of Holland at Rinsborough, a Village two Miles from Leyden, where they Communicate together; admit-
ting every one that preaches himself, without regard to his Sect, or Opinion. They have no particular Ministers, but each officiates as he is disposed. They never baptize with out-putting.

COLLATE, or COLLEGIAL Churches, are those which have no Bishop's See; yet have the ancient Retinue of the Bishop, the Canons and Prebends. See Church, Canon, &c.

Some among us, Wellington, Rippen, Winder, &c.

Of these Collegiate Churches there are two Kinds; some of Royal Foundation, others of Ecclesiastical Foundation; each of them, in Matters of Divine Service, are regulated in the same manner as the Cathedrals. See Cathedral.

There are even some Collegiate Churches which have the Episcopal Rights. Some of these Churches were antiently Archbishopries, at the coronation of it by W. See Antient.

The Church of St. Peter's Westminster was antiently a Cathedral; but the Revenues of the Monastery being by Act of Parliament in 1559, vested in the Dean and Chapter, it continues Allied to the Parish.

In several Cases, the titling is Cathedral, instead of Col-
legiate Church of Westminster; has occasion'd Error in the Pleadings.

COLLOQUIES, in Medicine, such Remedies as join, and
clue together the separated Parts, or Lips of a Wound, or Ulcer; in order to re-establish' 'em in their natural Union. See ADHESIUM, Wound, &c.

Colleticks are more defective than Sanctoris; but less than Epulotics. See SANCTORIS, and EPULOTICS.

Among Colletics are rank'd Lithurges, Aine, Myth, &c. Those from the Church of Scylax, &c. of the Church
Gens, &c. by Meafure, See FUSION, DISSOLUTION, &c.

COLLIGATION is also used to express such a Temper-
ament, that the Blood cannot flow freely, and consequently proceeds from a too lax Complexion; whereby they flow off to the Several Glands, and particularly thro' the Skin, rather than they ought; which occasion's Fluxes of many Kinds, both natural and artificial, from too loose or too chronic.

If this Colligation continue, it generally terminates in an
Hectic Fever, and is usually a Concomitance of one. See HECTIC.

The lucrative Intention in this Cafe, is giving the afo evoking Confluence to the Juices by BlaRimics and Aggiunimants, and the hardening of the Solids by Substringents. Hence, COLLIQATIVE FEVER, is a Fever attended with a
Perpetual Febrif, from too loose or too chronic.

The Consequence of this, is a Concomitance of the Fluids. See Concomitance; see also FEVER.

COLLISEM, or COLISEUM, in the ancient Architec-
ture, an oval Amphitheatuer, built at Rome by Tefosian, in the Place where stood the Pond of Nero's guided Houfes.

In this were seen Statues, representing all the Provinces of the Empire; in the middle whereof stood that of Rome, holding a golden Apple in her Hand. The same Term, Col-
loseum, is given to another Amphitheater of the Empe-
ror Severus.

In these Colisea were represented Games, and Combats of the Most Remarkable Men. There is now little remaining of ei-
ther; Time and War having reduced 'em to Ruins. See Amphitheater.

The Word is found 'em from Colofenous, on account of the Colofens, that stood near it; or, according to Narius, from the Italian Colifeo.

COLLISION, the Friction, or Percussion of two Bodies
moving violently with different Directions, and dashing against one another.

For the Laws of the Collision of Bodies, see PERCUSSION.

COLLUSION, a secret Undertaking between two Par-
ties, who plead, or proceed fraudulently against each other, to the Injury of one of them, or both.

In the Canon Law, Collusion, in Matters of Benefices, va-
cates the Benefice, and incapacitates the Person from holding any Benefice at all.

COLLIUS, a Religious Soet, who wrote about the
Beginning of the 14th Century; on occasion of the Milfnus
and Indulgence Shewn to Arius, by Alexander Patriarch of Alexandria.

Some People being scandaliz'd at so much Confedec-
tion; and among the reft Collius, a Priest of the fame City, he hence took a Pretence for holding separate Assemblies, and by this means, he obtained the Order of Bishop, though he had been a Bishop; pretending a Necedere for this Author-
ity, in order to oppose Arius.

To his Schism he added Hereby; teaching, that God did not prevent any, but that he was not Author of the Evil
that befal Men, &c.

He was condemn'd in a Council held in Alexandria by
Ojbo, in the Year 553.

COLLYRION, ancient Hereticks, denominated from a
little Cake, call'd by the Greeks Colyria, which they offer'd
to the Virgin Mary.

This Soet, it seems, confin'd chiefly of Arabian Women, who were so fond of the Arrogance of Devotion to the Virgin, met on a certain Day in the Year, to celebrate a solemn Feast, and to render Divine Honour to Mary as a God-
dess; eating the Cake which they offer'd in her Name. St.
Collyria gives the History of this superstitious Ce-
remony, laughs at it.

COLLYRION, in Medicine, an external Remedy, par-
specially appropriated to the Diseases of the Eyes. See EYE.

There are two Kinds of Collyrios; the one liquid, the other dry.

Liquid Collyrios are compos'd of Ophthaliac Pouder, with a small Addition of Water, or Water, with a small Addition of Eyebright, &c. wherein they diffolve Tutty, White Vitrol, or some other proper Pouder.

The Dry, are Troches of Khat, Sugar-cond, Iris, Turf Pouder, with a small Addition of Water, or Water, with a small Addition of Eyebright.

The same Name is also given to Unguents used for the same Purpofe: as Unguent of Tutty, and several others.

Lastly, the Name is given, the improper, to some liquid Medicines, made of Grass, or Water, &c.

The Word Collyrio comes from the Greek κόλλυρον; and that, according to Martensius, from νυξῶν ἐκεῖ, because it glues up, and prevents Delusions.

COLON,
COL, in Grammar, a Point, or Character form'd that J., serving to mark a Pause, and to divide the Members, or Points of a Sentence. See also Colons. Grammarians generally assign the Ufe of a Colon to be to mark the Middle of a Period; or to conclude a Sentence left imperfect at the End, or Period. But, a Single Left Perfect Period, is an Expression inurely vague and indeterminate. See Period.

Others say, a Colon is to be used when the Sentence is perfect, but the Consequence is very long, or the Part clear but not quite clear and explicit. Add this, that in Practice our bell Writers confound the Colon with the Semicolon. In the Anatomy, attempts to fix the Ufe of the Colon; but does not doubt of the following, that the Colon divides the Sentences into Parts, or have indeed a Dependence on what goes before, even what goes before has a complete Sentence, independent hereon; e.g. "The Angle Age was so eminent for good Poets, that they have felt'd as Models to all others; yet did it not yield any good Tragic Poets." Where the Semicolon Moreover, and the Ufe of the Colon are obvious.

The most obvious and sensible Ufe of the Colon, he adds, is when the Semicolon Member is distinguished by some Conjunctions; as notwithstanding, however, but, except that, and after Nevertheless, etc. Rather than considered that, &c.

Some, indeed, use the Colon in the Middle of a Sentence, without any regard to Semicolon Members; which Custom was probably introduced, to mark that the Breath is here to be stopped, as it were, as much as to say, in the Place where the Semicolon Period commences. But, this, it is arbitrary, and the intermediate Points may be reckoned in a Period, if there be no Semicolon Member, i.e. if there be no frequent Members but what is expected from the precedent.

As to the Occasions where the Colon is to be used, rather than the Semicolon, there is nothing peculiar to be said of it except that the Colon flew the Semicolon Member more detached, and lets it at a greater distance from the reft; and therefore less offensive than the Semicolon. Accordingly, it seems preferable to the Colon, where before Conjunctions Adverfative, Restrictive, Conditional, &c. as, nevertheless, but, excepting that, however, otherwise, provides that. Again, where the Semicolon Phrases not only separate the precedent, but depend on 'em for their Regimen, and are, as it were, new Parts thereof; there the Semicolon forms preferable to the Colon. e.g. You are regarded of the Goodness of God., even first thing you, a God who is only jealous of your Heart for your own Happiness. A God, who could be equally glorious in destroying you by his judgment, as in saving you by his Mercy. The Disjunctive consisted of two Parts; in the first case, the Necessity of fighting; in the second, the Advantages that could be gained by it.

But this Difference, it must be own'd, has a Dependence on something that influences all the Points, and always the whole Doctrine of Punctuation; viz. the length, or shortness of the Sentences and Periods. Poet when the Phrases are long, we point higher than when short.

A late Author, in a very ingenious little Difcourse, de Rebus Interrogativis, marks the Office of the Colon, and where it differs from the Semicolon, much more precisely: A Colon, on his Principles, serves to distinguish those joint Members of a Sentence, which are capable of being divided into Members, whereas one, at least, is conjunct. See Sentence.

Thus, in the Sentence, A cannot disturb the Shadow moving along the Dial-plate, So the Advices we make in Knowledge, without the right degree of persif'drespect, is not Answerable to the Facts; that the two Members being both simple, are only separated by a Comma: in this, A as I perceive the Shadow to have been moved, but did not perceive the other, So four Advantages in Understanding, in that you can't feel the Stakes of the Facts, are only perceptible by the Distance; the Sentence being divided into two equal Parts, and those conjunct ones, since they include others; we separate them by a Semicolon, and the latter by a Comma: But in this, A as I perceive the Shadow to have been moved along the Dial, but did not perceive it moving; and it appears the 

as a whole form'd it grew, so on every one face it grow'd; So the Advantages to be made in Twenty-one Stages, of those several Steps, are only perceptible by the Distance. The Advancement in Knowledge is comm'd to the Motion of a Series of Stages; the Growth of Grasfs; which Comparison divides the Sentence into two parts, and the Semicolon, which is laid of the Movement of the Shadow, and likewise of the Grewthful Grass, contains two simple Members, they are to be separated by a Semicolon; consequently, a higher Pointing is requir'd to separate 'em from the other Part of the Sentence, which they are opposed to. And this is a Colon. See Punctuation.

Colons, in Anatomy, is the second of the thick Intercells. See Intestine.

The Colon is placed between the Colon and Rectum; and is wider than either of them: In length it is eight or nine Hands. Where the Bowel ends, and the Rectum begins, the Intestine of the Os Ilium, on the right Side; whence, ascending the Kidney on the same side, it passes under the Concave Side of the Liver, and the Duodenum, which it sometimes runs by, as likewise to the Gall-Bladder, which it wages in the same place: Then it runs under the branch of the Stomach to the Spica in the left Side; in which it is also knit; from thence it turns down to the left Kidney, and is there boneless, in form of an A, it ends at the upper Part of the Os Sacrum in the Rectum.

At the Beginning of this Grammer there is a Valvule form'd by the Production of the introm Cost of the Bladder; which is the name of this place; which hinders the Excerciments, when once fallen in

from returning again to the Ilium.

It has a strong Ligament, which running along its upper Side, from the Bladder to the Rectum, strengthens and against the Weight of the Excerciments, and draws it together into Cells; with, which the Fatigue Communicates, retard the Fatigues of the Excerciments, that we may not be continually obliged'd to be going to Stool. See Excerciments.

The Fibres of its second Cost are greater and stronger than the Intercells of the other Intercells, because a greater Strength is requisite to caufe the Excerciments.

The chief Design of the Colon's surrounding the Abdomen, and Rectum, touching all the Parts contain'd in it, seems to be, that by immediately Possessing these Parts, they might be keep'd of their Maladies. See Cystern.

Some derive the Word from savinii, to retard; in regard to its place in this Membrane, that the Excercements are stopp'd and form'd. Others fetch it from the Turkish, on account of its Capacity: Others again from anologia, to be transmitted; in regard of the grievous Pain it frequently undergoes.

'tis from this Part that the Colon takes its Name. See Colon.

