

Vul'can (vul'kán), n. [L. Vulcanus, Vulcanus; cf. Skr. uká frebrand, meteor. Cf. VOLCANO.] 1. Rom. Relig. The god of the fiery element, esp. in its fearful aspects, whose cult, according to tradition, was brought to Rome by the Sabine king Titus Tatius. Later he was identified with the Greek Hephaestus and was hence represented as consort of Venus and god of metal working. His earlier consort was Maia or Megesta, to whom an offering was made on May first. The feast of Vulcan was the Volcanalia, Aug. 23, celebrated in imperial times with games at the Circus. See DI.

2. Astron. A hypothetical intramercurial planet the existence of which has not yet been established by observation. 3. [L. c.] A volcano. Obs.

Vul'ca'ni-an (vul'kán-i-án), a. [L. Vulcanius.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or made by, Vulcan; hence, of or pertaining to works in iron or other metals. 2. [L. c.] olcanic. 3. Of or pertaining to Plutonism; Plutonic.

Vul'ca-ni'ite (vul'kán-i-ít), n. Hard rubber produced by vulcanizing with much sulphur. See MONITE.

Hard rubber, vulcanite, or ebonite, is usually made from the cheaper grades of rubber, especially that from Borneo and Java, and contains a large amount of filling material. From 25 to 50 per cent of sulphur is added. F. Thorp.

Vul'ca-ni-zá'tion (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), n. [See VULCAN.] 1. Act or process of imparting to caoutchouc, gutta-percha, or the like, greater elasticity, durability, or hardness by heating with sulphur, sulphides, or oxides, or by soaking the material in a solution of sulphur chloride. In the latter case the action is superficial only. 2. Act or process of heating timber under pressure to increase its toughness, hardness, and durability. Products are formed which fill up the pores of the wood.

Vul'ca-ni-ze (vul'kán-i-zé), v. t. & i.; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ing). 1. To subject to the process of vulcanization. 2. Hence, to treat in various other ways, as for hardening; as, to vulcanize paper by immersing in a strong solution of zinc chloride.

Vulcan powder. A dynamite composed of nitroglycerin (70 parts), sodium nitrate (52.5), charcoal (10.5), and sulphur (3), used in mining and blasting.

Vul'gar (vul'gár), a. [L. vulgaris, fr. vulgus the multitude, the common people; cf. Skr. varga group, body of men, Oír. fole abundance, W. gwala sufficiency, Bret. gwalc'h satiety; cf. F. vulgaire. Cf. DIVULGE.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or general public; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, vernacular. Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. Shak. It might be more useful to the English reader . . . to write in our vulgar language. Ep. Bül. 2. Belonging or relating to the common people as distinguished from the cultivated or educated; pertaining to common life; plebeian. "Like the vulgar sort of market men." Shak. "Low and vulgar life." Addison. 3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; unrefined; boorish; also, offensive to good taste or refined feelings; low; coarse; as, vulgar language; vulgar ostentation. Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak. Syn. — See COMMON, COARSE.

Vulgar Era, the Christian Era. See ERA, Table. Obsoles. — v. establishment. See ESTABLISHMENT, 5. — v. fraction. — COMMON FRACTION. — v. purgation. See PURGATION, 2. — v. substitution. Roman Law. See SUBSTITUTION, 3 a (1).

Vul'gar, n. 1. One of the vulgar, or common, people. Obs. These vile vulgars are extremely proud. Chapman. 2. The vernacular, or common language. Archaic.

the vulgar, the common people as a body or class. Vul'gar-i-an (vul'gár-i-án; 115), n. A vulgar, or coarse, unrefined person; esp., a rich or pretentious person of vulgar ideas and standards.

Vul'gar-ism (vul'gár-i-z'm), n. [Cf. F. vulgarisme.] 1. Grossness; rudeness; vulgarity. 2. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech.

Syn. — VULGARISM, VULGARITY. A VULGARISM (see GANT) is a phrase or expression which is in common, but not in

good, use; the word does not necessarily connote coarseness; VULGARITY denotes coarseness or lack of refinement in manners or speech; as, "The use of 'aggravating' for 'provoking' in my boyhood a vulgarity of the nursery, has crept into . . . many books." (J. S. Mill); "Vulgaritys are often only poetry in the egg" (Lowell); "that artless simplicity which once obtained the name of coarseness and vulgarity" (V. Knox); "the reprobate vulgarity of the frequenters of Bartholomew fair" (Gifford).

Vul'gar-i'ty (vul'gár-i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [Cf. F. vulgarité, L. vulgaritas the multitude.] 1. Quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life; the state of the lower classes of society; commonness. Sir T. Browne. 2. Grossness or clownishness of manners or language; absence of refinement; coarseness; also, an instance of this. 3. The common people; the vulgar. Obs. Syn. — See VULGARISM.

Vul'gar-i-zá'tion (vul'gár-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), n. A vulgarizing, or making vulgar; specif.: a) A making commonly or widely known or familiar; popularization. Now Rare. b) A making coarse or common, or a product of such an act. Vul'gar-ize (vul'gár-i-zé), v. t. & i.; VUL'GAR-IZED (-izd); VUL'GAR-IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. vulgariser, LL. vulgarizare.] To make vulgar (in any sense).

Exhortation vulgarized by low wit. V. Knox. Vul'gar-ize, v. i. 1. To produce vulgarity. 2. To act vulgarly. Obs.

Vul'gate (-gát), n. [LL. vulgata editio, fr. L. vulgatus usual, common, p. p. of vulgare to make general, or common, to publish, fr. vulgus the multitude; cf. F. vulgate. See VULGAR, a.] 1. A Latin version of the Scriptures made by Jerome at the close of the 4th century; — so called from its common use in the Latin Church. The Old Testament was translated mostly from the Hebrew and Aramaic, with conformity to the Septuagint, and the New Testament revised from older Latin versions with the aid of Greek manuscripts. Jerome's Latin is nearest to that of the Italian family of Old Latin versions, which is a revision of the European family, which in turn is an independent version from, or an early revision of, the African family, believed by many to include the oldest Latin versions. See VERSION. This is the only Latin version which the Roman Catholic Church admits to be authentic. See DOUAY BIBLE.

2. [L. c.] Any vulgate text, as of the writings of Aeschylus. He worked upon a vulgate, or textus receptus (of Homer), which nearly all our MSS. represent. James Gow. 3. [L. c.] The vulgar tongue; unrefined speech. Rare.

Vul'gate, a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Vulgate, or the old Latin version of the Scriptures. 2. Commonly accepted; ordinary; as, a vulgate text.

Vul'gus (vul'gús), n.; pl. E. VULGUSES (-éz; -iz; 151). [L.] 1. The common people; the vulgar. Obs. 2. In some English schools, a short exercise consisting of a composition of a minimum number of lines in Latin or Greek verse on a given subject.

Vul'ner-a-bil'i-ty (vul'nér-á-bil'i-ti), n. Quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

Vul'ner-a-ble (vul'nér-á-b'l), a. [L. vulnerabilis wounding, injurious, fr. vulnerare to wound, vulnus a wound; prob. akin to Gr. vónē scar; cf. F. vulnérable.] 1. Wounding; capable of inflicting wounds. Obs. & R. 2. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds; as, the vulnerable heel of Achilles. 3. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable; as, a vulnerable reputation. Macaulay.

— vul'ner-a-bly, adv. — vul'ner-a-ble-ness, n. Vul'ner-a-ry (-á-ri), a. [L. vulnerarius; cf. F. vulnératoire.] 1. Wound-inflicting; productive of a wound. Obs. & R. 2. Used for or useful in healing wounds; as, vulnerary plants, remedies.

Vul'ner-a-ry, n. [Cf. F. vulnératoire.] A vulnerary remedy. Vul'pec'u-la (vul'pék'ú-lá), n. [L., dim. of vulpes fox.] Astron. A small constellation between Sagitta and Cygnus; the Little Fox; — called also Vulpecula cum Anseré (the Little Fox with the Goose).

Vul'pec'u-lar (vul'pék'ú-lár), a. Of or pertaining to a fox, esp. a young one; vulpine.

Vul'pec'u-lid (-líd), n. [Vulpecula + 1st -id.] Astron. One of a meteor stream appearing from the 13th of June to the 7th of July, radiating from a point in Vulpecula.

Vul'pes (vul'péz), n. [L., a fox.] Zool. The genus including the common red fox and closely allied species (see FOX, 1; cf. FENNEC, GRAY FOX), typical of a subfamily, Vul'pinae (vul'pí-né), including the foxes generally.

Vul'pic (vul'pík), n. Also vul'pic (vul'pík). Chem. Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a yellow crystalline acid, C₁₂H₈O₆, occurring in the lichen Cetraria vulpina, and yielding pulvic acid on decomposition.

Vul'pi-cide (vul'pí-sid), n. [L. vulpes a fox + E. -cide.] In England, one who kills a fox, except in hunting; also, the act of so killing a fox.

Vul'pine (vul'pín; -pín; 183, 277), a. [L. vulpinus, fr. vulpes a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; resembling, or characteristic of, a fox; foxy; cunning; crafty; artful. vulpine opossum, phalangist, phalangist, an Australian somewhat foxlike phalangist (Trichosurus vulpecula). It is gray with yellowish under parts and a blackish prehensile tail.

Vul'pin-ism (vul'pín-iz'm), n. Quality of being cunning like the fox; craft; artfulness. Rare. He was without guile, and had no vulpinism at all. Carlyle.

Vul'pi-nite (-pí-nít), n. [From Vulpino, in Italy.] Min. A scaly granular grayish white variety of anhydrite.

Vul'ture (vul'túr), n. [ME. vulture, vultur, OF. voltour, vouteur, F. vautour, L. vulturus, fr. vultur; cf. vellere to tear, to pluck.] Any of certain large rapacious birds of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head usually naked. They subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion. They constitute two families, the Vulturidae, or Old World vultures, which are only slightly distinguished from the hawks, and the Cathartidae (which see). Among them are some of the largest birds of flight, and nearly all are very graceful on the wing. See BLACK VULTURE, CONDOR, EGYPTIAN VULTURE, KING VULTURE, LAMMERGEIER, TURKEY BUZZARD.

Vulture hook. In fancy poultry, a cluster of stiff feathers growing on the thighs and projecting backward, considered a defect in coochins and similar breeds.

Vul'tu-rí-dæ (vul'tú-rí-dé), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The family consisting of the Old World vultures, sometimes ranked as a subfamily, Vul'tu-rí-næ (vul'tú-rí-né), of the Falconidae. See VULTURE.

Vul'tur-ine (vul'túr-in; -ín; 183), a. [L. vulturinus.] Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, a vulture. The vulturine nose, which smells nothing but corruption, is no credit to its possessor. C. Kingsley.

Vulturine eagle, a South African eagle (Aquila vulturina), having the lower back and rump white and the rest of the plumage black, — v. guinea fowl, a large long-tailed East African guinea fowl (Acryllium vulturinum) having a naked head and lanceolate blue, black, and white feathers on the neck, breast, and shoulders. The back is mostly black, spotted with white, the abdomen bluish, becoming purple on the sides. — v. sea eagle, an African fish-eating eagle (Gypohierax angolensis) with a bare space round the eyes, and plumage mostly white except black wings and tail.

Vul'tur-ous (-ús), a. Characteristic of a vulture; rapacious. vul'va (vul'vá), n. [L. vulva, volva, fr. volvere to roll.] a Anat. The external parts of the female genital organs; sometimes, the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs. b Zool. The orifice of the oviduct of an insect or other invertebrate.

Vul'var (-vár), a. Med. & Anat. Of or pert. to the vulva. Vul'vitis (vul'vítis), n. [NL. See VULVA; -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the vulva.

Vul'vo (-vul'vó), vulv. Combining form for vulva. Vul'vo-úter-ine (-ú'tér-in; -ín), a. Anat. Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.

Vul'vo-vag'i-nal (-vá-jí-nál; -vá-jí-nál), a. Anat. Pertaining to the vulva and the vagina.

Vul'vo-vag'i-nítis (-vá-jí-nítis), n. [NL.] Med. Inflammation of the vulva and vagina.

W

W (düb'Wü). 1. The twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. The sound of W is usually a consonant as in we, a voiced bilabial fricative formed by raising the back of the tongue as for oo while rounding the lips so much as to cause a slight friction of the breath. If the rounding is insufficient to cause this consonantal friction the resulting sound is the vowel or vowel glide forming the second element of certain diphthongs, as in few, how, to which its use as a vowel is limited in English. The form of the letter (see

ALPHABET, Illust.) dates back to the time when U and V had not been fully differentiated (see U, V). The form vv occurs in English as early as the 11th century, later becoming w, replacing wy (see WYN). Etymologically W is most closely related to V and U. See V, and U. See Guide to Pron., § 256.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a [cap.] Chem. Wolfram (tungsten). b Elec. Watt. 3. As an abbreviation: a In the form W.: Various proper

make] (wéd), n. (OF., empty, F. vide.) A void a gap. Obs. vu-keel'. Var. of VAKIL. Vul' Abbr. Vulgate. Vul'ca'ni-an (vul'kán-i-án; 115), n. Var. of VOLCANIA. See VULCAN, 1. [SIAN.] Vul'ca-ne-an. Var. of VULCAN. Vul'ca-ni'ic (vul'kán-i-k), a. Volcanic. (11.) n. Volcanicity. vul'ca-ni-ty (vul'kán-i-ti), n. Volcanism; also, Plutonism. vul'ca-ni'te, n. 1. A worker in metals, like Vulcan. Obs. [st.] 2. a. VOLCANIST. b A Pluton- vulcanite pavement. A pavement with a wearing surface of asphalt and coal tar mixed. vul'ca-ni-zá'tion (-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), n. [Cf. F. vulcanisation.] 1. The process of vulcanizing. 2. a. VOLCANIZATION. b. vul'ca-ni-zé (-i-zé), n. One that vulcanizes. vul'ca-no, n. A volcano. Obs. vul'ca-nol'ogy (vul'kán-ól'ó-jí), n. [See VULCAN.] 1. VOLCANOLOGY. vul'ca-nol'og-i-cal (-ól'ó-jí-kál), a. — vul'ca-nol'og-i-st (-ól'ó-jí-st), n. vul'ca-nus (vul'ká-nús), n. [L.] = VULCAN. [Dial. Eng.] vul'dere (vul'dér). Var. of VULG. vul'dere. † ELDER.

hensive, but now restricted to certain Old World species. vul'tur-ase' (vul'túr-áz'), n. See VULTURINITY. vul'ture raven. Either of two large African ravens of the genus Corvultra; — so called on account of the thick arched bill. vul'tur-ish (vul'túr-ísh), a. vulturous. vul'tur-ism (-iz'm), n. Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness. vul'tur-nus (vul'túr-nús), n. [L. Vulturinus ventus, the wind from Vultur, a mountain in Arabia.] A southeast wind. Obs. vul'tus est in dex a'ni-mi (án'tí-mí). [L.] The face is the index of the soul or mind. vul'ture. See VULVO. vul'tur-y (vul'túr-í), n. [Cf. VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (Cathartes lathami). vul'tur-y (vul'túr-í), n. Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness. vul'tur-y (vul'túr-í), n. [Cf. VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (Cathartes lathami). vul'tur-y (vul'túr-í), n. Quality or state of being like a vulture; rapaciousness. vul'tur-y (vul'túr-í), n. [Cf. VULTURE.] The Australian brush turkey (Cathartes lathami).

names, as Walter, Wilhelmina, William, etc.: Wales; Warden; Warehousing; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western; Western Postal District, London; in Wigwagging, word. b In the form w or W.: wanting; week or weeks; in the log book, wet or heavy dew (Naut.); wicket or wickets (Cricket); wife; with. W, or w, n.; pl. Ws or Ws (düb'Wü-íz). The letter W, w, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter W. W, a. Having the general shape of the (capital) letter W.

or swear. Dial. U. S. vun. † won, pret. & p. p. of WIN. vunde. † found, pret. & p. p. of vung. n. & v. Hum. Obs. Scot. vythere. † FURTHER. vusta. † FIST. vus'tle (vüs'tl; vüs'tl). Dial. Eng. OF FUSTLE. vy. Abbr. Verses: first and second violins (Music). V. V. Abbr. Vice versa. V. vat, or V'-vat', n. See V, a. vv. II. Abbr. Varia lectiones. V. W. Abbr. Very Worshipful. V. y. Abbr. Various years. vyalette. † VIOLET. vyce. † VIS, VICE. vyce (vís), n. [Cf. VICE.] Cooping (wá; wá). Var. of WIA, WIA (wá; wá). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAY, WE, WOE. [MEASURE.] wa (wá), n. A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe of Upper Burma; also, their language (see INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES). Wa. Abbr. Walter; Walther. wa' (wá; wá). [WALL, Scot.] wa' (wá; wá). Contraction of W. A. Abbr. West Africa; West Australia. vya. † WIN. vynd. † WIND. vyne. † WINE. vyuk. † WINK. vyolette. † VIOLET. vyreille. † FENCIBLE. vyse. † VISS. vyte. Var. of VISE, a screw. vyte. † WIT. vytych. † WITCH. vytouten. † WITHOUTEN. vyve. † WIFE.

ále, senáte, cáre, ám, áccount, árm, ásk, sofá; éve, évent, énd, recént, makér; íce, íll, óld, óbey, órb, ódd, sóft, cónnect; úse, únite, árn, úp, círcús, mentí; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

walled (wôld), a. Furnished or inclosed with a wall or walls; fortified. — walled plains, Astron., crateriform depressions on the moon, the interiors of which are nearly level and 40 to 150 miles in diameter. They are usually surrounded by an intricate system of mountain ranges, separated by valleys, crossed by ravines, and united at various points by cross walls and buttresses.

Wall-erian (wôl-êr'i-ân), a. Of, pertaining to, or named from, Dr. A. V. Waller, an English physiologist (1816-70). Wallerian degeneration, Med., the degeneration of nerve fibers which follows injury or disease of a nerve and progresses from the seat of injury along the axon away from the neurone while the part between the seat of injury and the neurone remains intact. — W. law, the law underlying Wallerian degeneration. — W. method, the method of identifying tracts of nerve fibers, esp. in the spinal cord, by observing the direction of degeneration after section.

wallet (wôl'it; -it; 151), n. [ME. waleit, perh. the same word as ME. walel a bag. Cf. WATTLE, n., 4. Obs. "Wallets of flesh." Shak.] 1. A bag or sack for carrying about the person, as for holding the necessaries for a journey, in one form long, open at the middle, and closed at the ends; a knapsack; a pack. Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back, wherein he puts slims for oblivion Shak.

2. Anything hanging loose like a bag. Cf. WATTLE, n., 4. Obs. "Wallets of flesh." Shak. 3. A flat leather bag with a top opening closed by a flap or the like, used for carrying tools, etc.; a tool bag. 4. A pocketbook, esp. one of some size for papers, paper money unfolded, etc., with a flap fastened by a clasp or strap; also, a small flat bag or purse for coins carried on the person. 5. Angling. An outfit of small tools, materials, etc., likely to prove useful on a trip.

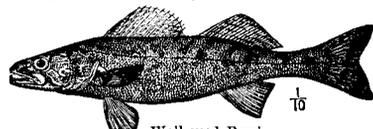
wall-eye, n. [See WALL-EYED.] 1. An eye, as of a horse, in which the iris is very light gray or whitish. 2. Any of various fishes; as: a The wall-eyed perch or pike. b The wall-eyed surf fish. c The alewife. 1 - w. perch or pike, an American fresh-water food fish (Stizostedion vitreum) having large and prominent eyes. — w. pollack, a large sooty-black pollack (Theragra fucensis) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey northward. — w. surf fish, a common California fish (Hyperprotopus argenteus), of a nearly uniform sooty color with traces of silvery on the sides. wall form. The common polypoid.

wall-flow'er (wôl'flou'êr), n. 1. Any species of Chetranthus; esp., C. cheiri, a perennial brassicaceous plant, with sweet-scented flowers varying from yellow to orange and deep red. In Europe it is common on old walls. 2. In Australia, a species of Gastrolobium (G. grandiflorum); desert poison bush; — called also native wallflower. 3. A woman or man who remains by the wall as a spectator at a dance. Colloq.

wall fruit. Fruit borne by trees trained against a wall. wall gecko. Any of several Old World geckos which live in or about buildings and run over walls, clinging by suckers on the feet. wall germander. The common germander (Teucrium chamaedrys). wall hawkweed. The European hawkweed Hieracium murorum; — so called from its habit.

walling, n. 1. Act of making a wall or walls. 2. Walls, collectively; material for walls. walling wax. Wax used by etchers to make a bank, or wall, round the edge of a plate to hold the etching acid, etc. wall knot. [Cf. WALK KNOT.] A kind of knot, single or double, crowned or double crowned, made by interweaving the unlaid strands at the end of a rope. See KNOT, 1. wall lizard. A common lizard (Lacerta muralis) of southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa, which frequents houses and lives in the cracks and crevices of walls. wall-loon' (wôl-loon'), n. [Cf. F. Walton.] One of a people, primarily of Celtic or Alpine race, inhabiting southern Belgium, esp. Hainaut, Namur, Liège, and Luxembourg, and about one third of Brabant; also, their language, Belgian French. — wall-loon', a.

walle. + WELL, n. walled (wô'li), a. [See WALL, v. t.] Lacking color or form; — said of an eye. Colloq. or Dial. wallehed. + WELLHEAD wall engine. A vertical engine bedded flat against a wall, usually with the crank shaft above the cylinder or cylinders. wall'er, n. [G.] The wels. wall'er (wôl'êr), n. One who builds walls. wall'er. + VALET. wall-let'er, n. One who carries a wallet, as a traveler does. wall-let-tul, n. See FULL wall frame. = WALL ROCK. wall-gillflower. Wallflower, l. wall grenade. Mil. A grenade larger than a hand grenade, to be thrown from a wall. wall-thick, n. [Cf. HICKWALL.] The lesser spotted woodpecker. Local, Eng. wall'tle (wôl'tl). A walet. Scot. wall link. European hooklime. wall-les' (wôl-êz). Dial. var. of WALL. wall-less, a. See LESS. wall lettuce. A European wild lettuce (Lactuca muralis). wall lichen. A rock lichen (Parmelia parietaria).



Wall-eyed Perch.



Wall Gecko (Tarentola mauritanica).

Walloon Church. A Protestant church in the Netherlands, the members of which are descendants of refugees from Flanders in 1609 and later. They use French in their services, and the Geneva Catechism.

wal'lop (wôl'ôp), v. t. -LOPED (-ôpt); -LOP-ING. [Prob. imitative. Cf. GALLOWBOLL.] To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling, with noise. Scot. & Dial. Eng. wal'lop, v. l. To beat soundly; to flog; to thrash. — n. A blow, resounding stroke. Both Scot., Dial. Eng., & Colloq., U. S. wal'lop (wôl'ôp), v. t. [OF. waloper, var. of galoper. See GALLOW.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. To move quickly, but with great effort; to gallop. 2. To move in a rolling, cumbersome manner; to tumble over or about; to founder; to waddle. 3. To kick or to tread with the feet. 4. To dangle, flutter, or flap, as rays.

wal'lop, v. l. Scot. & Dial. Eng. a To dance violently. b To move fast; to throw or tumble over; to kick about; to wag, as the tongue.

wal'lop, n. 1. A quick, rolling movement; a gallop. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. A beat or palpitation; a throb. Obs. Scot. 3. A leap, jump, or plunge. Scot.

wal'low (wôl'ô), v. i.; WAL'LOWED (-ôd); WAL'LOW-ING. [ME. wallow, AS. wealwan; akin to AS. wealwan, v. t., to roll, Goth. walyjan (in comp.) to roll, L. volvere; cf. Skr. wal to turn. Cf. VULBURE, WELL, n. & v.] 1. To roll one's self about, as in mire, or to tumble or roll about; to move lazily or heavily in any medium; to welter; to flounder; as, swine wallow in the mire. I may wallow in the lily beds. Shak.

2. To live or continue in brutish satisfaction in some, usually vicious or degraded, condition or mode of life. God sees a man wallowing in his native impurity. South. Syn. — See GROVEL.

wal'low, v. t. To roll, as in something unclean. Rare. wal'low, n. 1. Act of wallowing. 2. A kind of rolling walk or gait. Obs. Dryden. 3. A place to which an animal comes to wallow; also, the depression made by its wallowing; as, a buffalo wallow.

wal'low'er (-êr), n. 1. One that wallows. 2. Mach. A lantern pinion; a trundle.

wall paper. Paper for walls of rooms; paper hangings. wall pellitory. A European urticaceous plant (Parietaria officinalis), of diuretic properties, growing on old walls.

wall pennywort. A European crassulaceous plant (Cotyledon umbilicus) having rounded fleshy leaves. wall pepper. The common stonecrop (Sedum aere).

wall plate. a Arch. A continuous plate on a wall to support posts, joists, etc. See PLATE, n., 4 a (1), & ROOF, Illust. b Mining. A vertical timber of a set, placed along the wall of a shaft. c Mach. A metal plate or bracket secured flat against the wall to support a bearing, machinery, etc.

wall rib. In a medieval ribbed vault, a rib next to, and in a plane parallel to, the longitudinal wall; a formeret. wall rock. Mining. The rock through which a vein runs; the country rock next to the vein.

wall rocket. A European brassicaceous herb (Diplotaxis tenuifolia). wall rue. A small delicate spleenwort (Asplenium ruta-muraria) found on walls, cliffs, etc., in Europe and America.

wall saltpe'ter or saltpetre. Caliche nitrate found as an efflorescence on walls exposed to decomposing nitrogenous matter.

wall-said' (-sâd'ôd; -ôd; 151), a. Naut. Of a vessel, having sides nearly perpendicular. Cf. BANK-SIDED.

wall spring. A spring issuing from stratified rocks. Wall Street. A street towards the southern end of the borough of Manhattan, New York City, extending from Broadway to the East River; — so called from the old wall which extended along it when the city belonged to the Dutch. It is the chief financial center of the United States, hence the name is often used for the money market and the financial interests of the country.

wall tent. A tent with upright cloth sides corresponding to the walls of a house.

wall tower. A tower forming an essential part of a wall, esp. in old fortifications.

wall tree. Hort. A fruit tree trained against a wall, as is often done in European horticulture.

wall vase. Art. A vase intended to hang against a wall, esp. one having the design and character of an ordinary vase, but with one side entirely flat.

wall wasp. A common European solitary wasp (Odynerus parietalis) which makes its nest in the crevices of walls.

wall'wort' (wôl'wôrt'), n. Any of several wall-inhabiting plants, as danewort, the wall potherly, the wall pepper, etc.

wal'nut (wôl'nût; wôl'; 151), n. [ME. walnot, AS. wealhnutu a Celtic or foreign nut, a walnut; wealh foreign, strange, n., a Welshman, Celt (akin to OHG. Walh, properly, a Celt, from the name of a Celtic tribe, in L. Volcae) + hnutu a nut; akin to D. walnoot, G. walnuss, Icel. walnöt]

mawkish. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. wal'lowish-ness, n. Obs. v. pl. Wal'low. wall piece. A flat timber secured to a wall as a bearing for the upper end of a shore, etc.

wall-plat' (wôl'plät'), n. The spotted flycatcher. It builds its nest on walls. Local, Eng. wall springwort. The wall rue. wall steeple. A string (of a staircase) that is next to the wall. (Obs.) wallure, n. [See WALL.] Walls.

wall-wight, a. [Cf. WELL, adv., or perh. WALE to choose; WIGHT, n.] Excellently wight, or wightful. Dial. Eng. wal'y (wôl'y). Var. of WALY. wal'y, v. t. Fondle; indulge. Obs. wal'y (wôl'y). [ME. wale, a. & n., choice. Cf. WALK choose.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. A Excellent; fine. b Ample; large; robust; c Pleasant; jolly.

wal'y, n. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. Good fortune; prosperity. Obs. 2. An ornament or toy; a gew-gaw; pl. finery. wal'y-drag' (wôl'y-drag'), n. Also wal'y-drag' (ô-drag'). A feeble, undergrown, or creature; the youngest of a brood. Scot.

wal'y-gowd'y (wôl'y-gôd'y; -gôd'y), n. [Dial. wally excellent. Cf. WALK choose; GAW or ornament.] Precious jewel or ornament; — in endearment. Scot. walm, v. i. [AS. weallan; cf. weallan billow.] To boil up; to surge. Obs. or Dial. Eng. walm, n. [AS. wealm.] A boiling and bubbling; bubbling water; a spring. Obs. walnot. + WALNUT. walnot scale. See WALT, Table I.

walnut scale. A round scale (Aspidiotus juglansregia) which infests the English walnut. walour. + WALNUT. wal-pur-gis (wôl-pûr'gîz; -gîz), n. Min. A hydrous arsenate of bismuth and uranium, in thin yellow crystals. [sandpiper. walrus bird. The pectoral walrus oil. See OIL, Table II.

walsh. + WELSH. walsh (wôsh; wôsh), a. = WALLOWISH. — walsh-ness, n. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng. walshman. + WELSHMAN. walsh not. + WALNUT. walspere, n. [AS. wealspere.] A spear used in battle. Obs. wal't (wôl't; wôl't). Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WAL. (Obs. wal't. Overthrow; cast down.

Sw. valnöt, Dan. valnød. See NUT; cf. WELSH.] 1. a The fruit or nut of any tree of the genus Juglans, esp. that of J. regia, commonly distinguished in the United States as the English walnut. b A tree of this genus or its wood. The walnuts are ornamental shade trees, and the wood of several species, notably the black walnut, is valuable for furniture, indoor finishings, etc. See JUGLANS; also ENGLISH WALNUT, BLACK WALNUT, BUTTERNUT, 1.

2. The shagbark hickory of its nut. Local, U. S., esp. New Eng. walnut borer. a A blue-winged longicorn beetle (Gasterocercus cyanipennis) whose larva bores into the wood of the black walnut. b Any of several ambrosia beetles that bore under the bark or in the wood of the black walnut, esp. Monarthrus spuri, Xyleborus dispar, and X. zylographus.

walnut brown. A deep warm brown color, like that of the heartwood of the black walnut.

walnut case bearer. Zool. A small moth (Mineola juglandis) whose larva lives in a portable case on the walnut.

walnut moth. Any of numerous moths whose larvae eat the foliage of the walnut; esp.: a The regal moth. b The imperial moth. c The luna moth. d Any of several red underwings of the genus Cateocephala. e A dagger moth (Acronycta styx apudela, americana), found also on the maple. f Either of three species of arctiid moths of the genus Hatisidra (H. caragae, H. tessellaris, and H. maculata). g Datana ministra, whose hairy gregarious larva defoliates also the hickory, birch, oak, chestnut, linden, and apple.

walnut spaw'worm. The larva of a geometrid moth (Cotynodes plumigeraria) which sometimes defoliates the English walnut in California.

walnut sphinx. A large brown-and-gray sphinx (Cressonidius) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the black walnut and hickory.

walnut weevil. A weevil (Cimbrachelus juglandis) similar to the plum weevil, whose larva lives in green walnuts.

walnut worm. The larva of any walnut moth, esp. that of the regal moth (which see) and of Datana ministra.

Wal-pur-gis (wôl-pûr'gîz), n. A female saint (8th century) of English birth who is reputed to have converted the Saxons to Christianity. Her festival, "Walpurgis Night," the evening before May Day, was believed, in German superstition, to be the occasion for a witches' Sabbath on the Brocken, a peak of the Harz Mountains.

wal'rus (wôl'rûs; wôl'; 277), n. [D. walrus; of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. walros, walros, Sw. walros, Norw. walros; lit., whale horse; akin to Icel. hrosshvátr, AS. hors-hwæl. See WHALE; HORSE.] A very large marine mammal (Odobenus rosmarus) of the Arctic Ocean, allied to the seals but forming a distinct family, Odobenidae. In the male the upper canine teeth form greatly elongated protruding tusks and the neck and shoulders are very thick and heavy.

Individuals often weigh over a ton. The female has smaller, slender tusks. The skin makes valuable leather, the tusks are fine ivory, and the blubber yields oil. The animals have been much hunted, and are now rare except in the far north. The walrus of Bering Sea and northward is larger than the Atlantic animal and is usually regarded as a variety or distinct species (O. obesus).

Wal-to'ni-an (wôl-tô'nî-ân), a. Of or pertaining to Izaak Walton (1593-1683), author of "The Compleat Angler." — n. A disciple of Walton; an angler. Lockhart.

waltz (wôl'tz), n. [G. walzer, or its source walzen to roll, revolve, dance, OHG. walzan to roll; akin to AS. wealtan. See WELTER.] a A kind of round dance performed to music in triple time by dancers in couples, the partners going through a series of steps which cause them to whirl around and at the same time advance round the room. b Music for this dance, or having its rather quick triple time.

waltz, v. i.; WALTZED (wôl'tz); WALTZING. [Cf. G. walzen. See WALTZ, n.] 1. To dance a waltz or in a waltz movement or step. 2. To move nimbly or quickly as in a waltz. Slang.

wal'ter (-êr), n. A person who waltzes.

wam'ble (wôm'bl; wâm'bl), v. i. [ME. wamblen; cf. Dan. wamble, and wammel squeamish, ready to vomit, Icel. vama to feel nausea, væmim nauseous, and E. dial. wamble, wammel, to roll, to walk unsteadily, to feel sick.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. To tumble; — said of the stomach in nausea. 2. To move unsteadily. Specif.: a To writhe; wriggle; twist. b To quiver; shake. c To revolve; spin. d To stagger; totter. e To turn topsy-turvy; to tumble. f To ramble. g To rise in seething; — said of water.

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wal'ter-ot, n. Absurdity. Obs. walth (wôlth), n. [See WALL. Wal'ton's Pol'y-giot (wôl'tôn'gîot), n. See POLYGIOT, n., 2. wal'tron (wôl'trôn), n. A walrus. Obs. waltrot. + WALTEROT. wal'y (wôl'y), a. [Cf. WALL to roll.] Liable to roll; crank. Rare. waltz, v. t. To move nimbly or turn rapidly. Slang. walm. + WALL. walwa. + WELLOWAY. walwe. + WALLOW. walwort. + WALLWORT.

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-wari, G. -wärts, Icel. -verðr, Goth. -wairþs, L. vertere to turn, *versus* toward, and *E. worth* to become. See **WORTH**, v. i.; cf. **VERSION**. The s in **-wards** (AS. *-weardes*) was orig. a genitive ending. Suffixes denoting course or direction to: *motion or tendency toward*. They are added to adverbs and prepositions, as in *backward, backwords, upward, upwards, etc.*; and to nouns indicating a direction or terminal point, as in *eastward, eastwards, homeward, homewards, etc.* The forms in **-ward** are often used as adjectives as well as adverbs; as in *downward, homeward, etc.* Some writers have tried to make distinctions of usage between *forward, backward, downward, etc.*, and the corresponding forms in **-wards**; but the choice between them is in general influenced simply by euphony, sometimes perhaps by the fact that **-wards** is adverbial only. The forms in **-ward** have in most cases been longer in use, although those in **-wards** are equally good etymologically. The reference "See **-WARD, -WARDS**" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in **-ward, -wards**, if its meaning can readily be gathered from the definitions of the suffixes and the root word.

war dance. A dance among savages preliminary to a war. **War-Burton magazine rifle** (wôr'bûr'tûn). An early American bolt gun from which were developed the Kropatschek and Lebel rifles. It had a tubular magazine, with spring and follower under the barrel, the cartridges being inserted through an opening under the receiver and raised by a rocking carrier. A cut-off was provided.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), n. [ME. *wardēin*, OF. *wardēin*, for orig. *wardene*, var. of *guardene*, *F. gardien*. See **WARD** guard; cf. **GUARDIAN**, -ING, 3.] 1. A keeper; guardian; watchman; guard; warder.

He called to the wardens on the . . . battlements. Scott. 2. Specif., an officer who keeps or guards; a chief executive officer: a. A regent; also, a viceroy or lord lieutenant. Obs. *Barbour*. b. A chief or principal keeper; as, the warden of a prison. c. [Cap.] In full, *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*. The governor of the Cinque Ports. d. *Ecol. A churchwarden*; — more common than the full word in the United States; as, senior and junior wardens. e. The head of a college, guild, or conventual church. Eng. f. In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough. g. [Cap.] *Freemasonry*. Either of two officers (called *Junior Warden* and *Senior Warden*) in a symbolic lodge, whose duty is to assist the Worshipful Master. h. The head of the county council of the Province of Quebec. i. In Australia, an officer appointed under the Mining Act with judicial functions in regard to mining matters within a defined district. warden of the standards, since 1866, an officer of the Board of Trade, who has custody of the imperial standards of weights and measures. Eng.

ward'en-ry (-rî), n.; pl. -ries (-rîz). The office, jurisdiction, or district of a warden.

ward'er (-dër), n. [Cf. OF. *warder*. See **WARD**, v.] One who wards, or keeps; a keeper; guard. "The warders of the gate." Dryden.

ward'er, n. [ME. *wardere*; perh. fr. OF. *wardere*, nom. of *wardor*. See **WARDER** a keeper.] A truncheon or staff formerly carried by a king or a commander in chief, and used in signaling his will. "Wafting his warden thrice about his head." Dryden.

ward'robe (wôr'd'rôb), n. [ME. *warderobe*, OF. *warderobe*, *F. garderobe*; of German origin. See **WARD**, v. i.; **ROBE**.] 1. Orig., an apartment where clothes were kept or stored, and also, sometimes, made and repaired; now, a kind of portable closet for clothes. 2. Wearing apparel, in general; articles of dress; (one's) clothes or clothing.

Flowers that their gay wardrobe wear. Milton. 3. A privy. Obs. Chaucer.

ward'room (-room'), n. 1. *Naut.* The space in a war vessel allotted for living quarters to the commissioned officers, above the rank of ensign, and excluding the captain, who has quarters to himself. Ensigns serving as regular watch and division officers are also quartered in it. 2. A room used by the citizens of a city ward, for meetings, political caucuses, elections, etc. Rare. U. S.

ward'ship (wôr'd'ship), n. 1. Office of a ward or keeper; care and protection of a ward; guardianship; right of guardianship; specif., *Early Eng. Feudal Law*, the right to the custody of the body of an infant heir of a tenant by knight's service or military sergeantcy, by scutage, or by copyhold, and to the custody of the ward's property. The wardship belonged to the lord (to the king in case the dead man was a tenant in capite) in case of a military tenure; in case of socage tenure, in general, to the next of

kin to whom the property could not descend. In both cases it originally carried with it the right to dispose of the ward in marriage and to retain the rents and profits of his land subject to the ward's right to suitable support. The guardian in socage, however, early became responsible to the ward for the rents and profits and lost the right to take the ward's marriage, and his guardianship terminated when the ward reached 15 years of age. In case of copyhold tenure, the lord was guardian, but accountable like the guardian in socage. Wardships of military tenures ceased with the abolition of military tenures. A similar right of wardship existed in the Scots feudal law.

2. State of being under a guardian; pupillage. B. Jonson. **ware** (wâr), a. [ME. *war*, AS. *wear*. In the sense aware prob. shortened fr. *aware*. See **WARE**.] 1. Aware; cognizant; conscious. Obs. or Archaic, or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Wary; cautious; prudent; discreet. Cf. **BEWARE**, v. i. Obs. She was ware and knew it bet [better] than he. Chaucer.

ware, v. t. [AS. *warian*.] 1. To make ware or aware. Obs. 2. To take heed of or to; to beware of; to guard or take precautions against; to put (one's self) on guard; to guard or defend (one's self); — now only Dial. or used interjectionally in the imperative; as, *ware the dog*. God . . . ware you for the sin of avarice. Chaucer.

ware, v. i. To beware. Obs. Hoccleve. **ware, n.** [ME. *ware*, AS. *waru*; akin to D. *waar*, G. *waare*, Icel. & Sw. *vara*, Dan. *var*; and prob. to E. *worth*, a. See **WORTH**, a.] Articles of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; style or class of manufactures; goods; commodities; merchandise; — orig. a collective sing., now usually in the pl., exc. in composition (as, *hardware, tinware*, etc.). "Retails his wares at wakes." Shak. "To . . . sell them their ware." Chaucer.

warehouse (wâr'hôus'), n. 1. A storehouse for wares, or goods; a receiving house. The term is broadly used, and may include any structure used to store goods in. 2. A wholesale shop, or store, or sometimes a large retail establishment. Chiefly Eng. **warehouse'** (-hous'), v. t. **WAREHOUSE'** (-houz'd); **WAREHOUSING** (-houz'ing). To deposit or secure in a warehouse; esp., to place in the government or customhouse stores, or bonded warehouse, to be kept until duties are paid, warehousing system, the system of storing imported goods in government or bonded warehouses until the duty is paid or they are reexported.

warehouse'man (-hous'mân), n.; pl. -MEN (-mên). 1. One who keeps, or is employed in, a warehouse. 2. *Print.* A workman in charge of storage of paper stock, its distribution, etc.

ware'room' (wâr'rôom'), n. A room in which goods are stored or exhibited for sale.

war'fare (wôr'fâr'), n. [*war* + ME. *fara* a journey, a passage, course, AS. *faru*. See **FARE**, n. 1.] Military operations between enemies; armed contest; hostilities; war. The Philistines gathered their armies together for war'fare, to fight with Israel. 1 Sam. xviii. 1. 2. Hence, contest; struggle.

war'fare, v. i. **WAR'FAR'ED** (-fâr'd); **WAR'FAR'ING** (-fâr'ing). To carry on war; to engage in hostilities; to fight.

war hammer. A hammerlike weapon having a heavy head, usually with one blunt and one spiked extremity, esp. one with a long handle for use by infantry, used in medieval warfare, esp. for breaking armor.

war head. The forward section of a torpedo, containing the wet gunpowder or other explosive. It is stored by itself and affixed only in preparation for battle. In practice an exercise head filled with water is used.

war horse. A horse used in war; esp., a powerful horse for military service; a charger. *Now Rhetorical.*

war'i'angle (wôr'î-ân'g'l), n. [ME. *warangle*, *veryangle*; perh. a dim. with AS. suffix *-incol* of AS. *wearg* scoundrel, criminal, akin to OHG. *wearg*, *warch*, Goth. *ways* (in comp.); cf. G. *wirgenge*, i. e., destroying angel, destroyer, killer.] The red-backed shrike. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

war'like (wôr'lik'), a. 1. Fit or disposed for, or fond of, war; bellicose; as, a warlike state; a warlike disposition. Old Sward, with ten thousand warlike men. Shak. 2. Belonging or relating to war; military; martial. 3. Presaging or threatening war; belligerent; hostile. 4. Befitting war or a soldier; soldierly. *Now Rare.*

Syn. — Soldierly; hostile, belligerent. See **MARTIAL**.

war'ling (-ling), n. Perh., one often quarreled with; — a word used to rhyme with *darling*. Obs.

An old man's darling and a young man's warling. Breton. **war'lock** (wôr'lôk'), n. [ME. *warloghe* a deceiver, a name for the Devil, AS. *wærlôga* a belier or breaker of his word; *wær* covenant, troth (akin to L. *verus* true; see

VERY) + *loga* a liar (in comp.), fr. *lôgan* to lie. See **LIE** to speak falsely.] 1. A breaker of his covenant or word; a liar; deceiver; traitor; scoundrel. Obs. *Wars of Alex.* 2. A witch or wizard; also, a magic spell or incantation. 3. A monster. Obs.

warm (wôr'm), a.; **WARMER** (wôr'mêr); **WARM'EST**. [AS. *wearm*; akin to OS. OFries. D., & G. *warm*, Icel. *varmr*, Sw. & Dan. *varm*, Goth. *warmjan* to warm; perh. akin to Lith. *virti* to cook, boil; or perh. rather to Skr. *gharma* heat, L. *formus* warm, Gr. *θερμός*. Cf. **FORCERS**, **FURNACE**, **THRERMOMETER**.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; as, *warm milk*; *warm blood*. Shak. Warm and still is the summer night. Longfellow.

2. Having a sensation of heat, esp. of gentle heat; heated; glowing; flushed; as, *warm from exercise*.

3. a. Sending out or imparting warmth; productive of a sensation of moderate heat; as, a *warm fire*; also, serving to make or keep one warm; as, *warm furs*; *warm houses*. b. Affording pleasure likened to, or suggestive of, the sensation of warmth; genial; grateful.

And odors warm and fresh fell from her hair. Shelley. In the warm shadow of her levelness. Shelley.

4. Subject to high, or comparatively high, climatic temperature; marked by the prevalence of moderate heat, or little or no cold weather, as, the *warm climate of Florida*.

5. Heated or apt to grow heated with passion; as, a *Passionate*; also, lively; sprightly. "Warm imagination." Pope. Mirth, youth, and warm desire. Milton.

b. Not indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper; zealous; ardent; fervent. I had been none of the warmest of partisans. Hawthorne.

c. Excited or excitable; irritable. They say he's a warm man and does not care to be made mouths at. Addison.

d. Arduous; strenuous; also, exciting. We shall have warm work on't. Dryden.

6. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hot; as, the place became too warm for him.

7. In *Colloq.* uses: a. Well off as to property; moderately rich. b. Comfortably or well placed or established; at home. *Now Rare*. c. In children's games, being near the object sought for; hence, being close to the discovery of some person, thing, or fact concealed. d. Indelicate, or verging on indelicacy.

8. *Fine Arts*. Producing a sense of warmth; — said of red, orange, or yellow colors or tones, in contrast with *cool*.

9. Newly made; fresh; — said of a scent or trail. **Syn.** — Ardent, zealous, fervent, glowing, enthusiastic, cordial, keen, violent, furious, hot.

warm, v. t. **WARMED** (wôr'md); **WARM'ING**. [Cf. AS. *wyrmjan*, *wearmjan*. See **WARM**, a.] 1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to render warm; to supply or furnish heat to; as, a stove *warms* an apartment. He will take thereof [an ash tree] and warm himself. Is. xlv. 15. 2. To make engaged or earnest; to interest; engage; to excite ardent or zeal in; to enliven; to make glow; flush. I formerly warmed my head with reading controversial writings. Bright hopes, that erst the bosom warmed. Keble.

3. To flog; beat; punish. *Colloq. & Dial.*

4. To occupy; as, to warm a chair. Obs. or *Colloq.* to warm one's jacket, to flog one. *Colloq.*

warm (wôr'm), v. i. [AS. *wearmian*.] 1. To become warm, or moderately heated; to warm one's self; as, the earth soon *warms* in a clear day in summer.

There shall not be a coal to warm at. Is. xlvii. 14. 2. To become ardent, animated, or interested; — often with up; as, the speaker *warms* up as he proceeds.

warm'-blood'ed, a. 1. Having warm blood; hematothermal; specif., designating those animals, as birds and mammals, which have a relatively high and constant body temperature, usually considerably above that of the surrounding medium; — opposed to *cold-blooded*.

2. Fervent or ardent in temper or spirit; warm-hearted; also, frangible; quick-tempered.

warm'-heart'ed (-hârt'êd), a. Having or indicating strong affection; of an affectionate or friendly disposition; cordial; hearty; sympathetic. — **warm'-heart'ed-ness, n.**

warm'house (-hous'), n. *Hort.* A greenhouse kept at a high temperature; a stove.

warm'ing pan. A long-handled covered pan into which live coals are put, formerly much used for warming beds.

warm'mouth (wôr'm'mouth), n. A fresh-water sunfish (*Channobryllus gulosus*) of the eastern United States, chiefly west of the Alleghenies.

ward'an-ry. + **WARDENRY**.

wardatour, n. [LL. (assumed) *wardator*. Cf. **WARDER**.] One having ward over land of a minor title. Obs. *Lock* or *cotters*, etc. — said specif. of a kind of file. See 4th FILE, l.

ward'ay (wâr'âi; wâr'î; dî). n. [Cf. Dan. *Arverdag* a working day, Sw. *Arvardag*.] A week day; lit., a work day. *Dial. Eng.*

ward'corn (wôr'd'kôr'n), n. [*ward* + *F. corne* horn, L. *cornu*, pl. of *cornu*.] *Early Eng. Law*. The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn to be blown on occasion of surprise.

ward'course (wôr'd'kôrs). n. [OF. *wardcours*. See **WARD**, v.; **COURSE**.] Obs. a Bodyguard; cf. Cloak.

ward'ed, a. *Locksmithing*. Having wards, as a lock or key.

ward'en. + **WARDEN**.

ward'el. Var. of **WORDLE**, wordle.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), n. [ME. *wardēn*, *wardēne*; orig. uncert.] A variety of winter pear-warden pie. A pie made of warden pears. Obs.

ward'en-ship, n. See **SHIP**.

ward'er, n. = 2d **WARDER**.

ward'ere. A *stretcher*. Obs.

ward'ere. Prob., a form for ward (or beware) the rear. Obs.

ward'er-house, n. *Pantry*. Obs. **ward'erobe**. + **WARDROBE**.

ward'estou, n. [Cf. **WARDSTONE**.] A *stretcher*. Obs.

ward'holding, n. *Scots Feudal Law*. Tenure by military service (abolished by 20 Geo. II. c. 60), orig. at the need of the lord.

ward'lan (case (wôr'd'lân). *After the inventor, Nathaniel B. Ward* (1791-1868), English botanist. Portable case with glass top and sides and metal or earthen base, for ferns, mosses, and

other moisture-loving plants.

ward'ing, a. *Locksmithing & Mech.* Suitable for cutting wards of keys, slots for cotters, etc. — said specif. of a kind of file. See 4th FILE, l.

ward'ie (wâr'd'î). Var. of **WORDLE**, wordle.

ward'is, Mr. (wâr'd'î). In Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," a genial, hearty English squire, at whose home, Manor Farm, Dingley Dell, Mr. Pickwick and his party spent Christmas. Obs.

ward'ly. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of **WORLDLY**.

ward'mote, n. Anciently, an assembly of the inhabitants of a ward; specif., a court formerly held in each ward of London having supervision of matters relating to the watch, police, weights and measures, etc.

ward'on. + **WARDEN**.

ward'penny, n. *Wardage*. Obs. **ward'raiper, n.** *WARDROBER*.

ward'ere, n. = 2d **WARDER**.

ward'rob'er (wôr'd'rôb'êr), n. A keeper of the wardrobe. Obs. or Hist. [COUNTRY, S. D. U. S.]

wardroom country, n. *WARDROBE*.

wardrope, n. + **WARDROBE**.

ward's (wâr'd's), n. See **WARD**.

ward'sman (wâr'd'smân), n.; pl. -MEN. A man who keeps guard. Rare. [staff. Obs.]

ward'staff, n. = **WARDER**, a.

ward'wit, n. *Early Eng. Law*. State of being quit of giving money for keeping ward in a borough or town.

ware. + **VER** WEAR, to wear; *ware*, form of **BE**; **WHERE**.

war'iedhed, n. [*waried* + *-hed* (see **-HOOD**).] Malignancy; acuteness. Obs.

war'ier (wâr'î-êr; wâr'î; n.). A cursor; maligner; detractor.

war'ly (-lî), adv. of **WARY**.

war'ment (-mên't), n. **WARINESS**.

war'ar. + **WARRENER**.

war'time (wâr'tîm), n. [*F. ouarine*, a misreading of *ouarine* (i. e. *ouarine*), fr. Tupi *guariba*. Cf. **GUARIBA**.] *Zool.* A South American monkey, one of the sapulins. [n. See **NESS**.]

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ble, senâte, câre, m, accout, arm, âsk, sofê; éve, évent, ênd, rént, makêr; ice, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ãrn, ãp, cîrcûs, menû; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

war/ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ĕr), n. [Cf. *warennier*.] The keeper of a warren; a gamekeeper.

war/ren (wŏr'ĕn), n. [Cf. native name *jarin* in Victoria.] An Australian lorikeet (*Trichoglossus multicolor*) having mostly greenish upper parts, a blue belly, and variegated breast.

war/rior (wŏr'ĕr; -ĕr; wŏr'ĕr; -ĕr), n. [ME. *verriour*, *verriour*, OF. (assumed) *verriour*, var. of *verriour*, fr. *verrier*, *querrier*, to make war, fr. *verre*, *querre*, war. See *WAR*.] 1. A man engaged or experienced in war, or in military life; a soldier. *Now Chiefly Hist. or Rhet.* The stern joy which warriors feel In foemen worthy of their steel. *Scott.*

2. A South American humming bird of the genus *Oryzopogon* having a helmetlike crest.

3. The wallflower *Cheiranthus cheiri*. *Dial. Eng.*

war/rior ant. A reddish ant (*Formica sanguinea*), native of Europe and America. It is one of the species which capture and enslave other ants.

war/saw (wŏr'sŏ), n. [See *GUSA*.] a The black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*) of the southern coasts of the United States. b The jewfish (*Promicrops itaira*).

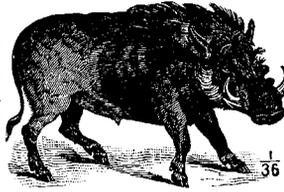
war/ship (wŏr'shĭp), n., or war vessel. A government vessel employed for war purposes, esp. one armed for attack.

wart (wŏrt), n. [ME. *werle*, AS. *wearte*; akin to D. *wrat*, G. *warze*, OHG. *warza*, Icel. *warta*, Sw. *warta*, Dan. *vorle*; perh. akin to L. *verruca* wart, and AS. *weart* a callosity; cf. Skr. *varshman* tip, top.] 1. Med. A small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by enlargement of its vascular papilla and thickening of the epidermis which covers them. 2. An excrescence or protuberance more or less resembling a true wart; specif., Bot., a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

wart/ed, a. Having warts; verrucose.

warted gourd, a variety of winter squash (*Cucurbita verrucosa*) having a warted rind. — w. grass, an Australian grass (*Chloris ventricosa*). — w. spurge, the sun spurge.

wart hog. Any African wild hog of the genus *Macrocephalus*, esp. *M. africanus*, syn. *M. atropurpureus*, of South Africa and *M. africanus* of northeast Africa, having two pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks.



Wart Hog (*Macrocephalus africanus*).

wart snake. Any of several nonvenomous East Indian snakes of the family *Acerchordidae*, covered with wartlike tubercles or spinose scales, and usually lacking cephalic plates and ventral scutes.

wart/wort (wŏrt'wŏrt), n. a Any lichen of the family *Verrucariaceae*, having a warty thallus. b = WARTWEED.

wart/y (wŏr'tĭ), a. 1. Having warts; full of warts; covered with warts; verrucose; as, a warty leaf. 2. Of the nature of, or resembling, a wart.

warty egg, a marine univalve shell (*Ovulum verrucosum*), with wartlike elevations. — w. faced honey eater, any of several Australian honey eaters; esp., the wattlebird.

wart/y-back, n. An American fresh-water mussel (*Quadrula pustulosa*) whose shell is used in making buttons.

war whoop. A war cry, esp. that of American Indians.

war/wolf (wŏr'wŏlf), n. [var. n. + *wolf*.] *Mit.* A kind of engine for throwing stones, etc., used in the Middle Ages.

war/y (wŏr'tĭ; wŏr't; -ĭ), a. w. -ER (-ĕr; wŏr't-ĭ; wŏr't-ĭ); w. -ER-EST. [From ME. *war*, AS. *weaz*; akin to Icel. *varr*, Dan. & Sw. *var*, Goth. *vars*, G. *gewahr* aware, OHG. *warra* notice, attention, Gr. *ōpav* to see, L. *vereri* to fear. Cf. AWARE, BEWARE, GARMENT, GARNISH, PANORAMA, REVERE, WARD, v. t., WARE, a.] 1. Cautious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; timorously or suspiciously prudent; circumspect; scrupulous; careful. "Fear a wary eye." *Shak.*

2. Characterized by caution; guarded; careful; chary. It behoveth our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*

3. Prudent; wise. *Obs. or R.*

WAR-LESS, a. Cautious, circumspect, watchful. See CAREFUL.

was (wŏz), [AS. *was*, 2d pers. *weare*, 3d pers. *weas*, pl. *wearon*, with the inf. *wasan* to be; akin to D. *wesen*, pret. *was*, OHG. *wesan*, pret. *was*, G. *wesen*, n., a being, essence, *was* was, Icel. *vera* to be, pret. *var*, Goth. *wasan* to be, to dwell, to remain, pret. *was*, Skr. *vas* to remain, to dwell. Cf. VERNACULAR, WASSAIL, WERE, v. (pret.).] A verb form supplying the first and third persons singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, preterit (imperfect) tense. See *BE*.

was/sa-bi (wŏs'sŏ-bĕ), n. [Jap.] A Japanese brassicaceous herb (*Eutrema wasabi*); also, its thick greenish root, which is grated like horse-radish and eaten with fish, etc.

WASH (wŏsh), v. t.; WASHED (wŏsh't) or WASH'T; WASH'ING. [ME. *waschen*, AS. *wascan*, *wascan*; akin to D. *waschen*, G. *waschen*, OHG. *wascan*, Icel. & Sw. *vaska*, Dan. *vaske*, and perh. to E. *water*.] 1. To cleanse by ablation, or by

dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water; to apply water or other liquid, steam, air, etc., to for the purpose of cleansing; as, to wash the hands; to wash garments; to wash sheep or wool; hence, to free, as from ceremonial or moral defilement, by ablation with water or something likened to it in action or effect; to cleanse or purify in the religious sense. *Wash* me thoroughly from mine iniquity. *Ps. li. 2.*

2. To cover with water or any liquid or moisture; to wet; hence, to overflow against or over; to lave; as, waves wash the shore. "Roses washed with dew." *Milton.*

3. To waste or abrade by the force of water in motion; as, heavy rains wash a road or an embankment.

4. To remove by the use of water; to clear, carry, take, or put (away, off, out, etc.) by or as if by the action of water; to cause to be (in a specified place or condition) by the force of water or other liquid; as, to wash dirt from the hands; a man washed overboard; to wash food down with a drink. "The tide will wash you off." *Shak.*

5. To be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*

6. To cover with a thin or watery coat of color; to tint lightly and thinly.

7. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, steel washed with silver.

8. Mining. To subject, as earth, gravel, or crushed ore, to the action of water to separate the valuable material from the worthless or less valuable; as, to wash gold.

9. To phosphorize (molten pig iron) by adding substances containing iron oxide, and sometimes manganese oxide.

10. To pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid for the purpose of purifying it, esp. by removing soluble constituents. See SCRUBBER, 2 (1).

to wash down, *Mech.*, to work to a thin edge or featheredge. *Scot.* — to w. the hands of, to disclaim or renounce interest in, responsibility for, or connection with; as, to wash one's hands of a business. *Matt. xxvii. 24.*

wash (wŏsh), v. i. 1. To perform the act of ablation.

2. To clean anything by rubbing or dipping it in water; to perform the operation of cleansing clothes, ore, etc., in water. "She can wash and scour." *Shak.*

3. To move with a lapping or swishing sound, or the like; to lap; splash; as, to hear the water washing.

4. To bear without injury the operation of being washed; as, some calicoes do not wash; hence, *Colloq.*, to undergo successfully submission to a testing or proving; to bear or stand investigation; as, his story will not wash.

5. To be eroded or worn away by the action of water, as by a stream or by the sea; — said of a road, a beach, etc.

6. To use washes, as for the face or hair.

wash, n. 1. Act of washing; an ablation; a cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water.

2. A collection or aggregation of articles, as of clothing, in process of being washed or cleaned, or a quantity washed at one time; a washing.

3. The flow, dash, rush, swash, or breaking of a body of water, as a wave; also, the sound of this.

4. The backward current or disturbed water caused by the action of oars, or of a steamer's screw or paddles, etc.

5. A piece of ground washed by the action of a sea or river, or sometimes covered and sometimes left dry; the shallowest part of a river, or arm of the sea; also, a bog; marsh; fen; as, the washes in Lincolnshire.

6. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water; as, the wash of a sewer, of a river, etc.

7. Waste liquid, refuse food, etc., from a kitchen, often used as food for pigs. *Shak.*

8. Distilling. A fermented wort from which spirit is distilled. b A mixture of dunder, molasses, water, and scummings, used in the West Indies for distillation.

9. That with which anything is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, etc., upon the surface; specif.: a A liquid cosmetic, dentifrice, medicinal lotion, or the like. b Paint. A thin coat of color, esp. water color. c A thin coat of metal laid on anything for beauty or preservation.

10. Mining. Wash dirt. *Australia.*

11. Western U. S. A Gravel and other rock debris transported and deposited by running water; coarse alluvium. b An alluvial cone. c The dry bed of an intermittent stream, sometimes at the bottom of a cañon; as, the Anagnosa wash; the Diamond wash; — called also *dry wash*.

12. Urine, esp. stale urine, formerly used in washing clothes. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

13. The blade of an oar. *Rare.*

14. A varying measure for oysters and whelks. *Dial. Eng.*

15. Short for WASH SALE.

16. Arch. The upper surface of a member of material when given a slope to shed water (= WEATHERING, n., 3). Hence, a structure or receptacle shaped so as to receive and carry off water, as a carriage wash in a stable.

wash, a. 1. Washy; weak. *Obs.* 2. Capable of being washed without injury; washable; as, wash goods. *Colloq.*

wash'a-ble (wŏsh'ŏ-bĕl), a. That may be washed, esp. without damage. — wash'a-ble'ty (-bĕl'tĭ), n.

wash'ba'sin (wŏsh'bŏs'n), n. A basin for toilet use.

wash/board' (-bŏrd'; 201), n. 1. A fluted, or ribbed, board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them. 2. = BASEBOARD.

3. *Naut.* A broad thin plank fixed along a gunwale to keep out the sea, or a plank on the sill of a lower deck port for that purpose; — called also *washboard* or *washstrake*.

4. See QUADRULA.

wash/bowl' (wŏsh'bŏl'), n. 1. A washtub. *Obs.* 2. A large bowl for water to wash one's hands, face, etc.

wash dirt. *Mining.* Earth washed for gold; washing stuff.

wash drawing. Art. In water-color painting, work in, or a work done chiefly in washes, as distinguished from that done in stipple, in body color, etc.

washed (wŏsh't), a. 1. That has undergone washing. 2. Overlaid with a thin layer of different color; — said of the colors of certain animals.

3. Of an inferior quality due to exposure to rain before burning; — said of bricks.

washed metal, iron treated by the Bell-Krupp process so as to remove most of the silicon and phosphorus and not too much of the carbon. — w. sale. = WASH SALE.

wash'er (wŏsh'ĕr), n. 1. One that washes.

2. A ring of metal, leather, or other material, or a perforated plate, used for various purposes, as around a bolt or screw to form a seat for the head or nut, or around a wagon axle to prevent endwise motion of the hub and relieve friction, in a joint as a packing, etc.

3. A similar ring used for decorative purposes.

4. *Plumbing.* A fitting, usually having a plug, for a cistern, tub, sink, or the like, forming the outlet opening.

5. *Paper Making.* A washing engine.

6. A machine for washing, as clothes, or coal in mining.

7. An apparatus in which gases are washed; a scrubber.

8. a The raccoon. b The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er, v. t. To furnish with washers.

wash'er-man (-mŏn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mĕn). A man who works at washing clothes, esp. for hire.

wash'er-wom'an (-wŏm'ŏn), n.; pl. -WOMEN (-wĭm'ĕn; -ĭn; 151). 1. A woman who works at washing clothes.

2. The pied wagtail; — so called from the up-and-down motion of its tail. *Local, Eng.*

wash'er-y (-ĭ), n.; pl. -ERIES (-ĭz). A place at which wool, ore, or (esp.) coal, is freed from impurities by washing.

wash gravel. *Mining.* Gravel washed to extract gold.

wash/house' (wŏsh'hŏus'), n. A house or building for washing, esp. one for washing clothes; a laundry.

wash'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of wash. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that washes; ablation.

2. The clothes or other articles washed or to be washed, esp. at one time; a wash.

3. *Mining.* Gold dust procured by washing; also, a place where this is done; a washery.

4. A thin covering or coat; as, a washing of silver.

5. *Stock Exchanges.* The operation of simultaneously buying and selling the same stock for the purpose of manipulating the market. The transaction is fictitious, and is prohibited by stock-exchange rules.

6. *Pottery.* The covering of a piece with an infusible powder, which prevents it from sticking to its supports, while receiving the glaze.

washing bottle. *Chem.* A bottle or flask fitted with glass tubes passing through the cork, so that on blowing into one of the tubes a stream of water issuing from the other may be directed upon anything to be washed or rinsed. b A bottle for use in washing gases by passing them through liquid contained in it. See BOTTLE, *Illustr.*

washing crystals. Washing soda, Na2CO3.10H2O, in the form of crystals. See SODIUM CARBONATE.

washing engine. *Paper Making.* A vat in which rags, etc., are washed by a stream of water, and also drawn into fiber by revolving bars or knives.

washing fluid. A liquid used as a cleanser, consisting usually of alkaline salts resembling soaps in their action.

washing soda. Sodium carbonate.

washing stuff. *Gold Mining.* Any earthy deposit containing gold enough to pay for washing it.

Wash'ing-ton (wŏsh'ĭng'tŏn), n. 1. The first President of the United States.