COLONEL, an Officer, in the Army, who has the Command of a Regiment, either of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons. See Regiment.

In the Roman Army, Colonel, is con'd to the Infantry and Dragoons; the commanding Officer of a Regiment of Horse, they usually call Major de Comp. Skinner derivs the Word from Colonel, being of Opinion, the Chief of Colonels might give their Name to the Chief of Forces.

Colonel Lieutenant, is he who commands a Regiment of Guards, whereof the King, Prince, or other Person of the first Emittance is Chief. See Guards.

Those Colonels Lieutenant have always a Colonel's Commission, and are usually General Officers. See General.

Colonel Lieutenant, in the French Officer in the Regiment, who is at the Head of the Captains, and Commands in the absence of the Colonel. See Lieutenants.

Colonel of Horse, or Dragoons, is the first Captain of the Regiment. See Captains.

Colonne, a Pterylle, or a circular Figure; or, a Column of Effus, did it in a Circle, and infalid within itself.

Such is that of the little Park at Verfailles, which consists of 32 Ioule Columns, all of solid Marble, and without In- clution.

A Polyple Colonne, is that which number of Columns is too great to be taken in by the Eye at a single View. Such is the Colonne de l'hotel du Prince de Condé, which consists of 12 Columns, all in Elliptical Stone. See Fontaine.

COLONY, a Place, or City, of People, of all Ages and Conditions, transported into a remote Province, in order to cultivate and inhabit the Land. See Settlement.

We may distinguish three Kinds of Colonies. The first serves to cafe, or discharge the Inhabitants of a Country; where people are become too numerous, so that they cannot any longer conveniently subsist.

The second are those establisht by victorious Princes and People, in the middle of vanquish'd Nations, to keep 'em in awe and subjection.

The third may be call'd Colonies of Commerce; because, in effect, 'tis Trade is the sole Occasion and Object thereof. Such as means of the first kind of Colonies, that some Ages after the Conquest, the East Indies, and lucrative all the other Parts of the Earth became inhabit'd; And without mentioning any thing of the Athenian and Greater Co.

THE COLONY, the title of some ancient History, 'tis notorious that it was for the Establishment of such nations as the Con.

Trinication of the Empire, theol Terrones of barbarous Nations, infalid, for the generality, out of the North, overrun the Xx.
In colour is that of a golden brown; its infield is full of Kennels, which are to be taken out before the Colchiums are to be lifted and transplanted into the open air in autumn.

Colquintus is of considerable use in Medicine, but most commonly it is used in official compositions, the Violence of its Operation rendering it unsafe to be given inwards in excomporaneous doses.

It enters, as an ingredient, in the Consolida Hameae, and most purgative Pills; and in such Cales as require purging, is attended with great success. It is one of the most violent purgatives, and is generally employed in cases which require enemas to that degree, as sometimes to bring away Blood, and induce a Suppurative. Sometimes it is taken boild in Water, or Small Beer, in Composition of the Menstrues; which, if continued, it is known to have induced an Enema.

Some Women have got a trick of taking it, in the same manner, in the beginning of Pregnancy, to procure Abortion, when it is necessary, to destroy its Various Operations.

The Pouder of Colquintus is sometimes used externally, with Aloes, &c. in Unguents, Emplastria, &c. with remarkable Success against Worms and Fomites; for the same purpose the pouder of Colquintus can be used. The frailness of the flower, the action of the flower in the Pulmonary, and the value of the Pouder, with several other parts of Colquintus have been found of service, after most other medicines have failed.

Trenches made of Colquintus, are called Trenches of Abortion; they are prepared by cutting the Colquintus very small, and reducing it to a fine Pouder in a Mortar, rubbed with Oil of sweet Almonds; adding Gum Tragacanth, and Manna afterwards. See Trenches.

The Pouder is made from the Greek άνακτόρ, which was given it, in regard it άνακτόρον, means the retching.

COLORASIAN, a Branch of goods, to be called from Coloralais, who improved the art of the Glass Blowers of St. Evroul, and the great colourists and furnishers of France. See Glassworks.

COLORATION, or COLOURING, in Pharmacy, is the imparting of the colours and odours of the drugs used in the preparation of medicines. See Draughts, Digests, and Sublimates, and the various Operations of Nature and Art, as by Ferments, Lactations, Coctions, and Calcinations, &c.

COLOUR, and COLOURING, in Medicine. See Collophory, Collostrum, Colosmus.

COLOSUS, a Statue of a prodigious size, representing a Giant. See Statue.

The most eminent of this kind was the Colossus of Rhodes, a Statue of Heracles, which was built in a full size by his own legs. It was the Workmanship of Chares, a Disciple of Lyctus, who spent twelve years in making it; it was at length overthrown by an earthquake, after having stood 1260 Years. Its Height was before and after the Fire: there were few People could encompass its Thigh, &c.

Some Criticks observe, that the Colossus of Rhodes gave its own Name to the People among whom it stood; and that many, at least among the ancient Poets, called the Rhodians, Colossians: Hence they advance an Opinion, that the Colossian in Scripture, to whom St. Paul directs his Epistle, Colossians 2:1, &c. is to be understood to be the Doe of Rhodes. Of this Sentiment are Stiles,indsay, Mannich, &c.

When the Saracens became possessors of the Island, the Statue was found laid along the ground; they sold it to a Jew, who carried it to Alexandria, for as much as 40,000, or 60,000 Drachms. The Buffs that supported it was of a triangular Figure, its Extremities were full and 60 Pills of Marble. There was a winding Staircase to go up to the top of it; from whence one might look over the Islands, and the Ein, going down into Egypt, in a great Looking-Glas, that was hung about the Neck of the Statue.

Among the Antiquities of Rome, there are a few famous Colossi, as the one of Apollo, one of Nero, one of Domitian, and one of the Sun.

The Term Colossus takes its rise from the word, κολοσσυς, good, mighty, strong; and the word was given to the giants.

COLOSTRUM, or COLOSTRUM, in Medicine. Milk coagulated in Women's Breast. See MILK.

The Name is also given to a Dilecte which this coagulated Milk is called.

COLOUR, in Philosophy, a Property inherent in Light, whereby, according to the different Sizes, or Magnitudes of its Parts, it excites different Vibrations in the Fibres of the Eye, and thereby, according to the Nature of its Refrangibility, and the Magnitude of its component Parts. See SENSATION.

In the former View, therefore, Light is the Subject of Colour, whereas, upon the latter it is the Agent, See its Properties under the Article Light.

Various are the Opinions of ancient and modern Authors, and of the several Sects of Philosophers, with regard to the Nature and Origin of the Phenomenon Colour. The most popular
popular Opinion, that is of the Arificehists, who maintain Colour to be a Quality referring in the colour'd Body; and, to exist, independently of Light. See QUALITY.

The Corruphists come nearer the Matter: They own, that as Light, in one respect only, consists in its diffusing it self in various Or- gans, to occasion the Sensation, and that as no Body can af- fect the Sense but by immediate contact; the colour'd Body does not excite the Sensation of it, or contribute anything to it, by becoming some intermedia Intermediate, and by that the Organ of Sense.

They add, that, as we find that Bodies do not affect the Sense by their light; Light only occasions the Sensation of Objects by Colour, by moving the Organ; and that colour'd Bodies are no further concern'd than as they reflect the Light with a certain Modification; the differences in their Colour arising from the different Temperatures at which the Lights, whereby they are dispair'd to reflect the Light with this or that Modification.

But to Sir Rob. Naish, we are owing a solid and confirmed Theory of Colour; built on facts and experiments, and solving all the Phenomena thereof: His Doctrine is as follows.

'Tis found by Experience, that Rays, or Beams of Light, are composed of Parts very heterogeneous, as differing from each other, i.e. some of them, as its highly probable, and others left. For a Ray of Light, as E F. (Tibb. Opt. in a dark Place, is not wholly refracted to L; but split, as it were, and diffus'd into several little Rays, some whereof are refracted to L, and others to the other intermediate Points, i.e. the same Rays which constitute the superincumbent Light which are the most minute, are of all others the most easily and most considerably diffus'd, by the Action of the Refracting Surface, out of their rectilinear Course towards L, and to the other intermediate Points. The Rays are, therefore, with more difficulty, and less considerably turn'd out of its Right Line to the Points between L and G. See Refra- gibility.

Each Ray of Light, as it differs from another in its degree of Refrangibility, so does it differ from it in Colour: this is warranted by numerous Experiments. Tho' Par- ticles of an equal size, and of equal weight, will not constitute a Ray of a violet Colour; i.e. in all probability, the most minute Particles of Light, thus, separally impell'd, excite the shortest Vibrations in the Retina, which are then pro- ceeded upon, and the Membrane of the Eye by Ray to Brain, there to excite the Sensation of violet Colour; as being the most dully and languid of all Colours. See VIOLET.

Again, those Particles which are the least refract'd, consti- tute a Redius, or Ray of a red Colour; i.e. the largest Particles of Light excite the longest Vibrations in the Retina, to as to excite the Sensation of red Colour, the brightest and the most vivifying of all Colours. See RED.

The other Particles being in like manner separated, ac- cording to their respective Magnitudes, into little Rays; ex- cite the intermediate Vibrations, and thus occasion the Sensa- tion of intermediate Colours; as, for example, that weaker as the several Vibrations of the Air, according to their respective Magnitudes, excite the Sensations of different Sounds. See VIBRATIONS.

'Tis may be added, that not only the more difficult and notable Colours of red, yellow, blue, &c. have thus their rise from the different Magnitude and Refrangibility of the Rays; but also the intermediate Degrees or Tints of the blue Colour; as of yellow up to green, of green down to yellow,

&c.

Further, the Colours of those little Rays, nor being any sudden Modifications thereof, but causes, primitive, and necessary Properties; as confining, in all probability, in the Magnitudes of their Parts, must be perpetual and immu- table; i.e. cannot be chang'd by any future Refraction or Reflection, &c. and, by the same Reason, as that the several Tints of the Sun, in as far as they consist in the deviation of the Rays, in a degree, not by the several Vibrations of the Air, but by the several Vibrations of the Active Particles of Light, in a degree, not by the several refractive and reflective Surfaces, but by the several refractive and reflective Surfaces, in a degree, the Opacity of the active Particles of Light, in a degree, by the several refrac- tions of the active Particles of Light, in a degree, by the several refractive and reflective Surfaces. See Refra- tions.

This is confirm'd by a multitude of Experiments; all endeavours having been unavailing, after separating a colour'd Ray from thoe of other Kinds, to change it into some other colour'd thoe, by means of the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra- tions of Colours, indeed, may be effected, i.e. where there is an Ambigfleum, or Mixture of Rays of different Kinds; the component Colours never appearing in their natural Colours; but by the several Reflections and Refractions. See Refra-
any natural Body, or reflected thro' any one, in a Place how- ever obscure.
The Cause of this is, that Colours are not Modifications arising from Reflection, or Reflection, but immutable Properties; and such as belong to the Nature of the Rays.

§. An Affirmation of all the preceding, or Colours of the refractions of light, col- lected together, is, that one and the same Ray, and under the same Circumstances, whatever its Parts were separated by Reflection; so, if the Parts were being reflected, it becomes white again: And colour'd Rays, when they meet together, don't destroy one another, but make a new Colour.

But if a red, green, yellow, blue, and violet Colour, being mix'd in a certain Proportion, appear whitish; i.e. are of such a Colour as arises from white and black mix't together, or from the mixture of a red and a blue light, would be plainly white. In like manner, if a Paper cut up into a Circle, be then divid'd with each of those Colours, separately, and in a certain Proportion; then the Paper being not only mixed in the Centre, from the Species of Colour mix't together in the Eye, by the brilkness of the Motion; the several Colours will disappear, and the whole Paper appear of one continued Colour; which will be a Mean between white and black. And the same Thing is true in the Sun fall very obliquely on the inner Surface of a Prism, those that are reflect'd will be vio- let: those transmitted, red.