2. The capital city of the United States.

3. The most northwestern State of the United States.

Washington cedar, the big tree of California. — W. Elm, a famous elm tree in Cambridge, Mass., under which Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775. — W. Lily, a large white-flowered lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. — W. Monument, a white marble obelisk erected as a national memorial of Washington in Washington, D. C. It is 555 feet high and 55 feet square at the base. The corner stone was laid in 1848, but the monument was not completed until 1884. — W. palm, the fan palm *Neowashingtonia filamentosa*. See NEOWASHINGTONIA. — W. pie, layer cake with a cream filling or with a fruit-jam filling. *Local, U. S.* — W. thorn, a hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*) of the eastern United States, cultivated, esp. near Washington, D. C., for its bright red fruit and handsome autumn foliage.

war/ren-er (wŏr'ĕn-ĕr), n. [German *warrenh* Turb. = WARREN (a shell).]

ropes. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* war/y, n. warry, n. warrybreed, n. [Cf. G. dial. *warra*, *wer*, *warle*, *wartle*, *wormil*.] The warble, or wormil. *Obs.* warry, n. [Cf. FIRREN.] Of the pine tree. *Obs. Scot.* War/saw for waf'tion (wŏr'sŏ), [From *Wasaw*, Illinois.] *Geol.* A minor subdivision of the Mississippi system along the Mississippi River. war/schen, n. WARISH. war/schipe, n. WARSHIP. war/sythe, An ancient weapon like a scythe with the blade in line with the handle. war/sure (wŏr'sŏr; wŏr's), *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* of dialect. war'sen (wŏr'sĕn; wŏr's), *Dial. Eng.* var. of WORSKIN. war'sell, n. WRESTLE. war'seip, n. WARSHIP. war'sle, war'stle (wŏr'sl; wŏr's), n. & v. Wrestle; struggle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* war/song, A song of or pert. to war; esp. among the American Indians, a song at the war dance, inciting to military ardor. warst (wŏrst). *Scot. & dial.*

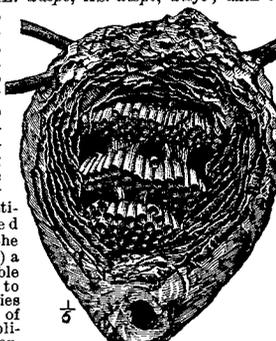
Eng. var. of WORST. war'tly, n. WRESTLE. war't, n. *Obs.* form of *war*. war'tress, The swine's breast. war'te, n. *Obs.* war'den. war't grass, The sun spurge. war'th (wŏr'th), *Dial. Eng.* var. of WARTH, ford. war'th (wŏr'th). *Scot.* var. of WARTH. war'th. *Obs.* pret. of WORTH, *v.* war'th. n. *Wardage.* *Obs.* war'th (wŏr'th with w, fth), n. [AS. *warōth*, *warōth*, shore, strand.] A shore; a flat meadow; a crust. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* war't-herb', n. Any fabaceous plant of the genus *Dolicholobus*. war't-less, a. See LESS. war'to, n. WHERETO. war'trator. See CITATION. "A war'trator is a person in a place or district under military government who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy, or holds intercourse with him." *Instructions for Govt. of Armies of U. S.* war't spurge, The sun spurge. war't-weed', n. *Dial. Eng.* A

plant thought to cure warts. Sp. *peñi*. a The sun spurge. b = DEVIL'S-MILK a. c = CELANDINE a. d The nipplewort. war't'y-well' (wŏr'tĭ-wĕl'), n. [Cf. D. *wortel* root, *ŏd*, *wortel* hangnail, G. dial. *war'tel*, *ŏd*, *hangnail*. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* War'u'a (wŏr'u'ŏ), n. pl. = W. *ŏ*. A Bantu people of the Kongo Free State, east of Lake Tanganyika, known both for their cruel customs and their artistic craft. war've, Var. of WIAHWE. war/vessel, A warship. war'wif, n. A widow. war'wolf, n. WEREWOLF. war'worm', a. Worm with military service. war'y, n. & v. war'y, n. t. [AS. *werpan*, *wiergan*, to curse, execute; condemn; defame. *Obs.* war'y, n. [AS. *wearg*.] Wretch; scoundrel; *Obs.* [gallows *ŏ*.] war'y tree, n. The cursed tree i. To sink into ooze or mire. *Obs.* was, n. WASH, WHOSE. was'a, n. WHOSE. was'a-ga'ra (wŏs'ŏ-gŏ'rŏ), n. pl. A Bantu people, the chief na-

tion of the Usagara highlands, German East Africa. was'a-da'wi (wŏs'ŏ-dŏ'wĭ), n. pl. A people of East Africa, between Victoria Nyanza and Kilimanjaro, apparently related to the Hottentots. was'a'th (wŏs'ŏ'th), n. [Ar. *al wasat* the middle.] See STAR. was'a'tch (wŏs'ŏ'tch; wŏs'ŏ'th), n. [From the *Wasatch* Mountains, Utah.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Eocene in western North America. See GEOLOGY. was'co (wŏs'ŏ'kŏ), n. One of a tribe of Chikookan Indians of northern Oregon; now civilized and engaged in farming on the Warm Springs Reservation. was'e, n. WASH. was'e (dial. wŏz, wŏz), n. [Cf. Sw. *rase* a sheep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*] a A wisp or bundle of hay or straw. b A pad, as of straw, to support a burden on the head. c A torch. *Obs.* wasel, v. t. [From AS. *wise* ooze, slim. See OOZE mud.] To sink into ooze or mire. *Obs.* Wash, *Abbrev.* Washington. wash'a-way', n. A washout. R. wash ball. A ball of toilet soap.

wash barrel. *Fisheries.* A barrel in which split mackerel are washed with salt water to extract the blood before salting. wash basket. A basket for holding the clothes of a washing. wash bear. A raccoon. [T. K. wash bottle. = WASHING POT.] wash brew, n. Sowers; fumery. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* wash bulkhead. A longitudinal bulkhead in a deck ballast tank. wash'disk', n. l. A washbowl. 2. The pied wagtail. *Local, Eng.* wash'down' clo's, et. A water closet with a nearly vertical back, thus affording a clear drop into the trap. It is usually provided with a flushing rim. wash'en (wŏsh'ĕn), n. *Obs.* or *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* p. p. of WASH. washer wife. A washerwoman. *Rare or Scot.* wash'er-wom'an's itch. Eczema of the hands and arms, occurring among washerwomen. wash gilding. Water gilding. wash'ing. Dishcloth gourd. wash'ness (wŏsh'ĭ-nĕs), n. See -NESS. washing bear. The raccoon. washing pot. = WASHPOT.

Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wôsh'ing-tô'nî-ân), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George Washington.
 2. Designating, or pertaining to, a total abstinence society (the Washington Temperance Society) and movement started in Baltimore in 1840, on the principle of moral suasion. Its force was spent by 1843. *Collog.*
 3. Of or pertaining to the city or the State of Washington.
wash leather. Split sheepskin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, and used for dusting, cleaning, etc.; also, alumed, or buff, leather for soldiers' belts.
wash'man (wôsh'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). 1. A man who does washing, as in tin-plate making.
 2. A beggar shamming lameness, illness, etc. *Obs. Cant.*
Wash'oe proc'oss (wôsh'ô). [From the Washoe district, Nevada.] The process of treating silver ores by grinding in pans or tubs with the addition of mercury, and sometimes of chemicals such as blue vitriol and salt.
wash'out (wôsh'out), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a fresher; also, a place where the earth is washed away.
wash plate. *Shipbuilding.* Any of several plates sometimes fitted in a vessel's bottom to prevent great motion of bilge water when the vessel is rolling or pitching.
wash'pot (-pôt), *n.* A pot or vessel in which anything is washed; hence, *Tin-Plate Manuf.*, a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.
wash sale. *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.
wash'stand (wôsh'stând), *n.* 1. A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; also, the modern set washbowl.
 2. In stables, a place in the floor prepared so that carriages may be washed there and the water run off. *Cant.*
wash'strake (-strâk'), *n.* *Naut.* An additional strake added above the gunwale of a boat or a deeply laden vessel. In a small boat the rowlocks are cut in it.
wash'tub (-tûb), *n.* A tub in which clothes, etc., are washed; also, *Dial. Eng.*, a swill tub.
wash'y (wôsh'y), *a.*; *wash'-ER* (-î-er); *wash'-EST*. [From *WASH*.] 1. Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
 2. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; diluted; feeble; as, *washy tea*; *washy sentiment*.
 A polish . . . not over thin and *washy*. *Sir H. Wotton.*
 3. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely from slight exertion; as, a *washy horse*. *Cant.*
wasp (wôsp), *n.* [ME. *waspe*, AF. *wasps*, *wesfs*; akin to D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wesfa*, Lith. *wapsa* gully, Russ. *osa* wasp, L. *vespa*, and perh. to E. *weave*.] 1. Any of numerous aculeate hymenopterous insects generally characterized by having a slender body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, and (in the workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. They belong to many different families and include species of social as well as of solitary habits. Wasps exhibit great variety in their nesting habits and food, but, unlike the bees, are largely carnivorous, in many cases provisioning their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders, killed or paralyzed by stinging, for their larvae to feed on. The wasps are commonly divided into two superfamilies, Diploptera, syn. *Vespinia* (containing the typical wasps; see *Vespa*), and Fossores, syn. *Sphæcina* (see *Digger wasp*).
 2. A waspish person.
Wasp of Twick'en-ham (twik'n-âm), Alexander Pope, who had a villa at Twickenham.
wasp'ish, *a.* 1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender.
 2. Quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irascible; petulant; snappish; spiteful. He was naturally *waspish* and hot man. *Sp. Hall.*
Syn.—Irritable, choleric, testy, peevish, captious.
—wasp'ish-ly, adv. —wasp'ish-ness, n.
was'sail (wô'sâil; -âil; wâs'), *v. i.*; [ME. *was hæl*, lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *was* be thou (or an Old Scand. equiv. word) + a Scand. word for well. See *WAS*; *hail* to salute.] 1. An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when drinking a health to some one.
 2. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; carouse. "In merry *was-sail* he . . . peals his loud song." *Scott.*
 3. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; lamb's wool.
 4. A festive or drinking song or glee. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*



Nest of Wasp (*Vespa maculata*), cut open to show internal structure.

was'sail (wô'sâil; -âil; wâs'), *v. i.*; *WAS'SAILED* (-îld; -îld); *WAS'SAIL-ING*. 1. To hold a wassail; to carouse.
 2. To sing carols, etc., from house to house, usually at Christmas time;—esp. in *to go a-wassailing*. *Dial. Eng.*
was'sail, v. t. To drink to the health or success of; as, *to wassail* the apple trees, an old English custom.
wassail bowl. A bowl in which wassail was mixed and served to the guests at these feasts.
was'sail-er (-er), *n.* One who wassails; specif.: 1. One who engages in festivity, esp. in drinking; a reveler. *Milton.*
 2. One who goes about singing carols, etc. *Dial. Eng.*
wast (wôst). A verb form supplying the second person singular of the verb *be*, in the indicative mood, imperfect tense;—now used only in elevated style. See *WAS*.
wast'age (wôst'âj), *n.* 1. Loss by use, decay, evaporation, leakage, or the like; waste.
 2. A waste place. *Scott.*
 3. Wasting; laying waste; desolating. *Rare. J. J. Allen.*
waste (wôst), *a.* [ME. *wast*, OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*, fr. L. *vastus*, influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosti*, G. *wüst*, OS. *wôsti*, D. *woest*, AS. *weste*. Cf. *VAST*.] 1. Desolate; devastated; desert; hence, bare; empty; void; also, dreary; dismal; gloomy; cheerless.
 2. Lying unused; unproductive; worthless; valueless; useless; refuse; rejected; as, *waste land*, paper.
 3. Vain; idle; purposeless. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* But his *waste words* returned to him in vain. *Spenser.*
 4. Wasteful; lavish. *Obs.*
 And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*
waste steam. A steam which escapes from a safety valve, or leaks from the machinery into the air. *B Exhaust steam. —wax process, the cire-perdue process. See CIRE-PERDUE.*
waste, v. t.; *WAST'ED* (wôst'êd; -tîd; 151); *WAST'ING* (wôst'ing). [ME. *wasten*, OF. *waster*, var. of *quaster*, *gaster*, F. *gâter* to spoil, L. *vastare* to devastate, to lay waste, fr. *vastus* waste, desert, uncultivated, ravaged, *vast*, but influenced by a kindred G. word; cf. OHG. *wuosten*, G. *wüsten*, AS. *wæstan*. See *WASTE, a.*] 1. To lay waste; to devastate; to bring to ruin; *Obs.*, to defeat.
 2. To wear away or impair gradually; to diminish by constant loss; to use up; consume; spend; to wear out. Until your carcasses be *wasted* in the wilderness. *Numb. xiv. 33.*
 To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*
 3. To spend or expend unnecessarily, carelessly, or without valuable result; to apply to useless ends; to squander. The younger son gathered all together, and . . . *wasted* his substance with riotous living. *Luke xv. 13.*
 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And *waste* its sweetness in the desert air. *Gray.*
 4. *Law.* To cause or suffer waste to (an estate).
 5. *Stonecutting.* To reduce roughly to a flat surface by chipping;—usually with *off*.
waste, v. i. 1. To be diminished; to lose bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like, gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle; to grow less.
 2. To *waste* the night and day. *Chaucer.*
 The time *wasteth* night and day. *1 Kings xvii. 14.*
 3. *Sporting.* To procure or sustain a reduction of flesh;—said of a jockey in preparation for a race, etc.
waste, n. [ME. *waste*; cf. OF. *wast*, var. of *guast*, *gast*. See *WASTE, a. & v.*] 1. That which is waste, or desolate; a devastated or deserted place or region; a desert; a wilderness. "The gloomy *waste* of waters." *Bancroft.*
 2. A plot or tract uncultivated or bare of vegetation.
 3. Act of wasting, or state of being wasted; squandering; needless destruction; useless consumption or expenditure; loss without equivalent gain; gradual loss or decrease, by use, wear, or decay; as, a *waste* of time, labor, words, etc.
 Little *waste* in great establishments, constantly occurring, my defeat the energies of a mighty empire. *L. Boucher.*
 4. A wasting disease; consumption. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
 5. *Law.* Spoil, destruction, or injury, done to houses, woods, fences, lands, etc., by a tenant of a particular estate (i. e., for life or for years) to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary when done by the willful destructive act of the tenant, as by pulling down buildings or plowing up a lawn; permissive, when due to neglect of proper care, as by suffering the buildings to fall for want of necessary repairs; equitable, when treated as waste in equity though within the common-law rights of the tenant.
 6. That which has no original value or no value for the ordinary or main purpose of manufacture; remanents not fit for the use for which the stuff is made or intended; superfluous or rejected matter; refuse. *Specif.*: a Remnants of cops, etc., from the working of cotton, wool, hemp, and the like, used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, as in axle boxes of railroad cars, etc. *b* Fluid, as steam, allowed to escape without being utilized. *c* Iron castings fit only for scrap.
 7. *Mining.* Refuse or goaf; old or abandoned workings.
 8. Useless talk; trash; rubbish. *Obs.*
 9. *Phys. Geog.* Material derived by mechanical and chemical erosion from the land, carried by streams to the sea.
 10. Wastefulness; extravagance; lavishness. *Obs.*
 11. Short for *WASTE PIPE*, etc.
Syn.—Prodigality, diminution, loss, dissipation, destruction, devastation, havoc, desolation, ravage.
in waste, in vain; to no purpose. Obs. G. Douglas.

waste/bas'ket (wôst/bâs'kët; -kît; 151), *n.* A basket for waste paper, etc.
waste book. *Bookkeeping.* A daybook. *Chiefly Brit.*
waste'ful (-fûl), *a.* 1. Full of, occasioning, or involving, waste; destructive; ruinous; as, *waste'ful practices*.
 2. Expending, or tending to expend, property, or that which is valuable, in a needless or useless manner; lavish; prodigal; squandering; as, a *waste'ful* person or habits.
 3. Waste; desolate; unoccupied; uninhabited. *Obs.*
 In wilderness and *waste'ful* deserts strayed. *Spenser.*
Syn.—Lavish, profuse, prodigal, extravagant.
—waste'ful-ly, adv. —waste'ful-ness, n.
waste'less, a. 1. Inexhaustible. *Obs.*
 2. Yielding little or no waste; as, a *waste'less* battery zinc.
waste'ness, n. Quality or state of being waste; a desolate state or condition; desolation. *Now Rare.*
 A day of trouble and distress, a day of *waste'ness*. *Zeph. i. 15.*
waste pipe. A pipe for carrying off waste, or superfluous, fluid. *Specif.*: *a Mach.* An escape pipe. *b Plumbing.* The outlet pipe at the bottom of a bowl (not of a water-closet—see *SOIL PIPE*), tub, sink, or the like.
wast'er (wôst'êr), *n.* [ME. *wastour*, OF. *wasteor*. See *WASTE, v. t.*] 1. One that wastes; one who squanders, consumes, or expends extravagantly; a prodigal; also, *Collog. or Dial. Eng.*, a good-for-nothing person.
 He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great *wast'er*. *Prov. xviii. 9.*
 2. One that lays waste; a desolator; devastator. "The *wastours* of Ynde [India]." *Wars of Alex.*
 3. A vagabond thief. *Obs.*
 4. An imperfection in the wick of a candle, causing it to waste;—called also a *thief*.
 5. Something wasted; that which is useless or defective and therefore to be wasted or thrown on the scrap heap; a manufactured article so imperfect that it is comparatively useless, as a defective iron casting, etc.
 6. An animal that does not thrive or that is thin, as a lamb or chicken. *Collog. or Cant.*
waste'weir (wôst'wêr'), *n.* An overfall, or weir, for the escape, or overflow, of superfluous water from a canal, reservoir, pond, or the like, as during a flood.
wast'ing (wôst'ing), *p. a.* 1. Laying waste; devastating.
 2. Causing waste or wasting; enfeebling; as, a *wasting* disease.
 3. Undergoing waste; as, a *wasting* fortune.
wasting palsy, Med., progressive muscular atrophy.
wast'ing, v. n. OF. *WASTE*; *specif.*, consumption; tabes.
wast'ral (wôst'râl), *n.* [CF. *WASTER*.] 1. Any waste thing or substance; *specif.*: a Waste land or common land, or a piece of such land. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Carew.* *b* Anything, as a manufactured article, cast away as bad or useless, as an imperfect brick, etc.; a waste product.
 2. One who wastes; a waster; spendthrift; also, a profligate; good-for-nothing person; vagabond; waif.
 3. An emaciated or thin animal or person; a worthless, unsound animal; a waster. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
wast'y (wôst'y), *a.* 1. Full of waste; *specif.*: a Having much waste space; hence, empty; desolate. *Obs. or R., or Dial. Eng.*
 Great houses, costly and *wasty*. *Wycliffe.*
 2. Consumptive. Cf. *WASTE, n.*, 4. *Dial. Eng.*
watch (wôch), *v. i.*; *WATCHED* (wôcht); *WATCHING*. [ME. *wacchen*, AS. *wæccan*, later *wacian*, akin to *wacem*. See *WAKE, v. i.*; cf. *WATCH, n.*] 1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to wake; to keep vigil.
 Couldst thou not *watch* one hour? *Mark xiv. 37.*
 2. To be attentive or vigilant; to give heed; to be on one's guard; or on the lookout.
 Take ye heed, *watch* and pray. *Mark xiii. 33.*
 3. To keep guard; to act as guard.
 The Son gave signal high
 To the bright minister that *watched*. *Milton.*
 4. To be expectant; to look with expectation; to wait.
 They that *watch* for the morning. *Ps. cxxx. 6.*
 5. To remain awake in attendance on the sick during the night; as, to *watch* with a man in a fever.
 6. *Naut.* To float properly in its place;—said of a buoy.
 To *watch* out, to look out; to be vigilant. *Collog., U. S.*—*to w. over*, to be cautiously observant of; to inspect; to superintend and guard.
watch, v. t. 1. To tend; guard; to have in keeping.
 And flaming ministers, to *watch* and tend
 Their earthy charge. *Milton.*
 2. To give heed to; to observe the actions or motions of, for any purpose; to keep in view; as, to *watch* a rogue.
 I must cool a little, and *watch* my opportunity. *Lancelot.*
 3. To await; to wait for. *Obs. or R.*
 4. To catch or detect by watching or lying in wait. *Obs.*
 "Beldam, I think we *watched* you." *Shak.*
 5. *Falconry.* To keep (a hawk) from sleep for the purpose of taming it by tiring it.
 6. *Nav.* To divide into, or assign to, watches.
watch, n. [ME. *wacche*, AS. *wæcce*. See *WATCH, v. i.*, *WAKE, v. t.*] 1. State of being awake; watching; also, wakefulness; sleeplessness. *Obs.*
Capgrave.
Watch truly is most agreeable to the day, . . . but sleep to the night. *J. Jones.*
 2. A keeping awake for purposes of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like; watching; preservative or preven-

Wash'ing-to'ni-an (wôsh'ing-tô'nî-ân), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, George Washington.
 2. Designating, or pertaining to, a total abstinence society (the Washington Temperance Society) and movement started in Baltimore in 1840, on the principle of moral suasion. Its force was spent by 1843. *Collog.*
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wash'man (wôsh'mân), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mên). 1. A man who does washing, as in tin-plate making.
 2. A beggar shamming lameness, illness, etc. *Obs. Cant.*
Wash'oe proc'oss (wôsh'ô). [From the Washoe district, Nevada.] The process of treating silver ores by grinding in pans or tubs with the addition of mercury, and sometimes of chemicals such as blue vitriol and salt.
wash'out (wôsh'out), *n.* The washing out or away of earth, etc., esp. in the bed of a road or railroad by rain or a fresher; also, a place where the earth is washed away.
wash plate. *Shipbuilding.* Any of several plates sometimes fitted in a vessel's bottom to prevent great motion of bilge water when the vessel is rolling or pitching.
wash'pot (-pôt), *n.* A pot or vessel in which anything is washed; hence, *Tin-Plate Manuf.*, a pot containing melted tin into which the plates are dipped to be coated.
wash sale. *Stock Exchanges.* A sale made in washing.
wash'stand (wôsh'stând), *n.* 1. A stand holding pitcher, basin, and other requisites for washing the person; also, the modern set washbowl.
 2. In stables, a place in the floor prepared so that carriages may be washed there and the water run off. *Cant.*
wash'strake (-strâk'), *n.* *Naut.* An additional strake added above the gunwale of a boat or a deeply laden vessel. In a small boat the rowlocks are cut in it.
wash'tub (-tûb), *n.* A tub in which clothes, etc., are washed; also, *Dial. Eng.*, a swill tub.
wash'y (wôsh'y), *a.*; *wash'-ER* (-î-er); *wash'-EST*. [From *WASH*.] 1. Watery; damp; soft. *Obs. or R.* *Milton.*
 2. Lacking substance, strength, or the like; weak; thin; diluted; feeble; as, *washy tea*; *washy sentiment*.
 A polish . . . not over thin and *washy*. *Sir H. Wotton.*
 3. Not firm or hardy; liable to sweat profusely from slight exertion; as, a *washy horse*. *Cant.*
wasp (wôsp), *n.* [ME. *waspe*, AF. *wasps*, *wesfs*; akin to D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*, OHG. *wafsa*, *wesfa*, Lith. *wapsa* gully, Russ. *osa* wasp, L. *vespa*, and perh. to E. *weave*.] 1. Any of numerous aculeate hymenopterous insects generally characterized by having a slender body, the abdomen attached by a narrow stalk or petiole, well-developed wings, and (in the workers and females) a more or less formidable sting. They belong to many different families and include species of social as well as of solitary habits. Wasps exhibit great variety in their nesting habits and food, but, unlike the bees, are largely carnivorous, in many cases provisioning their nests with caterpillars, insects, or spiders, killed or paralyzed by stinging, for their larvae to feed on. The wasps are commonly divided into two superfamilies, Diploptera, syn. *Vespinia* (containing the typical wasps; see *Vespa*), and Fossores, syn. *Sphæcina* (see *Digger wasp*).
 2. A waspish person.
Wasp of Twick'en-ham (twik'n-âm), Alexander Pope, who had a villa at Twickenham.
wasp'ish, *a.* 1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp; of the waist, slender.
 2. Quick to resent a trifling affront; characterized by snappishness; irascible; petulant; snappish; spiteful. He was naturally *waspish* and hot man. *Sp. Hall.*
Syn.—Irritable, choleric, testy, peevish, captious.
—wasp'ish-ly, adv. —wasp'ish-ness, n.
was'sail (wô'sâil; -âil; wâs'), *v. i.*; [ME. *was hæl*, lit., be thou well, fr. AS. *was* be thou (or an Old Scand. equiv. word) + a Scand. word for well. See *WAS*; *hail* to salute.] 1. An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive occasion, esp. when drinking a health to some one.
 2. An occasion on which such good wishes are expressed in drinking; a drinking bout; carouse. "In merry *was-sail* he . . . peals his loud song." *Scott.*
 3. The liquor used for a wassail; esp., a beverage formerly much used in England at Christmas and other festivals, made of ale (or wine) flavored with spices, sugar, toast, roasted apples, etc.; lamb's wool.
 4. A festive or drinking song or glee. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

wasp beetle. Any black-and-yellow longicorn beetle of the genus *Cyllene*, like a wasp.
wasp fly. Any of various wasp-like fly-like insects.
wasp kite. A honey buzzard.
wasp spider. Any spider that resembles a wasp in form.
wasp-waist'ed, a. Having the waist very slender.
wasp'y (wôsp'y), *a.* Waspish.
wasp'y, n. A wasp.
wassalage + *VASSALAGE*.
wasse + *WAS, WASH*.
was'sel. V. OF. *WASSAIL*.
wassalage + *VASSALAGE*.
was'ser-man, n. [G. *wassermann*, lit. waterman.] A sea monster with man's form. *Obs.*
was'sle (wô'slê), *n.* *Jewelry.* A large cleavage of a crystal split for cutting, as an octahedron divided in two. *Trade Term.*
wast + *WAST, WASTE*.
wast (wôst), Scot. var. of WEST.
wast'able (wôst'â-bl), *a.* 1. A kind of subject or liable to waste. *b* Wasteful. *Obs. c* Desert. *Obs.*
wastcoat'er. + *WASTCOATER*.

waste + *WAST*. [BOARD, 3.]
waste'board, n. *Naut.* = *WASH-BOARD*.
wasted + *WASTED*.
waste gate. A gate by which the superfluous water of a reservoir, or the like, is discharged.
waste'good, n. A prodigal.
was'tel, was'tell, n. [OF. *was-tel*, var. of *gastel*, F. *gâstel*, LL. *gastellus*, prob. of Teutonic orig.; cf. MHG. *wastel*, a kind of bread, OHG. & AS. *wast* food.] A cake of wastelbread; also, a kind of oatmeal cake. *Obs.*
was'tel-bread, n. Bread made of very fine flour. *Obs.*
wastel cake. *Wastel. Obs.*
wastel'ful, n. A basketful; a wastefulful. *Obs.*
wastel'y, adv. In vain. *Obs.*
waste pallet. = 4th *FALLER, 4* (2).
wast'er (wôst'êr; wâs'-), *v. i.* To waste; squander. *Scot.*
wast'er, n. A wasteful. *Obs.*
wast'ful, n. A kind of wooden sword or dagger used for practice by the common people. *Obs. or Hist.*

of Central Africa. It frequents river banks and is a good swimmer. b Any of various other antelopes, esp. certain kobs and redbucks.

water buffalo. The common Indian buffalo. See BUFFALO, 1a; CARABAO. water bug. a The Crotan bug. b Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects, esp. those belonging to Belostomatidae, Zetidae, and other genera of the family Belostomatidae (see FISH KILLER). Their hind legs are long and fringed and act like oars. c Also, the boat bug, a back swimmer, a water scorpion, or any of numerous others, some of which walk about on the surface of the water or on the soft mud at the margin of the water and cannot swim.



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water carriage. 1. Transportation Head of Water Buck (Kobus thapsirynus). 2. Means of conveyance by water, as boats. Obs. or R. 3. Conveyance or conduction of water.

water cell. A cell containing water; one of the cells or chambers in which water is stored in a camel's stomach.

water chat. A any of numerous South American tyrant flycatchers of the genus Fluvicola and allied genera; a water cap. b A bird of the family Hemicuculidae, a fork-tail.



Water Chat (Fluvicola cinerea). (4)

water chestnut. A any plant of the genus Trapa, esp. T. natans and T. bispinosa; also, their edible, nutlike, spiny-angled fruit. See TRAPA. b A Chinese sedge (Eleocharis tuberosa) or its edible tuber.

water chevrotain. A West African chevrotain (Dorcatherium aquaticum). It has a larger body and shorter legs than the kanchils and napus. water chinquapin or chinquapin. The American lotus (Nelumbo lutea); also, its edible, nutlike seed, which has the flavor of chinquapins. See NELUMBO, LOTUS, 3a.

water clock. An instrument or machine to measure time by the fall, or flow, of a quantity of water, as a clepsydra.

water-closet, n. A closet, compartment, or room, containing a hopper for defecation fitted with some device for flushing the bowl with water; also, the hopper itself, with its accessories. Sometimes, loosely, any privy.

water cock. A large gallinule (Gallinula cinerea) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies. In the breeding season the male is black and has a fleshy red caruncle, or horn, on the top of its head.

water color or colour. Paint. 1. A pigment ground with water and some binding material, as gum or glycerin, and applied with water as a vehicle; so called in distinction from oil color, etc. Dry water colors are prepared in the form of solid cakes, moist water colors in a semifluid or pasty state in metal tubes or pans. 2. The art or method of painting with water colors. 3. A picture or design executed in water colors.

water-colour-ist, -col'our-ist, n. One who paints in water colors.

water-cool', v. t.; WATER-COOLED'; WATER-COOL'ING. Mach. To cool by water, as circulating water, esp. in a water jacket; as, a water-cooled gas-engine cylinder.

water cooling. The process of cooling anything, as an engine cylinder, by circulating water. Cf. AIR COOLING.

water core. Founding. A hollow core through which water circulates in a mold, used for cooling the interior of a casting more rapidly than the outside while the metal is solidifying, as in casting a cannon.

water-course' (wô'ter-kôrs'; 201), n. 1. A stream of water; a river or brook. Is. xlv. 4.

2. A natural channel for water; also, a canal for the conveyance of water, esp. in draining lands.

3. Law. A living stream of water usually running in a definite channel or bed and discharging into another body of water. A watercourse may be dry during unusual droughts, but the term does not apply to a stream depending for its flow merely upon surface drainage.

4. Shipbuilding. One of the holes in floor or other plates to permit water to flow through.

water crane. A The water ouzel. b The spotted crane. See CRANE, 2, Illust. c The water rail (Kallus aquaticus).

Local, Eng.

water crane. 1. A gooseneck apparatus to supply water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive. 2. A hydraulic crane.

water cress, or wa'ter-cress', n. A perennial cress (Rorippa nasturtium) growing usually in clear running or spring water. The pungent leaves are used for salad and as an antiscorbutic. Also, by extension as a book name, any other species of Rorippa.

water crow. [So called in allusion to its dark plumage.] One of the water crows of Scot. b The European water crow. Local, Eng. c The American snakebird. Local, U. S.

water crowfoot. Any aquatic crowfoot or buttercup; specif.: a In England, the white-flowered Batrachium aquatile, used as food for cattle. b In the United States, Ranunculus delphinifolius, having yellow flowers.

wa'ter-bug', n. [Cf. F. bouge a kind of small cask.] A cask to carry water. Cf. WATER BOUGET, 1. Obs.

water bush. An Australian myoporous timber tree (Myoporum laetifolium). water buttercup. Any aquatic species of Ranunculus or Batrachium. b The marsh marigold water cabbage. The white water lily.

water calamin't. The corn mint. water caltrop. A See TRAPA. b Either of two pondweeds (Potamogeton crispus and P. densus).

water can. The yellow water lily; — from the shape of the seed vessel. Dial. Eng. [I. water canker. See CANKER, n.] water cap. 1. An obsolete device to prevent water or sand entering shells, used with spherical projectiles in ricochet firing. 2. A water chat.

water cart. 1. A cart carrying water, esp. water for sale, or for sprinkling streets, gardens, etc. water caulk. A light caulk for

water, esp. drinking water.

wa'ter-caster' (wô'ter-), n. A physician or quack diagnosing by urine. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

water cat. The common Indian otter (Lutra lutra). Local, India.

water cavy. The capybara.

water celery. A Cursed crow-foot. b Tape grass. [ment.]

water cement. Hydraulic cement. The helgramite. Local, U. S.

water check. A check valve for regulating water supply. b A water r-ras for a window sill.

water chicken. The Florida gallinule. Local, U. S.

water chickweed. = BLINKS.

water clam. A large spondylus shell which contains closed cavities filled with water.

water colly. The water ouzel. Local, Eng. & Scot.

water couch grass. The knot-grass Paspalum distichum.

water cow. A female water buffalo. b A sea cow, or manatee.

water crack. A crack, larger than a check, produced in steel in hardening.

water culture. Plant Physiol. An experimental method of growing plants in distilled water, to which nutritive salts in certain definite proportions are added.

water cure. 1. Med. Hydrotherapy; hydrotherapeutics. 2. A form of torture consisting in forcing large quantities of water into a person's stomach. slang.

water curtain. 1. Mining. A section from top to bottom in a mine, which is kept soaked by means of water continually poured down, to protect against fire. 2. In a theater, a sheet of water which may be formed from above, as at the proscenium arch, as a screen to prevent spread of fire from or to the stage. Cant.

water cycle. Any of various more or less experimental water craft propelled by treadles after the manner of a bicycle. — wa'ter-cy'cle, v. i.

water deer. A small Chinese deer (Hydropotes inermis). Both sexes are destitute of antlers. The male has descending canine tusks. 1. The water chevrotain.

water devil. a The rapacious larva of a large water beetle (Hydropilus picus), and of other similar species. See WATER BEETLE, Illust. b The hellgramite.

water dock. A tall coarse dock growing in wet places. The American water dock is Rumex britanica, the European is R. hydroloapathum.

water dog. 1. A dog accustomed to the water, or trained to retrieve waterfowl, as retrievers and water spaniels. 2. a. Any of various large salamanders; esp., the hellbender. b The otter.

3. Any small cloud supposed to indicate rain. Dial. Eng. 4. A sailor; esp., an old sailor; an old salt. Jocos or Rhel.

water dressing. Med. The treatment of wounds or ulcers by the application of water; also, a dressing saturated with water only, for application to a wound or an ulcer.

water dropper. Elec. A collector of atmospheric electricity, essentially of a glass vessel holding water which drops from a projecting tube, used with an electrometer to indicate changes in the potential of the air. The vessel is joined by an insulated wire to the needle of the electrometer or to one of the pairs of quadrants.

water dropwort. A European poisonous apiaceous plant (Emanthe crocata), having a yellow juice which stains the skin, yellow flowers, and celerike foliage. Also, any other species of Emanthe, as E. fistulosum.

water dust. Particles of water condensed in clouds or fog.

water elm. Any of several ulmaceous trees: a In the United States: (1) The common or American elm; also, the wing elm. (2) The planer tree. b The Japanese tree Zelkova acuminata, of graceful habit and foliage.

water equivalent. Physics. The product of the mass of a body by its specific heat, equal numerically to the mass of water which is equivalent in thermal capacity to the body in question; the mass of water which would be heated to the temperature attained in a calorimeter by the heat absorbed by the instrument.

wa'ter-er' (wô'ter-er), n. One that waters.

wa'ter-fall' (-fôl'), n. [Cf. AS. wætergefall.] 1. A fall, or perpendicular or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; cataract. Cf. CATARACT, 3; CASCADE, 1. 2. Colloq. a Chignon likened to a waterfall. b A neck scarf with long pendant ends, formerly worn.

water fennel. a A European apiaceous plant (Emanthe phellandrium). b Water starwort (Callitriche palustris).

water fern. A fern ally of the order Salviniaceae. b A fern of the genus Osmunda, esp. O. regalis.

water figwort. The water betony.

water flannel. A floating mass formed in pools by the entangled filaments of a European fresh-water green alga (Cladophora crispata).

water flea. Any of numerous small aquatic Entomostraca belonging to the genera Cyclops, Daphnia, etc.; — so called because they swim with sudden leaps, or starts.

water flounder. The windowpane (Lophossetta maculata). Local, U. S.

wa'ter-fowl' (-fowl'), n. Any bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, etc., or on or near the sea; esp., a swimming bird; collectively, the swimming game birds as distinct, from upland game birds and shore birds.

water frame. Arkwright's first power spinning machine; — so called because driven by water power.

water fringe. Any plant of the genus Limnanthemum.

water front. 1. Land, or land with buildings, fronting on a body of water. 2. A water heater set in the front of a stove.

water fungus. A fungus of the order Saprolegniales (which see). b Any phycomycetous fungus.

water furrow. Agric. A deep furrow for conducting water from the ground and keeping the surface soil dry.

wa'ter-fur'row, v. t. To make water furrows in; to drain by water furrows.

water gall. [Cf. 2d GALL.] 1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water; a washout. Obs. or R. 2. A watery look in the sky, accompanying a rainbow; a sea spray or broken rainbow. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

water gap. A pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs; as, the Delaware Water Gap.

water gas. A gas made by forcing steam over incandescent carbon (coke or anthracite), whereby there results a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide, according to the reaction: C + H2O = H2 + CO. It is sometimes used as a fuel, but usually is carburated with illuminating constituents prepared from oil and used as illuminating gas. The gas is carburated by burning a pale blue or colorless flame. It is much more poisonous than coal gas. See GAS, 2b.

water gate. 1. A gate or gateway for the passage of water; also, a gate or valve to control the flow of water; a floodgate. Cf. FLOODGATE, 1; GATE VALVE. 2. A gate permitting access to a body of water.

water cracker. 1. A water biscuit. 2. A Prince Rupert's drop. Cant.

water craft. Any vessel or boat; vessels and boats, collectively.

water pennywort. The trumpet leaf.

wa'ter-d. Watered. Ref. Sp.

water deck. A covering of painted canvas for the equipment of a ship's whorls. Eng. water deerlet. The water chevrotain.

water doctor. Med. A one of a former school of practitioners who professed to be able to diagnose diseases by inspection of the urine alone. b A physician who treats diseases with water; a hydropathist. Colloq.

water dragon. See DRAGON, 2.

water drill. A power drill which has a stream of water flowing through the bit.

water elder. The osprey.

water slider. The golden-rose.

water elephant. Hippopotamus.

water engine. A water-pumping machine; specif., a fire engine; also, a hydraulic engine.

water ergo, water ergo. One of the button snakeroots (Eryngium aquaticum).

wa'ter-evil', n. Catarrh. Obs.

wa'ter-fast', n. Water-tight. Obs.

water feather. Water feather-fall. The featherfall.

wa'ter-finished', a. Designating paper highly glazed by super-lendering while moist.

wa'ter-fit' (wô'ter-; wô'-er), n. A river mouth. Scot.

water float. The yellow flag.

water flakes. The large duckweed; — from the shape of the fronds.

wa'ter-fool' (-fôol'), n. [AS. wæterfôl.] A fool of water; an imbecile. Obs. or Archæol.

water flow. A flow of water.

wa'ter-flow'ing', a. Flowing like water. Rare.

water fly. A stone fly.

water football. Water polo. Scot.

water fox. The carp; — from its supposed cunning. Obs.

wa'ter-front'er, n. One who

water gauge. A natural channel for water; a watercourse, esp. one dry in summer. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

water gauge or gage. An instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water, or to indicate the height of its surface, esp. in a steam boiler.

water germander. A European mint (Teucrium scordium) found in marshy places. Act or process of gilding metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of gold amalgam and then volatilizing the mercury by heat; — called also wash gilding. — wa'ter-gil'der.

water glass. 1. A clepsydra. 2. A substance consisting of silicates of sodium or potassium, or of both ("double water glass"), found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous syrupy liquid; — called also soluble glass. It is extensively used for rendering fabrics and wood incombustible, as a cleansing agent for linen, etc., and hence as an addition to laundry soap, as a fixing agent for dyes, as a vehicle in fresco painting, in making artificial stone, in the preparation of immovable surgical dressings, etc.

3. An instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom, used for examining objects in the water, as upon the sea bottom in shallow places.

4. A water gauge for a steam boiler, etc.

wa'ter-glass' paint'ing. Water-color fresco painting on plaster soaked with solutions of ferrous silicic acid and potassium water glass. The pigments are set with a fixative, a solution of flint, sprayed or brushed over them after they have dried.

water grass. A tall marsh perennial grass (Paspalum dilatatum) of the southern United States and the American tropics. b Mauna grass. c The grass Chloris elegans. d Dial. Eng. (1) Velvet grass. (2) The water cress. (3) One of various horsetails (Equisetum).

water gum. A In Australia, any one of several myrtaceous trees of the genera Tristania, Eugenia, etc., which grow near water. The principal water gum is Tristania laurina. b In the United States, the sour gum or tupelo.

water gut. A common widely distributed green alga (Ulva enteromorpha) or one of its varieties, the narrow fronds of which resemble intestines.

water hammer. Physics. 1. A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed, so that when reversed or shaken the water strikes in solid mass upon a sound. Eng. 2. The concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel on a sudden stoppage or flow, esp. that made by water in a steam pipe. 3. A metal hammer used when heated, as by dipping in hot water, to blister the skin, as for counterirritation.

water hemlock. A A poisonous apiaceous plant (Cicuta virosa) of Europe; also, any of various American species of Cicuta. C. maculata. b Water dropwort. c Water fennel.

water hemp. A Any species of Acrida, a genus of amarantaceous, decumbent, glabrous herbs. b The hemp agrimony.

water hen. Any of various ralline birds, as a coot or gallinule; esp.: a The moor hen. See GALLINULE, Eng. b The American coot. U. S. c Any of certain species of the genus Tribonax. Australia.

water hickory. A hickory (Carya aquatica) of the southern United States, having many narrow leaflets and rather bitter nuts; — called also bitter pecan.

water hole. A natural hole in a rock or hollow containing water; specif., one on the dry bed of an intermittent river; in Australia, also, any pool, pond, or small lake.

water horchard. Any mint of the genus Lycopus.

water hyacinth. A tropical pontederiaceous floating aquatic plant (Piaropus crassipes) having spikes of large blue flowers and roundish leaves with inflated bladderlike petioles. It has become a serious pest in several of the rivers of Florida, having escaped from cultivation.

water hyssop. A small, creeping scrophulariaceous herb (Lycopus hirtella) of wide distribution. In India it is used medicinally.

water ice. 1. = ICE, n., 2. 2. Massive ice formed by the direct freezing of water, and not by the compacting of snow.

water inch. Hydraulics. The discharge from a circular sharp-edged orifice one inch in diameter, with a head of one line above the top edge, so commonly estimated at fourteen minims per minute, an old unit of hydraulic measure. Called also inch of water. The so-called miner's inch is a similar unit which varies in different localities. When taken as the flow through a hole one inch square, in a two-inch plank, under a head of four inches above the top edge of the hole, it is about nine gallons per minute.

water gang. A passage for water, as a mill race or a gate in a sea wall to drain marshes. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

water gavel, or rent paid for a privilege in some river or water.

water gillyflower. Featherfall. water gladiolus. Flowering rush.

water haul. A haul of the net which catches no fish; fig., fruitless effort. Colloq. [pondweed.] water hawthorn. [The Cape water-hawthorn. Var. of WATER HOWARD'S.]

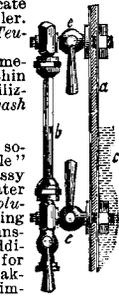
water hawk. A The capybara. b An African river hog.

water hook. A checkhook. Dial. or Local, U. S.

wa'ter-horse', n. Salted fish heaped up to drain; a horse pile. — v. t. To pile up (salted fish) to drain. Both Local, U. S.

water horsetail. A stonewort. wa'ter-hous', n. A ship. Obs.

wa'ter-ic' (wô'ter-ic), n. A wagtail; the pied wagtail. [-NESS.] wa'ter-iness' (-nêss), n. See



Water Gauge. a Wall of Boiler; b Glass Tube of Water Gauge in which the Water-stands at the Level of that (c) Fresco soaked with solutions of ferrous silicic acid and potassium water glass. The pigments are set with a fixative, a solution of flint, sprayed or brushed over them after they have dried.



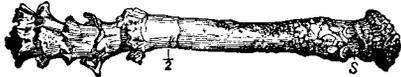
Water Hemlock (Cicuta maculata). a Section of Stem; b Section of Root; c Section of Seed; d Section of Root.

water-ling (wô'têr-îng), p. pr. & vb. n. of WATER. — watering call. Mil. a sound of trumpet or bugle summoning cavalry soldiers to assemble to water their horses. — w. bridle, a bridle with a snaffle bit and rings and toggles or snaps to attach to the halter, for training purposes, riding to water, and exercise. — w. eye, a symptom in any inflammatory condition of the eye or any disease of the tear glands or duct which interferes with the normal flow of tears.

watering place. a A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, etc. b A place where there are medicinal springs, or a place, or by some large body of water, which is a resort for bathing, boating, etc.

watering pot. A vessel, esp. a can with a spout having a rose at the end, to sprinkle water on plants, clothes, etc.

water-ling-pot shell. Any of several marine bivalve shells of the genus *Brechites*, syn. *Aspergillum*. The valves



Watering-pot Shell (*Brechites vaginiferus*). s Valves of Shell. are small, and consolidated with the capacious calcareous tube which incases the entire animal. The tube is closed at the anterior end by a convex disk perforated by many pores, or tubules, like the rose of a watering pot.

watering trough. 1. A drinking trough for horses, etc. 2. Railroads. A long, broad, shallow metal trough, from which water is scooped by an express locomotive in motion.

water-ish, a. Pertaining to, containing, abounding in, or resembling, water; thin; weak; watery; insipid; flat; rarely, juicy; succulent. "Waterish diet." *Shak.*

water jacket. An outer casing holding water, or through which water circulates, to cool the interior. See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE, 3d Illust. — water-jack, et. v. t.

water-laid, a. Having a left-hand twist; — said of cordage; as, a water-laid, or left-hand, rope.

Water-land'er (-lân'dêr) n. [From *Waterland*, a *Water-land* (an (-lân'd'ân) district in North Holland.] *Econ. Hist.* One of a liberal body of Dutch Mennonites, which separated from the conservative Mennonites in the 16th century, took the name *Baptist Persuasion*, and later were reunited with the liberalized older body.

water-leaf (wô'têr-îêf), n. 1. Any plant of the family Hydrophyllaceæ (which see). See HYDROPHYLLUM. 2. Handmade paper in its initial stage of manufacture, consisting of pulp spread and evened by shaking in the hand mold, and pressed between felts.

3. [Usually *water leaf*.] *Gr. Art.* A peculiar form of leaf ornament, probably representing an ivy leaf.

water lemon. The edible fruit of either of two species of passion flower (*Passiflora lanifolia* and *P. maliformis*), also, the plant yielding such fruit. *West Indies.*

water lens. *Optics.* A lens whose refracting medium is water contained in a lens-shaped vessel of glass or other transparent material.

water-less (wô'têr-lês), a. [AS. *wæterlêas*.] 1. Destitute of or without water; dry; *Obs.*, out of the water. *Chaucer.* 2. Specif., not water-cooled; — said esp. of an (air-cooled) internal-combustion engine.

water lettuce. A tropical floating araceous plant (*Pistia stratiotes*) forming a rosette of spongy wedge-shaped leaves.

water level. 1. The surface of still water; specif., *Hydrostatics*, a water table (which see). 2. An instrument to show the level by means of the surface of water in a trough, or in the legs of a U tube.

3. *Mining*. A slightly inclined level for draining.

water lily. a Any plant of the genus *Castalia* (which see). b In general, as a book name, any plant of the family Nymphæaceæ.

water lime. 1. Hydraulic lime. 2. *Geol.* A Silurian limestone formation overlying the Salina proper of New York. Hydraulic lime is made from it.

water line or water-line, n. *Shipbuilding*. Any certain lines of a vessel, model, or plan, parallel with the surface of the water at various heights from the keel. In a half-bread plan, the water lines are outward curves showing the horizontal form of the ship; in a sheer plan, they are projected as straight lines.

3. *Naut.* Any one of several lines marked upon the outside of a vessel, corresponding with the surface of the water when she is afloat on an even keel. The lowest line indicates the vessel's proper submergence when not loaded, and is called the *light water line*; the highest, called the *load water line*, indicates her proper submergence when loaded.

3. A line produced as a watermark in paper.

water-line model. *Shipbuilding*. A model formed of boards shaped according to the water lines in the plans and laid upon each other to form a model of the hull.

water lizard. a Any aquatic lizard of the genus *Varanus*. See MONITOR, n., 5. b = WATER DOG, 2.

water locust. A species of honey locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*), found in swamps and bottom lands of the southern United States. Its dark heavy wood takes a good polish.

water-logged (-lôgd'), a. Filled or saturated with water, or the like, so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike; — said esp. of a vessel.

Water-loo' (wô'têr-lôo'), n. [In allusion to the defeat of Napoleon at *Waterloo*, Belgium, June 18, 1815.] A decisive or disastrous defeat or reverse.

water maize. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*). Its edible seeds somewhat resemble kernels of maize.

water carrier. *Obs.* [Obs. *wa'ter-carrier*, n. A horse-leech. *water leg*. = LEG, n., 4c. *water lentil* or *lentils*. The lesser duckweed. *Obs.* *wa'ter-lily tree*. An American magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*); — from the shape of its flowers. *wa'ter-lined* (-lînd'), a. Having water lines, as paper. *water liverwort*. = WATER CROFOOT 6. *water lot*. A lot of ground covered with water or in a swamp. *water lotus*. The Indian lotus. *water lung*. The respiratory tree of a holothurian. *wa'ter-ly*, a. *Waterish*. *Obs.* *water maple*. a The red maple. *water measure*. A measure formerly used for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, etc. The water-measure bushel was three pints larger than the Winchester bushel. *water measurer*. Any of many water insects; the water strider.



Water Lily (*Castalia odorata*).

wa'ter-man (wô'têr-mân), n.; pl. MEN (-mân). 1. A man who works, or chiefly lives, on the water; specif., *Obs.*, a sailor; mariner. *Morte Arthuræ.*

2. A man who plies for hire, esp. as a boatman or ferryman, on rivers, canals, or the like, or in harbors, in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas; a man who manages small craft for hire.

3. An attendant on cab stands, etc., who supplies water to the horses. *Eng.* *Dickens.*

4. A water demon. *Tylor.*

wa'ter-man-ship', n. a The business or skill of a waterman. b Art of, or skill in, rowing; oarsmanship; specif., skill in managing the blade in the water, as distinguished from managing arms, body, etc., in the stroke.

water marigold. A North American aquatic asteraceous plant (*Achillea millefolium*) having finely dissected leaves and heads of yellow flowers.

wa'ter-mark' (wô'têr-mârk'), n. 1. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood; esp., a tide mark. 2. A marking produced in paper by pressure of a projecting design on the dandy roll, in the mold, etc. This makes the paper thinner where it comes in contact with the design, and causes the watermark to be visible when the paper is held up to the light. Cf. FOOLSCAP, 3; see PAPER.

3. *Naut.* = WATER LINE, 2. *Obs.*

wa'ter-mark', v. t. To mark (paper) with a watermark; to impress (a given design) as a watermark.

water meadow. *Agric.* A meadow, or piece of low, flat land, capable of being kept in fertility by being overflowed from some adjoining stream.

wa'ter-mel'on' (wô'têr-mêl'ôn'), n. a The large oblong or roundish fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Citrullus citrullus*) of many varieties. It has a hard green rind, usually striped or variegated, and a pink or red pulp with a copious sweet water juice. b The plant or vine which bears this fruit, native of tropical Africa, but widely cultivated.

water milfoil. Any aquatic plant of the genus *Myriophyllum*, in allusion to the finely pinnate submerged leaves.

water mill. A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

water mint. European true mint (*Mentha aquatica*) growing in wet places, and sometimes having a perfume resembling bergamot.

water mite. Any of many aquatic mites of the family *Hydrachnidae*, usually having the legs fringed and adapted for swimming. They are often red or red and black, and while young are parasites of fresh-water insects and mollusks.

water moccasin. a A poisonous snake (*Agkistrodon*) of the southern United States closely related to the copperhead. Above, it is dull dark chestnut brown, barred with black; beneath, it is black, blotched with yellowish white. It reaches a length of about four feet, is found in or near the water, and feeds largely on fishes. b Any harmless water snake (see WATER SNAKE a) confounded with the true water moccasin.

water monitor. A very large lizard (*Varanus salvator*) of India. It frequents the borders of streams and swims actively. It becomes five or six feet long. Also, any of various other aquatic monitors.

wa'ter-mo'n-ee' (wô'têr-mô-nî), n. a Water snake jar or bottle, as of porous earthenware, in which water is cooled by evaporation.

water moth. a Any of many small pyralid moths belonging to *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, and allied genera, whose larvæ live beneath the surface of fresh waters, usually in cases. b Any small moth of the genus *Acentropus*, whose larvæ live under water. c Any caddis fly.

wa'ter-mo'ose' (wô'têr-mô-ôz'), n. a Any of several somewhat aquatic Australian moths of the genus *Hydroctenium*.

water net. Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon*. See HYDRODICTYON.

water newt. Any of many aquatic salamanders; a triton.

wa'ter-nymph' (wô'têr-nîmf), n. 1. *Class. Myth.* A goddess of any body of water, as one of the naiads, Nereids, or Oceanids. 2. a A water lily. b A plant of the genus *Najas*.

3. dragon fly.

water oak. An oak (*Quercus nigra*) of the southeastern United States. It has obovate leaves, generally cuneate at the base, and hard coarse-grained wood. It is commonly planted for shade in southern cities. b Any of several other American oaks, as the shingle oak, pin oak, etc.

water ordeal. Any form of ordeal in which water is the testing agent, as that of plunging the bare arm into boiling water, innocence or guilt being held to be proved by the arm's condition or that of casting an accused person, bound hand and foot into a river or pond, sinking or floating being evidence respectively of innocence or guilt.

wa'ter-ou'zel' (ôz'el'), n. Any of several birds of the genus *Cinclus*; esp., the European water ouzel (*C. aquaticus*), and the American water ouzel (*C. mexicanus*). Although allied to the thrushes and not web-footed, they have the peculiar habit of diving into swift mountain streams and walking on the bottom in search of food. Called also *dipper*.

wa'ter-pad'da' (pâd'dâ'), [Cf. bog or aquatic umbellifers. *Eng.* b The Mexican clover. *water partridge*. The ruddy duck. *Local, U. S.* [In part, water partridge. A Marsh plant of the genus *Polygonum* (*P. amphibium*).] *water pewee*. A phebe. *wa'ter-phon-e'*, n. [*wa'ter* + *phon-*] = HYDROPHONE, 1. *water plet*. Water plant. *Scot.* *water pig*. a Capybara. b Gourni. *water pillar*. Waterspout. *Obs.* *water plumper*. Brookweed. *water pipit*. A common European pipit (*Anthus aquaticus*). *wa'ter-pîp-it'*, n. [AS. *wæterpîp-it*.] A well. *Obs.* *water plate*. A plate having under it a receptacle for hot water to keep it warm. *water platter*. The royal water lily (*Victoria regia*). *water plug*. = FIRE PLUG. *water pos.* Reed meadow grass. *Water Post*, the. John Taylor,

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D. pad, paddle, toad. See 1st PADDOCK.] A South African toad (*Brevicpeps gibbosus*) of the family Engystomatidae.

water parsnip. Any plant of the genus *Sium*.

water parting. *Phys. Geog.* A summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts; a divide or watershed.

water pepper. a Any of several acrid plants of the genus *Polygonum*, esp. *Hydropper*. b = WATERWORT a.

water pheasant. a The pintail. See PINTAIL a. b A merganser; esp., the gosander, the hooded merganser, or the American merganser. c The pheasant-tailed jacana.

water pine. Either of the two Chinese pineaceous coniferous trees *Glyptostrobus heterophyllus* and *G. pendulus*, which grow in wet places and are commonly planted around the edges of rice fields.

water pipe. a A pipe to convey water. b A smoking pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water. See HOOKAH; HUBBLE-BUBBLE; 1; NARGHLEE. c A waterspout. *Archeic.*

water pitcher. A pitcher for water. b A pitcher plant.

water plane. a The plane of the surface of a body of water. b *Shipbuilding*. The plane of a given water line.

water plantain. A plant of the genus *Alisma*, esp. *A. plantago*, in allusion to its acrid, plantainlike leaves.

water pocket. A water hole in the bed of an intermittent stream, esp. the bowl at the foot of a cliff, over which the stream leaps when in the flood stage. *Western U. S.*

water polo. A game played in a swimming tank by teams of swimmers with an association football.

water poppy. An aquatic butomaceous plant (*Hydrocleys nymphoides*) of tropical America, frequently cultivated for its showy poppylike yellow flowers.

water pore. 1. *Zool.* A pore by which the water tubes of various invertebrates open externally. 2. *Bot.* An opening or stoma for the excretion of water. They are at the apex of the leaf veins of certain plants.

wa'ter-pot' (wô'têr-pô't'), n. A vessel for holding or conveying water; also, a watering pot.

water power. The power of water employed to move machinery, etc.; also, a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; loosely, a water privilege for a mill.

water pox. *Med.* A variety of chicken pox, or varicella.

wa'ter-proof' (wô'têr-prûf'; 87), a. Impervious to water; specif., covered or coated with a material, as a solution of rubber, to prevent permeation by water.

wa'ter-proof', n. Something made waterproof, as cloth coated or interlined with rubber; specif., a cloak or other outer garment made of waterproof cloth.

wa'ter-proof', v. t.; wa'ter-proofed' (-prûf'ôd'); wa'ter-proof'ing. To make waterproof, esp. by an application of some material, as rubber solution, impervious to water.

wa'ter-proofer' (-êr), n. One who waterproofs, as roofs, or garments; also, a waterproofing material, as for roofs.

wa'ter-proof'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of WATERPROOF. Hence: n. Material applied to something else to make it waterproof.

water purslane. An onagraceous marsh plant (*Ludwigia palustris*) slightly resembling purslane.

water radish. Any of several crosses of the genus *Rorippa*, esp. *R. amphibia*.

water rail. a Any of many rails of the genus *Rallus*, esp. *R. aquaticus*. See 1st RAIL a. b The moor hen. *Local, Eng.*

water rat. 1. A large European vole (*Microtus amphibius*). b The muskrat. c A beaver rat.

2. A vagabond or thief who loafs or thives on the water or about water fronts. *Can't or slang.*

water rate or rent. A rate or tax for supply of water.

water rattle. 1 The diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus adonis*) for damp places near water.

2. A yellow-flowered grass of the genus *Arundo* or of the related genera *Arundinaria* and *Phragmites*.

water rocket. a A yellow-flowered cress (*Rorippa sylvestris*). b A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

wa'ter-rol'led' (-rôld'), a. Worn round, or smooth, through being rolled by water; as, water-rolled gravel.

water sail. *Naut.* A small sail sometimes set under a lower studding sail or under a driver boom, and reaching nearly to the water, now rarely used.

water sapphire. [*Equip.* To *F. saphir* d'eval.] A deep blue variety of iolite, sometimes used as a gem; — called also *saphir d'eau*.

wa'ter-scape' (wô'têr-skâp'), n. [Cf. LANDSCAPE.] A water or sea view; a seascape; — disting. from *landscape*.

water scorpion. Any of numerous aquatic hemipterous insects belonging to *Nepa*, *Ranatra*, and allied genera. Their front legs are fitted for seizing and holding their prey, and the end of their abdomen bears a long, taillike breathing tube formed by two appressed grooved bristles.

wa'ter-shed' (wô'têr-shêd'), n. [Cf. G. *wasserschelde*; *wasser* water + *schelde* a place of separation, fr. *scheiden* to Water Scorpion (*Nepa* separate.) 1. = WATER PARTING. 2. enlarged. The boundary line between one drainage area and another is rightly termed the watershed, but . . . it is better to call it water parting, or, as in America, divide. *Encyc. Brit.*

2. The whole region or area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area; catchment basin.

3. That which sheds or throws off water, as from a roof.

water shield. a An American nymphaeaceous plant (*Brasenia peltata*) having floating oval leaves, with a jelly-like coating, and small dull purple flowers. b Any plant of the related genus *Cabomba*; — called also *fish grass*.

which are utilized for water supply, as in parts of Australia. *wa'ter-re'v'*, v. t. To water-rot. *water rice*. The wild rice. *water robin*. An Asiatic turdine bird (*Rhyocoris whitginsae*). *water rose*. The white or the yellow water lily. *wa'ter-ro't'*, v. t. To rot by steeping in water, as hemp or flax. *wa'ter-rug'*, n. [Cf. RUG.] A kind of dog. *Obs.* [NUT a.] *water salgot*. = WATER CHEST-WATER SALT. = ARCHIMEDEAN WATERWHEEL. *water seal*. A seal formed by water to prevent the passage of gas. — *wa'ter-seal'*, v. t. *wa'ter-sea'son*, v. t. To season (timber) by immersing for about two weeks in running water to dissolve and extract the sap, finally drying gradually. *water sengreen*. The water soldier. b A sea snake. *water serpent*. a A water snake. *water shamrock*. Buck bean. *wa'ter-shoop'*, n. A roach. *Obs.*



Water Moccasin a.

water-shoot (wô'tër-shôot'), n. 1. [Usually two words.] A shoot or sucker from the root of a plant.

2. Arch. A drip, dripstone, or the like.

3. A trough for discharging water.

water shrew. Any of several aquatic shrews having fringed feet. The common European species is *Neomys fodiens*. The common American water shrew, or marsh shrew, is *Sorex (Neosorex) palustris*.

wa'ter-side (wô'tër-sid'), n. The land bordering a body of water, as the seaside or a riverside.

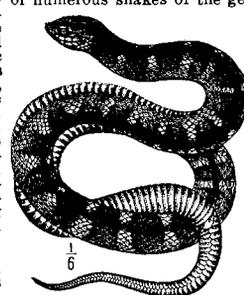
water sky. Dull neutral-colored sky near the horizon, caused by the reflection of the color of the sea, and so indicating open water when seen over an ice-covered sea.

wa'ter sla'ter (slät'ër), n. Any fresh-water isopod of the genus *Asellus* or an allied genus.

water smartweed. An American smartweed (*Polygonum punctatum*) somewhat like water pepper (*P. hydropiper*).

water snail. 1. Any aquatic pulmonate gastropod of *Planorbis*, *Limnaea*, or an allied genus; a pond snail. 2. Mech. The Archimedean screw. Rare.

water snake. 1. A any of numerous snakes of the genus *Natrix* (syn. *Tropidonotus*) which live more or less in fresh water and feed largely on aquatic animals. Some species reach a length of four feet, are savage in appearance and disposition, and can inflict a severe, but not poisonous, bite. b Any of various East Indian and Australian strictly aquatic ophiosthophic snakes of the family *Homalopsidae* having valvular nostrils and often a compressed tail. 2. [caps.] = HYDRUS b.



Water Snake (*Natrix fuscata sipedon*).

water snowflake. An Asiatic menyanthaceous floating plant (*Limnanthemum indicum*) having starlike white flowers.

wa'ter-soak', v. t. To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

water soldier. a A European aquatic vallisneriaceus plant (*Sriatotes aloides*) with bayonet-shaped leaves. b A somewhat similar floating aroid (*Pistia stratiotes*).



English Water Spaniel.

water spaniel. Either of two large curly-haired breeds of spaniels, naturally fond of the water. The English breed is now nearly extinct, but the Irish is used for retrieving.

water speedwell. A kind of speedwell (*Veronica anagallis*) found in wet places in Europe and America.

water spider. a An aquatic European spider (*Argoneta aquatica*) which constructs beneath the surface of the water a bell-shaped structure of silk, open beneath and filled with air which the spider carries down in the form of small bubbles. b A water mite. c Any spider that habitually lives on or about the water, esp. the large American species (*Dolomedes tenebrosus*) which runs usually on the surface of water.



Water Spider (*Argoneta aquatica*).

wa'ter-spout' (wô'tër-spout'), n. 1. A pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted; specif., a pipe or duct for conveying water from a roof gutter to the ground or to a cistern. 2. A slender funnel-shaped or tubular cloud extending from the under side of an ordinary cumulus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up by whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake. It moves along in rapid rotation, and is sometimes straight and vertical and sometimes inclined and tortuous. The spout or funnel cloud, like the cumulus cloud of which it is a part, is of fresh water.

water sprite. A sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt the water; a water nymph. Cf. KELPIE, NIXIE, NAIAD, NEREID.

water star grass. A grassy-leaved pondeveriacious plant (*Heteranthera subia*) with yellow star-shaped blossoms.

water strider. Any long-legged bug of the family Hydrobatidae, which moves about on the surface of fresh waters; a water skipper.



Water Strider (*Hydropterus conformis*). (3)

water supply. A supply of water; water collected and conveyed for use in a city, mill, or the like.

water tabby. A kind of watered tabby. See TABBY, n. 1.

water table. 1. Arch. A string-course or similar member when projecting so as to throw off the water; esp., in the United States, the first table above the ground, at the top of the foundation and beginning of the upper wall.

wa'ter-shut', n. A fill-channel for irrigation. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

water silvring. Silvring done with silver amalgam.

wa'ter-skin', n. A vessel of skin to hold water. [STRIDER.]

water skipper. = WATER STRIDER.

water slide. A flume used in logging, etc.

water socks. White water lily (*Castalia alba*) of Europe. Obs.

water sorrel. The water dock.

water sparrow. Dial. Eng. & Scot. A Reed warbler. b Reed bunting.

water spinner. = WATER SPIDER a.

water sprout. See DEFERRED.

water stair or stairs. Stairs leading to the water, as at a boat landing. [filled. Rare.]

wa'ter-standing', a. Tear-water stang. A pole, or poles, across a stream, serving for a bridge. Dial. Eng.

water star. The starwort.

water starwort. Any plant of the genus *Callitriche*.

wa'ter-stead' (wô'tër-stêd'), n. Bed of a stream. Obs. or Dial. Eng. (Holy water. Obs.)

wa'ter-stock', n. A stoup for water.

water stoma. Bot. A water pore.

wa'ter-stoup' (wô'tër-stoup'), n. A bucket for water. Scot.

wa'ter-struck', a. Designating brick in which water, instead of sand was used to prevent sticking in the mold.

water swallow. 1. The water wagtail. 2. = SWAG, n. 5. Dial. Eng.

water towel. The water shield.

water thermometer. Physics. A thermometer filled with water instead of mercury, for ascertaining the precise temperature (about 32° F. or 4° C.) at which water is most dense.

water thief. Pirate. Obs. or R. w. ter-thief. An Old World thistle (*Carduus palustris*).

water thyme. The water weed.

2. Hydraulic Engin. The upper limit of the portion of the ground wholly saturated with water. This may be very near the surface or many feet below it.

water telescope. 1. Optics. A telescope in which the medium between the objective and the eyepiece is water instead of air, used in certain experiments in aberration.

2. A telescope devised for looking into a body of water.

water tender. Nav. In the United States navy, a first-class petty officer in charge in a fire room. He "tends" water to the boilers, sees that fires are properly cleaned and stoked, etc. There is also a rating of chief water tender, who is a chief petty officer.

water thrush. A any of several North American warblers of the genus *Seiurus*, allied to the ovenbird and usually found in the vicinity of streams. The plumage is olivaceous above and streaked below. The small-billed water thrush is *S. noveboracensis*. The large-billed, or Louisiana, water thrush is *S. motacilla*.



Large-billed Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). (2)

b The European water thrush. c The pied wagtail. Local. Eng.

wa'ter-tight', a. So tight as to be impermeable to water.

wa'ter-tight'ness', n. — wa'ter-tight' deck. See DECK, n. 2.

water tower. 1. A tower or standpipe serving as a reservoir to deliver water at a required head, as to a fountain. 2. Specif.: A portable fire-extinguishing apparatus having a vertical metal pipe which can be coupled up to various heights, and supplied with water under great pressure, as by several engines. It is used to deliver water at heights unattainable by the ordinary apparatus.

water tree. A climbing dillenaceous shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) of western Africa, which yields a watery sap from the freshly cut stem. b In Australia, any of several trees, esp. *Hakea leucopetra*, from which water may be obtained by cutting the bark or roots.

water tube. 1. Any tube for passing or holding water; specif., in some steam boilers, a tube in which water circulates and steam is generated. Cf. FIELD TUBE, GALLOWAY TUBE. See SOLER, 3.

2. Zool. One of a system of tubular excretory organs in many invertebrates, having external openings, believed to be analogous in function to the kidneys of vertebrates.

water twist. Yarn made by the water frame.

wa'ter-vas'cu-lar', a. Zool. Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain vessels which develop in many invertebrates and contain a nutritive fluid mixed with water.

water-vascular system, Zool., a system of vessels in many worms and other invertebrates, containing a circulating watery fluid analogous to blood. In some cases the so-called water-vascular system is the excretory apparatus (see WATER TUBE); in others it is a true vascular system and contains blood, and in others it is a system of tubes filled with the coelomic fluid. See ECHINODERMATA.

water vine. Any Asiatic or African icacincaceous climbing plant of the genus *Phytocrene*. Their stems yield a copious and refreshing watery sap.

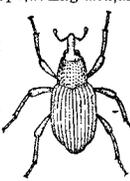
water wagtail. a A wagtail; esp., the pied wagtail or some other species of the restricted genus *Motacilla*. b A water thrush. Local. U. S.

water wave. 1. A wave of water. 2. A mode of dressing the front hair in flattened scallops.

wa'ter-way' (wô'tër-wâ'), n. [Cf. AS. *waterweg*.] 1. A way or channel for water; also, a way of water; a navigable body of water; specif., the fairway. 2. Amount of opening for the passage of water. 3. Mech. The full-open passage area in a cock or valve. 4. Shipbuilding. Heavy planking or timbering extending fore and aft the whole of a vessel's length at the junction of the deck with the sides, forming a channel to the scuppers, which are cut through it. In iron vessels a gutter takes the place of a waterway.

water weed. Any aquatic plant with inconspicuous flowers, as the pondweed, riverweed, etc.; specif., an American vallisneriaceus plant (*Philotria canadensis*) with elongated branching stems and small opposite or verticillate leaves. It is naturalized in parts of Europe, as England, and there often called *Bubington's-curse*.

water weevil. Zool. A weevil (*Liostrophus simplex*) whose larva feeds on the roots of the rice plant when under water. The imago feeds on the rice leaves. Southern U. S.