For, those transmitted one before another, and by how much they are the more refrangible, by so much they are the more easily reflect'd; and by that means are separarated.

If two hollow Prisms, the one fill'd with a blue Fluide, the other with a red one, be join'd together, they will be opaque to each other, apart, but transparent.

For, the one transmitting one not mix't, and others, the other red; the two together will transmit none at all.

8. All natural Bodies, especially white ones, view'd thro' a Prism held to the Eye, appear dimmish'd, or border'd on both sides with red and yellow, and on the other with blue and violet.

For, those Environes are the Extremes of entire Images, which cause the sensation of any Colour, and as they stand or left reflect'd, will appear pale; and if view'd thro' a third Prism, held to the Eye at a proper distance, it will appear double: the one red, the other purple.

In like manner, if two Pouder, the one perfectly red, the other blue, be mix't; any little Body cover'd pretty thin with them, will not show Colour; for that brought near the Eye, will exhibit a double Image, the one red, and the other blue; in regard, the red and purple, or blue Rays, are separarated by their unequal Refraction.

At last, if a convex Lens, be refluc'd on a Paper ere they meet in a Focus: the Confines or Boundary of Light and Shadow will appear ting'd with a red Colour: but if they be receiv'd bey'ond the Focus, with a blue Colour.

Because, in the first Case, the red Rays, being somewhat more refrangible, are the higher; but, in the second, after Refraction in the Focus, the blue one.

Lastly, if the Rays about to pass thro' either side of the Papilla, be intercepted by the Interposition of any opaque Body near the Eye; the Extremes of Bodies, placed as it view'd thro' a Prism, will appear ting'd with Colours; the thence not very vivid.

For then, the Rays transmitted thro' the rest of the Pupil, will be separated by Reflection into Colours; without being divided by any Refraction, as the Interception of Rays, which would be refracted in a different manner.

And hence it is, that a Body view'd thro' a Paper pierc'd with two Holes, appears double, and also tinged with Colours.

On which, the Colour is derived from the refractions of thine plate. As Rays of different Colours are separated by the Refractions of Prisms, and other thick Bodies; so are they separarated, tho' in a different man- ner, in the case of the Prisms; the赍ations of a Fluid, the Bubbles rais'd in Water, thicken'd by Soap or Salt.

For all Lameils, under a determinate thicknes, transmit Rays of all Colours, without reflecting any at all: but, as the Pors increase in this Body, they become more and more thick, till they begin to reflect, first blue Rays; then, in order, green, yellow, and red, all pure; then, again, blue, green, yellow, red, more and more mix't and dilut'd; till, at length, arriv'd at the perfect thicknes, reflect all Colours, and colour'd Bodies perfectly intermisch't, e'o. white.

But, in whatsoever Port a slender Lameil reflect's any one Colour, e. g. blue; in that Port it always transmits the oppo- site Colour, e. g. red, or yellow.

'Is found, by Experiment, that the difference of Colour of a Plate does not depend on the Medium that incomparis it but the degree of Vividness does; ceteris paribus, the more delicate the Medium, the more distinct it will be incomparis- ed with the rader. A Plate, ceteris paribus, reflect's Light as it is thinner; as far as a certain Degree of thinnes, beyond which it reflect's no Light at all.

However, a Plate reflect's a certain Proportion of the natural Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. If the first, or thinnest, reflect any homogonous Ray, the second will transmit it; the third, again, will reflect it; and thus it is in the same Order that the Plates correspond to the odd Numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, &c. reflect the thickest Rays, that those correspond to the even ones, 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. transmit the whole of the Rays.

Hereupon is a reason why Colour in a Plate, is said to be of the first Order, if the Plate reflect all the Rays of that Colour. In a Plate whose thickness is triple the first, it is said to be of the second Order; and so on. Whether the thinnes of five times that of the first, it is said to be of the third Order, &c.

A Colour of the first Order is the most vivid of any: and, successively, the Vividness of the Colour increase, as the Quantity of the Order increas's. The more the Thickness of the Plate is increas'd, the more Colours it reflect's, and those of more different Orders. In some Places, the Colour is blue in the Pition of the Eye varies; in others it is permanent.

Colours of Natural Bodies. Bodies only appear of dif- ferent Colours, as their Surfaces are dist'd to reflect Rays of different Colours, and not of any Body, or of that Colour more abundantly than any other; hence Bodies appear of that Colour which arises from the Mixture of the reflect'd Rays, &c.

All Natural Bodies consist of very thin, transparent Lamellae; which, if they be disjoin'd, with regard to each other, as that there happen no Reflections or Reflexions in their Interstitials, those Bodies become pellicul'd, or tran- parent: but if their Intervals be lo large, and those fill'd with such Matter; or, if empty, (with regard to the Density of the Parts themselves) as that there happen a Number of Reflections and Reflexions, those Bodies become red, and that Colour, is the Color of the Body appears, see Transparency, and Opac- ity.

The Rays which are not reflect'd from an opaque Body, penetrate it; and there, suffering innumerable Reflections and Reflexions, at length, unite themselves to the Par- ticles of the Body it self.

Hence, an opaque Body grows hot the faster, as it reflect's Light less copiously: Wherein, we see why a white Body, which reflect's almost all the Rays that strike upon it, heats much more slowly than a black one, which reflect's heat away.

To determine that Constitution of the Surface of Bodies wherein their Colour depend's; it must be observe'd, that the smallest Corpalcs, or frist Particles wherof Surfaces are compos'd, are separated by a Tranismission of a Medium of a different Density from the Particles them- selves.

In the Surface, then, of every colour'd Body, are innumerable thinner thin Plates, corresponding to those of the Surface which has been obser'd of those, may be尹nderstood of the.

Hence we gather, that the Colour of a Body depends on the Density and Thicknes of the Parts of the Body, be- tween the Pores of the Surface; that the Colour is more vivid and homogeneous, as the Parts are thinner; that cetera paribus, the said Parts are the thickest when the Body is reflect'd, and that the Parts of the Body, is that Colour, becomes opaque. See Transparency, and O- pacity.

Now, of the several opaque Bodies, those consist ing of the thickest Parts of the Body appear the hardest, otherwise the thinnest, or the Body is the thinnest Lamella, of or Lamellae very different from each other in thicknes, and on that account fitted to reflect all Colours, as the Froth of Water, &c. are white: Those, again, that are reflect'd in the thickest Parts, are those which reflect all the Colours, indistinct thicknes, are blue, green, yellow, or red; inasuff much as they reflect the Rays of that particular Colour, much more vivid than that of any other Colour; most of which left they either abconious exteremely, by interreflecting, or cie transmit.

Hence it is, that some Liquors, v. g. an Infusion of Lig- ner, is yellow when transmit'd, or thinnest; or, if view'd thro' red Light; and blue by transmit'ted Light; and gold leaves yellow in the former Circumstances, but green or blue in the latter.
Blue and Yellow. These two colours, mix'd together, compose a yellow-green, spring-green, grass-green, laurel-green, brown-green, dark-green, &c. as well as sea-green, parrot-green, &c. These three last colours are to be used both as the first.  

Note, with regard to green, there's no ingredient or drug in Nature that will dye it; but the stuffs are dy'd twice, first in the dry state, & then in the wet, & next in the dry state.  

Blue and Brown. These two colours are never mix'd alone; but with the addition of red, either of Madder or Cochineal, they form several Colours. 

Red and Brown. All the tints of the two Colours composed of these two colours, as yellow, gold, auraria, marigold, orange, scarlet, granat-flower, flame-colour, &c. are made with yellow, and red, as a kind of scarlet being left proper, as well as too dear.  

Red and Brown. These two Colours, being mix'd together, make a series of mon-colours, chestnut, mulk, bears hair, and even purple if the red be that of Madder.  

Yellow and Brown. The Colour form'd from these two are all the Shades of Peaule-mort, and Hair-Colour.  

It may be observ'd, that we, in these Colours, or Shades, made from fuch and fuch Colours: 1st, that none can be mix'd too much, and 2dly, for the mixture form'd from the mixture of other Colours. See Dying.  

For the Method of proving the Goodness, or Falseness of Colours, or Dyes; see Dye.  

Colors generally used in He-  

raldy, are red, blue, black, and green, &c. which, by the Learned in that Science are called Gules, Azure, Sable, Vert or Vert de Table, Gueules, Or, or Ormolu, and Sanguine, are not uncommon. See each Colour under its proper Article Gules, Azure, Vert, &c.  

As to yellow and white, call'd Or and Argent; they are Metaphorical Colours. See Metallics.  

These Colours and Metals are sometimes also expre'd in blazon by the Names of precious Stones; and sometimes by those of Planets, or Stars. Thus, Or, is call'd Sol, and Topaz; Argent, is call'd Luna, or Luna Eclatante; Azure, is call'd Jupiter, and Sapphire; Sable, Saturn, or Saturnius; Vert, Venus, or Emerald; Purpure, or Mercury; and Amethyst, Teine, the Dragon's Head, and Hysipho, or Sangwine, the 2-d, Taz, and Sardius. See Sable, Or, Argent, &c.  

It is a general and fundamental Rule in Blazon, not to place one Colour upon another, or Metal upon Metal. That is, if the Figure be rubens, under or over other Rubens; to the Rule, on some Occasions, and in some Circumstances, is indispensably join'd, as in the Dimensions and Differences of Points, for want of a distinct Phrase, &c. and in the Extremities of Animals Tongues, Claws, Horns, &c. In which Cases, Colour may be on Colour, and Metal on Metal, without failure.  

Ourselves, it is to be observed, the Distinction of Colours, to distinguish the Quadratile of Combatants at the Circumcision Games: the green for those who represented the Earth; and the blue for those who represented the Sea. See Factitious Colours.  

Hence, the ancient Cavaliers took occasion to distinguish themselves in their Tournaments, by Habits, Plumes, and Ribbands of different Colours; which were ordinarily tho' not always represented by the Middlesex, and were the Symbol of Ficton, or Quality.  

Hence also the Origin of Colours in Liveries. See Liveries, in the Military Art, include the Banners, Flags, Ensigns, &c. of all Kinds, borne in an Army, a Fleet, or the like. See Banner, Flag, Standard, &c.  

Colours, are also used both in the Latin and Greek Churches, to distinguish several Mysteries and Feasts celebrated therein.  

In the Latin Church are only regularly admitted five Colours, viz. white, red, green, violet, and black; the color for the Mysteries and Holy Sacrifices of the Church: Angels, Saints, and Confessors; the red for the Mysteries and Holy Sacrifices of the Holy Sacrament, the Feasts of the Apostles and Martyrs; green for the Time between Pentecost and Advent, and from Epiphany to Septuagesima; violet for Advent, Christmas, in Vigils, Rogations, and in votive Masses in time of War: Laithe, black for the Dead, and the Ceremonies thereof belonging. Clothes of Gold and Silver, and Livery, are generally used for Ceremonies.  

In the Greek Church, the use of Colours is almost obliterated, as well as among us: Red, among them, was the Colour of the Dead; as black is still in the last among us. See Mourning.  

Colour, in Law, is a probable, or plausible Plea; tho' in reality false at bottom; and only calculated to draw the Trial of the Cause further. See False Plea.  

Thus, e.g. in an Act of Trespass for taking away the Plaintiff's Bears, the Defendant urges, That before the Plaintiff had any thing in him, he himself was possessor of his own bears; but that the Plaintiff had, to deliver him the same, when &c. and A. B. gave it to the S y y  

Plain-
Plaintiff; and the Plaintiff, supposing the Property to be in A. E. at the Time of the Gift, took them; and the Defendant, supposing the Property was not in A. E., and that the Plaintiff was therefore entitled thereto, the Plaintiff brings his Action. This is a good Colour, and even a good Plea. See Deod. and Stand.