Water Weevil. x 4

water wheel. 1. Any wheel made to rotate by direct action of water; esp., a vertical wheel on a horizontal shaft moved at a comparatively low velocity by the action or weight of the water on or in floats or buckets on its rim. A turbine operated by water is often called a water wheel; hence, one in which the direction of the flow of the water is radial is sometimes called a radial water wheel, etc. See BREAST WHEEL; OVERSHOT WHEEL; PONCELET WHEEL; TURBINE, n. 2; UNDERSHOT WHEEL. 2. The paddle wheel of a steam vessel. 3. A wheel for raising water, as a noria.

water whip. A whip in which the ends are hooked to a yard and used in hoisting in moderate weights.

wa'ter-white', a. Colorless and transparent like water.

water-white oil. See KEROSENE.

water willow. An American acanthaceous plant (*Dianthera americana*) with long willowlike leaves, and spikes of small purplish flowers.

water wing. Arch. & Engin. A wall forming a wing to the abutment of a bridge or pier, and extending laterally along the shore on either side as a protection from the current.

water withe. A West Indian vitaceous climbing shrub (*Vitis caribea*) yielding an abundant watery juice.

wa'ter-work' (wô'tër-wôr'k'), n. 1. Painting in distemper, on canvas or walls; hence, a fabric decorated thus.

Philotria canadensis.

water tick. = WATER MITE.

water torch. The cat-tail, or reed nuce, the spike of which makes a good torch when soaked in oil.

water trefoll. The buck bean.

wa'ter-tube' boiler' See BOILER, 2.

water tupelo. A species of sour gum, or tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*), growing in swamps in the southern United States.

water turkey. = ANHINGA a.

water tyure. A water-jacked tyure.

water violet. The featherfoil.

water viper. Water moccasin.

2. Chiefly pl. A hydraulic apparatus, or a system of works or fixtures, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes, including dams, sluices, pumps, aqueducts, distributing pipes, fountains, etc.

3. A marine scene. Obs.

4. Chiefly pl. The source of tears; hence, tears. *Slang*. Sneaking little brute, . . . clapping on the waterworks just in the hardest place. T. Hughes.

wa'ter-wort' (wô'tër-wôrt'), n. [Cf. AS. *waterwort* water fennel.] a Any plant of the family Elatinaceae. b A plant of the family Philydraceae.

wa'ter-y' (-i), a. [AS. *waterig*.] 1. Of, pert. to, or connected with, water. "The watery god." Dryden. "Fish within their watery residence." Milton.

2. Containing or discharging water; wet; hence, tearful.

3. Resembling or suggesting water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; weak; vapid; pale; as, watery humors.

4. Hence, soft, soggy, flabby, or the like, as the flesh of some fish, interior vegetables, etc.

5. Watering from craving. Obs. "Watery palate." Shak. watery eye. Med. = EPIPHORA, 1. — w. fusion. Chem., the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization. — w. sky, a sky threatening rain.

Wat'ling Street (wô't'ling). 1. A Roman road extending across South Britain in a general northwesterly direction. Beginning at Richborough, or Dover, it ran through Canterbury to London, and thence to Chester.

2. The Milky Way, or Galaxy. Obs.

watt (wôt), n. [After James Watt, Scottish inventor.] Physics. A unit of power or activity equal to 10⁷ C. G. S. units of power, or to work done at the rate of one joule a second or to the rate of work represented by a current of one ampere under a pressure of one volt; a volt ampere. An English horse power is approximately equal to 746 watts. For a continuous current the value in watts is equal to the product of the voltage and amperage; for an alternating current, the same product gives only the apparent watts, or apparent power; the true watts or power may be found by further multiplying by the cosine of the angle of lag, or directly by a wattmeter. The ratio of true to apparent watts or power is called the power factor.

watt'age (wô't'aj), n. Elec. Amount of electric power expressed in watts.

Wat-teau' (wâ'tô'; wâ'tô'), a. Of or pert. to Antoine Watteau, the French painter (1684-1721); of a kind represented in Watteau's pictures; — said esp. of women's garments.

Watteau back, a style of back for a woman's gown, in which one or more very broad folds are carried from the neck to the floor without being held in at the waist, while the front and sides of the gown are shaped to the person.

watt hour. The work done by one watt acting for one hour. — a unit of energy.

watt-hour meter. Elec. A device to record electric energy, usually in kilowatt hours; an integrating wattmeter. — often erroneously called *wattmeter*. See METER, 2.

wa'tle (wô't'l), n. [AS. *water*, *watol*, interwoven twigs, wattle; cf. ME. *watel* a bag. Cf. WALLEY.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; a withe; wand; hence, a framework or hurdle made of such rods. 2. pl. Rods laid on a roof to support the thatch. 3. Material consisting of wattled twigs, withes, etc., used for walls, fences, etc. *Francis Maenab*.

4. a A naked, fleshy, and usually wrinkled and highly colored, process of the skin hanging from the chin or throat of a bird or reptile. b A barrel of a fish. c A flap of loose hanging flesh either side of the throat of some swine. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

5. a In Australia, any tree of the genus *Acacia*, — so called from the wattles, or hurdles, which the early settlers made of the long, pliable branches of the split stems of certain species. b = WATTLE BARK.

wattle and dab (or daub). Building. = STU D AND MUD.

wa'tle (wô't'l), v. t.; WAT'LED (-'l); WAT'LING (-'ling). 1. To bind, fence, etc., with wattles; to hurdle. 2. To twist or interweave, one with another, as twigs; to form a network with; to plait. 3. To form by interweaving or plaiting twigs. Milton. 4. To beat or flog with or as with a twig. Dial. Eng. & Scot.

wattle bark. The astringent bark derived from various Australian *acacias*, used in tanning; mimosa bark.

wa'tle-bird' (-bîrd'), n. a Any of several Australasian honey eaters of the genus *Anthochaera* having fleshy pendulous ear wattles. The common Australian species (*A. carunculata*) is mostly grayish brown with white shaft stripes on the feathers of the upper parts and a white-tipped tail. An allied species (*A. nairnsii*) inhabits Tasmania. Formerly called also *wattled crow*. b A wattled crow. c The Australian brush turkey.

wattle crow. Any long-tailed slaty gray corvine bird of the genus *Glaxcoptis* having a subcircular fleshy wattle on each side of the base of the lower mandible. *G. cinerea*, of the South Island of New Zealand, has orange wattles; *G. wilsoni*, of the North Island, has blue.

wa'tled (wô't'led), a. Furnished with wattles, or pendent fleshy processes; specif., *Her.*, velloped. "Wattled cocks." Longfellow.

water vole. The water rat. 1 a

water witch. a Dabchick. b

wa'ter-wood' (wô'tër-wôod'), n. A West Indian rubiacious tree (*Chimaphila cymosa*).

wa'ter-work' (-wôr'k'), a. Worn, smoothed, or polished by the action of water.

water yam. The lattice plant; — from its farinaceous rootstock.

water yarrow. The featherfoil.

wa'th (wâ'th), n. [Cf. Icel. *vat*.] Ford. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

wa'th. a. Dangerous. Obs.

wattled bee eater, a wattlebird a. — w. bird of paradise, a bird of paradise (Paradigallia carunculata) having an erect yellowish wattle in front of each eye and a bluish pendent one at each angle of the mouth. — w. crow, a wattlebird b. — w. honey eater, a wattlebird a. — w. lapwing, a wattlebird plover. — w. plover, any of various plovers of the subfamily Lobiavellinae, of the warmer parts of the Old World. They resemble the lapwings, but the face, esp. between the eye and the bill, has variously colored fleshy wattles. — w. star or starling, a bird (Creadion carunculatus), native of New Zealand, allied to the huia. It has small wattles.

watt/less (wɒt'ləs), a. Elec. Without any power (cf. watt). — said of an alternating current or component of current when it differs in phase by ninety degrees from the electromotive force which produces it, or of an electromotive force or component thereof when the current which it produces differs from it in phase by ninety degrees. Cf. ENERGY COMPONENT. — wattless component, the component of an alternating current or electromotive force, producing no power; — dist. from energy component. — w. volt amperes, the product of the wattless component of current by voltage, or wattless component of voltage by current. — w. watts, wattless volt amperes; — a misnomer.

wat/ting (wɒt'ɪŋ), p. pr. & vb. n. of WATTLE. Hence: n. Act or process of binding with or interweaving twigs; also, the network so formed.

watt/meter (wɒt'mi:tə), n. [watt + -meter.] Elec. a An instrument for measuring electric power in watts. b A watt-hour meter; — a common misnomer.

wave (wæv), v. i.; WAVED (wævd); WAV'ING (wæv'ɪŋ). [ME. waven. AS. wafjan to wave (prob. the same word as wafjan to look with wonder, to be amazed); akin to wæfje waver, restless, MHG. wabern to be in motion, Icel. wafa to hover about; cf. Icel. wafa to vibrate. Cf. WAFT, WAVER.] 1. To play loosely; to move like a wave, one way and the other; to float; flutter; undulate. His purple robes waved caetera to the winds. Trumbull. 2. To be moved to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way. 3. To waver; vacillate. Obs. 4. To be sinuous like a wave; to curve alternately in and out or up and down.

wave, n. f. 1. To move one way and the other; to swing, sway, brandish, or the like; as, to wave a sword. 2. To cause to have sinuities; to raise into ridges and furrows; to give an undulating form or surface to. 3. To carry by waves or wavelike movements; to waft. Obs. 4. To call attention to, or give a direction or command to, by a waving motion, as of the hand; to beckon; signal. Cook, with what courteous action It waves you to a more removed ground. Shak. 5. To water, as silk.

to wave the bloody shirt, to incite to revenge; — used esp. of an effort, as in a speech, to stir up again for political purposes the issues and sectional animosities of the Civil War period in the United States; hence, to attempt to inflame sectional or racial animosity. The expression is said to allude to a Customhouse custom of waving a murdered man's bloody shirt as an incitement to revenge.

wave, n. v. [From WAVE, v.; or due to confusion of wave, v. i., with ME. wawe, waghē, a wave, which is prob. akin to E. way to move. See WAVE, v. i.] 1. A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea, having normally a forward motion distinct from the oscillatory motion of the particles which successively compose it; an undulation. Minute waves, or ripples, are largely dependent on surface tension, those of larger size on the force of gravity. The chief cause of waves on lakes or seas is the friction between wind and water. Waves once formed are propagated for long distances, but on reaching shallows, being retarded below, curl over and form breakers. 2. Physics. A vibrational disturbance propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound, light, etc.; an assemblage of vibrating particles in all phases of a vibration, with no phase repeated; an undulation. Cf. LIGHT, 1 c; 7th SOUND, 2; VIBRATION, 2. 3. Water; a body of water. Poetic. "Deep drank Lord Marmion of the wave." Scott. 4. A salient curved unevenness, or one of a series of such, in a surface; an undulation; ridge; swell. Sir I. Newton. 5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, etc. 6. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered, or calendered, or on damask steel. 7. Math. Any of a number of similar sections into which a summation may be divided. 8. Something resembling or likened to a water wave, as in rising unusually high, in being of unusual extent, or in progressive motion; a swelling or excitement, as of feeling or energy; a tide; flood; a period of intensity, unusual activity, or the like; as, a wave of enthusiasm.

wat'tle-faced', a. Thin-faced. Obs. wattle gum. Australian gum. wattle jaws. Long thin jaws. wattle turkey. The Australian brush turkey. wat'tle-work' (wɒt'li-wɜ:k'), n. Wickwork.

Watt's diagram (wɒt's di:grəm). A graph showing corresponding changes of pressure and volume of a substance. Cf. INDICATOR DIAGRAM. [ERROR, R. 5.] Watt's governor. See GOV. Watt's prin'ciples. The principles stated by Watt as underlying the construction and operation of the economical steam engine. See STEAM ENGINE.

Watt's straight-line, or parallel motion. See STRAIGHT-LINE. Wax' Ter'ler's Re-bel'ion (wɒks'tɛrlɛr's rɛbəl'ɪən). [W. R.] = PEASANTS' REVOLT. Wax'to'st' (wɒks'toʊst'). n. pl. A branch of the Wahuma.

wax, v. i. To wax, to wall. Wax-been' (wɒks'bɛn'). n. [Amer. Sp.] wax, fr. a native name in Cuba. Any of several South American fresh-water characoid fishes of Erythrinus and allied genera. [OF WABLE.] wax'ble' (wɒks'bli; wɒks'b'li). Scot. wax'chle. Var. of WAUGH.

wax'chle (wɒks'ʃli), v. i. & n. Slagger; waddie; struggle. Scot. & Dial. Eng. wax'cht, wax'cht (Scot. wɒks'ʃt; wɒks'ʃt; wɒks'ʃt). n. [Cf. QUAFF.] A copious draft. Scot. Dial. Eng. v. i. & n. To drink deeply; to quaff. Scot. & Dial. Eng. [OF WAFF.] waf, waf (wɒf; wɒf). Var. waf (wɒf; wɒf). n. = WAFF, to bark. Obs. or Dial. Eng. waf (wɒf; wɒf). n. [Cf. WALLOW tasteless.] Insuper; nauseous; damp and stale; also, faint; weak. Scot. & Dial. Eng. wagh, wagh, n. [ME. wawe, waghē; prob. akin to E. wag. Cf. WAVE, n.] A wave. Obs. wagh, wagh, n. i. [AS. wagan to move.] To move about. Obs. wagh, wagh, a. Wavering; uncertain. Obs. Scot. wagh't. Var. of WAUGHT. wagh'y (wɒks'ɪ), a. Clammy; boggy; also, feeling faint or weak. Scot. & Dial. Eng. wakk (wɒks; wɒks). Scot. var. of WAKE. wakk. Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. wakk'en (wɒks'n; wɒks'n). Scot. var. of WAKEN. wakk'le (wɒks'li; wɒks'li). [Cf. AS. wælcian to roll, to turn. E. WALK.] Horny; callous. Scot. wakk'rif. Var. of WAKERIFE. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. wakk'wand. Var. of WALK, wall. wakk'w. t. & i. [Orig. uncert.; cf. AS. wælcian to roll, to turn, Icel. wafa to vibrate, to look wildly. Obs. Scot. wakk'wand. + WALL, power; WOLD, wautler. + WALTER, v. wakk'w.ble (wɒks'w'li). Scot. var. of WABLE.]

Syn. — WAVE, BILLOW, BREAKER. WAVE is the general word; a BILLOW (often elevated or poetical for wave) is esp. a great surge or swell; a BREAKER is a heavy wave which breaks into foam, esp. against rocks or over reefs or shoals. wave of contraction, Physiol., the visible onward contraction of a muscle from the point where the stimulus is applied.

waved (wævd), a. Exhibiting a wavelike form or outline; specif.: a Undulating; indented; wavy; as, a waved edge. b Having a wavelike appearance; marked with wavelike lines of color; as, waved, or watered, silk.

waved wheel. = WAVE WHEEL. wave front. Physics. a A surface composed at any instant of all the points just reached by a vibrational disturbance in its propagation through a medium. b A surface so drawn as to pass through those parts of a wave where the distortion or the displacement of the medium through which the wave passes is everywhere the same.

wa've-rite (wɒv'ri:t), n. [After Dr. Wm. Wavel, the discoverer.] Min. A basic phosphate of aluminum, usually in hemispherical radiated aggregates varying from white to yellow, green, or black. H. 3.25-4. Sp. gr. 2.32-2.34.

wave molding or moulding. Arch. A molding with a pattern suggesting a row of breaking waves, seen in profile. Cf. VITRUVIAN SCROLL. b A molding with a wavelike profile.

wave motion. Vibrational motion characterized by waves. wa'ver (wɒv'ɜ), v. i.; WAVERED (-vɜrd); WAVER'ING. [ME. waveren; cf. AS. wæfje waver, restless. See WAVE, v. i.] 1. To play or move to and fro; to sway one way and the other; to wave; hence, to totter; to reel; also, to quiver or flicker like a ray of light. Banners and pennons wavering with the wind. Lt. Berners. 2. To be unsettled in opinion; to vacillate; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; as, to waver in judgment. Let us hold fast . . . without wavering. Heb. x. 23. 3. To wander. Obs. Scot. Syn. — Reel, totter, vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

wa'ver, v. t. Obs. 1. To make to move to and fro or one way and the other; to wave. 2. To be undetermined or irresolute about; to hesitate at.

wa'ver, n. An act of wavering, quivering, or the like. wa'ver'er (wɒv'ɜr), n. One that waves; specif., in large printing presses, a roller that finally smooths and distributes the ink on the inking tables.

wave shell. Physics. An imaginary shell or layer, in any medium traversed by a wave, such that the vibrating motion of the particles constituting the layer is everywhere in the same phase. The wave shell is bounded by the wave front; hence, if the latter is spherical and everywhere normal to the wave path.

wave surface. 1. Physics. A wave front; also, a combination of wave fronts developed simultaneously from a single center, as in uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Thus, the wave surface for a uniaxial doubly refracting substance consists of a sphere inclosing, or inclosed by, an ellipsoid of revolution. The form of the wave surface formed by light from a point within a uniaxial or biaxial crystal has been described by Fresnel for many typical cases. See also HUYGENS'S WAVE SURFACE. 2. Geom. The envelope of a system of simultaneous plane wave fronts, or the locus of all points simultaneously reached by an undulatory agitation set up at any center. In general it is of fourth degree and envelops the center twice.

wavy (wɒvi), a. 1. Rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves. "The wavy seas." Chapman. 2. Playing or moving to and fro with an undulating motion; as, wavy flames. "Wavy corn." Prior. 3. a. Bol. Undulate. b Her. Waved. = UNDE.

wavy hair grass, a wavy perennial grass (Deschampsia flexuosa) of temperate regions. wax (wɒks), v. i.; pret. WAXED (wɒkst); p. p. WAXED, Obs. or Poetic wax'en (wɒks'n); p. pr. & vb. n. wax'ing. [AS. wæcan; akin to OFries. waza, D. wassen, OS. & OHG. wahan, G. wachen, Icel. waza, Sw. waza, Dan. waze, Goth. wahan, Gr. wazēvein to increase, Skr. wakh, uksh, to grow. Cf. WAIST.] 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller; — opposed to wane. Truth's treasures . . . never shall waxe wane. Piers Plowman. 2. Obs. a To spring; to arise. b To grow up. 3. To pass from one state to another, to become; to grow; as, to wax strong; to wax old; to wax well. Milton.

wax, n. [AS. wæs; akin to OFries. waz, D. was, G. wachs, OHG. wach, Icel. & Sw. var. waz, Dan. Lith. wazekas, Russ. wosk.] 1. A substance secreted by bees by special glands on the under side of the abdomen, and used by them, after mastication and mixture with the secretion of the salivary glands, for constructing the honeycomb; — called specif. beeswax. It is a dull yellow solid of agreeable odor, plastic when warm, and melting at 62-64° C. (142-148° F.). Sp. gr. 0.964-0.970 at 15°. On purification and bleaching it becomes white, odorless, tasteless, and comparatively brittle. It is a mixture chiefly of cerotic acid and myricyl palmitate, insoluble in water, partially soluble in boiling

acted by waves of water. wax'number. n. [From WAVE, v. i.] The number of individual waves passing a given point in a unit of time (customarily a second). wax'off'ing. See OFFERING, 3. wax'path. Physics. The line or set of lines indicating the direction of propagation of a wave or wave train. wax'v'er (wɒks'vɜ; vɜ), n. [Prob fr. WAVE, t. or, WAVER, p.] Dial. Eng. 1. A gentle breeze. 2. A sapling among felled trees; a twig growing from a stump. wax'v'er, n. One who wavers. wax' resistance. Naut. See RESISTANCE, 5c. wax'v'er-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of WAVER — wax'v'er-ing, adv. — wax'v'er-ness, n. wax'v'er-ly. Edward. The hero of Scott's first novel, "Waverley," which gave its name to the whole series known as the "Waverley Novels." He is a young Scotchman in the British army, who becomes involved in the uprising in the Highlands at the time of Charles Edward Stuart's invasion of England (1745). See MACLOR, FLORA; BRADWARDINE, BARON. Wax'v'er-ly, n. [From Waverly, Ohio.] Geol. A shale and sandstone series of the Mississippian (Subcarboniferous) in Ohio and adjacent States. wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare.

wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare. wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare.

wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare. wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare.

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wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare. wax'v'er-ous (wɒks'vɜr'ɪs), wɒks'vɜr-ɪ (-ɪ), a. Wavering. Rare.

alcohol, ether, etc., and miscible in all proportions with oils and fats. It is used variously in the arts, as in candles, in modeling, and in cerates, ointments, etc.

2. Hence, any of various substances resembling beeswax. Specif.: a Org. Chem. Any of a class of natural substances composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and consisting chiefly of esters other than those of glycerin, or of free fatty acids, or both. In this class are included, besides beeswax, spermaceti, Chinese wax, carnauba wax, etc., and sometimes certain oily liquids, as sperm oils. Hence, any wax-forming ester, as cetyl palmitate. b Physiol. Cerumen, or earwax. See CERUMEN. c Bot. Any waxlike product secreted by plants. See VEGETABLE WAX. d Zool. A substance similar to beeswax, secreted by several species of scale insects, as the Chinese wax. See WAX INSECT. e A pliable composition for uniting surfaces, for excluding air, or for some other purpose; as, sealing wax, grafting wax, etching wax, etc. f A resinous composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. g Ozocerite; — called specif. mineral wax; also, solid paraffin. These substances differ chemically from the true waxes in containing no oxygen. h Thick sirup or a taffylike confection made by boiling down maple sirup and then cooling it. Local, U. S. i Chewing gum. Local, U. S. j Mining. Plastic clay used for dams, etc.

4. Dung of animals. Dial. Eng. & Western U. S. wax (wɒks), v. t.; WAXED (wɒkst); wax'ing. To treat with wax; to smear, rub, stop up, etc., with wax; as, to wax a thread, a table, a floor, etc. — waxed end, a thread formed of a number of filaments rubbed with sheenmaker's wax, and usually pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather in which holes have been made, as for boots, shoes, and the like; — called also wax end.

wax'ber-ry (wɒks'bɛr-i), n.; pl. -ries (-ɪz). a The wax-covered fruit of the wax myrtle, or bayberry; also, the shrub itself. b = SNOWBERRY a.

wax'bill' (-bɪl), n. Any of numerous Old World birds of the weaver-bird family having white, pink, or reddish bills of a waxy appearance, esp. those of the genus Estrilda. Many are common cage birds, as the Java sparrow, the amadavat, strawberry finches, etc.

wax butter. An oleaginous substance distilled from wax. wax cluster. An ericaceous shrub (Gaultheria hispida) of Tasmania and eastern Australia, with waxlike edible berries for the cookery.

wax'en (wɒks'ɪn), a. 1. Made of wax; as, a waxen cell. 2. Covered with wax; waxed; as, a waxen tablet. 3. Resembling wax; waxy; hence, soft; yielding. Men have marble, women waxen, mists. Shak.

waxen chatterer. The Bohemian waxwing. See WAXING. wax'flower' (wɒks'flaʊər), n. a An asclepiadaceous climbing plant (Stephanotis floribunda) having fragrant white flowers. b A clusiacean parasitic shrub (Clusia insignis) of British Guiana. c The wax plant Iloja carnea.

wax gourd. A tropical Asiatic cucurbitaceous plant (Benincasa cerifera); also, its edible fruit, which somewhat resembles a pumpkin, covered with a waxy pulverulent coat. Called also tallow gourd and gourd melon.

wax insect. a Any of several scale insects of the family Coccidae, which secrete from their bodies a waxlike substance, esp. the Chinese wax insect (Ericoccus pelti) which yields much of the commercial Chinese wax. b Any of several homopterous insects of the family Fulgoridae which secrete a wax used by the Chinese for candles, etc.

wax moth. The bee moth. wax myrtle. Any shrub or tree of the genus Myrica, esp. M. cerifera or M. caroliniana of the eastern United States. They have green leaves and small hard berries (often called bayberries) having a thick coating of white wax gathered for candles.

wax opal. Opal of a yellow color and waxy luster. wax painting. Encaustic painting.

wax palm. A pinnate-lobed palm (Ceroxylon andicola) of the Andes, the stem of which yields a resinous wax, which, when mixed with tallow, makes

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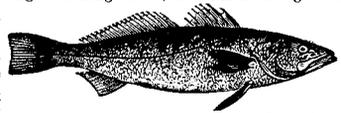
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Wax Palm (Ceroxylon andicola).

b Resulting from, or indicating, lack of judgment, discernment, or firmness; unwise; or, hence, foolish. If evil thence issue. Milton. **c** Not having full conviction; not decided; vacillating; wavering. "Him that is weak in the faith." Rom. xiv. 1. **d** Not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, etc.; easily impressed, moved, or overcome; as, weak resolutions; weak virtue. **e** Not equal to the need or emergency; ineffective; impotent; feeble. "Weak prayers." Shak. **f** Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth; as, a weak argument or case. "Convinced of his weak arguing." Milton. **g** Wanting in point or vigor of expression; as, a weak sentence; a weak style. **h** Lacking in elements of political strength; not wielding or having authority or energy; as, a weak monarch; a weak government or state. **3. Gram.** As opposed to strong **a** Pert. to or designating a verb or its conjugation which forms the preterit and past participle by adding to the present the suffix *-ed, -d,* or the variant *-t*; as in *abash, abashed; abate, abated; deny, denied; feel, felt.* **b** Pert. to or designating a noun or adjective form, or its declension in Anglo-Saxon, German, etc., having the less full case inflection characteristic of stems in *-n*; as in, *oza, cran, ozena, ozum.* **4. Lacking** in amount, quantity, quality, degree, or the like; inconsiderable; slight. **Rare.** **5. Phon.** **a** Light; not strong; as, *weak stress.* **b** Of sounds or syllables, unstressed; as, *a in sofia is weak.* **c** Designating the less sonorous vowels of some vowel systems, as, in Spanish, *4 and u.* Cf. *strong, 13.* **6. Pros.** Designating a verse ending in which the accent falls on a word naturally unstressed, esp. one where it falls on a word (such as *of, as, to*) which in utterance tends to connect itself with the beginning of the next line. In this restricted sense a *weak ending* is sometimes distinguished from a *light ending*, which falls on a light word (such as a pronoun or auxiliary verb) which may be slightly dwelt on. **7. Stock Exchange.** Tending toward a lower price or lower prices; as, wheat is *weak*; a *weak market.* **8. Card Playing.** Lacking in good cards; deficient as to number or trick-taking power; as, a hand *weak* in trumps. **9. Photog.** Lacking contrast; thin; as, a *weak negative.* **Syn.**—**WEAK, FEEBLE, DECREMENT, INFIRM, DEBILITATED.** *Weak* and *feeble* are often used with little distinction. But *feeble* often implies great weakness, as of age or infirmity, and is more apt than *weak* to connote pity or contempt; as, "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is *weak*." (Matt. xxvi. 41); "Thou, though strong in love, art all too *weak* in reason." (Wordsworth); "The old, *feeble,* and day-wearied sun" (Shak.); "The *feeble* onset of a prymy rush" (Couper). One is *INFIRM* who is frail or feeble from age; one is *DECREMENT* who is worn out, or broken down, with infirmities; as, "a poor, *infirm,* weak, and despised old man" (Shak.); "Such is its misery and wretchedness, that it resembles a man in the last decrepit stages of life" (Fielding); "two or three wooden-bottom chairs, exceedingly decrepit and *infirm* (Hawthorne). *DEBILITATED* implies enfeeblement, or impaired strength, or vitality; as, "The debilitated frame of Mr. Bettram was exhausted by this last effort" (Scott). See **POWERLESS, LASTITUDE, weaker vessel, woman**;—now applied humorously. "Giving honor unto the wife, as unto the weaker vessel." 1 Peter iii. 7.—**weak side** or **point**, the side, aspect, or feature of a person's character or disposition through which he is most easily influenced, esp. for the worse.—**w. sore** or **ulcer**, *Med.*, a sore covered with pale, flabby, sluggish granulations. **weak'en** (wēk'ən), *v. t.*; **WEAK'ENED** (-nd); **WEAK'EN-ING**. **1.** To make weak or weaker; to lessen the strength of; to enfeeble; as, to *weaken* the body; to *weaken* an argument. Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work. Neh. vi. 9. **2.** To reduce in quality, strength, or spirit; as, to *weaken* tea; to *weaken* any solution or decoction. **weak'en, v. i.** **1.** To become weak or weaker; esp., to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become less positive or resolute; as, the patient *weakened*, body and mind. **2. Phon.** To change from a complex to a simple sound, as from a diphthong to a long vowel, or from a strong to a weak sound. **weak'fish** (wēk'fīsh), *n.* Any of several marine sciaenoid food fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* (*Cynoscion regalis*). (4) **Cynoscion**;—so called from their tender flesh. The common **weakfish** (*C. regalis*) (called also *squeteague* or *sea trout*) occurs along the eastern and southern coasts of the United States from Cape Cod to Mobile. The spotted **weakfish** (*C. nebulosus*) (called also *salmon*, *spotted squeteague*, *spotted sea trout*, etc.) and the **bastard**, or **white weakfish** (*C. nothus*) (called also *white trout* and *silver squeteague*) occur on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. **weak'-heart'ed** (87), *a.* Of little courage; faint-hearted. **weak'-kneed'** (-nēd'), *a.* Having weak knees; hence, easily yielding; lacking will power or resolution; irresolute. **weak'ling** (-līng), *n.* [weak + līng.] A weak or feeble creature. **Shak.**—**weak'ling, a.** **weak'ly** (wēk'li), *adv.*; **WEAK'LY** (-li-ēr); **WEAK'LY-EST.** Not strong or robust; feeble; weak; as, a *weakly* woman. **weak'-mind'ed** (87), *a.* Having, or indicating, a weak mind; feeble-minded.—**weak'-mind'ed-ness, n.** **weak'ness, n.** **1.** Quality or state of being weak; want of strength or firmness; lack of vigor; feebleness. **2.** That which is a mark of lack of strength or resolution; a fault; a defect. **Syn.**—Feebleness, debility, languor, imbecility, infirmness, infirmity, decrepitude, frailty, faintness. **ken** to grow weak. See **WEAK, a.** To weaken. *Obs.* or *Scot.* **weak'end**. Weakened. *Ref. Sp.* **weak'en-er, n.** One that weakens. **weak'-hand'ed, a.** **1.** Having weak hands; hence, dispirited. **2.** Having a weak or insufficient number of employees. *Cant.* **weak'-hinged** (-hīngd'), *a. lit.*, having weak hinges; *Colloq.*, not well balanced or founded. **weak'ish, a.** Somewhat weak.—**See NESS.** **weak'ish-ness** (wēk'ish-nēs), *n.* [See **NESS.**] **weak'ly, adv.** of **WEAK.** **weak'-spir'it'ed** (87), *a.* Having a weak spirit; pusillanimous. **weak'y** (wēk'y), *a.* Wet; damp.



Common Weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*). (4)

weal (wē), *n.* [ME. *wēle*, AS. *wela*, *weola*, wealth, weal, fr. *wel* well. See **WELL, adv.**; cf. **WEALTH.**] **1.** Wealth; riches. *Obs.* **Morte Arthure.** **2.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; well-being; prosperity; happiness; welfare. *Archaic* or *literary*. "The public *weal*." **Macaulay.** **3.** The body politic; the state; commonwealth. *Chaucer.* The special watchmen of our English *weal*. **Shak.** **weald** (wēld), *n.* [ME. *wēald*, var. of *wald*, *wald*, fr. AS. *wald*. See **WOLD.**] A wild; an open country;—often used in place names; as, *The Weald* (see **Gaz.**); "Fled . . . by glimmering waste and *weald*." **Tennyson.** **Weald'en** (wēld'ən), *a.* [See **WEALD.** So called because this formation occurs in *The Weald*, England.] **Geol.** Pertaining to or designating the lowest division of the European Lower Cretaceous, esp. in England. The *Wealden* formation comprises the *Hastings sands* (and clays) below and the *Weald clay* above.—**Weald'en, n.** **wealth** (wēlth), *n.* [ME. *welthe*, fr. *wel* well. See **WEAL** prosperity.] **1.** Wealth; welfare; good. *Obs.* "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wealth*." 1 Cor. x. 24. **2.** Large possessions; a comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; esp., abundance of worldly estate; affluence; riches; also formerly in the *pl.* I have little *wealth* to lose. **Shak.** **3. Econ.** **a** In the private sense, all property which has a money value. **b** In the public sense, all objects, esp. material objects, which have economic utility. **c** Specific, called **personal wealth**. Those energies, faculties, and habits directly contributing to make people industrially efficient. **Syn.**—Riches, affluence, opulence, abundance. **wealth'y** (wēlth'y), *a.*; **WEALTH'Y-ER** (-th'ēr); **WEALTH'Y-EST.** **1.** Having wealth; having large possessions, as of lands, goods, money, or securities; opulent; affluent; rich. **2.** Characterized by abundance; rich; ample; full; abundant. "A *wealthy* place." **Ps. lxxvi. 12.** **3.** Well-fed;—said of cattle. **Dial. Eng.** **Syn.**—See **RICH.** **wean** (wēn), *v. t.*; **WEANED** (wēnd); **WEAN'ING**. [ME. *wēnen*, AS. *wēnian* to accustom, wean, akin to D. *wēnian* to accustom, G. *gewöhnen*, OHG. *giewēnan*, Icel. *vefja*, Sw. *vänja*, Dan. *venne*, Icel. *vanr* accustomed, went; cf. AS. *wēnian* wean, G. *entwöhnen*. See **WONT, a.**] **1.** To accustom (a child or other young animal) to loss of mother's milk; to cause to cease to depend on the mother for nourishment. **2.** Hence, to detach or alienate the affections of, as from some object of desire; to reconcile to the deprivation or loss (of anything). "Wean them from themselves." **Shak.** The troubles of age were intended . . . to wean us gradually from our fondness of life. **Scit.** **wean'ing** (wēn'ing), *Med.* A severe form of diarrhea which sometimes attacks children just weaned. **wean'ling** (-līng), *n.* [wean + līng.] A child or animal newly weaned.—**a.** Recently weaned. **weapon** (wēp'ən; formerly also wēp'ın, now *dial. only*), *n.* [ME. *wēpen*, AS. *wēpan*; akin to OS. *wāpan*, OFries. *wēpin*, *wāpen*, D. *wapen*, G. *waffe*, OHG. *waffan*, *wāfan*, Icel. *vāpn*, Dan. *væben*, Sw. *væpan*, Goth. *wēpan*, pl.; of uncertain origin. Cf. **WAPENTAKE.**] **1.** An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating, or injuring an enemy, as a gun, a sword, a shield, etc. **2.** Hence: Any means or instrument with which one contends against another; as, argument was his only *weapon*. "Woman's *weapons*, water drops." **Shak.** **Syn.**—See **ARMS.** **weapon'ed** (wēp'ənd), *a.* Furnished with weapons, or arms; armed; equipped. **wear** (wēr), *v. t.*; **WEAR'ING**. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng. **1.** To defend; protect; guard; also, to ward or keep off. **2.** To oppose; stop. **3.** To collect and drive, as into an inclosure. **wear, v. t.**; *pret.* **WORE** (wōr); **201**; *p. p.* **WORN** (wōrn); **201**; *p. pr.* **WEARING**. Before the 15th century *wear* was a weak verb, the *pret.* & *p. p.* being **WEARED**. [ME. *wēren*, *wērien*, AS. *wērian* to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes; akin to OHG. *wērien*, *wēren*, to clothe, Goth. *waxjan*, L. *vestis* clothing, *vestire* to clothe, Gr. *ἐννύειν*, Skr. *vas*. Cf. **VEST.**] **1.** To carry or bear upon the person as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, bondage, etc.; to have as a covering or accessory of one's body or a part of it; to have on; as, to *wear* a coat, a sword, a collar, a shackle, a jewel. On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. **Pope.** **2.** To use or affect in dressing or personal adornment; to carry on one's person customarily; as, she cannot *wear* white; she *wears* her hair in a braid and her dresses short. **3.** To have or exhibit an appearance of, as an aspect or manner; to bear; carry; show; as, she *wears* a smile on her lips. "He *wears* the rose of youth upon him." **Shak.** **4.** To use up by wearing, in sense 1; hence, to consume, use up, or cause to deteriorate by use, esp. personal use; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly; to *wear* out. **5.** To impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like; to consume or waste gradually; hence, to exhaust or lessen the strength of; fatigue; weary; use up; as, to be *worn* with disease. The waters *wear* the stones. **Job xiv. 19.** **6.** To cause or make by friction or wasting; as, to *wear* a channel; to *wear* a hole. **7.** To make to disappear, as by friction; to efface. **Rare.** **8.** To bring or lead gradually, as by continued or repeated action, practice, experience, contact, or the like. Trials *wear* us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. **Locke.** **weals'man** (wēlz'mān), *n.* [weal + man.] A statesman; a politician. *Obs.* **weal'some** (wēlz'sōm), *a.* Prosperous; well. *Obs.*—**weal'some'y, adv.*** *Obs.* **wealt'** (wēlt'), *n.* **1.** Prosperous. *Obs.*—**wealt'-fully, adv. **wealt'h'ly** (wēlth'li), *adv.* of **WEALTHY**. See **LY.** **wealt'h'ness, n.** See **NESS.** **wealt'h'ing, n.** A child of wealth. *Obs.* [WAME, belly.] **weam** (wām; wēm), *Var.* of **WEAM**, spot. **weanod'** (wēn'əd), *Obs.* **wean'ing** (wēn'ing), *n.* A weaning; infant child. **Scot.** & *Dial. Eng.* **wean + WANE.** **wean'a-ble, a.** See **ABLE.** **weand'** (wēnd'), *Obs.* **wean'ed-ness, n.** Quality or state of being weaned. *Obs.* **wean'ed'ly, adv. **wean'ing** (wēn'ing), *n.* **1.** One that weans; specif., a device for weaning animals. **2.** A weaned lamb not yet a hogget. The age varies from 5 to 13 months, according to locality. **Australasia.** [Scot.] **wean'te** (wēn'tē), *n.* A baby. **wean'on, v. t.** To arm. *Obs.* **wean'on-less, a.** See **JESS.** **wean'on'ry** (wēn'ən-ri); **wēn'p'n**, *n.* Weapons. *Obs.* **weapon** (wēp'ən), *n.* A weapon superlatively supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. *Obs.* **weaponshaw, weaponshaw, weaponshowing.** Vars. of **WAPENSCHAW, WAPENSCHAWING.** **wear + were, form** of **WEAR.** **wear** (wēr), *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* var. of **WEAR**, guards; **WEIR.** **wear'ed** (-rīd), *pret.* & *p. p.* of **WEAR**. [unwearying.] **wear'ed'ly, adv.** Unwearyingly. **wear'ily, adv.** of **WEAR**. **wear iron or plate.** An iron plate to take the wear; esp., a rub****

9. Naut. To cause to go about, as a vessel, by putting the helm up, instead of down as in tacking, so that the vessel's bow is turned away from, and her stern is presented to the wind, and she turns till her sails fill on the other side and she is brought by the wind on the new tack. *Wearing* is called *gybing* when the vessel is fore-and-aft rigged and carries a boom mainsail which is not taken in or lowered during the operation. *Encyc. Brit.* **to wear away, to consume**; to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or decay.—**to w. horns**, to be a cuckold. See **HORN, n., 10.**—**to w. off**, to diminish or remove by attrition or slow decay; as, *to wear off* the nap of cloth.—**to w. on or upon, to wear. *Obs.*—**to w. one's heart upon one's sleeve**, to expose one's feelings, emotions, etc., freely; to lack reserve.—**to w. out**, **a** To consume, or render useless, by attrition or decay; as, *to wear out* a coat or a book. **b** To consume tediously. "To *wear out* miserable days." **Milton.** **c** To harass; tire; exhaust. "[He] shall *wear out* the saints of the Most High." **Dan. vii. 25.** **d** To efface; erase.—**to w. the breeches**, to have the controlling authority in a household;—said chiefly of a wife who usurps it. *Colloq.* **wear** (wēr), *v. i.* **1.** To be commonly worn or used; to be fashionable. *Obs.* **2.** To become adapted as clothes do to the wearer. **Rare.** "So *wears* she to him." **Shak.** **3.** To endure or suffer use; to last under use; to bear the consequences of use; as, a coat *wears* well or ill;—hence, sometimes applied to character, qualifications, etc.; as, a man *wears* well as an acquaintance. **4.** To be wasted, consumed, or diminished by being used; to suffer injury, loss, or extinction by use or time; to decay, be spent, or pass gradually;—often with *out, off, on*, etc.; as, the *day wears* on. "Thus *wore* out night." **Milton.** "Thou wilt surely *wear away*, both thou and this people that is with thee." **Ec. xviii. 18.** **5.** To grow; become. *Obs.* or *Scot.* **6. Naut.** To go about by turning the head away from the wind;—said of a vessel. See **2d WEAR, 9.** **wear, n.** **1.** Act of wearing, or state of being worn; use; consumption in wearing; as, clothes for everyday *wear*. **2.** Material for garments, etc. *Obs.* or *R.* **3.** The thing or things worn or proper to be worn; the fashion. "Motley's the only *wear*." **Shak.** **4.** The result of wearing or use; consumption, diminution, or impairment due to use, friction, or the like; as, the *wear* of this coat has been good. **wear and tear**, the loss or injury to which anything is subjected by, or in the course of, use. **wear'a-ble** (wēr'ə-ḅl), *a.* Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.—**n.** A garment;—usually in *pl.* **wear'er** (-ēr), *n.* **1.** One that wears or carries something as a covering or accessory of the body; as, the *wearer* of a cloak or sword; the crown and its *wearer*. **2.** That which wears, or impairs, as by use or friction. **wear'i-ful** (wēr'i-fūl), *a.* Abounding in that which causes weariness; tedious. Also, *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*: **a Dismal**; **sad**; **h** Vexatious; painful.—**wear'i-ful'y, adv.** **wear'i-ness** (-nēs), *n.* [AS. *wērīgness*.] Quality or state of being weary; fatigue; tiredness; tedium; ennui. **wear'ing** (wēr'ing), *vb. n.* of **WEAR**. Hence: **n.** **1.** Act of one that wears, or manner in which a thing wears. **2.** That which is worn; clothes; garments. *Obs.* Give me my mighty *wearing* and adieu. **Shak.** **3.** The effect of wearing or using; wear. **wear'ing, p. pr.** of **WEAR**. Hence: **a.** **1.** Pertaining to, or designed for, wear; as, *wearing* apparel. **2.** Subjecting to, or inflicting, wear; impairing; fatiguing; as, a *wearing* journey. **wear'i-some** (wēr'i-sōm), *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; tedious; as, a *wearisome* march, book, work. **Syn.**—Fatiguing, annoying, vexatious. See **IRKSOME.**—**wear'i-some'y, adv.**—**wear'i-some-ness, n.** **wear'y** (-rī), *a.*; **WEAR'Y-ER** (-rī-ēr); **WEAR'Y-EST.** [ME. *wēri*, AS. *wērīg*; akin to OS. *wōrig*, OHG. *wōriag*; of uncertain origin; cf. AS. *wōrian* to ramble.] **1.** Having the strength much impaired by toil or exertion; worn out in respect to strength, endurance, etc.; tired; fatigued. I care not for my spirits if my legs were not *wear'y*. **Shak.** **2.** Exhausted by suffering; sad; grieved; mentally or spiritually fatigued; as, this *wear'y* heart. **3.** Having one's patience, tolerance, pleasure, liking, or the like, exhausted; impatient of the continuance of;—usually with *of*; as, *wear'y* of reading, study, confinement, society. I grow *wear'y* to behold The selfish and the strong still tyrannize. **Shelley.** **4.** Expressing, or characteristic of, weariness; as, *wear'y* tears. The *wear'y* sound and the heavy breath. **Shelley.** **5.** Causing weariness of body or spirit; tiresome; tedious; as, *wear'y* work; a *wear'y* journey. "Wear'y way." **Spenser.** "Wear'y time." **Coleridge.** How *wear'y*, stale, flat and unprofitable, Seem to me all the uses of this world. **Shak.** **6. Scot. & Dial. Eng.** **a** Bad; grievous; sad; unfortunate; disastrous. **b** Sickly; puny; weak. **Syn.**—Fatigued, tired; tiresome, irksome, wearisome. **wear'y, v. i.**; **WEAR'Y-ED** (-rīd); **WEAR'Y-ING**. [ME. *wērien*, v. i. & t., AS. *wērīgman*, v. i.] **1.** To become weary, tired, or fatigued; as, she *wearies* easily. **2.** To become weary, or exhausted in patience, liking, tolerance, or the like;—usually with *of*; as, to *wear'y* of a game, a task, a companion. **3.** To long; to wish for something greatly. **Scot. & Dial.** **wear'y, v. t.** **1.** To reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of; to tire; fatigue. So shall he waste his means, *wear'y* his soldiers. **Shak.** **2.** To make mentally or spiritually weary; to exhaust in**

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, account, ārm, āsk, soā, ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōnt, makēr; ice, ill; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; use, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūz, menū; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of † combined with † = equals.

patience, liking, tolerance, or the like; as, the play *weari'd* him; *weari'd* with flattery or importunity. Milton. Syn. — Jade, tire, fatigue, lag, exhaust.

To *weary* out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue or something tedious or irksome. The zeal . . . which had been *weari'd* out by barren scholastic methods. J. Martineau.

weas/sand (wē'zānd), n. [ME. *wesand*, AS. *wēsēnd*, var. of *wāsēnd*; akin to OFries. *wāsēnde*, *wāsānde*; cf. OHG. *wēsunt*.] The windpipe.

weas/sel (wē'zəl), n. [ME. *wesale*, AS. *wesale*, *wesul*; akin to D. *wesal*, Ger. *wiesel*, OHG. *wisala*, Icel. *hryssirala*, Dan. *wesal*, Sw. *vessla*; orig. uncert.] 1. Any of certain small slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus *Putorius*, allied to the minks and true polecats. They are very active, bold, and bloodthirsty, killing many small mammals and birds and great numbers of mice, rats, and other vermin. They are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish under parts and a black-tipped tail, but the species of northern Europe, Asia, and America (see ERMINE, 1) turn white in winter. The common European species, so called in distinction from the stoat or ermine, is *P. vulgaris*. American species are: *New York weasel* (*P. noveboracensis*), long-tailed *weasel* (*P. longicauda*) of the Great Plains, bridled *weasel* (*P. flaviventris*) of Mexico, and least *weasel* (*P. rixosus*) of northern North America. The southern American species are brown at all seasons. 2. Any of certain slender-bodied animals not akin to the weasels; — chiefly used with a qualifying expression; as: Malacca weasel, or rasse; stichet weasel, or European polecat.



Weasel (*Putorius noveboracensis*) in Summer Pelage.

weath'er (wēth'ər), v. t. & i. [Cf. AS. *wēðerian* to be good or bad weather.] To undergo or endure the action of the atmosphere; to suffer meteorological influences; sometimes, to wear away, or alter, under atmospheric influences. The organisms . . . seem indestructible, while the hard matrix in which they are embedded has *weathered* from around them. H. Miller.

weath'er, a. Naut. Being toward the direction from which the wind blows; windward; — opposed to *lee*; as, *weather* bow, braces, gauge, etc.

weath'er, n. Naut. 1. When a vessel has two anchors down, that anchor to which at the moment she is riding. — w. gauge or gage. 2. A Naut. The position of a ship to the windward of another, giving an advantage in maneuvering. See GAUGE, n. 4 a. b. Hence: A position of advantage or superiority; advantage in position.

To *weath'er*, and tack, and steer a course against the *weather* *guage* of lava. Hudibras. — w. helm. Naut. A tendency of a sailing vessel to come up into the wind, making it necessary to put the helm up, that is, toward the weather side. b The condition of the helm when put or held slightly toward the weather side. — w. tide. = WINDWARD TIDE. — w. wheel. See LEWHEEL.

weath'er-beat'en, a. Beaten by the weather; worn or toughened by exposure to the weather.

weat'ry, n. Weariness. Obs. **weat'y-lah**, a. = WEARISY, sickly. Obs. **wea/sand-pipe**, n. The *weasand* (weas). [Dial. Eng.] **weas'e-al'lan** (wē'sāl'an), n. A small sportive lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*), reddish brown above, grayish brown below, with white tail. **weas'el-ling**, n. = WHISTLEFISH. [Eng.] A rookling (*Caidroparus mediterraneus*) of the European coasts. **wea/sel-mot'ger**, n. A rat catch-

er; — esp. in contempt. Obs. **wea'sel-snout** (snout), n. The yellow dead nettle (*Lamium album*); — in allusion to the shape of the corolla. [Iuglid.] **weasel-slip**, n. Any of the Soli. **wea'ser** (wē'zər), n. Also *weas'er* sheldrake. The American merganser. Local, U. S. **wea'sil-ness** (wē'zī-l'nēs), n. Quality or state of being *weasy*. Obs. [Dial. var. of WEASAND.] **wea'son** (wē'zān). Scot. & wa'sy (wē'zī), n. A. Given to gluttony or other sensuality. Obs. **wea't**. Dial. Eng. var. of WIT, v. **weate**. + WET. **weath'er**. + WATER. **weath'er**. + WETTER. **weath'er-bit**, v. t. Naut. To take an additional turn with (a cable) around the bitta. **weath'er-bit'ten**, a. Worn by exposure to the weather. **weath'er box**. = WEATHER

weath'er-board (wēth'ər-bōrd'; 201), n. 1. Naut. a That side of a vessel which is toward the wind; the weather side. Obs. b A piece of plank placed in a porthole, or other opening, to keep out rain. Now Rare. 2. Arch. A board used to form the outside protective covering of part of a building; specif., a board shaped so as to be especially adapted to shed water by forming lapped joints with the boards above and below; a clapboard.

weath'er-board, v. t. Arch. To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, to exclude rain, snow, etc.

weath'er-board'ing, n. Arch. a The covering or siding of a weatherboarded building. b Boards collectively adapted or intended for such covering or siding.

weath'er-bound, a. Kept in port or at anchor by bad weather; as, a *weather-bound* vessel.

Weather Bureau. A bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, established under Act of Congress of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 U. S. Stat., 653). It is charged especially with the collection of reports of weather conditions as a basis for predictions and statistical records. Its duties were previously performed by the signal service (b).

weather cloth. Naut. Any canvas or tarpaulin to shield a part of the deck, etc., from rain, wind, etc.; specif., painted canvas to cover the hammocks stowed in the nettings.

weath'er-cock (wēth'ər-kōk'), n. 1. A vane, originally often in the figure of a cock, turning, as on the top of a spire, with the wind, and showing its direction. As a *weathercock* that turneth as it is hit with every wind. Chaucer. 2. Hence, any thing or person that turns easily and often; one who veers with every change of current opinion.

weath'er-cock, v. t. To supply with a weathercock; also, to serve as a weathercock for.

weath'er-drive'n, a. Driven by winds or storms.

weath'ered (wēth'əd), pret. & p. p. of WEATHER. Hence: a. 1. Seasoned by exposure to the weather. 2. Arch. Made sloping, so as to throw off water. 3. Altered in color, texture, or composition, or form, by exposure to the weather; also, of woodwork, artificially given the appearance caused by weathering, as *fumed oak*.

weath'er-eye. An eye humorously regarded as especially used in observing the weather; used in the phrase to keep one's *weather eyes* open, to be watchful.

weath'er-glass (wēth'ər-glās'), n. An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, esp. changes of pressure, and hence of weather, as a barometer or baroscope.

weather house. A mechanical contrivance, in the form of a house, which indicates changes in atmospheric conditions by the appearance or retirement of toy images.

weath'er-ing, n. [Cf. AS. *wēðerung* weather.] 1. Weathering; esp. fair weather. 2. The action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; also, alteration so effected. 3. Building. Slope given, as to a sill, to throw off water.

weath'er-ly (wēth'ər-lī), a. Naut. Able to sail close to the wind with little leeway. — **weath'er-li-ness** (-lī-nēs), n. **weather map**. A map or chart showing the principal meteorological elements at a given hour and over an extended region. Such maps usually show the height of the barometer, the temperature of the air, the relative humidity, the state of the weather, and the direction and velocity of the wind and isobars, and some charts outline the general distribution of temperature and pressure, while shaded areas indicate the sections over which rain has just fallen. Other lines inclose areas where the temperature has fallen or risen markedly. In tabular form are shown changes of pressure and of temperature, maximum and minimum temperatures, and total rain for each weather station since the last issue, usually 12 hours. See ISOBAR, *Illustr.*

weath'er-most (wēth'ər-mōst), a. Farthest to windward.

weather plan. Any plan whose lines are sensitive to atmospheric influences and are thus supposed to indicate weather changes; specif., the Indian horoscope.

weath'er-proof (wēth'ər-prōof'), a. Proof against weathering; able to withstand exposure to weather without sensible depreciation.

weather prophet. A weather forecaster; also, anything indicating a change in the weather. *Colloq.*

weather signal. Any signal giving information about the weather. The system used by the United States Weather Bureau includes temperature, cold wave, hot wave, rain or snow, wind direction, storm, and hurricane signals.

weather station. Meteor. A station for taking meteorological observations, making weather forecasts, or disseminating such information. Such stations are of the first order when they make observations of all the important elements either hourly or by self-registering instruments; of the second order when only important observations are taken; of the third order when simpler work is done, as to record rainfall and maximum and minimum temperatures.

weather stone. A stone chosen for its color before rain, as a kind of stone occurring in Finland which turns dark, and is said to be a fossil containing clay, niter, and rock salt.

weather strip. A strip of material to cover the joint of a door, window, etc., with the sill, casing, or threshold, to exclude rain, drafts, etc. — **weath'er-strip**, r. t. **weath'er-worm** (wēth'ər-wōrm'; 201), a. Worm by the action of the weather.

weave (wēv), v. t. & i. pret. *WOVE* (wōv); p. p. *WO'VEN* (wō'vən), *WOVE*; p. pr. & vb. n. *WEAVING*. The regular pret. & p. p., *WEAVED* (wēvd), is rarely used. [ME. *wēven*, AS. *wēfan* (pret. *wēf*); akin to D. *wēven*, G. *wēben*, OHG. *wēban*, Icel. *wēfa*, Sw. *wēfva*, Dan. *vē*, Gr. *vōvāvev*, v. v. *vōvos* web, Skr. *urvāvābhi* spider, lit., wool weaver. Cf. WAFER, WAFLE, WEB, WEVIL, WEFT, WOOF.] 1. To unite, as threads of any kind, so as to form a texture; to entwine

or interlace into a fabric; as, to *weave* wool, silk, etc.; hence, to unite, entwine, or the like as if by such weaving. This *weaves* itself, perforce, into my business. Shak. And for these words, thus woven into song. Byron.

2. To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to compose, as a texture, by putting together textile materials; as, to *weave* broadcloth; hence, to form into a fabric; to compose; fabricate; as, to *weave* the plot of a story. Her stately wreath the virgin jacinth *weaves*. Id. Lytton.

weave (wēv), v. t. 1. To make cloth, etc., by interlacing yarns, threads, etc. 2. To interlace or entwine itself; to become interwoven.

weave, n. A particular method or pattern of weaving; as, cassimere, plain, satin, twill, etc., *weave*.

weav'er (wēv'ər), n. 1. One who weaves, or whose occupation is weaving. "Weavers of linen." P. Plowman. 2. a A weaver bird. b A whirligig beetle. c The weaver (fish). d A spider that spins a web.

weaver bird. Any of many Asiatic, East Indian, and African birds of the family Ploceidae, resembling finches in general appearance, but having ten instead of nine primaries. Their habits and coloration vary widely, but the name applies especially to species that construct elaborate nests of interlaced grass and other vegetation, some pensile with an entrance at the bottom or on the side, and others large, dome-shaped, and inhabited by many pairs of birds. See AMADAVA, STERNA WEAVY BIRD, JAVA SPARROW, SOCIABLE WEAVER BIRD, and WHIDAW BIRD.

weav'er's knot (wēv'ərz), A sheet bend. See 2d KNOT, 1.

web (wēb), n. [ME. *wēb*, AS. *wēbb*; akin to D. *wēbbe*, OHG. *wēppi*, G. *gewebe*, Icel. *vęfr*, Sw. *vępf*, Dan. *vę*, and E. *weave*. See WEAVE.] 1. That which is woven, esp. in a Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus bayae*), and Nests. Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake, Devised a *web* her woovers to deceive. Spenser.

2. Any piece of textile or similar material, of considerable length, fair breadth, and little thickness; as: a Carded fiber before conversion into silvers for spinning. b Paper from the roll in a printing press, or in process of manufacture in a paper-making machine. c A band of webbing to regulate the extension of a carriage hood. 3. *Mach. & Engin.* A plate or thin portion, sometimes lightened, as by perforations, often between stiffening ribs or flanges; as: a The vertical plate or portion connecting the upper and lower flanges or parts of a girder, rail, etc. See 4th RAIL, *Illustr.* b A disk or solid or perforated construction connecting rim and hub in some wheels. c The part of a blacksmith's anvil between the face and base. 4. A thin metal sheet, plate, or strip, as of lead, as the blade of a sword (*Obs.*), a saw, etc., the thin sharp part of a colter, the bit of a key, the rim of a horseshoe. The sword, whereof the *web* was steel. Fairfax.

5. Any of several arrangements of interwoven strips or straps; specif., Fort., the wickerwork of a gabion or hurdle. 6. The texture of very fine thread spun by a spider for catching insects as its prey; a cobweb; also, a similar texture spun by various other insects. Such a *web* of fine threads, or of gold. Hawthorne. Such . . . ingenuity of commentators that it is difficult to extract the truth from the *web* of conjectures. Irving.

7. Any complicated fabrication, arrangement, or contrivance; an involved scheme; as, the *web* of destiny; the *web* of a country's railroads; also, tissue; texture. The somber spirit of our forefathers, who wove their *web* of life with a deadly thread of rose-color or gold. Hawthorne.

8. *Anat. & Zool.* The membrane uniting fingers or toes, either at their bases, as in man, or for a greater part of their length, as in many water birds and amphibians. 9. *Zool.* The series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather; the vane or vexitillum.

10. An affection of the eye, characterized by a film; — called also *webeye*. See PIN and WEB. Obs. Shak. 11. *Math.* A tangential net. See NET, 4 b.

web (wēb), v. t. & i. **WEBBED** (wēbd); **WEB'ING**. [Cf. AS. *wēbbian* to weave, contrive.] To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelop; entangle.

webbed (wēbd), a. 1. Provided with a web. 2. *Zool. & Anat.* Having, or designating, toes or fingers united by a web; as, *webbed* feet of aquatic fowls.

web'bing (wēb'ing), n. 1. The membrane or membranes forming a web or webs, as of a bird's foot; palmation. 2. A stout close-woven tape, usually made of hemp thread, used for reins, bed bottoms, girths on printing presses, etc.; hence, a strap or girth for a hand press.

webbing moth. A clothes moth (*Tineola*, or *Tinea*, *bisellata*) whose larva attacks carpets, tapestry, and other woollen goods, forming a web in which it lives.

web'by (wēb'ī), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a web or webs; like a web; filled or covered with webs. Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move. Crabbe. 2. Of wool, having light staples, with delicate and straight fibers and wide and indistinct curves. Such wool is of very little value. Hawkesworth.

Web'er-ian (wēb'ər-i-ān), a. *Physiol.* Pertaining to, or named after, the German physiologist and anatomist Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795-1878).

WEATHERBOARD, 2. A weather stain. **weath'er-tint**. A weather stain. **weath'er-vane**. = VANE, 2. **weath'er-wise** (wēth'ər-wīz'), a. Skillful in forecasting the changes of the weather.

weath'er-wis'er (wēth'ər-wīz'ər), n. [Cf. WAWISER.] Something that foretells the weather. Obs. **weath'ie**. + WAEDIE. **weath'ing**. + WEATH'ING. [FABLE.] **weav'able-weave'able**, a. See *weave*, v. t. & i. [Cf. AS. *wēvian* to wrap.] To move or cause to move; waft; float. Obs. **weav'er-ess**, n. A female weaver. Rare. **weaver finch**. A weaver bird. **weav'er-fish**, n. [See WEVEVER.] = WEVEVER.

weaver shell. A shuttle shell. **weav'ers-shut'tle**, n. An East Indian shuttle shell (*Radiola volva*). See SHUTTLE SHELL. **wea/sand**. + WEASAND.

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wea'sen (wē'zən). Obs. or dial. var. of WIZEN. [Wizen. Dial.] **wea'sen-y** (-y), a. Somewhat *wea'sen*. + WEB. **wea'sen**, n. [AS. *wēbba*. See WEAVE.] A weaver. Obs. **wea'ber**, n. A weaver. Obs. **weabester**. + WEBSTER. **Webb's system**. [Introduced by F. W. Webb, Eng. engineer.] *Locomotive*. The system of compounding two outside high-pressure cylinders with one inside low-pressure cylinder. **webd**. = *Webbed*. *Ref. Sp.* **we'ber** (wē'b'ər; wē'b'ēr), n. [After Prof. W. E. Weber, German electrician.] Elec. Formerly, a coulomb; later, a maxwell. Obs. **weber for-ma'tion** (wē'b'ər), [From *Weber* Canon, Utah.] Geol. A subdivision of the Carboniferous in Colorado and adjacent States.



Baya Weaver Bird (*Ploceus bayae*), and Nests.

Weberian apparatus, Zool., the entire set of structures, including the Weberian ossicles, their ligaments, etc., by which the air bladder of ostariophysans is connected with the ear.

Weber's law (vā'berz). [See WEBERIAN.] Psychophysics. The law or generalization that the least noticeable increase of a stimulus is a constant proportion of the original stimulus.

Web-footed (wēb'fōōt'ed), a. Having the feet united by a web for a considerable part of their length.

Web-footed (wēb'fōōt'ed), n.; pl. -FEET (-fēt'). 1. A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

Web-footed (87), a. Having webbed feet; palmped; as, a duck is a web-footed fowl.

Web frame. Shipbuilding. A frame of heavy scantling made by riveting a wide plate to a frame and stiffening the plate by riveting two reverse frames to its inner edge.

Web glazing. Act or process of glazing paper in an ordinary calendar having alternate rolls of polished iron and highly compressed cotton or paper.

Web press. A printing press using a paper roll or rolls. One with special attachments, as for folding, pasting, and counting, is called specif. a web perfecting press.

Web-ster-i-an (wēb-stēr-i-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Webster, esp. Daniel Webster, the statesman (1782-1852), or Noah Webster, the lexicographer (1758-1843).

Web-ster's con-dens'er (wēb-stērz). An early form of substage condenser for microscopes. It is a combination of a simple biconvex lens with a smaller achromatic lens.

Web-worm (wēb'wōrm'), n. Any of various caterpillars which are more or less gregarious and spin large webs in which they feed or rest.

Wed (wēd), n. [AS. wēdd. See WED, v.] A person or thing given or deposited as a pledge; pawn; gage; wager; forfeit.

Wed, v. t.; pres. wēd; pp. wēd; past wēd; p. pr. & vb. n. wēding. [ME. wēden to wed, to pledge, AS. wēddian to covenant, promise, to wed, marry, fr. wēddan to pledge; akin to OFries. wēddia to promise, D. wēdden to wager, to bet, G. wēten, Icel. wēða, Dan. wēdde, Sw. wēða to appeal, Goth. gawēddan to betroth, also to OFries. wēddan to pledge, OD. wēdde, OHG. wētti, G. wette a wager, Icel. wēð a pledge, Sw. wul a wager, an appeal, Goth. wēddan a pledge, Lith. wēdditi to redeem (a pledge), L. vas, wadis, ball, security, vadimonium security. Cf. GAGE a pledge, WAGER, n.] 1. To pledge; engage; also, to wager; pawn. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. To take for husband or for wife by a formal ceremony; to marry; to espouse.

3. To join in matrimony; to give in wedlock. "Adam, wedded to another Eve." Milton.

4. Fig.: To unite as if by the affections or the bond of marriage; to attach firmly or indissolubly.

5. To take to one's self and support; to espouse. Obs. They positively and concernedly wedded his cause. Clarendon.

wed, v. i. To contract matrimony; to marry. Shak. To wed over the mizen [see MIZEN, dunghill], to marry a neighbor. Dial. Eng. — to w. over the moor, to marry some one from a distant place. Dial. Eng.

"Well, better wed over the mizen than over the moor," said Laban Tall, turning his sheep. T. Harv.

to w. or marry, to wear a ring, to go through a mock form of matrimony in jest or fraud.

wed/ded (wēd'ed; -id; 151), pret. & p. of WED. Hence: a. 1. Pledged; secured by a pledge. Obs.

2. Joined in wedlock; married; as, the wedded pair.

3. Of or pert. to wedlock. "Wedded love." Milton.

4. Closely united; joined.

wed/ding (-ing), n. [AS. wēddung.] Nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

WEDDING. Anniversaries of the wedding day are named from a custom of giving certain kinds of presents when the anniversary is celebrated. Thus the first is called the paper wedding; the second, straw; third, candy; fourth, leather; fifth, wooden; seventh, floral; tenth, tin; twelfth, linen; fifteenth, crystal; twentieth, china; twenty-fifth, silver; thirtieth, pearl; thirty-fifth, coral; fortieth, emerald; forty-fifth, ruby; fiftieth, golden; seventy-fifth (or sixtieth), diamonds.

WEDDING. See MARRIAGE.

wedding flower. An iridescent plant (Moraea robinsoniana) of New South Wales, with large white flowers.

Wed-die's rule (wēd'iz). Math. A closely approximate rule for areas, similar to Simpson's rule (which see). It is: Area = 1/6 (y1 + y2 + y3 + y4 + y5 + y6 + y7 + y8 + y9 + y10).

wed-ber-me'ter (vā'ber-; wēb-ber-; n. [wēber + -meter]. An ammeter, or ampèremeter. Obs.

wed-eye (wēd'ī), n. Med. = PTERYGIUM.

wed-less, a. Having no web. web machine. = WEB PRESS.

wed saw. = FRAME SAW.

wed-ster (wēd'stēr), n. [AS. wēd-stēr. See WEAVER; -STER.] A weaver; originally, a female weaver. Obs. or Scot.

wed-ster-ess (wēd'stēr-ēs-z), n. See PTEROGYRAPHY.

wed-ster-ite (it), n. [After Thomas Webster (1773-1884), the geologist.] Min. Aluminate.

wed-toed (-tōd'), a. Web-footed.

wed wheel. A wheel having a web instead of arms connecting hub and rim.

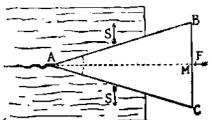
wed-winged (-wīngd'). Having wings formed by membranes extended between digits, as bats.

wed-ches. + WATCH.

wed-ches, v. t. [AS. weccan. Cf.

the lengths of the several ordinates and h is the distance between any consecutive two of them.

wedge (wēj), n. [ME. wegge, AS. wecg; akin to OD. wegge, OHG. wecki, G. weck a (wedge-shaped) loaf, Icel. reggr a wedge, Dan. væge, and prob. to Lith. vagis a peg; cf. Sw. vigg, D. wig, wegg. Cf. wig.] 1. A piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, rocks, etc., in raising heavy bodies, and the like. See ABEY a force of blow, or SIMPLE MACHINE.



2. Anything in the form of a triangle $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{BAC}$ by force of blow. wedge; as, a body of troops drawn up in a wedge. "Wedges of gold." Shak.

3. Geom. A solid of five faces, having a rectangular base, two rectangular or trapezoidal faces meeting in an edge, and two triangular ends.