**COLOUR OF OFFICE**, is when the said unjust Action is done, under the Pretense of authority from the Officer. To Colour Strangers Goods, is when a Freeman allows a Forger to enter Goods at the Custom house in his Name. To Colour in, or to give Colour to a Fiction: Or, it is the Mixture of Lights and Shadows, form’d by the various Colours, employ’d in a Painting. See Clair-Obcure.

The Colouring in one Branch of Painting, divides the Painter’s Art into three Parts; the Design, the Composition, and the Colouring. The Colouring strikes the mol’t, but among Maitres it always gives Place to the other Parts, and the forger, who is not Maitre, is to be affect’d, as rather refurnishing the Fiction when read than the Skin; and all bright glowing Colours: the Skin, how delicate forcer, being always of a Down-Colour. In the Draughtsman’s Art, to mix all the Colours, to make the Surface chuse out of, to procure a good effect; and in the Landskap, to dispose those Colours near one another, which mutually affect and raise each other’s Force and Brillantise; as red and gane and dispose the Stuffs, and the other Matters, as to be seen, in a Painting or in a Book, as they are to be accustom’d and used to the Accommodations of the great Parts of Light and Colours: that they might lead them to a great effect, and make: ’tis look as bringing ’em forward, or keep ’em back, according to the Situation, and the degree of Force required.

For the Effects of Colours, they either regard the Union, or the Separation of them; either by their Force, or the Colouring of some principal one; that they participate of the prevailing Light of the Piece; and that they partake of it, and profit by the communication of Light, and the help of Reflection.

For the Union in making their degrees, regard is to be had to the Contrafet, or Opposition intervening in the Uniting the Colours in the whole Picture, or separate Forces, or Interruption, the brilkens, which otherwise fades and falls, may be rann’d to the Harmony which makes the Variety of Colours agree; supplanting and fulfilling the Weakness of some by the帮助 of others, and other small manner of mixed Pices, on purpose to serve as a Bais or Repeo to the Sight, and to enhance those which are to prevail thro’ the Piece: To the Degradation, where the better to proportion the Colours that fall before, and in the middle of the Picture, like the Figures in a Carv’d 

The Definition of Colouring is comprised under the following Rules.

Colours are consider’d, either in respect of their Use, or their Occasional Disposition. With regard to their Use, they are either in Oil, or Water: Tho’ Oil in Oil, again, are either consider’d with a View to their Preparation, or Application. In the Preparation of Oil Colours, care must be taken that the Colours are not kept on the Pallet, tho’ those won’t dry of themselves, be mix’d with Oil, or other Dryers; and that the ring’d Colours be mix’d as small Quantities as possible.

For their Application, it is consider’d either with regard to the Kinds of Painting in Works of various Colours, or in those of one single Colour.

For the first: in the larger Pieces, the Colours are either laid on full, or as they may be impregn’d, or incorporated together, which makes them hold the more firmly.

Or else we mix those more ageable ones, which dry too hard, and too fastily: in the small Pictures, the Colours, those of both Cales, the Colours are to be laid on strong at first; it being early to weaken those that are to be thrub back, and to heighten the others: The Touches to be hold, the stronger the smaller they are. That Touch, that the Mark may appear the most fini’d at a proper distance, and the Figures animated with Life and Spirit.

For glazed Colours, care must be taken that the Undercolour is painted strong, and that it be a Body Colour, and laid smooth.

In fini’d Works, which are to be view’d near at hand, they proceed, either by applying each Colour in its place; pray, pray not. The other Artists, not of the same Orders, but cleverly off their Extremities: Or by filling up all the great Parts with one single Colour; and laying the other Colours, which are to form the little Things, upon it: which the Colouring of. Pains must not be only in the Painting, but in the Colouring.

For the second: The Kinds of Pictures in one Colour are two, viz. Camerums, where the Degradations of Colours of Objets affar, are usually managgi’d by Lights, by Shadows, and with a Souffle, which is an Improving of Sculpture, of whatever Matter and Colour: in both these, the Colours are wrought dry, see Camerums, &c.

For the third: The Kinds of Pictures in one Colour are three, viz. Distray, where the Colours are prepair’d in Size; which Method is used on all kinds of Matter: In Frezio, or Painting on freth Mortar; where the Colouring must be quick, not too thick, nor too dry, but peculiarly mix’d; painting each Colour in its place, and intermingling them by Par 

Coles in Aqunata, where the Colours are mix’d with Gum, and the Pencil dried; as in Paint and Wallhings: In Mic 

Nisture, the Colours are to be very fine and clean, mix’d with Gums and wrought in Deos or Points. See Distray, Miniature, &c.

But in all the Kinds of Painting, both in Oil and Distray, especially the latter, care must be taken that the
Again, as a Cylinder and a quadrangular Prism are more easily remov'd out of their place than a truncated Cone, or Pyramid, on the same Base, and of the same Altitude: This is a Reason why it ought, no doubt, that of a Platter, pyramidal; but both the one and the other to be contract'd or diminish'd, i.e. to grow less and less, like a truncated Cone and a truncated Pyramid. See Dissected Figures, p. 320.

For the same Reasons, the lower Parts of the Columnus to be cylindrical, that of Platters pyramidal: Hence, again, as Columnus are more firm, if their Diameter bears a greater proportion to their Height, than a Platter, in an Estabishment: tho a Columnus rais'd on an eminent Place, so as to leave no room to fear its being thrust out of its place, needs no Pedestal. See Extent of Platters and Columnus.

The entire Columnus, in each Order, is composed of three principal Parts, the Base, the Shaft, and the Capital. See The Proportions of each under its respective Head, Base, Shaft, and Capital.

Each of these Parts, again, is subdivided into a great Number of lefers, called Members, or Modulations; some whereof are essential, and found in all Columnus: others are only accidental, and found in particular Orders. See Moulding, Ornament, &c.

Columnus are made different, according to the several Orders they are used in and likewise, not only with regard to their Proportion, but so to the Matter, Composition, Form, Disposition and Life.

Columnus, With regard to Order.

Tuscan Columnus, is the floridest, and most simple of all the Orders. See Order and Rule.

Its height, according to Vitruvius, Palladio, and Vignola, is 7 Diameters, or 14 Modules; according to Scamozzi, 15 Modules; to De L'Isre, 12, &c. to Torrigiani, 16, 8, 7, &c. Its Diameter is one fourth of the Diameter according to Vignola, a fifth; and according to Vite's Columnus, a ninth.

In all Orders, Mouldings, &c. see under their proper Heads, Shaft, Capital, &c. See it represented in Plate Architecture, Fig. 6.

Doric Columnus, is somewhat more delicate. See Doric Order.

Its Height, according to Vitruvius, is from 14 to 15 Modules; to Scamozzi, 17, 17, to Vignola, 15, in the Colosseum, 19, in the Theatre of Marcelius, 17; in all Orders, a Mean between the 15 Modules of the Tuscan, and the 19 of the Colosseum: The Ionic has its Moduluses, &c. 6, which is a Mean between the 16 of Doric, and the 19 of the Colosseum: The Composite Columnus, in the Corinthian, its Moduluses, &c. 8, is a Mean between the 18 Modules of the Doric, and 5 Minutes of the Temple of the Sicy, and the 20 Modules 6 Minutes of the three Columnus of the Roman Forum: Lastly, the Composite Columnus, by the same Rule, he makes it 20 Modules; that he calls a Mean between the Arch of Titus, and the Temple of Bacchus.

Indeed, the Rule he proceeds by feoms very reasonable ones, viz. that the proportioinal Advance of each Columnus in the different Orders is different: so that having found the whole Proportion, from the Tuscan to the Composite, at 5 Modules to 10 Minutes; this being a Mean between the 5 Modules of the Anciente Greek Work, and the 10 of the Colosseum, &c. about 4 Minutes of Sum, which is 160 Minutes, into four equal Parts, giving 20 Minutes to the Proportion of each Order: This makes the Tuscan Columnus 14 Modules 20 Minutes; the Doric becomes 16, the Composite 20 Modules, &c. See Proportion, &c. See Order and Rule.

For the distinguishing Characters of each Order of Columnus, see Order.

For the Use and Application, see Building.

For the ranging of Columnus, and the Spaces to be ob- served between each, see Intercoloniation.

Columnus, With regard to their different Matter.

Water-Columnus, is a Column whole Shaft is form'd of a large Jet d'Eau which pouring out Water violently from the Base, and running, without stopping, into the Sea, as the Planet is made hollow; whence falling down again, it has the Effluvial power of a liquid crystal Columnus. See Fountain.

An Instance of this we have at Quinta d'Avorio near Lucca.

Fulfil Columnus. Under this Term are comprehended, not only Columnus of various Metals, and other fulfil Matter, as Glass, &c. but also those of Stone, said to have been cast. See the general Matter, &c. One will have an idea of what has been known to the Ancients.

Transparant Columnus, any Columnus made of transparent Matter. Matter, which is visible, is the Crystal in the Theatre of Sabinius, mentioned by Pliny; and those of transparent Alabaster, in the Church of St. Mark. at Venice.

Hydratonic Columnus, is that whole Shaft appears to be of Crystal, and is made by a number of small pieces of Crystal, falling from Holes made in Guts of Metal, at equal distances, by means of a Pipe mounting tho' the middle thereof; as in the Gardens at Persepolis.

Hydratonic Columnus is also a Columnus from whole top proceeds a Jet d'Eau, to which the Capital serves as a Basin; whence the Water descends by a little Pipe, which turns spirally.

Such are the Ionic Columnus of the Colosseum of the Nextadis at Pessara; and those of the Vineyard Mater at Rome, Molded Columnus, is that made by Impatience, of Gravel and Fossil Matter, which is made together, and thrown together, which grows perfectly hard, and receives a polish like Marble.

The Secret of making thefie, it appears the Ancients were Matters of the Columnus, lately discovered in Algeria, which is a Tube thicker than the others; in the interior, out of which is the ancient marble like Matter: on these are found the very fame Incription in antique Characters, the Contours, Accents, and even Faults, being repaired in every Shaft: an incornplishable Proof of their being Made by the Ancients.

Columns with regard to their Construction.

Columnus of Iron, is made of strong timber boards, jointed, glued, and pinned together; is hollow, turned in the Lathe, and is an imitation of the Anciente Jasper, or Jasper-like Matter, &c. The Iron Columnus, which is both to the breeze from behind, as the Antient Jasper, Lapis, or Jasper, &c. to represent pieces of such Matters of an extraordinary fine, by the nearest Approach to the Incription, which renders the Jon imperfectible.
Columinated Column, that whose Shaft is fem'd of three similar and equal Sides, or Ribs of Stone, fitted within one another; and, if stood at bottom with Iron Fins, they soopp with Cramp Irons. Thus is to be fitted, that the Joins may not be discernible.

Column of Mastbery, is made of rough Stone, well lad and cover'd with Plaster, or of Bricks moulded triangularly, and a Surface of Bricks that do not intermingle, as is usual.

Columns with Bands, or Tambours; that whose Shaft is fem'd of several Courses of Stone, or Blocks of Marble; its Height is less than the Diameter of the Column, or its Base is cut from the Column in all Parts, and so thick in this, or one or other, or all sides, of which the 3 sides have in each other opposite to that of a Fluted; and accompany'd with a little Lift on each side. See Column.

Fluted and Cabied Column, is that whose Flutes are Flute'd up with Cables, Rods, or Sates; beginning from the bottom of the Shaft, and reaching one third of its height.

Fluted Column enriched, is that whose Flutes are Flute'd up with Embellishments of Foliage, Ribs, Ribbons, &c., instead of Cables.

Twisted Column, is that whose Shaft is twirled round, in manner of a Screw, with six Circumvolutions, and a little of a half, with the Capitellum at the Top, and a Base with the Ground. The Flutes are Irregular and not the same.

Fluted order, is said of that which is Flute'd over, or to Flute, and accompany'd with a little Lift on each side. See Column.

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Such are most of the Antique Columns of Graces, particular the Corinthian one of the Peristyle of the Erechtheum, of a white Pillar, either too slender for its bulk, or too flender for its height; as having, sometimes, 20 Diameters; and this without either Diminution, or Swelling; yet, in its Ornaments, the Greek Architects have so work'd, being often taken from those of the Antique as its Proportions. See Gothic.

Hermetic Column, a kind of Flutted, in manner of a Tremillion, that whose Shaft is divided into one or more Segments. It had its Name from a Custom among the Antients of placing Mercury's Head, whom the Greeks call Hermes, 2-top of Columns. See Hermes.

Cylindrical Column, is that which is neither Swelling nor Diminution.

Oval Column, that whose Shaft is fed in a Platine in its Plain being made and roll'd, for the Projecte. Polygonous Column, has several Sides, or Faces; The most Regular of these have eight Faces. These three last, Dacvior regards as Aubibs in Architecture.

Psalidus Column, that whose Shaft is form'd in imitation of the Trunk of a Tree, with Bark and Knots. This kind of Column, in the Psalidus Projecte, may be seen in the Gardens of Palladis and Gardens; in the Decoration of Psalidus Scenes.

Serpentine Column, a Column form'd of three Serpents, twisted together; the Heads whereof serv'd as a Capital. It is called Conchitapilis, in the Sylized called Amimon, aniently the Hippopoeeus. P. Gilles calls this the Diplicus Column; as imagining it ancintly serv'd for the Tripod; and so serv'd at Delphi, where we now ordinarly call it the Trapezies, or Echanted Column.

Columns, with regard to their Disposition.

Inflated Column, is that standing free, and detach'd, or from any other Body.

Column injured, or back'd, is that which is not to a Wall, by a third or fourth Part of its Diameter.

Column nick'd, is that whose Shaft enters, with half Inflated and nick'd Column, with half Foot into the Wall, with its Plan parallel to the Projecte of the Ture."n
Such is that on the Portal of St. Peter at Rome.

Angular Column, is an Inflated Column, placed in the Column of the Cella of a Building; Or, even a Column that slants an Angle, either acute or obtuse, of a Figure of many Sides.

Atic Column, according to Pilion, is an Inflated Pillar, having four equal faces, or Sides; and of the highest Proportion, v.g. Corinthian.

Flanck'd Column, according to M. Blondel, is a Column engag'd with one half, or at least, one third of its Diameter, being placed in a Corner.

Doubled Column, is an Afflimbul of two Columns; Joind in such a manner, as that the two Shafts penetrate each other with a third of their Diameter. Such are the two Columns at the Temple of the Sun, in the Temple of the Moon.

Coupled Columns, are those disposed by two and two; so as to meet each other at their Bails, and Capitellum, being engaged in the four Corners of a square Pillar, to support four Springs of an Arch.

Grooped Columns, those placed on the same Pedestal, or Socle, either by three and three, or by four and four.

Column Medicane. Vignues gives the Name Column Medicane, to the two Columns in the middle of a Porch, which have their Intercolomniation larger than the Red; so that if these last, for ornament, be 2 Vignueses, the Medicane are of 3.

The Term may also be applied to the middle Row of Columns, in a Frontispice adorn'd with three Orders.

Columns, with regard to their Use.

Arcanum is a kind of Pedestal, in form of a very high Tower, built hollow, and with a Spiral Arm to an Armillary Sphere; placed a-top, for oberving the Courses of the heavenly Bodies. See Column, Lord, eroded at the Hotel de Sauvages at Paris, by Catherine de Medicis, for the Observa. of Uranus Vivace, a celebrated Alfonse of that Time.

Chronological Column, which bears some historical Inscription, digged according to the Order of Time, as by Lutris, Olympiads, Fasces, Epithus, Annals, &c.

Trojan Columns, are a kind of Observatory, in form of a very high Tower, built hollow, and with a Spiral Arm to an Armillary Sphere; placed a-top, for oberving the Courses of the heavenly Bodies. See Column, Lord, eroded at the Hotel de Sauvages at Paris, by Catherine de Medicis, for the Observa. of Uranus Vivace, a celebrated Alfonse of that Time.
The Roman had another kind of Military Column, which they called Columna Bellica, standing before the Temple of Janus, as a forewarning of War, by throwing a Javelin towards the Enemies Countries.

Military Column, was a Column of Marble, raised by order of the Senate, in the middle of the Roman Forum; from whence, as a center, the Distances of the several Cities, or of the Empire were reckoned, by other Military Columns; disposed at equal distances, on all the grand Roads. See MILITARY.

This Column was of white Marble; the same with that which is now seen on the Ballestrade of the Person of the Capitol at Rome.

Its possession is mausoleum; being a short Cylinder, with a Tetrarch Base and Capital, and a Brasis Ball for a Crowning, the Symbol of the Globe of the Earth.

It was called Miliarum Aeream; as having been gilt, at least the base, or Pedestal, Angularia, or Person Vespasianus et Adrianus; as appears by the Inscriptions.

Inseguiuporic Column, a Lowgenius; or a Hollow Column, built for the Tip of a Mole, or other Eminence, to serve as a Lighthouse to a Port.

Regal Columns, that adorn'd with the Beaks, or Prows of Ships and Galleys, with Anchors and Grapples; crested, either in memory of a Victory, Similitude the Tetrarch Column, in the Capitol: or, in honour of some Admiral or the Deric ones, at the Entrance of the Castle of Richmond.

Sepulchral Column, antiently, was a Column erected on a Tomb or Sepulchre; with an Inscription on its Base. See Tomb.

Thore over the Tombs of Persons of Distinction were very large; those for the common People small; their last are called Columna Neroniana, or Neronian, or Neronianus.

Statutory Column, which supports a Statue. Such that was erected by Pope Paul V. on a Pedestal before the Church of St. Maria Major at Rome: to support a Statue of the Virgin Mary, of 45 oz. gold.

This Column was dug up in the Temple of Peace; its Shaft is a single Block of white Marble 49 Foot and an half high, and its Foot 8 Inches Diameter; of the Corinthisc Order, fluted.

The Term Statuary Column, may likewise be apply'd to Caryatides, Peristyles, Terminals, and other human Figures, which draw a line of easy Architecture, and resemble Columns, and are call'd Termus, Termus, Termus.

Caryatides, &c. Symbolical Column, is a Column representing some particular Country, by the Attributes proper thereto; as that of the French Order, with the Flower de Lis, in the Frontispiece of the Jesuits Church at Rome: or some memorable Action; as the Corinthisc Column, on which was a Crown, erected in memory of his Defeat of a Giant in the Army of the Gauls, by the Affluence of a Crow.

Under the Title of Symbolic Columns, may also be comprehend many others, and the Term Symbolical; which in a Medal of Neros, which expresseth the Subility of the Roman Empire. See Symbol.

Triumphal Column, a Column erected among the Antients in honour of the Victories of the Stones, or Courts whereof, were cover'd with as many Crowns, as he had made different Military Expeditions. See Triumph.

Each Crown had its particular Name; as Pallas, Vesta, &c. was in for the Country, with a Pallas, in the Frontispiece of the Jesuits Church at Rome: or some memorable Action; as the Corinthisc Column, on which was a Crown, erected in memory of his Defeat of a Giant in the Army of the Gauls, by the Affluence of a Crow.

Caryatid, or Myrtle; which express'd an Ovation, or little Triumph; and Triumphalis, of Laurel; for a grand Triumph.

Crown.

Prosopis; tells us of a Column of this Kind, erected in the place called Anguile Terra, before the Imperial Palace of Constantine, supporting an Equestrian Statue of the Empe-

The Zephyric Column, a kind of Statutory Column, wherever is placed a Figure of some Animal. Such is one of the two Columns of the Gate of Paeon; whereas is the Lion of St. Mark, and the Arms of the Republick; or that at Strasow, which bears the Wolf that suck'd Romulus and Remus.

Columns, in War, a deep File, or Row of Troops; or a Division of an Army, which marches at the same Time, and towards the same Place, at Intervals large enough to avoid Confusion.

An Army marches in one, two, three, or more Columns; according as the Ground will allow, and the General's forces expedient.

The Word is also used in speaking of Veillets at Sea, following each other in the same Line.

This is difficult to form Columns at Sea, unless the Wind be in Stern.

Column, among Printers, is a Half page, when the Page is divided into two Parts, from top to bottom. See COLUMN.
The Combat here celebrated, were Running, Wrestling, Boxing, Cattle, &c.

The Combatants, who were called Athletes, prepared themselves for it from their youths, by constant Exercise, and a very rigid Regimen; and in certain Things, and at certain Hours; drank no Wine, had no Company with Women: both their Labour and their Reel were regulated. See Athlete, Gladiator, &c.

COMBATANTS, the heralds Word for two Lions, &c. being a Coat of Arms in a fighting posture, rampant: and their Faces towards each other.

COMBINATION, is properly understood of an Affiliation of Things or Bodies, two by two, and

Combination is also used for the Variation, or Alteration of any Number of Quantities, Letters, Sounds, or the like; and they are possible, see Chance, &c.

Compsognathus gives us the Combinations of all the Notes and Sounds in Musick, as far as 243; the Sum whereof amounts to 90 Figures, or Places.

The Combinations of the 24 Letters of the Alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, by three, by three, by three, &c. M. Procter has calculated to be $1397124888472599994251893353920200$. See Letter, and Alphabet.

The Words in the following Verse may be combined a thousand two hundred forty two ways.

To tibi first Dotes, Verges, quar sidae Caela.

Definition of Combinations.

Any Number of Quantities being given, together with the Number in each Combination; to find the Number of Combinations.

One Quantity, we observe, admits of no Combination, two, and of one; of three a b, c, there are three Combinations, viz. a b c, a c b, b a c, of four, fix, a b c d, c a b d, d a c b, e a b c d, &c., of five, ten, a b c d e, b a c d e, c a b d e, d a c b e, e a b c d, &c. Wherein it appears, that the Numbers of Combinations proceed as 1, 3, 6, 10, &c. i.e. are triangular Numbers, whole Side differ by Unity from Numbers of the previous Combinations: Each Number of Quantities has that, v.g. $x$, the Side of the given Quantities, the Number of Combinations will be $x-1$; and therefore the Number of Combinations will be $x(x−1)$.

See Triangular Number.

If three Quantities are to be combined, and the Number in each Combination be three, there will only be one Combination, a b c; if a fourth be added, the Combinations will be $a b c d, a b c e, a b c f$ &c. If a fifth, ten, ab c d e, ab c d f, ab c d g, ab c d h, ab c d i, ab c d j, &c., if a sixth, fifteen, ab c d e f, ab c d e g, ab c d e h, ab c d e i, ab c d e j, ab c d e k, ab c d e l, &c., if a seventh, fifty, ab c d e f g, ab c d e f h, ab c d e f i, ab c d e f j, &c., &c. As a Rule, the Numbers of Combinations, therefore, proceed as 1, 4, 10, 20, &c. i.e. are the first pyramidal triangular Numbers, whose Sides differ by Unity from Numbers of the given Quantities. See Pyramidal Number.

Hence, if the Number of given Quantities be $n$, the Side will be $n-1$, and therefore, the Number of Combinations will be $n(n−1)$.