4. The wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters.

wedge of emersion or immersion, Nav. Arch., the wedge-shaped volume of a vessel that emerges from the water or is immersed when the vessel is inclined or heeled.

wedge, v. t.; WEDGED (wējd); WEDGING (wēj'ing). 1. To cleave or separate with a wedge or wedges, or as with a wedge; to rive. "My heart, as wedged with a sigh, would rive in twain." Shak.

2. To force or drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd. Among the crowd in the abbey where a finger could not be wedged in more. Shak.

Wedged in the rocky shoals, and sticking fast. Dryden.

3. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to wedge a scythe on the snath; to wedge a rail in place.

4. Pottery. To cut, as clay, into wedgelike masses, and work by dashing together, as to expel air bubbles.

5. Logging. To overthrow (a tree) by driving wedges into the kerf.

6. To form in wedge shape.

wedge, v. i. To push or be forced as or as if a wedge; — with in or into.

wedge-bill (wēj'bīl'), n. 1. An Australian crested bird (Sphenostoma cristatum) having a wedge-shaped bill. It is allied to the coachwhip bird.

2. Any South American humming bird of the genus Schistes, as S. abbigularis, having a very thick, tapered bill.

wedge bone. Zool. One of the small unpaired bones which often occur on the ventral side of the spinal column between the centra of the cervical vertebrae of lizards.

wedge gauge or gage. A wedge with a graduated edge, to measure the light from the space into which it is thrust.

wedge gear. Mach. A friction gear wheel with wedge-shaped circumferential grooves. — wedge gearing.

wedge photometer. Astron. An instrument used in comparing the brightness of stars, consisting essentially of a wedge of stained glass of neutral tint arranged to be passed gradually over the field of view of the telescope. The respective thicknesses of the wedge just sufficient to extinguish the light from the stars under observation afford a measure of their relative intensities.

wedge shell. Any of numerous small marine bivalves belonging to Donax and allied genera in which the shell is wedge-shaped.



wedge-tailed, a. Having a tail which has the middle pair of feathers longest, the rest successively and decidedly shorter, all more or less attenuate; — said of Wedge Shell (Donax variabilis) and certain birds. See WOOD HOOP, Illus. of various Side View.

wedge-tailed dove or pigeon, any of various Asiatic pigeons of the genus Spheocercus. — w. eagle, an Australian eagle (Ironia aulax). — w. gull, Ross's gull. — w. shearwater, a Pacific shearwater (Puffinus cuneatus).

wedging (wēj'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of WEDGE. Hence: n. Pottery. The act or process of ridding the paste of air bubbles, by throwing part of the mass forcibly upon another and then striking the whole gently to bring the parts closer together; — called also beating.

wedging orb or curb. Mining. A curb of close-fitting plates, in which the wedges, moses, etc., are driven in to make a water-tight packing between the tubing in a shaft and the rock walls.

wedg-wood' ware (wēj'wōōd'). Ceram. A fine hard porcelainlike ware first produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95) of England. It consists characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small cameo reliefs in white paste, applied before firing. The reliefs are typically of classical design and of delicate minute detail. Hence, ware made in imitation of true Wedgwood.

wedg'y (wēj'ī), a. Like a wedge; shaped like, or capable of being used as, a wedge.

wed'lock (wēd'lōk), n. [ME. wedlok, weclac, AS. wēdlic a pledge, betrothal; wēddan to pledge + lōc a gift, an offering, and prob. also play, sport; cf. AS. lōcan to play, Icel. leikr play, sport, leikr, leiki, forming abstract nouns, Goth. lōiks dance. See WED, n.; cf. LAKE, v. i.] 1. The ceremony, or the state, of marriage; matrimony. Chaucer.

2. A wife; a married woman. Obs. B. Jonson.

WEDNESDAY (wēnz'dā; in British usage, esp. in the north, also wēd'niz-dā), n. [ME. wednesdei, wodenstai, AS. Wōdenes dæg, i. e. Woden's day (a translation of L. dies Mercurii); fr. Wōden the highest god of the Teutonic

religion on the first list of 1828. Cant. Cambridge Univ. Eng. Wedge-a-ble, a. See ABLE.

wedge characters. Cuneiform characters.

wedge coupling. A shaft coupling that grips with a wedgelike action.

wedge-shaped, a. Zool. Wedge-shaped; cuneiform or cuneate.

wedge-shaped, a. Having the shape of a wedge; cuneate; cuneiform. See CUNEIFORM.

wedge writing (-wējz'), adv. In the wedge shape. [writing.]

wedge writing. Cuneiform.

wedg-wood's scale (wēj'wōōd-z). A scale of temperatures devised by Josiah Wedgwood for measuring the heat of kilns. The zero is 80° C.

wedg'hood, n. Wedlock. Obs.

wedding + WEDDING.

weddr. + WEATHER.

peoples, but identified with the Roman god Mercury; akin to OS. Wōdan, OHG. Wuotan, Icel. Óðinn, D. woensdag Wednesday, Icel. Þinsdagur, Dan. & Sw. onsdag.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

wēe (wē), a. [ME. we a bit, in a little we, prob. orig. meaning, a little way, we for wei being finally taken as synonymous with little. See WAY.] Very small; little. Colloq. A little wee face, with a little yellow beard. Shak.

wēe (wē), n. A little; a bit, as of space, time, or distance; as, bide a wee! Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

wēd (wēd), n. [ME. wēde, AS. wēde, wēð; akin to OS. wēdi, ginwēdi, OFries. wēde, wēd, OD. wade, OHG. wāi, Icel. vād; fr. Skr. vā to weave.] 1. A garment; esp., an upper or outer garment. "Lowly shepherd's weeds." Spenser.

2. A costume; garb; dress; Obs., armor; — formerly collective, but now commonly in pl. and used esp. of a widow's mourning garments, as, a widow's weeds.

3. Hence, a band of crape or heavy black cloth worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning. Colloq. or Dial.

wēd, n. [ME. wēd, wēd, AS. wēd, akin to OS. wōd, D. wieden to weed, OS. wōdgrōw.] 1. Wild growth in the nature of rank grass, undergrowth, or the like. Archaic. One rushing forth out of the thickest weed. Spenser.

2. Any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the crop or desired vegetation, or to the disfigurement of the place; an unsightly, useless, or injurious plant. A weed is a plant that is not wanted. There are, therefore, no species of weeds, for a plant that is a weed in one place may not be in another. L. H. Bailey.

3. Something, esp. an animal, as a horse, of little value; specif., Stock Breeding, an animal unfit to breed from.

4. Colloq. a Tobacco; esp., tobacco prepared for use; — usually with the; as, to forswear the weed. b A cigar. "Come up and have a weed." T. Hughes.

wēed, v. t.; WEEED; WEEEDING. [AS. wēodian. See 2d WED.] 1. To free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds; as, to weed corn or onions; to weed a garden.

2. To free from anything that is hurtful or offensive; also, Colloq., to dispose of the less desirable portions of; as, to weed a stock of goods or a stable of horses.

3. To remove as being a weed or weeds; hence, to take away as harmful or superfluous; as, to weed plantains from a lawn; to weed duplicate books from a library; — often with out or up. "Weed up thyme." Shak.

4. Stock Breeding. To reject as unfit for breeding purposes.

wēed, v. i. To remove weeds or something harmful.

wēed, wēid (wēd), n. [Orig. unknown.] 1. A sudden illness or relapse, often attended with fever, which attacks women in childbed. Scot.

2. Vet. Lymphangitis in the horse, accompanied by fever, and marked by swelling of the legs; — called also milk leg.

wēed'er (wēd'ēr), n. One that weeds; any of various devices for freeing gardens, etc., from weeds.

wēed'y (-ī), a.; WEEED'Y-ER (-ēr); WEEED'Y-EST. 1. Pert. to, or consisting of, weeds. "Weedy trophies." Shak.

2. Abounding with weeds; as, a weedy garden. Bryant.

3. Like a weed; scraggy; ill-shaped; ungainly; — said esp. of colts or horses, and also of persons. Colloq.

wēed'y, a. Dressed in weeds, or mourning. Colloq.

wēek (wēk), n. [ME. weke, wike, AS. weoca, wicu, wicu; akin to OS. wika, OFries. wike, D. week, G. woche, OHG. woha, waha, Icel. vika, Sw. vecka, Dan. uge, Goth. wīkō, prob. orig. meaning, a succession or change, and akin to G. wechel change, L. vicis turn, alternation, and perh. to E. weak. Cf. VICISSITUDE, WEAK.] 1. A period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next. The week did not enter into the calendar of the Greeks, and was not introduced at Rome till after the reign of Theodosius, but it has been used from time immemorial in most Eastern countries. (Encyc. Brit.)

2. Hence: a Sometimes, as in calculating wages, the six days on which work is usually done; the week without Sunday. b Any of the four periods into which, in railroad accounting, a month is usually divided in reporting gross earnings. The first three are of seven days each and the fourth week includes the remaining days of the month.

wēek about, every other week. — w. of Sundays, seven Sundays; a week that seems as if each day were seven; hence, a tediously long while. Colloq.

wēek day. Any day of the week except Sunday; a working day.

wēek-end', n. The end of the week; specif., though loosely, the period observed commonly as a holiday, from Saturday noon or Friday night to Monday; as, to visit a friend for a week-end; also, a house party during a week-end.

wēek'ly (wēk'lī), a. 1. Of or pert. to a week or week days.

2. Coming, happening, or done once a week; hebdomadary; as, a weekly payment; a weekly gazette.

wēek'ly, adv. Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

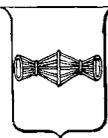
wēek'ly, n.; pl. -IES (-līz). A publication issued weekly.

wēel (wē), wēel'y (-ī), n. 1. A wickerwork or slotted trap for fish. Dial. Eng.

wēel'ry (wēd'rī), n. Weeds.

wēel'ry, n. Weeds.

2. Her. A conventionalized representation of such a trap. **ween** (wēn), *v. i. & t.* [ME. *wēnen*, AS. *wēnan*, fr. *wēn* hope, expectation, opinion; akin to D. *wāan*, OFries. *wēn*, OS. & OHG. *wān*, G. *wahn* delusion, Icel. *vān* hope, expectation, Goth. *wēns*, and D. *wānen* to fancy, G. *wānen*, Icel. *vāna* to hope, Goth. *wēnan*, and perh. to E. *wisome*, *wish*.] To suppose; think; believe; imagine; also, formerly, to expect. *Archæol.*



Weel, 2

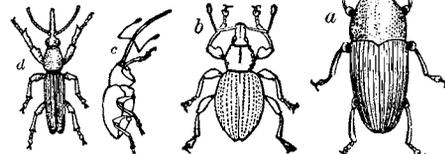
I have lost more than thou weenest. *Chaucer.*
Though never a dream the roses sent
I ween they smelt as sweet. *Mrs. Browning*
weep (wēp), *n.* The lapping; — so called from its cry.
weep, *v. i.*; *pret. & p. p.* **wept** (wēpt); *p. pr. & vb. n.* **weeping**. [ME. *wēpen*, AS. *wēpan* (*pret. wēp*), akin to *wēp* lamentation, OFries. *wēpa* to lament, OS. *wēp* lamentation, OHG. *wēof*, Icel. *ōp* a shouting, crying, OS. *wēpian* to lament, OHG. *wēofan*, *wēofen*, Icel. *ōpa*, Goth. *wēpan*.] 1. Formerly, to express sorrow, grief, or anguish, by outcry; to lament; in modern use, to show grief or other passions by shedding tears; to shed tears; to cry. And they all weep sore, and fell on Paul's neck. *Acts xx. 37.* And they wept together in silence. *Loufwillow*

weel (wēl), *n.* [Imitative.] a The call of any of several birds, as of the wryneck or of the European sandpiper. b The bird itself.
weel-weel (wēl-wēl), *n.* [Native name in Victoria.] A throwing toy, or implement, of the Australian aborigines, consisting of a cigar-shaped stick fastened at one end to a flexible twig. It weighs in all about two ounces, and is about two feet long.
wee'vor (wē'vōr), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *wivre*, F. *vive*. See *WIVERN*.] Any of several edible marine fishes of the genus *Trachinus*, or family Trachinidae. They have a broad spinose head, with the eyes looking upward. The long dorsal fin is supported by many strong sharp spines which cause painful wounds. The British species are: the **great**, or



Great Weever (Trachinus draco).

greater weever (*Trachinus draco*), which becomes a foot long; and the **lesser weever** (*T. vipera*), about half as large.
weevil (wē'vil), *n.* [ME. *winele*, *wevil*, AS. *wifel*, *wibil*; akin to OD. *wabal*, OHG. *wihil*, G. *wiebel*, *wibel*, and prob. to Lith. *uvelas* beetle, and E. *weave*.] A any of numerous snout beetles of the division Rhynchophora, in which the head is elongated, and usually curved downward, to form a kind of snout bearing the jaws at the tip.



Weevils a *Ampelolyper sesostris*, x 7; b *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, x 2; c *Balaninus rectus* (?); d *Euspalis minuta*, x 14. c and d infest the oak.

The antennæ are usually geniculate and the covering of the body is rough and hard. Although most species are of small size, many are very injurious. The larvæ of some live in nuts, fruit, and grain by eating out the interior, as the plum weevil, or curculio, the nut weevils, and the grain weevil. The larvæ of others bore under the bark into the pith of trees and other plants, as the pine weevils, palm weevils, and strawberry crown borer. See also **FLOUR BEETLE**, **PEA WEEVIL**, **RICE WEEVIL**, **SEED WEEVIL**, etc. b Any of several other insects which damage stored grain, as the grain moth, wheat midge, and drug-store beetle.
weeviled, **weevilled** (wē'vild), *a.* Infested by weevils.
weevil-y, **weevily** (wē'vil-y), *a.* Weeviled.
weft (wēft), *n.* [AS. *wēft*, *wēfta*, fr. *wefjan* to weave. See **WEAVE**.] 1. In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; the thread carried by the shuttle; woof; shoot; filling. 2. A web; a thing woven.

Weierstrass'sian (wē'ēr-strās'ī-ān; wē'ēr-strās'ī-ān), *a.* Pertaining to the German mathematician Karl Theodor Weierstrass (1815-97) or his work.
Weierstrassian coordinates (in the plane), *Math.*, coordinates proposed by Weierstrass for the Weierstrass study of the non-Euclidean plane, passing since Coördinater into Cartesian for $k = \infty$. In the figure, n ates OX and OY are lines at right angles, a and b perpendiculars from P on OX and OY , OP is r ; then the Weierstrassian coordinates are $p = \cos \frac{r}{k}$, $x = k \sin \frac{r}{k}$, $y = k \sin \frac{r}{k}$, connected by the relation $k^2 p^2 + x^2 + y^2 = k^2$, where k is the space constant. These coordinates are extended to n -dimensional space. — **W. curve**, Weierstrass's curve. — **W. function**, *Math.*, a continuous, but not differentiable function, as that devised by Weierstrass's curve; any of several functions devised by Weierstrass.



Weierstrass's curve (wē'ēr-strās'ī-ān), *Math.*, a certain curve devised by K. Weierstrass. It is used to prove and illustrate Riemann's proposition that a function may be everywhere continuous and nowhere differentiable in a given interval. It is defined by the equation $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b^n \cos(a^n \pi x)$, where a is an odd integer, b a positive < 1 , and $ab > 1 + \frac{3}{2}$. It is infinitely zigzag, like a sinusoidal saw with infinitely fine teeth, and there is no finite between any two points no matter how near together.

Weigel (wē'gē'lā; wē'gē'l-ā), *n.* [NL., after C. E. Weigel (1748-1831), Swedish physician.] a Bot. A genus of caprifoliaceous shrubs; — now commonly merged in *Dier-*

weel (wēl), *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. of **WHEEL**.
weel (wēl), *n.* Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. of **WHEEL**.
weel-bird, *n.* The wryneck; — from its cry. *Local. Eng.*
weete, *v.* + **WETTING**.
weeting, *v.* + **WITTINGLY**.
weelless, *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of **WITLESS**.
weel-weel, *n.* [Imitative.] a The common European sandpiper. *Local. Eng.* b The spotted sandpiper. *Local. U. S.*
wee'wōw (wē'wōw; -wō'), *a.* [CF. AS. *wōw*.] Crooked; irregular; unsteady state or motion. — *n.* i. To sway; twist. *All Dial.* **weeze** (wēz). Var. of **WASH**, **WASH**. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **weeze**, *v.* To steep, soak, and E. **OOZE** juice.] To moisten; soak. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* [Dial. Eng.]
weeze, *v. i.* To ooze. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* + **WEASEL**.
weezan (wēz'an). *Scot. & dial. var. of WEEZEN.*
wee'wōw, *v.* + **WHIFF**.
wēft (wēft), *n.* Obs. or dial. Eng. of **WIFT**; *pret. & p. p.* of **WAVE**.
wēft, *n.* [CF. **WAVE**.] A wiff. *Obs.*
wēft, *n.* *Naut.* = **WART** & **KNOT**.
wēft'age, *n.* Texture. *Obs.*
wēft fork. *Weaving*. a A

and usually some hornblende.
weir (wē'r), *n.* Var. of **WEREWOLF**.
weil + **WHAT**.
weil + **WAY**, **WEIGH**, **WOE**.
weil-yete (wē'l-yē-tē), *n.* [After Prof. P. C. Webb.] *Min.* A fluocarbonate of the cerium metals allied to bastnaesite.
weil-sel-wood (wē'l-sē'l-wōd'), *n.* [CF. G. *weischselholz*.] Mahaleb wood, used for tobacco pipes; also, the tree.
weld (wēd). *Scot. var. of WEED.
weld + **WIDE**, **rage**.
weld + **WAY**, **WEIF**, **WEIGH**.
weld + **WEAVE**.
welfe + **WIFE**.
welfe + **WIE**, **man**.
welg (wēl-gē'l-ā; -gē'l-ā), *n.* [CF. AS. *wēl-gē'l-ā*.] **WELGERT'S METHOD** (wē'l-gē'r-t's mēthəd) (wē'l-gē'r-t's mēthəd), *n.* A method of tracing the course of medullated nerve fibers by hardening the tissues in Müller's fluid and staining the sections with Weigert's stain, which consists of: a A saturated aqueous solution of copper acetate b A solution of hematoxylin, alcohol, and water.
weil (wēl), *n.* *Naut.* A corruption of **WAY**, used only in the erroneous phrase, *under weil*.
weil. *Obs. Scot. or dial. Eng.**

villa, *b* [L. c.] *Hort.* Any Asiatic species of *Diervilla*, esp. D. *florida*. See **BUSH HONEYSUCKLE**, **DIERVILLA**.
weigh (wē), *v. t.*; **WEIGHED** (wēd); **WEIGHING**. [ME. *wēien*, *wēien*, *wēghen*, to weigh, bear, set free, AS. *wēgan* to bear, move, to weigh; akin to D. *wēgen* to weigh, G. *wāgen*, *wēgen*, to weigh, *bewegen* to move, OHG. *wēgan*, Icel. *vēga* to move, carry, lift, weigh, Sw. *vāga* to weigh, Dan. *vēie*, Goth. *gawigan* to shake, L. *vehere* to carry, *Skr. wāh*. See **WAY**; cf. **WAY**.] 1. To bear up; raise; lift. *Obs. or R.*, exc. in **to weigh anchor**. "Heigh the vessel up." *Cooper*. 2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. *Weighted* in the balances, and . . . found wanting. *Dan. v. 27.* 3. To examine or test as if by the balance; to ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to balance. We cannot weigh our brother with ourself. *Shak.* Without sufficiently weighing his expressions. *Scott* 4. To consider as worthy of notice; to regard; esteem. *Obs. or Archæol.* "I weigh not you." *Shak.* All that she so dear did weigh. *Spenser* 5. To burden; to depress; to weigh down. *Rare*. **to weigh down**. a To overbalance. b To oppress with weight; to depress. "To weigh thy spirits down." *Milton*.

weigh, *v. i.* 1. To weigh anchor. 2. To have weight; to be heavy; to have a certain weight; as, he weighs 200 pounds. 3. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to carry weight. Your vows to her and me . . . will even weigh. *Shak.* 4. To bear heavily; to press hard. Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff Which weighs upon the heart. *Shak.* 5. To judge; estimate; consider. Could not weigh of worthiness aright. *Spenser* **to weigh down**, to sink by its own weight. — **to w. in or out**, to be weighed at the end or beginning respectively of a contest, as a test of qualification, as a jockey in a race. **weigh/age** (wē'ā-jē), *n.* *Eng. Law.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise.
weigh/bridge (wē'ā-brīj'), *n.* A platform scale, flush with the roadway, for weighing vehicles, cattle, etc.
weigh'er (wē'ēr), *n.* One that weighs; specif., an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities or test weights. — **weigh'er-ship**, *n.*
weigh-house, *n.* A building at or within which goods, and the like, are weighed.
weigh/lock (wē'ā-lōk'), *n.* A lock, as on a canal, in which boats are weighed and their tonnage is settled.
weigh/mas'ter (mās'tēr; cf. **MASTER**), *n.* One whose business it is to weigh ore, hay, merchandise, etc.; one licensed as a public weigher.
weight (wēit), *n.* [ME. *wēght*, *wēght*, AS. *wiht*, *gewiht*; akin to D. *wēgt*, G. *gewicht*, Icel. *wætt*, Sw. *wigt*, Dan. *wægt*. The vowel is due to influence of the *v*. See **WEIGH**, *v. t.*] 1. The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth; the effect of gravitative force, esp. when expressed in certain units or standards, as pounds, grams, etc. **Weight** constitutes a measure of the force of gravity, and, being the resultant of all the forces exerted by gravity upon the different particles of the body, it is proportional to the mass of the body. 2. The quantity of heaviness; comparative tendency to the center of the earth; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a mass of stone having the weight of 500 pounds. 3. Hence, pressure; burden; as, the weight of care or business. "The weight of this sad time." *Shak.* 4. Importance; consequence; moment; power; influence; as, a consideration which is of vast weight; men of weight. In such a point of weight, so near mine honor. *Shak.* 5. A mode of estimating weight or mass; a system of simply related units used for this purpose; as, avoirdupois weight; troy weight; apothecaries' weight. 6. A ponderous mass; something heavy; as, a clock weight; a paper weight; a shuffleboard weight. A man leaped better with weights in his hands. *Bacon*. 7. A definite mass of iron, brass, platinum, or other material, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, an ounce weight. 8. A unit of weight or mass; as, a table of weights. See **TABLE OF WEIGHTS**, on p. 2318. 9. *Mining*. A pennyweight; — chiefly in *pl.* *Australia*. 10. *Alg.* The degree which an algebraic expression would have if to each of the symbols entering into it were assigned a degree fixed by any rule; esp., the degree which a function of the coefficients of a quantic would have if each of these coefficients were regarded as having a degree equal to the exponent of a selected variable (*say z*) in the term of the quantic in which that coefficient appears.

Law. The customary weekly service of labor due from a villein or unfree tenant to his lord, usually 2 or 3 days during the greater part of the year and 4 or 5 in summer. [WELL.]
weel (wēl), *n.* *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of **WELL**.
weel (wēl), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of **WELL**.
weel (wēl), *n.* [AS. *wēil* deep water.] A whirlpool; an eddy. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
weelness + **WITLESS**.
weel + **WEAL**, **WELL**.
weel/fared, *n.* *Dial. var. of WELL-FARED*.
weel/gaun (wē'l-gōn'), *n.* A form for *well* given, working well or smoothly. *Scot.*
weel/som + **WEAL-SOME**.
weel/y, *n.* = **WELL**. *fish trap.*
weel'y (wē'l-y), *a.* Designating barren or stony ground.
wēem (wēm), *n.* *Dial. Eng.* var. of **WEM**, *spot*.
wēam, *n.* [CF. Gael. *waimh*, Mir. *uaim*.] A cave; a grotto; a Pict's house. *Obs. or Hist. Scot.*
wēan + **WENE**.
wēand. *Weened*. *Ref. Sp.*
wēende + **WEND**.
wēen'ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **WEEEN**. Hence: *n.* *Sup. position*; thought; expectation. *Obs. or R.*
wē'ong (wē'nōng), *n.* [Jav. *wimong*.] Jungle bendy. *Java*.

2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, or the like, set in a stream, tideway, or inlet of the sea, for taking fish.

3. A long notch with a horizontal edge, as in the top of a vertical plate or plank, through which water flows, used in measuring the quantity of flowing water.

weird (wērd), n. [ME. *wirde*, *werde*, AS. *wyrd* fate, fortune, fr. *weorðan* to be, to become; akin to OS. *wurd* fate, OHG. *wurt*, Icel. *urðr*. See *WORTH* to become.] 1. Fate; destiny; lot; fortune. Obs. or Archaic or Scot.

2. [cap.] Obs. or Scot. a Fate personified. b pl. The Fates, or Norns.

3. Obs. or Scot. A prophecy; prediction. b A spell; charm. c A soothsayer. d A fateful tale.

4. An occurrence; something which actually takes place; — chiefly in the proverb, *after word comes weird*. Scot.

weird, a. 1. Of, pert. to, or dealing with, fate or the Fates, or destiny. "Weird women we!" Scot. 2. Of or pertaining to witchcraft; caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; hence, unearthly; uncanny; wild; as, a weird appearance, look, sound, etc.

Low tones, that seemed like a weird incantation. Longfellow. Syn. — WEIRD, EERIE, UNCANNY. WEIRD is used of that which is strange, wild, or unearthly; EERIE suggests esp. an undefined dread, uneasiness, or "creepiness;" that is UNCANNY, as here compared, which is vaguely or unpleasantly mysterious; all three words, but esp. *weird*, have become of late somewhat hackneyed.

"Weird" is "played out long ago," as Mr. Swinburne says; it is smeared over the coarse palette of the descriptive reporter" (*Sat. Rev.*; cited by A. S. Hill).

The ordinary reader . . . becomes chilled and daunted in the eerie regions to which Poe carries him. . . Now, the effective vindication of Poe . . . is that, *weird* and bizarre and abnormal as are the themes he affected, he is essentially a realist in his method. "The Telltale Heart" and "The Cask of Amontillado" have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed imagination; hence the uncanny fascination of these and other stories of his in a similar taste. J. M. Robertson.

Weird Sisters. a The Fates. Scot. b Three witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Cf. NORN.

The Weird Sisters hand in hand, Fosters of the sea and land. Shak. Obs. or Scot. a To assign to a certain fate; to destine. b To foretell or assign as a fate; to predict. c To warn (of something foreseen).

Weismannism (vīsm'ān-iz'm), n. Biol. The theories and teachings as to heredity propounded by the German biologist August Weismann, esp. in regard to germ plasma as the basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics; — often called Neo-Darwinism.

weiss beer (vīs), [G. *weissbier* white beer.] A light-colored highly effervescent beer made by the top-fermentation process. See BEER, 1.

Wellspeak-an (wēl'spēk-ān), a. Designating, or pertaining to, a linguistic stock of North American Indians comprising a group of tribes on the lower Klamath River, northwestern California. They are industrious and enterprising laborers, skilled in basketry, and formerly were noted canoe builders.

we'jack (wē'jāk), n. [From Amer. Indian; cf. Ojibwa *otchig*, Cree *otcheh*, Montagnais *utshék*, on Hudson Bay *woodshock*, *wejack*. Cf. *WOODCHUCK*.] The fisher, or pekan.

wē'ka (wē'kā; wē'kā), n. [Maori.] Any of several flightless New Zealand rails of the genus *Ocydromus*.

The short wings each have a spur used in fighting. The birds are mischievous and thievish. Called also *wood hen*.

welcome (wēl'kūm), a. [ME. *welcome*, *welcume*, *wilcūme*, AS. *wilcūma* a welcome guest, fr. *wel-*, as a prefix (akin to *willa* will and *wel* well) + *cūma* a comer, fr. *cūman* to come; hence, properly, one who comes so as to please another's will; prob. influenced by ME. *wel* well; cf. Icel. *welkomin* welcome, G. *willkommen*, D. *welkom*. See *WILL*, n.; *COME*.] 1. Received gladly into one's presence or companionship; admitted willingly to the house, entertainment, or company; as, a welcome visitor; — used elliptically, in salutation, for *you are welcome*.

When the good soul is made Heaven's welcome guest. Cowper. 2. Giving pleasure; grateful; pleasing; as, welcome news. "O, welcome hour!" Milton.

3. Free or willingly permitted, as to do, to have, or to enjoy anything; as, you are welcome to the use of my library; you are welcome to enter; — sometimes implying scornful indifference; as, you are welcome to your opinion.

welcome, n. Act of welcoming or of saluting or treating as welcome; a cordial or kindly greeting to, or reception of, a guest or newcomer; as, we found a ready welcome.

welcome, v. t.; *wel'comed* (-kūmd); *wel'com'ing* (-kūm'ing). [AS. *wilcūmian*.] To greet (a visitor, or the like) with cordiality or courtesy; to receive and entertain hospitably and gladly; to make welcome; as, to welcome a visitor. "I welcome you to land." Addison.

wel'less, a. Ill-fated; also, o. Improvident; worthless. Scot. *wel'dly*, adv. of WEIRD.

wel'dly (wēl'dlī), a. Weird; ghostly; happy; fortunate. Scot. *wel'dness*, n. See *NESS*.

wel're, + WEAR, to defend. *wel'ry*, + WARELY; *WARLY*, a. *wel'ry*, adv. *WARILY*. Obs. Scot. *wel's* (wēl's). Scot. var. of *WEL*, n. *wel's*, n. See *NESS*.

wel's (wēl's), + WAIT, WIT; Scot. var. of *WEL*, a. & v. [ER.] *wel'ther*, + WEATHER, WETH. *wel've*, + WAIVE. *wel-wander*, + WAYFARAND. *wel'ward*, + WAYWARD. *welwode*, + VOIVODE. *welze* (wēl'z). Scot. var. of *WIS*, v. *wē'kau* (wē'kō), n. [Maori]

weld (wēld), n. Also *would*, *wald*, and *would*. [ME. *welde*; akin to Scot. *wald*, G. *weu*, formerly *waude*, Dan. & Sw. *vau*, D. *wouwe*.] 1. The dyer's weed.

2. A yellow coloring matter extracted from this plant. It is used as a dye for silk, and to a limited extent for wool.

weld, v. t.; *weld'ed*; *weld'ing*. [Prob. orig. the same word as *well* to spring up, to gush; perh. fr. the Scand.; cf. Sw. *välla* to weld, *uppvälla* to boil up, to spring up, Dan. *welte* to gush, G. *vullen* to weld. See *WELL* to spring.] 1. To press or beat, as the ends of two iron bars, into intimate and permanent union, usually while softened by heat; also, to unite or form by a fusing heat, as bars or a joint in electric welding. *Welding* in the common way is extensively practiced with iron, and to a less extent with platinum, horn, and tortoise shell. Electric welding, in which the parts to be joined are heated to fusion by an electric arc (arc welding) or by passage of a large current through the junction, is used in uniting steel rails, making steel tubing, etc. See *THERMITE*; cf. *1st BRAZE*, 1, *SOLDER*, 1.

2. To unite closely or intimately; to join closely; as, to weld the links in a chain of logic.

Two women faster welded in one love. Tennyson. *weld*, v. i. To be, or be capable of being, welded.

weld, n. State of being welded; also, a welded joint.

weld'er (wēld'ēr), n. One that welds; specif., a step-down transformer specially constructed for electric welding.

Weld'on process (wēld'ōn). [After the inventor, Walter Weldon (1832-85), English chemist.] A process for the recovery or regeneration of manganese dioxide in making chlorine, by means of milk of lime and the oxygen of the air. The regenerated product, which is called *Weldon mud*, is a slime containing manganites of calcium and manganese, and yields chlorine when treated with hydrochloric acid.

wel'fare (wēl'fār'), n. [*well* + *fare* to go. Cf. *FARE-WELL*.] 1. State of faring, or doing, well; state or condition in regard to well-being; esp., condition of health, happiness, prosperity, or the like; negatively, exemption from evil or calamity; the *welfare* of troops in the field; to care for the moral welfare of a child.

How to study for the people's welfare. Shak. In whose deep eyes Men read the welfare of the times to come. Emerson. 2. Good cheer; material plenty; also, a good thing.

We'll-in breech mechanism (wēl'īn). A modification of the interrupted-screw system having the threaded sectors arranged in steps at different distances from the center of rotation, so that the threaded area can be made to cover a larger proportion of the surface of the block.

welk (wēlk), v. i. & t. [ME. *welken*; cf. D. & G. *welken* to wither, G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist. See *WELKIN*; cf. *WILT*.] 1. To fade; dry up. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. To decrease; to wane or crapse to wane. Obs. "When ruddy Phoebus 'gins to welk in west." Spenser.

wel'kin (wēl'kīn), n. [ME. *welkene*, *welkne*, *wolcene*, *wolcene*, AS. *wolcen*, pl. *wolcūm*, a cloud, or *wolcene* a cloud; akin to D. *wolk*, OFries. *wolken*, OS. *wolkun*, G. *wolke*, OHG. *wolchan*, and prob. to G. *welk* withered, OHG. *welc* moist, Russ. & Oslav. *vlaga* moisture, Lith. *vilgyti* to moisten.] The vault of heaven; the sky. Archaic or Dial.

On the welkne shoot the sterres lyght. Chaucer. Used adjectively by Shakespeare, in the phrase "Your welkin eye," with uncertain meaning.

well (wēll), n. [ME. *welle*, AS. *wella*, *wella*, *wylla*; cf. also *wiell*, *wiell*; all akin to D. *wel* a spring or fountain, AS. *wyllan* to boil, *wielm*, *wylm*, surging water, Icel. *wella* to well over, to boil, G. *welle* a wave, OHG. *wella*, AS. *wellan* to well up, to boil, OFries. *walla*, OS. & OHG. *wallan*, G. *wallen*; cf. L. *volvere* to roll, Gr. *εὐλαίω* to in-wrap, roll, Skr. *ūrmi* a wave. Cf. *WELL*, v. i., *VOLUBLE*, *WALLOW*, *WELD* (of metal).] 1. An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain.