Hence it is easily deduced a general Rule of determining the Number of Combinations in any Case; For, suppose the Number of Quantities to be combined, $n$, the Exponent of the Numbers of Combinations will be $n-1$, and the Number of Combinations will be $n(n−1)$.

The Number of Combinations will be $n(n−1)$.

Suppose, $n$ the Number of Quantities to be combined; $n$, the Exponent of the Numbers of Combinations; and the Number of combinations will be $n(n−1)$.

Suppose, $n=4$, the Number of Combinations $=24$.

Suppose, again, $n=5$, the Number of possible Combinations $=120$.

Suppose, again, $n=6$, the Number of possible Combinations $=720$.

Suppose, $n=7$, the Number of possible Combinations $=5040$.

Suppose, $n=8$, the Number of possible Combinations $=40320$.

In so many various manners, the Numbers of the Alphabet may be varied and combined among themselves.

F. Traubet, in the Memoirs of the French Academy, shews, that in Square Pieces, each divided diagonally by two Colours, may be arranged in a concave fan, in as many ways as possible, as to form so many different Kinds of Chess work; which appears surprising enough, when one considers that two Letters or Figures, can only be combined twice.

This Note may be useful to Makins, Paviours, &c. See Pavement.

COMBING of Wool, in Commerce, the drawing, or pilling it across the length of a kind of Card, called a Comb, to dispose it for spinning. See Wool, Cloth, Spinning, &c.

COMBS, See Honey-combs.

COMBUSTION, in Anatomy. When a Planet is not above 8 Degrees from the Sun, the sunlight differ from the Sun, either before or after him, it is said to be Cominated, or before. COME. The small Fibres or Tails of Malt, upon it first frothing for use, are called Malt.

COMEDY, in its proper Sense, is a Dramatic Piece, representing some agreeable and diverting Diversion; or it is a more or less literal Representation of anything in private Life; for the Amusement and Instruction of the Spectators. See Drama.

In this Sense, Comedy is opposed to Tragedy, and the Subjects whereof are grave, and violent; and the Perils of the First Rank. See Tragedy.

Scaliger defines Comedy a Dramatic Poem, very burly, pleasant in the Conciation, and writ in a popular Style. Aristoph. calls it an Emulation of the word, or rather, of the bungling of a Poet of Decent, by many ridiculous. This Definition Cornelle finds fault with, and says that, in a higher Degree of Kings themselves may enter Comedy; provided they be such as are not very momentous, nor attended with any confidence. He adds, that a Poem wherein the greatest Peril is the Loss of a laughing-stock, is not on any higher Appellation than that of Comedy: But then he makes a Distinction in Comedies, and dignifies those where great Personages may adopt the Epithet of Heroic Comedies, to distinguish them from the common.

Mr. Congreve seems pretty much of the same Sentiment; he understands Aristoph.'s Definition of the word Men; on which both Scaliger and several Critic, and it is very necessary to confine the word Comedy, that the Action represented be that of some ill Man brought on before the Stage to be exposted.

M. D'Urfey, in a contrary Opinion: He maintains, that Comedy allows of more grave, and specimens to be turn'd to ridicule; and that Ralliery and Ridicule are its only proper and genuine Charactetrics; In which Opinion he is warmly supported by Mr. Congreve.

Thus different are Critics and Conic Authors on the Nature of Comedy; some distinguing it from Tragedy by the low-
The accurate F. Boffo fixes the notion of Comedy much better than from that excellent Critic, Comedy differs from Tragedy in this, that comic Selves are inserted into both, but the Subject, the Actions he presents; whereas as the Tragic Writers only invent the latter; the former they are to take from History.

Upon the whole, Comedy may be defined an Image, or Representation of the ordinary Life of Men: it exhibits their common Actions and Passions: expostulates, and ridicules their Failings, to prevail the Spectators from them; or to correct them. Comedy never strives to describe the State of Life, the Natural Culfus, and the Image of Truth.

There is a Distinction between the Critics, whether Comedy be a Poem, or a mere Conversation. They who maintain the latter, repugn to the former, and think that Poem the Poem the Divorce in Verfe: F. Boffo infists on the former, and shews, that as Comedy has the Fabulous, or Allegory, it has every Thing essentia to Poetry. See Poem, and Poet.

Curtius disgraces his Name; and beside the Novel and the same Thing: These common Origin are the Subject under Tragedy.

M. Bailon says, Comedy took its rise at Athens, from the happy Hifories or Conclusions of Tragedies. On this Principle, the Caricature should have been the proper Criterion, or distinguishing Mark between Tragedy and Comedy; and all other differences only accedental.

Despieces fortes of the Spectacle tragique done Athines que les plus de la Comedy antique.

After the Grave and Serious separated from the Ridiculous, and Tragedy and Comedy became two distinct Arts. The Comic Writers however are not so easy; and neglected the latter: So that Comedy continued in its Infanty, with little Improvements, while Tragedy grew up to a perfect Art: this, once arrived at its height, they began to think it worth while to distinguish Comedy.

With regard to the various Changes and Revolutions Comedy has undergone, it is commonly distinguished into three Parts, viz. the Ancient, the Modern, and its modern State was nothing before the Subject the Subjecket was real, but the Names fictitious; the New, where both Names and Things are fictitious.

The Antient was that first in ufe, when the supreme Power was in the Hands of the People: and when, on that account, the Poets were at their full liberty to lay what they pleased, and of whom they pleased; by Name to rail at People in Authority, and openly charge Magistrates with Crimes; sparing no Age, Sex, or Quality.

This is very observable in the Fregis, and the Clouds of Aristophanes; where it is to be noted, that the rail ing Part was occasionally distributed among all the Actors, yet the chief was laid on the Chorus.

When the Athenian Liberties became funk up in the Ty run, these liberties were no longer for the Poets to ufe their License; Men of Office being now to be fear'd out of reproach. The Chorus, therefore, became uileful, and was therefore dropped; and thus comm'd what we call Comedies; for the Poets would no longer invent uileful Characters.

Under this, the Poets were not allow'd to name the Persons; and therefore Names were to be invented; but then the Persons were so well point out, that 'twas no difficult matter to guess them.

At length, however, they were oblig'd to reprcss even this License; and this Reform gave occasion to the New Comedy, which only brought upon the Stage feigend Adven tum, and imaginary Names.

This last Kind alone was receiv'd among the Romans, who yet made a new Subdivision thereof, into Antient, Modern, and New; according to the various Periods of the Commenrations.

Among the Romans, the rank mode of Livius Andronicus among the Men, those of Pacuvius; and among the New ones those of Terence.

As well as Tragedy, has its Efrcient, and its Ingent Parts.

In efficient Parts, in the Language of the Antients, are the Protopia, Epitaphia, Catastrophia, and Caricature.

In the Protopia, the Subject is laid down: where the Subject is just entered upon, the Character of the Persons shewn, and the Interest, or part, each has in the Action. See Protopia.

In the Epitaphia, the Intrigues begin: they are carry'd on, and heighten'd in the Catastrophia; and unravell'd in the Caricature. See Epitaphia, Catastrophia, &c.

The Integration is the Compendium of all, by which the Comedies are interwoven, agreeable to that Precept of Horace; Neve minor quinto non sim producitur Acta. Aegae Broth.

The Acts are divided into Scenes; the Number whereof is not fixed, either by Reason or Experience, but depends on the Things to be done in each Act, and the Number of Persons to be employ'd. See Act, Scene, &c. See also Man ters, Humour, &c.

Among the ancient Romans, Comedies were distinguished according to the Quality of the Persons represented, and the Subject of the Action. Thus we find, among others, Nautae, and Taverae, which last were those where the Scene was laid in Colleges, or among People of the lowest Rank, agreeing nearly with our Farces.

Among these Comedies was distinguished from Farce, that in the Tragic Name was not a Property, which is not overcharged her. They both point from the Life, but with different Views: The one to make Nature known, the other to make her ridicules. See Farce.

While the Muses of the Ancients, from alius, Villages, or Convivials of Peasants; by reason, fals Farce, the Artis Youth used to travel thro' the Country, and pick up Money by their Comic Representations; or from arti civis, the People, the Muses of the Comic writers; from arti magistri; fes; whereas, in Tragedy, it lay in Palaces, and the Houses of the Great.

Comedy is regularly called a seating Star, a heavenly Body, rising suddenly, and again disappearing, and during the Time of its Appearance, moving in its proper Orbit, like a Planet. See Star, and Planet.

Comedy has this to distinguish them from the other Stars, that they are usually attended with a long Train, or Tail of Lights, always opposite to the Sun, and which is of the fainter Lumin, the further it is from the Body. Hence the Comic Writers say, the Sun will guide the Bearded, tall'd, and Fairy Comedies; that in effect, this division rather relates to the several Circumstances of the same Gaiety, than to the Phenomena of several.

The Comic Writers first divided the Sun, and more from it, the Comed is said to be bearded, barbatius: because the Light marches before it, in manner of a Beard.

When the Light is Westward of the Sun, and farthest, it is called a setting Star, or series of 'tis said to be lost, or perdulit: because the Train follows it, in manner of a Tail.

Lastly, when the Comed and the Sun are diametrically opposite, (the Earth between them) the Train is hid behind the Sun, the Sun of the Comed, the Sun of the Comic is a bearded, tall'd, and Fairy Comed; but in effect, this division rather relates to the several Circumstances of the same Gaiety, than to the Phenomena of several.

Now, a Comed, according to them, was a wax lepel or aflsemblage of those little Stars meeting together, by reason of the Insolvency of their Motions, and uniting into a single Star, which was more powerful than any usual Times.

But how these Stars should thus meet, conjoin, and form a Body, which in all Opinions of the Sun should rememb're a Toy, is not a question which the Poets have lab'rid at.

This Opinion, therefore, Arisotle cal'd overtures, sub stituting another in its stead: According to him, Comets were one kind of distant Fires, or Meteors, confiting of Ex halations raid to the Natives of the Earth, and they act on fire: far below the Moon's Course.

But neither is this Hypothesis more just than the other. For that a Star of the Sun being independ ant of the Sun, would be dispul'd of all the Fire, and that without any appearance of a Train, or Tail, which is contrary to the Phenomenon. Besides, that the modern Astron momers, and particularly those who have obser ved the Meteors and the Earth, find that the Comets have no sensible Parallax; which could not be, were they not much more remote than the Moon, whose Parallax is sensible. See Parallax.

Hercules from a great Number of Observations, proposcs it as his Opinion, that the Comets, like the Solar Meteors or Sprites, which pres much remmb're, are form'd and contrived by the Sun. He further says, that the Comic Hypothesis of each Comet, which was generated in the Earth in very small Numbers, like Fifts, and merely with a kind of salt, would not all become visible, either because of their smallness, or because they lay a long time under the Horizon.

But Sir T. Newton has flown the Fallacy of this Hypo thesis, in this manner: that the Sprites, or Comets, as they are called, place themselves thro' the Neighbourhood of the Sun, would have been di flicated, had it confited of Exhalations of the Sun and Pla nets;
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The Sun, its allow'd, is as the Den- sity of bread only as to the De- fin- ition of Places from the Sun: Wherefore, since the Dis- tance of that Comet in its Perihelion, December the 5th, was as 800000 to the Distance from the Earth to the Sun, the time, was to his heat with us at Midsummer, as 1200000 to 36, or 3200000 to 1.

In this respect, by Experiment, that the Heat of boiling Water, is little more than three times the heat of our dry Earth, when exposed to the Midsummer Sun; and affum- ing the heat of red-hot Iron to be about three or four times as great as that of boiling Water; he concludes, that the heat of the dry Earth, or body of the Comet in its Perihelion, must be near 2000 times as great as that of red- hot Iron.

In an immense heat once acquired in its Perihelion, the Comet must be a long time in cooling again. The same Au- thor computes, that a Globe of red-hot Iron, of the Dimen- sions of the Comet, would cool itself in about 20 or 30 years.

If then the Comet be supposed to cool 100 times as fast as red-hot Iron; yet, since its Heat was 2000 times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the Earth, it would not be cool in a Million of Years.

James Bernoulli, in his Systema Catenarum, supposes some primary Planet, revolving round the Sun in the Space of four Years and 571 Days; and at the distance, from his Body, of 830000000 Leagues. Should this Planet be, in his Hypothesis, of the bigness of Mercury, and so surrounded, and then sometimes deferring as long as the Orbit of Saturn, and that the last capable of being visible, which is yet the case, is what we call Comet.

The Determination of the Order of the Comets, is a Hypothesis abundantly appears from the Phenomena of Comets; the chief of which we shall enumerate: as being the Telt by which all Theories are to be tried.

First, then, the Comets which move according to the Order of the Signs, do all, a little before they disappear, ei- ther advance lessor than usual, or else retrograde, if the Earth be between them and the Sun; and more swiftly, if the Earth be farther in a contrary Part: On the contrary, those which proceed contrary to the Order of the Signs, proc- ed more swiftly than usual, if the Earth be between them and the Sun; and more slowly, or retrograde, when the Earth is more interior.

So long as their Velocity is incres'ed, they move, nearly in great Circles; but towards the end of their Course, decrease, and so the Sun is the centre of the Comet's motion, and thus coming within reach of the Sun's Light, render'd visible. See Car- thage.

But the imitation of all these Hypotheses abundantly appears from the Phenomena of Comets; the chief of which we shall enumerate: as being the Telt by which all Theories are to be tried.

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The Light of their Bodies, or Nuclei, incresc in their Recels from the Earth towards the Sun; and, on the contrary, decrease in their Recels from the Sun towards the Earth.

The Tails appear the largest and brightest, immedi- ately after their Transit thro' the Region of the Sun.

The Tails always decline from a just opposition to the Sun, or coincide with the Line which the Bodies, or Nuclei pass over, in their progres' to their Orbits.

This Declination, ceteris paribus, is the smallest, when the Heads, or Nuclei approach near the Sun; and least, when the Heads are at the end of the Comet's Course, or the Extremity of the Tail.

The Tails are somewhat brighter, and more dif- ferent from the convex than in their concave Part.

The Tails always appear the brightest at their upper Extreme than near the Centre of the Comet.

The Tails are transparent, and the faintest Stars appear in them.

These are the chief Phenomena of Comets: which, how- ever they confine the wild Notions of the Antients, and the weak Conjectures of most of the Moderns, is pretty evident from our present heat in the Comet, and the Antients, who had had notions, who took those Stars to be perpetual, and believed they moved in their proper Circle, and could not be displaced from their Place; And more fully Sevini, Quaest. Nat. Lib. VII. I am not so much of the common Opinion, nor do I take a Comet to be a sudden Fire, but celine it among the Eternal Works of

N. Nature. — Quod autem miratur Cometis, tanti rerum, quae Plutonis vicino terrae ignotum certis, nee invidia, nec incredulitate, nec quidem extra extra notissimae, auctores recentiores eis — ceterum Tempus quo ait, quare semper latent, tu inuenis diecextremat & longamiri Aequi diligenti, Venies Tempeis, hoc Epicurum, hoc est, quia non est, et nonne — Erst qui deum Creavit, audacique, in quibus Comete partibus cives erant; cur non taliter a ceteris eum, quam quasi

This Prohibition we have been accomplished in our Days, by the great Sir I. Newton; whose Doctrine is as follows.

The Comets are compact, solid, fix'd, and durable Bodies; (which are the most usual Comets which move in very oblique Orbits, every way with much freedom) — in them, in their Motions, even against the Course and Direction of the Planets; And their Tail is a very thin, slender Vapour, or Mist, or Clearenesse, or Nucleus of the Comet, igniting or heated by the Sun.

This at once solves all the Phenomena: For 6th, 'Tis evi- dent, that those which proceed according to the Order of the Signs, will always be visible to us, and their Tail will appear retrograde, if the Earth be betwixt them and the Sun; and twiiter, if the Earth be in a contrary Part: On the contrary, those proceeding contrary to the Order of the Signs, or twi't. For since their Comet is not among the fix'd Stars, but among the Planets; as the Motion of the Earth either con- fuses with em, or goes against em; their Appearance, would shorten with the Sun; and, being in a contrary Part; or aperet retrograde, if the Earth be betwixt them and the Sun; and twiiter, if the Earth be in a contrary Part: On the contrary, those proceeding against the Order of the Signs, or twi't. Hence, their elliptic Orbits being very long and eccentric, they become invisible, when in that Part most remote from the Sun.

Sir Isaac Newton, observing the Curvature of the Paths of Comets, Sir I. concludes, that when they disappear, they are much beyond the Orb of Jupiter and that in their Perihelion they fre- quently descend below the Orbits of Mars and the inferior Planets.

The Light of their Nuclei must increase in their Recels from the Sun, and vice versâ. Because, as they are in the Regions of the Planets, their Accels towards the Sun, bears a considerate proportion to their whole distance.

From Observations of the Comet of 1678, Sir I. Newton found that the Vapour in the Extremity of the Tail, Jan. 51. must have been between 1500000 and 2000000 Leagues in breadth, and had therefore spent more than 45 Days in its Acct, but that all the Tail which appeared December 10. ascended before the Sun, and then fell, and passed into Perihelion. The Vapour, therefore, in the middle, the part when the Comet was near the Sun, ascended prodigiously swift, and afterwards continued to ascend with a Motion according to the Gravity of the Particles; but because that Acct incres'd the length of the Tails: But the Tail, norwithstanding its length, confident almost wholly of Vapours, which had ascended from the Time of the Perihelion, and the Vapour which ascended first, and composing the Ex- treme of the Tail, did not vanish, till it was too far from the Sun to be illumined by him, and off us to be visible. This shows, that the Heavens being the most heated, will emit the most Vapours.

From the Light of the Nucleus, or apparent Star, we in- fer their Vicinity to the Earth, and that they are by no mean Conceive by the Antients, who say, that some have been gird'd; since in that case, their Heads would be no more illumined by the Sun, than the Planets are by the fix'd Stars.

Therefore, it is evident, that to ascend with a Motion appo- tion to the Heavens towards those Parts which the Heads pass over, in their progres' to their Orbits; Because, all Smoke, or Vapour emitted from a Body in Motion, tends ap-
words obliquely, still receding from that path towards which the smoky Body proceeds.

7th. That Declination will be still the least near the Nucleus of the Comets; and when the Comet is nearest the Sun, will be the least near the Head of the Comet, than in the higher Extremity of its Tail; and when the Comet is at a less distance from the Sun, than when at a greater.

8th. That the Comet will be greater, and better defined in its convex Part, than in its concave; Because the Vapour in the convex Part, which goes first, being somewhat nearer and denser, reflects the Light more equably and freshly near it. The Comet will be as much a brother towards the higher or Extremity of the Comet, than towards the Head; Be- cause, the Vapour in a free Space perpetually rarefies and dis- perses.

9th. That the Tail must be transparent. Because consist- ing of infinitely thin Vapour, &c.

Thus accurately does the Hypothesis tally with the Phaenomena.

Pheges of Cometes.

The Nuclei, which we also occasionally call the Heads and Bodies of Comets, view'd thro' a Telescope, show a round roundish small halo, in a form resembling that, where a Star appears with a round Difi, and a vivid Light. A comet oblique to our Sight, as the Vapour of the Nucleus, almost equal to Jupiter, incomparably with a much fainer thinner Matter. 5 Feb. Its head was somewhat bigger and brighter, of a gold colour; but its Light more equably and freshly reflected from the Tail, than at least divided in several Parts. 6 Feb. the Difi was extended; the Nuclei still existed, the least before: one of 'em, on the lower Part of the Difi, on the other, much denser and brighter than the other, nearly round. 6th, it was divided into a naked little Star: The Nuclei still incomparable with another kind of Matter. 10 Feb. The head somewhat more obscure, and the little Star more visible, but brighter at top than bot- tom. 15 Feb. the Head diminished much, both in Magni- tude and brightness. 2 March its roundness a little im- paired, its Edges lacertted, 13 & 16 March very pale and cold in comparison this; its Matter much dispersed; and no distinct Nuclei at all appearing.

Weight, who saw the Comet of 1664, the Moon, and a little Cloud illumined by the Sun at the same time; observed, that the Moon, th'o' the Telescope, appeared of a continued lu- minous Surface, but the Comet very different; being per- fectly like the little Cloud in the Horizon, illumined by the Sun. From those Observations he concluded, that the Sun was the head of the Paralax, or Spots form'd out of the For- mal Exhalations. The Length of the Tails of Comets is various: That of the Comet of 1664 was but small; that of the Comet of 1677 was but small, at most not exceeding 30 Degrees in length; in a little time it grew to a length of 60 Degrees; after which it dwindled very much. Every Matter has its Establishing Tails of Cometes.

Six late Newton shews, that the Atmospheres of Cometes will furnish Vapour sufficient to form their Tails: This he argues from this wonderful Raraeffation observ'd in our Air, at a distance from the Sun, on the air, by the Sahi, one of the Comets of 1665, the Nucleus, at the distance of half the Earth's Diameter, or 4000 Miles, would expand it so as to fill a space larger than the whole Region of the Stars. Since then the Comets, or Atmospherae of the Sun, have been seen on the Surface of the Nucleus, counting from the Centre thereof; the Tail, ascending much higher, must needs be immensely rare: so that 'tis as probable that we shall never see a Comet's Tail.

Now, the Acent of Vapours into the Tail of the Comet, he supposes occasion'd by the Raraeffation of the Matter of the Atmosphere at the Time of the Perihelion. Smoke, its observ'd, and the Smell of it, in the same Place; and this effect is due to the部气 floats; and Air, ready'd by heat, affords by the Dimina- tion of its specific Gravity, taking up the Smoke along with it: Why then should not the Tail of a Comet be suppos'd to be occasion'd by this cause? For the Sun's Beams don't act on the Mediums they pass thro', any other- wise than by Reflection and Refraction.

The reflexing Particles, then, being warm'd by the Ac- tion of the Sun, fly out in the Path of the Comet, when they are compounded; and this, ready'd by the Heat, will have its specific Gravity, whereby it before tended to defend, dimi- nished by the Raraeffation should be within this line, and to carry along with it those reflexing Particles, whereof the Tail of the Comet is compos'd.

This Acent of the Vapours will be promoted by their cir- cular Motion round the Sun, by means whereof, they will endeavour to recede from the Sun, while the Sun's Atmo- sphere, and the other Matters in the celestial Spaces, are ei- ther at rest, or nearly so, &c. having no Motion but what the Sun occasions.

Thus are the Vapours rais'd into the Tails of Cometes in the neighbourhoud of the Sun, where the Orbits are most curv.- and where the Comets being within the denser Atmo- sphere, or the Tails of the Comets have their proper Motion.

The Tails thus produced, by preferring that Motion, and at the same time gravitating towards the Sun, will move round his Body in Ellipses, in like manner of their Heads; and they will be, as such, a Company, and will move more to their Head. In effct, the Gravitation of the Vapours re- wards the Sun, and will no more occasion the Tails of the Cometes to forlunkie the Tails of the Comet, to fall back and start again on the Sun, if eitherfaction of the Vapours will occasion that to fall off from their Tails: but by their common Gravitation, they will either fall down together to the Sun, or be togeth- er fulfilled in the Neck of the Comet. This Grandeur, which descends down into the Sun's Atmosphere, will be immensely increas'd.

The Vapours thus dilated, rarefied, and diffus'd thro' all the celestial Regions, the same Author observes, may probably be considered as a Body which may be attracted down to the Planetes, and become intermingled with their Atmospheres.

He adds, that for the Conservation of the Water, and Matter on the Planets, Cometes seem absolutely requisite; from whose condens'd Vapours and Exhalations, all that Mole- ture which is spent in Vegetations and Purrefactions, and turn'd into dry Earth, &c. for the apparently supply is continually consumed, and increas'd wholly from Fluid; and, again, as to their greatest part, run, by Putrefaction, into Earth again; an earthy Substance being perpetually precipitated to the bottom of the Sea: for it seems as if the Earth must continually increase, and the Matter of the Globes decreas'd, and at last be quite evaporated; if they have not a continual Supply from some part or other of the Uni- verse. This Author, who was much moved by that Spirit, which makes the finest, sublimest, and best part of our Air, and which is absolutely requisite for the Life and Being of all Things, comes principally from the Cometes.

On this Foundation for the popular Opinion of Fregades from Cometes; since the Tail of a Comet thus intermingled with our Atmosphere may pro- duce Changes very feasible in Animal and Vegetable Beings. If the Heat of the Cometes would be so high, as not to burn their Nodes so very near the annual Orbit of the Earth; should the Earth happen to be found in that Part next the Node, or at the Opposition of it, to make the Cometes, or the Tails of the Cometes, or the atmospheres of the Sun, so monstrous that they should not be more discomforted, or if the Sun should be increas'd, the Paralax would be in- creased, and the Proportion thereof to that of the Sun would be given; whence, such Transitus of Cometes will afford the best Means of determining the distance of the Earth and Sun.

The Comet of 1472, v.z. had a Paralax above twenty times greater than the Sun's; and if that of 1618 had com- e to the Same, the Earth would have been much nearer the Earth, and its Paralax much more notable. But, hitherto, none has threaten'd the Earth with a nearer Apparall than that of 1651: For, by the Calculation of Dr. Neivem, the distance of the Earth from the Sun, P. M. that Comet was not above one Semidiameter of the Earth, to the Northward of the Way of the Earth; at which time, had the Earth been in that part of its Orbit, the Comet would have had a Paralax equal to that of the Moon: What might have been the consequence of so near an Appa- ralle, a Cometes, or lastly, a Shock of the celestial Bodies?

Answere. If their Paths be suspending distinctly parallel, as some have imagin'd, it would follow, that being impell'd towards the Sun by a centripetal Force, they descend as from Spaces infinite; and they are so directed that they may again run off into the remote Regions; still moving upwards, with such a perpetual Tendency as never to return. But the frequency of their Appearance, and their descent, shews, that they are not entirely suspended, but acquire by their Gravity towards the Sun; seem to put it past doubt that they move, Planet-like, in elliptic Orbs, the th'o' exceeding eccentric; and so return again, the other very long Periods. See Eclipses.
to remove this Obstacle, and set the Comets, fill, on the fame footing with the Planets.

Sir Isaac Newton supposes, that as those Planets which are nearest the Sun, and revolve in the leaf Orbits, are the most visible among the Comets, such as in their Perihelion come nearest the Sun, are the Smaller, and revolve in leaf Orbits.

Dr. Halley has given us a Table of the Astronomical Elements of the comets, which have been better yet observed with due care; whereby, whenever a new Comet shall appear, it may be determined, by comparing it therewith, whether it be any of those which have yet appeared; and consequently its Perihelion, and the Axis of its Orbit determined, and its Return foretold.

For there are many things in the Comet of 1531, observ'd by Argoli, which intimates its being the fame with that of 1687, observ'd by Soderber and Longomontanus, in the year 1713, by Dr. Halley himself again observ'd in 1752. All the Elements agree, and there is nothing contradicts the Opinion, but that inequality in its periodic Revolution; which, however, he thinks, is no more than may be accounted for by some phytical Causes: no more, in effect, than is observ'd in Saturn; the Motion of which Planet is so disturbed by the Sun, that its separate Jupiter, that its Period is disturbed in several Days together: To what Errors then may not a Comet be liable, which riles almost four times the height of Saturn; and whose Velocity, if it but little increas'd, would change its Eliptical Figures, and be parabolic one?

But what further confirms the Identity is the Appearance of another Comet in the Summer of 1652, which, observ'd by no one, and more accurately, yet by its Period, and the manner of its Transit, he thinks is just the same as the Comet in 1752, and was the Instrument of forcing its Return in the Year 1758. See Solar System, and the Plate it refers to; where the Orbits of the Jupiter's Planets, and their Periods, so many of them as are known, express'd.

To determine the Place and Course of a Comet. Observe the distance of the Comet from two fixed Stars, whose difference is known; from the Distances thus found, calculate the Place of the Comet by Trigonometry, after the manner deliver'd under Planet.

By repeating the Observations and Operations for several Days, the Place of the Comet will be had.

To determine the Course of a Comet mechanically, and without any Appurtenances of Instruments. The following is a method for the close End of a Comet, so distant from the Sun, that it may be in the Interception of the right Lines that join the two opposite Stars; which is easily found, by means of a Three-cornered Compass; or by the Eye, and extended over against the Stars and Comet.

Suppose, e.g. the Comet's place in the Heavens A, (Tab. Astronomy, Fig. 25) between the four stars, B, C, D, E; where A is given, find the Place of the Body of the Comet, and of the Lines passing thro' A, C, E. On a Globe, wherein these four Stars are found, extend a Thread thro' B and D, and another thro' C and E, the Point where these Places cut each other, will be the Place of the Comet, and of the Motion, Velocity, and Direction. M. de la Hire took it to have some relation to another he had observ'd in 1698; which M. Cassini refers to that of 1652. On this Supposition, in Period appears to be 45 Months, and the Number of Revolutions between 1652 and 1698, fourteen: But 'tis hard to suppose, that in this Age, wherein the Heavens are so narrowly calcul'd, a Star should make the Revolution unperceived; especially such a Star as this, which might appear above a Month together; and of consequence be frequently deflag'd from the Crepuscule.

Mr. M. de la Hire propounds the same difficulty against the whole System of the Return of Comets, and only proposes that, for Planets, where the Motions are easy and simple, and are sol'd without training, or allowing many Irregularities.

M. de la Hire propound's one general Difficulty against the whole System of the Return of Comets, which would seem to hinder any Comet from being a Planet; and this is, that, by the five famous Planets given to their Comets, they should appear as small at first as at last; and always increas'd, till they arrive at their greatest Proximity to the Earth: or, if they should chance never to be observ'd as soon as they become very great to our astronomers, it is impossible; but they must frequently shew themselves ere they have arriv'd at their full Magnitude and Brightness: But, as none were yet ever observ'd till they had arriv'd at it.

But the Appearance of a Comet in this present Month of October 1753, while yet at a great distance, so far as to be too small and dim to be view'd without a Telescope, may serve

3
The Word Comm is Greek form of abevi, fines, I cut, or to cut. The Word Communion is the act and institution of sharing bread and wine. The Word Commandment is a direction or a thing commanded, or may be a direction that is authoritative or binding. The Word Command of the Judge is either absolute, or ordinary. Absolute, as when on their own Authority, and that of their Direction, they commit a Man to Reprison for Favour, Ordinary, as when they commit him rather for Public Credency than Punishment. A Man committed on an ordinary Commandment is reprieveable. If anywhere in the Act, the Court, for the OFFice of the man who directs or with another to transgress the Law, as by Musick, Theft, and the like.

Commandant, a kind of Benefit, or certain Reservements on a Military CAPTAIN, and Director of the Operations of those Men who had done Service to the Order. See Keeper.

There are Field, or regular Commandments, obidient in Order, and by Merit; there are others of grace or favour, reserved in the discretion of the Czar. See Court.

There are also Commandments for the Religious in the Orders of S. Bernard and S. Anthony. The Kings of France have convered several of the Hospitals for Lepers into Commandments, called Commanderies.

Commanders may be compar'd to Commandants Provins; which, at first, were no more than Administrations of the Revenue of certain Places at a distance from the principal Empery, that were by some pretended to a larger Power, and in considerate love of them, to cause them a man to be appointed, to watch over their Houses to take care of the Assistants; so there was the like necessity for sending Knights into those Places where the space was very small, and the number of Assistants was few.

The Commandments of Mines are of different Kinds; for at the Order consists of Knights, Chaplains, and Brothers, Servitors, there are peculiar Commandaries or Revenues attached to them.

The Knight to whom one of these Benefices or Commandaries is given, is called Commandant; which agrees pretty nearly with the Præfectus over the Men in Mines attached to the Commandant of the Grand Prior, called Commissari; because depending entirely on the Abbot, who gave him his Commandant. Thus it is with the simple Commanders of Mines, who are rather Famers of the Order, to which they are subject, than Members of the Commandry, and are called Refugios, to the common Treasure of the Order.

COMMENATION, the Remembrance of any one; or something done in honour of his Memory.

Among the Romans, 'tis a Practice for dying Persons to leave a Legacy to the Church for the rehearsing to many Masses in Commemoration of them. See Obit, &c.

The Eucharist is a Commemoration of the sufferings of Jesus Christ; and is not, therefore, Jesus Christ himself. See Eucharist.

Commemoniation is also the Name of a Religious Feast in the Church of England, from the Custom, kept, of commending, in memory of all the Faithful deceased, instituted in the thirteenth Century, by Odulph Abbot of Clavigy. See Feast.

The occasion of its Institution is variously related; the most plausible account is this: That King John retaliating on the Church, for a Purgagme to the Holy Land, and losing his Road, met a Hermit; who hearing that he was a Queen, said he if he went to the Monastery of Clavigy, and the Abbot Odulph, the Pope would forgive him. The Hermit told him, that God had discovered to him, that he was to have the Credit of delivering the Souls from the Pains of Purgatory. The Hermit exhorted him, at his return, to exhort Odulph, and those of his Confraternity to continue their Prayers and Alms for the Dead. See Comm.

COMMANDAM, in the Canon Law, the Charge, Task, or Duty of a Person to a Person, or an Order, or of a Person to a Layman to enjoy, by way of Deputation, for the Space of six Months; in order to its being repaired, &c. or to another Bishop, or Ecclesiastic to perform the Pastoral Office at the Turn. See Deputation.

The Comm of a Tone is a GOOD, that is the Difference between a Tone-major and minor. It is seldom in use, except in the Theory of Music, to shew the Jumble of the Consonances; for in the Practice, the Division is drawn and had.

Each lesser Tone ordinarily contains seven Comma, or Minor Tones, and each Major Tone contains four Comma, or Major Tones; so that according to him, a Comma is the ninth Part of a Tone.

The proportion of the greater Comma in Numbers, is as 50 or 51; of that of the smaller, as 400 or 400 to 240. See Tone.

This comet reckons three sorts; first, A Front Commanding Ground, which is an Height opposite to the Face of the Place; then, A Rear Commanding Ground, which is an Eminence that can play upon the Back of any Place or Part, or, A Rear Commanding Ground, which is an Eminence on a Height, or upon a Hill, or a Plain, or a Place that can be Shot four all the length of a Bird's Line. See Enfilade.

COMMANDMENT, in a Legal Sense, has various Uses; as, Commandment of the King, when, on his own more Mater, or his own more Father, a Commandment of the Justices, is either absolute, or ordinary; absolute, as when on their own Authority, and their Direction, they commit a Man to Reprison for Favour. Ordinary, as when they commit him rather for Public Credency than Punishment. A Man committed on an ordinary Commandment is reprieveable. If anywhere in the Act, the Court, for the OFFice of the man who directs or with another to transgress the Law, as by Musick, Theft, and the like.

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