Begin, then, sisters of the sacred well. Milton. 2. A pit or hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with stone, bricks, tubing, etc., to prevent the earth from caving in.

3. A shaft or hole sunk to obtain oil, brine, gas, etc. 4. A source of supply; fountain; wellspring. "This well of mercy." Chaucer. "A well of serious thought." Keble. Dan Chaucer, well of English undefield. Spenser.

5. Any of various hollowed vessels; as, an inkwell. 6. Any space so inclosed, partially inclosed, or otherwise constructed or shaped, as to suggest, or be likened to, a well for water; specif., in English law courts, a space before the judges' bench, usually for lawyers, esp. solicitors.

7. Naut. a An inclosure in the middle of a vessel's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve the pumps from damage and facilitate their inspection. b A compartment in the hold of a fishing vessel, tight at the sides, but having holes in the bottom to let in water to keep fish alive. c A vertical passage in the stern into which an auxiliary screw propeller may be drawn up. d The cockpit. Rare. e That part of the main deck between the raised forecabin and the poop of a well-decked vessel. f A vertical passage in the bow of some old-style monitors in which the anchor is stowed.

8. In technical uses: a *Mil.* A shaft or excavation in the earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries; a shaft. b *Arch.* An opening through floors, as for a staircase or an elevator; a wellhole. c *Metal.* The lower part of a furnace, into which the metal falls. d *Engin.* A hollow cylinder of masonry sunk to form a foundation.

wel'de, n. [AS. *geuyld*.] Power; dominion. Obs. [Deneft. Obs.] *wel'ded*, n. [AS. *weldēd*.] A *WELDED*. *wel'der*, n. *WELDER*. *wel'dent*, + *WELDENT*. *wel'den*, + *WELDER*, governor. *wel'ding powder*, A powder used as a flux in welding.

wel'less, a. See *LESS*. *wel'd'ed oil*. See *OIL*, Table I. *wel'd'y*, + *WIELDY*. *wel's*, + *WEAL*; *WEL*, whirlpool; *WELL*; *WILL*, v. *wel's*, v. t. [Cf. Icel. *vella*, akin to E. *well* to choose.] To choose; pick out. Obs. *wel's-a-way*, + *WELLAWAY*. *wel'sful*, + *WELFUL*. *wel'sth*, + *WEALTH*. [Wither.] *wel's*, + *WILLOW*; *WALLOW*. *wel' (wēl')*, Var. of *GULPH*. *wel'fare*, v. i. To thrive; prosper. Obs. *wel'ful*, a. + *WELFUL*. Scot.

9. A whirlpool; a dangerous eddy; — esp. applied to eddies near the northern coast of Scotland. 10. The dark center of a diamond cut too thick.

well (wēl), v. i.; *wel'led* (wēld); *wel'ling*. [ME. *wellen* to well up, boil, melt, AS. *wellan*, fr. *wellan*. See *WELL*, n.; cf. *WELD*, v. t.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; spring; as, tears *welling* from the eyes; the song *welled* from her lips. Bryant.

well, v. t. 1. To boil. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 2. To pour forth from or as if from a well. Spenser. *wel'adv.*; *compar.* *BETTER* (bē'tēr); *superl.* *BEST* (bē'st). [ME. *wel*, AS. *wel*; akin to OS. OFries. & D. *wel*, G. *wohl*, OHG. *wola*, *wela*, Icel. & Dan. *wel*, Sw. *wäl*, Goth. *waila*; originally meaning, according to one's will or wish; cf. Skr. *vara* best, as n., wish. See *WILL*, v. t.; cf. *WEALTH*.]

1. In such manner as is desirable or pleasing; as one could wish; satisfactorily; favorably; fortunately; as, the venture resulted *well*; to dine *well*. "Fair sir, you are *well* o'er'ta'en." Shak. "It boded well to you." Dryden.

All the world speaks well of you. Pope. 2. In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly; worthily; not ill; hence, excellently; as, to cook, sing, talk, etc. *well*. "Well done, good and faithful servant." Matt. xxv. 23.

3. To a good, proper, or suitable degree; suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately; as, to eat *well*; to be *well* satisfied or pleased.

Lot . . . beheld all the plain of Jordan, that it was *well* watered everywhere. Gen. xiii. 10. We are *well* able to overcome it. Num. xiii. 30.

4. Hence, in accordance with the occasion, the circumstances, one's condition, or the like; with reason, propriety, or the like; properly; as, I cannot *well* refuse. Know

In measure what the mind may well contain. Milton. 5. To the full degree or extent; fully; quite; as, he was *well* out of sight; he arrived before dinner had well begun; — also, used formerly of numbers, quantities, etc. "Well nine and twenty in a company." Chaucer.

Jesus is not dead; he is very *well* alive. Emerson. 6. To a considerable extent; considerably; not a little; far; as, he reached *well* forward; he rode *well* in advance. Old and well stricken in age. Gen. xviii. 11. 7. Very; much. Obs. "Well few." Piers Plowman.

Well is sometimes used elliptically for *it is well*, as an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done, and sometimes it expresses concession, or is merely expletive; as, *well*, the work is done; *well*, well, be it so.

well enough, well or good in a moderate degree; so as to give satisfaction, or so as to require no alteration. — *w. in*, having made purchases of stocks which have risen in value; — said of a speculator; hence, in a general sense, prosperous; *well off*. *Colloq., Australia*. — *w. nigh*, almost; very nearly. — *w. off*, in good condition; esp., in good condition as to property or any advantages; thriving; prosperous. — *w. to do*, *well off*; prosperous; also, indicative or characteristic of prosperity; — attributively usually *well-to-do*. "The class *well to do* in the world." Newman. — *w. to live*, *well off*; *well to do*. Obs. or Archaic. Shak.

well, a. 1. In accordance with desire or advantage; good or desirable in any way; fortunate; advantageous; satisfactory; suitable; proper; — now only predicative; as, it is *well* for him that he came; all is *well*; the sport is *well* enough for boys; it is not *well* to anger him.

It was *well* with us in Egypt. Num. xi. 18. 2. Being in health; sound in body and mind; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy; as, a *well* man.

Is your father *well*? Gen. xliii. 27. 3. Being in satisfactory condition or circumstances; *well off*; as, he will not change while he is as *well* where he is.

4. Being in favor; favored. Obs. 5. *Marine Insurance*. Safe; as, a ship warranted *well* at a certain day and place.

well'a-day (wēl'a-dā), interj. [Corrupted fr. *wellaway*.] Alas! Wellaway! Shak. well'a-way (-wā), interj. [ME. *welaway* (cf. *walawa*, fr. AS.). *wel wo!* (fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. *vai*, akin to AS. *wā*) + *la lo!* (AS. *lā*) + *wel wo!* cf. AS. *wā lā wā*. See *WOW*.] An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

well'a-way, n. Woe; lamentation. Obs. well'-be'ing, n. State or condition of being well; *wel'fare*; as, virtue is essential to the *well-being* of men.

well'-born' (87), a. [Cf. AS. *welboren*.] Born of a family of good, or, formerly, of noble or high, standing.

well'-bred' (87), a. 1. Having good breeding; refined in manners; polite; cultivated. I am as *well-bred* as the earl's granddaughter. Thackeray. 2. Of good breed; as an animal; also, formerly, having a good pedigree; *well-born*; as a person.

well'-con-duct'ed' (87), a. 1. Well led or managed. 2. Of good conduct or behavior.

well deck. Naut. A space on the main deck (of a vessel) inclosed by the bulwarks and by partial decks forward and aft — chiefly used attributively of a vessel having such a deck space as, a *well-deck* steamer. See *DECK*, n. 2.

well'-do'er (wēl'dō'ēr), n. One who does well; specif.: a One who lives correctly or performs good deeds. b One who prospers or is well to do. Scot. & Dial. Eng. — *well'-do'ing*, n. & a.

Well'er, Sam'n-el (wēl'ēr). Mr. Pickwick's man in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, easy impudence, coolness, and shiftness in an emergency, for his fidelity to his master's interests, and for his intimate knowledge of London low life. He speaks the cockney dialect, and uses many odd comparisons. His

wel'gest, *superl.* of *WELL*, a. Obs. *wel'ly*, a. [AS. *welip*.] Wealthy; opulent. Obs. *wel'ly*, n. A whelk. Now Rare. *wel'ly*, n. A whelk. Now Rare.

wel'ly, n. A whelk. Now Rare. *wel'ly*, n. A whelk. Now Rare. *wel'ly*, n. A whelk. Now Rare. *wel'ly*, n. A whelk. Now Rare.

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father, Tony Weller, is a fat, broad-brimmed, great-coated, many-waistcoated, mottled-faced English stage coachman.

well-found (87), a. A found well or good; tried and approved; also, commendable. Obs. B Well or thoroughly found, or provided; as, a well-found ship.

well-head (wél'héd'), n. A source, spring, or fountain.

well-hole (-hól'), n. 1. Arch. A The open space in a floor, to accommodate a staircase. b The open space about which a stair turns, or between it and the floor.

2. Mach. A cavity for movement of a counterbalance, etc.

wel'ling-ton (wél'ing-tón), n. 1. A Wellington boot.

2. Engin. A traveler on legs to clear obstructions, used on gantries, etc.

3. Card Playing. See NAPOLEON 2.

Wellington boot. [After the Duke of Wellington.] A riding boot for men, the front of which came above the knee; also, a similar shorter boot worn under the trousers.

well-knit (87), a. Firmly constructed, compacted, or framed; as, a well-knit athlete; a well-knit argument.

well-known (87), a. Fully known; generally known or acknowledged; as, a well-known fact.

A church well known with a well-known rite. M. Arnold. Chaucer.

well-nigh (wél'nígh'), adv. Almost; nearly.

well-read (wél'réd'), a. Of extensive reading; deeply versed through reading; — often followed by in.

well room. 1. A room where a well or spring is situated, esp. one built over a mineral spring.

2. Naut. A depression in the bottom of a boat, into which water may run, to be then bailed out. Rare.

well shrimp. Any of various crustaceans, usually blind and white, living in subterranean waters, often in wells.

wells'ite (wél'sít'), n. [After Prof. H. L. Wells (b. 1855), American chemist.] Min. A silicate of aluminum, calcium, barium, and potassium, (Ba,Ca,K)Al₂Si₂O₁₀·3H₂O, of the phillipsite group, occurring in glassy colorless or white monoclinic crystals. H., 4-5. Sp. gr., 2.28-2.37.

well-spo'ken (87), a. [well + speak, p. p. spoken. See SPEAK.] 1. Speaking well; speaking with fitness or grace; speaking kindly. "A knight well-spoken." Shak.

2. Spoken with propriety; as, well-spoken words.

well-spring (wél'spríng'), n. [AS. wellspring, welsprunge. See WELL, n.; SPRING, n.] A fountainhead; a spring. Obs. except, fig., in sense of: a source of continual supply.

Understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it; but the instruction of fools is folly. Prov. xvi. 22.

well-tem'pered (-tèmp'èrd'; 87), a. Tuned in equal temperament; — used in the English title of J. S. Bach's famous "Wohltemperiertes Clavier," a collection of preludes and fugues, finished in 1744, and written in all the major and minor keys in order to exhibit the system of equal temperament, which was then new.

well-tim'bered (-tím'bèrd'; 87), a. 1. Having a good quantity of growing timber, as a tract of land.

2. Well braced or strengthened by timbers, as a house or mine; hence, strongly put together.

well-to-do' (-tò-dò'), a. Prosperous. See well to do, under WELL, adv.

well-worn (87), a. 1. Showing the effects of having been much used or worn; as, well-worn shoes; hence, made stale or threadbare by use; as, a well-worn quotation.

2. Worn well or properly. Rare.

Wells'hach (wélz'hák; -bák; G. wélz'hák), a. Of or pertaining to Auer von Welsbach or the incandescent gas burner invented by him. — Welsbach burner, a burner in which the combustion of a mixture of air and gas or vapor is employed to heat to incandescence a mantle composed of thorium and ceria. The mantle is made by soaking a "stocking" (see STOCKING, n., 2 b) in a solution of nitrates of thorium and cerium (approx. 99:1), drying, and igniting to burn the thread and convert the nitrates into oxides, which remain as a fragile ash. The light far exceeds that obtained from the same amount of gas with the ordinary fish-tail burner, but has a slight greenish hue.

welsh (wélsh), v. t. & i.; WELSHED (wélsh't); WELSH'ING. A To cheat by avoiding payment of bets; — said esp. of an absconding bookmaker at a race track. Slang. B To avoid dishonorably the fulfillment of a pecuniary obligation. Slang.

Welsh (wélsh), a. [AS. welisc, welisc, fr. waldh a stranger, foreigner, not of Saxon origin, a Welshman, a Celt, Gael; akin to OHG. walt, whence G. wälisch or welsch, Celtic, Welsh, Italian, French, foreign, strange, OHG. wälisc; from the name of the Celtic tribe. See WALNUT; cf. WAL-LACHIAN.] Of or pert. to Wales or its inhabitants.

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Welsh, or Scotch, bait, letting a horse stop to rest at the top of a hill. — W. Calvinistic Methodist Church. See PRESBYTERIAN, a. — W. Calvinistic Methodist Connexion. See PRESBYTERIAN, a. — W. cattle, one of several breeds or strains of large hardy beef cattle allied to the Sussex and Devon. The best types are black. — W. drake, the gadwall. Local. U. S. — W. flannel, a fine kind of flannel made from the fleece of the sheep of the Welsh mountains, and largely manufactured by hand. — W. glaive or hook, a weapon of the halberd or poleax type, with a hook opposite the blade, used in former times by the Welsh. — W. groining, underpitch groining. — W. harp, Music, a large triple harp, with two rows of strings tuned diatonically in unison, the third supplying the chromatic sharps and flats; — originally used in Wales. — W. media, the azarole. — W. mortgage, Law, a species of mortgage in which the mortgagee may keep the rents and profits without account, in satisfaction of interest, but cannot enforce payment of the principal, and the mortgagor can redeem at any time by payment of the principal. It is now obsolete. Cf. LIVING PLEDGE. — W. mountain sheep, one of a breed of pure white, horned sheep bred in Wales and noted for their mutton (Welsh mutton). — W. onion, a Siberian species of Allium (A. fistulosum) having hollow inflated stalks and leaves, but scarcely any bulb. It is said to have been introduced from Germany, and to have derived its name from the German word wälsch, foreign. — W. parsley, hemp, or a hangman's halter of hemp. Obs. & Jocular. — W. poppy, a papaveraceous plant (Meconopsis cambrica) of western Europe. — W. Presbyterian Church, in the United States, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church. — W. rabbit, a dish, variously made, of melted or toasted cheese, usually mixed with ale or beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers; — sometimes erroneously called Welsh rarebit. — W. runt, one of the Welsh cattle. — W. soup, pig's-head soup. — W. terrier, one of a breed of black-and-tan wire-haired terriers of about twenty pounds weight. — W. vault, an underpitch vault.

Welsh (wélsh), n. 1. The language of Wales, or of the Welsh people. See CELTIC, n. It possesses an extensive literature in prose and poetry, dating according to tradition from the 6th century, although authentic documents date mostly from the 12th and succeeding centuries.

2. (Used only as a pl.) The natives or inhabitants of Wales. The Welsh call themselves Cymry, a Welshman Cymro, their country Cymru, of which the adjective is Cymroeg, and their language Cymraeg. Cf. CELTIC.

welsh'er (wél'sh'èr), n. One who welsches; esp., one who at a race track makes bets or receives money to be bet, and absconds without paying his losses or returning the money entrusted to him. Slang.

Welsh'man (wélsh'mán), n.; pl. -MEN (-mèn). 1. A native or inhabitant of Wales; or one of the Welsh.

2. [L. c.] A squirrel fish. b The large-mouthed black bass. Southern U. S.

welt (wél't), n. [ME. wette, perh. fr. W. gwald a hem, a welt, gwald to welt or to hem, or cf. ME. werten to overturn (cf. WELTER).] 1. That which, being sewed or otherwise fastened to an edge or border, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn it; as: a A small cord covered with cloth, sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; or an edge of cloth folded on itself, usually over a cord, and sewed down. b A hem, border, or fringe. Obs. or Dial. Eng. c In shoemaking, a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole. d In steam boilers and sheet-iron work, a strip riveted upon the edges of plates that form a butt joint. e Carp. A strip of wood fastened over a flush seam or joint, or an angle, to strengthen it. f In machine-made stockings, a strip, or flap, knitted on the stocking after forming.

2. Her. A narrow border, as of an ordinary, but not extending around the ends.

3. A wale, or ridge raised on the flesh or skin by a blow; a blow, esp. one that may raise a wale. Collog. or Dial.

welt, v. l.; WELT'ED; WELT'ING. 1. To furnish with a welt; to sew or fasten a welt on; as, to welt a boot, seam. 2. To beat or lash, esp. so as to raise a welt. Collog.

Welt'an'schau'ung (wél'tán'shòu'óng), n.; pl. WELT-ANSCHAUDING (-én). [G.] Lit., world view; a conception of the course of events in, and of the purpose of, the world as a whole, forming a philosophical view or apprehension of the universe; the general idea embodied in a cosmology.

wel'ter (wél'tèr), v. l.; WELTER'ED (-tèrd); WELTER'ING. [ME. weltern (cf. walteren, freq. of ME. walten to roll over), freq. of ME. walten to overturn, AS. waltan to roll; akin to LG. welfern, G. walzen to roll, to wälzen, sich wälzen to wälzer, OHG. waltan to roll, Icel. wälta, Dan. wälte, Sw. wältra, wälta; cf. Goth. waltjan; prob. akin to E. wallow, well, v. i. See WELL, v. i.; cf. WALTZ, l.] 1. To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire; to roll while prostrate,

esp. in a liquid; hence, fig., to wallow in something regarded as sinful or degraded.

When we walter in pleasures and idleness. Latimer.

2. To rise and fall tumultuously, or roll, toss, or tumble, as waves; as, the people's passions walttered in revolution. "Waltering waves." Milton. "Waltering sea." Trench.

3. To move unsteadily; to reel; stagger. Dial. Eng. Syn. — See GROVEL.

wel'ter (wél'tèr), v. t. 1. To roll or roll over; upset. Obs. or Dial.

2. To effect or accomplish with or by waltering. Rare. "Waltering your way." Carlyle.

wel'ter, n. Act or motion of waltering; a rising and falling tumultuously or a rolling or tumbling, as of waves; hence, confusion; turmoil; as, the walter of the tempest.

The foul walter of our... controversies. Carlyle.

wel'ter, a. Horse Racing. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a race in which walterers are carried.

wel'ter-weight' (-wát'), n. 1. Horse Racing. A weight of 28 pounds (one of 40 pounds is called a heavy walter-weight) sometimes imposed in addition to weight for age, chiefly in steeplechases and hurdle races.

2. A boxer or wrestler whose weight is intermediate between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight.

wel'ting, n. 1. A sewed, ribbed, or quilted or otherwise thickened edging; a welt; also, material for welts.

2. A beating, such as might raise welts. Collog.

Welt'schmerz' (wél'tsh'mèr's), n. [G., fr. welt world + schmerz pain. See WORLD; SMART, v. i.] Sorrow or sadness over the present or future evils or woes of the world in general; sentimental pessimism.

A new, a different, and alas! a more real sadness has taken its place — the modern world sadness, the Welt'schmerz, which infects all we do and are. William Watson.

wen (wén), n. [AS. wem; akin to D. wen, LG. wene.] a Med. An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; esp., a sebaceous cyst. b Veter. — CLYER.

wench (wénch; 140), n. [ME. wench, for wenchel child, AS. wenecl, wenecl, child; perh. akin to AS. wenecl unstable, wavering, and E. wink.] 1. A child of either sex. Obs.

2. A girl or maiden; dansel. Now Dial. or Archaic.

3. A female servant; a serving maid; as, a kitchen wench.

4. A lewd woman; a strumpet.

5. She shall be called his wench or his leman. Chaucer.

6. A colored woman, esp. a servant. Collog., U. S.

wench, v. i.; WENCH'ED (wénch't; 140); WENCH'ING. To consort with wenches; esp., to commit fornication; also, Dial. Eng., to go courting.

wend (wénd), v. i.; WEND'ED, Obs. WENT; WEND'ING. [AS. wendan to turn, to go, caus. of wendan to wind; akin to OS. wendian, OFries. wenda to wind, D. wenden, G. wenden, Icel. wenda, Sw. wända, Dan. vende, Goth. wandjan. See WIND to turn; cf. WENT, l.] 1. Obs. A To turn round. b To shift; change; alter. c To proceed on one's way; to depart. d To disappear; to pass away; to vanish. e To go; pass; to move about.

And thugh the strete men mighte ryde or wende. Chaucer.

2. To betake one's self or direct one's course; to travel. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Chaucer.

To Athens shall the lovers wend. Shak.

wend, v. t. 1. To turn round or over; to shift. Obs. or Dial. Eng. Cursor Mundi.

2. Obs. A To change; alter; convert. Dan Mich. B To translate. c To overthrow; strike down.

3. To direct; to proceed on; — used esp. in, to wend one's way. Chiefly Poetic. "Great voyages to wend." Surrey.

Wend (wénd), n. One of a Slavic people of eastern Germany, chiefly peasants of Lusatia. Cf. SORB.

Wend'ish (wénd'ish), a. Of or pertaining to the Wends or their language. — The language of the Wends. See INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Wên'ih' (wén'ih'), n. [Chin. wên2 13.] The higher literary idiom of Chinese, that of the canonical books and of all composition pretending to literary standing. It employs a classical or academic diction, and is more condensed and sententious style than the Mandarin, from which it differs also in the doubling and arrangement of words.

Wen'lock (wén'lók), n. Geol. The middle subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain; — so named from the typical locality in Shropshire, England.

wen'lish (-ish) a. [From WEN.] Having the nature of wen; resembling a wen.

went (wént), pret. & p. p. of WEND; — now used only as a pret. of go. See GO.

wen'tle-trap' (wén'tl-tráp'), n. [D. wenteltrap a wind-

esp. in a liquid; hence, fig., to wallow in something regarded as sinful or degraded.

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2. To rise and fall tumultuously, or roll, toss, or tumble, as waves; as, the people's passions walttered in revolution. "Waltering waves." Milton. "Waltering sea." Trench.

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wen (wén), n. [AS. wem; akin to D. wen, LG. wene.] a Med. An indolent, encysted tumor of the skin; esp., a sebaceous cyst. b Veter. — CLYER.

wench (wénch; 140

westward (wĕst/wĕrd; see -wĕrd), a. [Cf. AS. weste-ward.] Lying or facing toward the west.

westward (-wĕrd) adv. [AS. westward. See WEST; westwards (-wĕrds) -WARD.] Toward the west; as, to ride or sail westward.

Westward the course of empire takes its way. Berkeley. wet (wĕt), a.; wet/ter (-ĕr); wet/TEST. [ME. wet, wet, AS. wĕt; akin to OFries. wĕt, Icel. vĕtr, Sw. vĕt, Dan. vĕd, and E. water. See WATER.] 1. Consisting of, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid; soaked with moisture; having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, wet land; a wet cloth. "Wet cheeks." Shak.

2. Rainy; esp., abounding in rains; as, the wet season; wet weather. "Wet October." Milton. 3. Chem., etc. Employing, or done by means of, or in the presence of, water or other liquid; as, the wet extraction of copper, in distinction from dry extraction, in which dry heat or fusion is employed; the wet process or way. 4. Soaked with liquor; drunk. Obs. Stang. Prior. 5. Not prohibiting, or marked by the prohibition of, the sale of intoxicating liquors; — opposed to dry; as, a wet town or county; a wet Sunday. Stang, U. S. 6. Sheep Raising, etc. Secreting or yielding milk; suckling; as, a wet ewe.

Syn. — Humid, damp, moist. wet bargain. — DUTCH BARGAIN. — w. blanket, a person or thing that dampens enthusiasm, pleasure, or the like. — w. boat, a boat, or vessel, that ships water readily. — w. bob, a boy who goes in especially for rowing and water sports; — contrasted with a "dry" one. — w. bulb thermometer, a thermometer, that one of the two similar thermometers of a psychrometer the bulb of which is moistened; also, the entire instrument. See PSYCHROMETER. — w. cooper, a cooper who makes barrels, etc., to hold liquids. — w. cupping, See CUPPING, n. — w. dock, a dock where the water is shut in and kept at a given level, to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships. — w. feet, HOT, COLD FEET. — w. goods, Com., liquid goods in casks or bottles, as paint, oil, beer, spirits, etc.; — specif., Stang, intoxicating liquors. — w. meter, See 3d METER, 2. — w. nurse, See ANTICYCLONE B. Southwestern U. S. — w. nurse, a nurse who suckles a child. Cf. DRY NURSE. — w. plate process, Photog., a form of the collodion process. See COLLODION PROCESS. — w. provisions, Naut., molasses, vinegar, etc., or beef or pork in brine. — w. pudding. See PUDDLING, 2. — w. rot, any decay or decomposition of plant tissues resulting from excessive moisture, which encourages the growth of various parasitic fungi. — w. steam, steam mixed with free water particles. — w. wind, Meteor., any one of the winds at any given place which are most frequently followed by rain or snow.

wet, n. [AS. wĕta, or wĕte. See WET, a.] 1. Water or wetness; moisture.

Have here a cloth and wipe away the wet. Chaucer.

2. Rainy or drizzly weather; rain. 3. A dram; a drink. Stang. 4. One in favor of allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors; — opposed to dry. Stang, U. S.

wet, v. t.; WET or WET/TED; WET/TING. [AS. wĕtan.] 1. To make wet; to fill, soak, or moisten, with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in a liquid; as, to wet a sponge; to wet the hands; to wet cloth. "[The scene] did draw tears from me and wetted my paper." Burke. 2. To take a drink or treat to drink in celebration or honor of; as, to wet a bargain; to wet a commission. Stang. to wet one's clay, to drink. Humorous. Lowell. — to w. one's whistle, to take a drink of liquor. Collog. Chaucer. Let us drink the other cup to wet our whistles. Walton.

wet, v. i. Chiefly Dial. To exude or diffuse water or other moisture; as: a. To rain. b. To sweat. c. To urinate.

wether (wĕth/ĕr), n. [ME. wether, AS. wĕther; akin to OS. wĕthar, withar, a ram, D. wĕder, G. wĕdler, OHG. wĕdar, Icel. vĕdr, Sw. vĕdrur, Dan. wĕdter, Goth. wĕþrus a lamb, L. vitulus calf, Skr. vatsa, L. vetus old, Gr. êros year, Skr. vatsara; — originally meaning a yearling. Cf. VEAL, VETERAN.] A ram, esp. a castrated ram.

wet/ness, n. [AS. wĕtness.] 1. The quality or state of being wet. 2. Short for WETNESS FRACTION.

wetness fraction. Steam Engin. A fraction expressing the ratio of the weight of free water particles to that of the whole in a quantity of wet steam. Cf. DRYNESS FRACTION. wet/nurse, n. t. 1. To care for and suckle as a wet nurse. 2. To care for with extreme tenderness or as if helpless; — used contemptuously.

wet/ting (-Ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of WET. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that wets, or state of being wet; as, to get a wetting.

westward, n. The western regions or countries; the west. westwardly, adv. of WESTWARD. west/waste, n. [AS. wĕstig.] Waste; desert. Obs. west/y (wĕst/y), a. Dizzy; confused; giddy. Obs. or Dial. Eng. west/y, n. VISUE. wet, + WHAT. wet/ale, n. VICTUAL. wet/bird, n. The chaffinch, whose cry is said to fortell rain. Local, Eng. wetch, + WATCH. wetch/ed (wĕch/ĕd), wetch/et (-ĕt), Dial. Eng. var. of WETCH/SHOD. wete, + WET, WHEAT. wete, Obs. or dial. Eng. of WIT. weter, + WATER. weterly, + WITTERLY. wete/wald, + WITROL. weth/e, a. [AS. wĕðe.] Soft; pleasant. Obs. weth/e/hode, + WOODRINE. wethen, + WHITTEN. wet/er, + WHITTEN, WITHER. wet/et (wĕth/ĕt), Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WITHER. wet/er, wet/erd. Obs. or ref. sp. of WEATHER, WEATHERED. wet/ered, + WITHERED. wet/or-hog (wĕth/ĕr-og/-ĕg), n. A hog of the second season. Scot. & Dial. Eng. wether/wine, + WITHERWINE. wethle, + WARDLE. wet/ly, + WITHY. wet/ly, adv. of WET. See LY. wet/my-ly, [From its note.] The European quail. Local, Eng. wet/sea/son, v. t. = WATER-SEASON. [shoes wet.] wet/shod, a. Having one's

2. A liquid used to make something wet, or to moisten it; as, to use milk as the wetting for dough.

3. A small drink of liquor; a nip; a drop. Scot. 4. Lant; urine. Obs. or R. wet/fish (wĕt/fĭsh), a. Somewhat wet; moist; humid.

wey (wĕ), n. [ME. weye, AS. wĕge, wĕg, weight. See WEIGH.] A certain quantity estimated by weight; any of various local English measures of weight.

whack (hwăk), v. t.; WHACKED (hwăkt); WHACK/ING. [Perh. partly imitative. Cf. THWACK.] 1. To strike, esp. with a smart or resounding blow; also, to make, effect, or accomplish, with whacks. Collog. Rodsmen were whacking their way through willow brakes. G. W. Cable.

2. To get the better of; beat, as in a game; excel. Collog. & Dial. 3. To divide into shares; as, to whack the spoils of a robbery; — often with up. Stang.

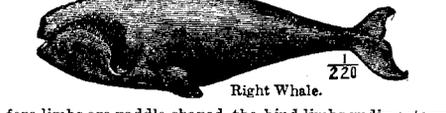
whack, v. i. 1. To strike anything with a smart or resounding blow or blows. Collog. 2. To make division; — often with up. Stang.

whack, n. 1. A smart or resounding blow. Collog. 2. A stroke; an attempt or trial; as, it looks difficult, but I'll take a whack at it. Stang. 3. A portion; share; allowance. Stang.

whack/er (-ĕr), n. Collog. 1. One who whacks. 2. Anything uncommonly large; specif., a great lie.

whacking, p. a. Very large; whooping; — also used adverbially; as, a whacking big. Collog.

whale (hwāl), n. [ME. whal, AS. hwal; akin to D. walvisch, G. wal, walvisch, OHG. wal, Icel. hvalr, Dan. & Sw. hval, hvalfisk; cf. also G. wels a shad, L. squalus a kind of sea fish. Cf. NARWHAL, WALRUS.] 1. Zool. Any of numerous aquatic mammals of the order Cetacea (or Cete), esp. those of large size, in distinction from the smaller species mostly called porpoises and dolphins. Whales, while fishlike in form, are true air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous mammals and suckle their young. The



fore limbs are paddle-shaped, the hind limbs rudimentary and internal, the tail (flukes) fishlike but horizontal. The skin is smooth and hairless, sometimes with a few bristles on the muzzle. The single or double nostrils open far back on the head. The act of spouting, or blowing, is the exhalation of air from the lungs, the appearance of the spout being caused mostly by condensation of moisture in the breath. Owing to pursuit for oil and whalebone, many whales are nearing extinction. There are three groups: the whalebone whales (Mystacoceti or Mysticete), including the baleen or right whales, sulphur-bottom, etc., which have no teeth in the adult, but plates of baleen suspended from the upper jaw; the toothed whales (Odontoceti or Odontocete), including porpoises, dolphins, porquails, killers, narwhals, belugas, blackfish, humpbacks, sperm whales, etc., which have numerous sharp conical teeth; the extinct Zeuglodonts (Archoceti or Zeuglodontia), with teeth of different kinds corresponding to the incisors, canines, and molars of most mammals. The largest whale is the sulphur-bottom, known to become 89 feet long.

2. [cap.] Astron. = CETUS.

whale, v. t.; WHALED (hwăld); WHAL/ING (hwăl/ĭng). To engage in whale fishing.

whale/back' (hwăl/băk'), n. Naut. A form of steam vessel having sides curving in towards the ends, a spoon bow, and a very convex upper deck, much used on the Great Lakes, esp. for carrying grain.

whale barnacle. Any of several barnacles of Coronula and allied genera, parasitic on whales.

whale bird. 1. Any of several gregarious sea birds which follow whaling vessels to feed on oil and offal; esp., a petrel of the genus Prion of southern oceans. They have a peculiar ruddy breast lamellate bill. 2. The turnstone, Hudson Bay. b A phalarope. Labrador. c The ivory gull.

whale/boat' (hwăl/bōt'), n. Naut. A long narrow boat with a bold sheer, sharp and raking at both ends, and often steered with an oar, originally used by whalersmen and now carried by many large merchant and war vessels.

weyfe, + WIFE. weyke, + WEAL, WICK. weyke, + WAIL. wey/way, + WELLAWAY. wey/wat, + WAME. wey/went, + WAYMENT. Weymouth pine (wĕy/mūth). White pine Pinus strobus. Eng. weyn, + VAIN. [F. WENE.] weyn/scot, + WAINSCOT. weyr, + WERE, DOUBT. weyre, + WEAR. weyte, + WHITE. weyze, + WAIVE. weyves, Obs. pl. of WAIF. we/zand, + WEASAND. we/zee, + WIZIER. We'zen (wĕz/ĕn), n. [Cf. Ar. wazn weight balance.] See STAR. we'zill, + WEASEL. We'zen (wĕz/ĕn), n. See STAR. w. f. Abbv. Wrong font; — used on printers' proofs. W. G. or W. G. Abbv. White granite; wire gauge. W. G. C. Abbv. Worthy Grand Chaplain (or Conductor). W. G. G. Abbv. Worthy Grand Guardian; Worthy Grand Guide. [Herald.] W. G. H. Abbv. Worthy Grand Marshal. [Sentinel.] W. G. B. Abbv. Worthy Grand. W. H. or W. H. Abbv. Westcott and Hort's critical Greek text of the New Testament, 1881. wh, A consonantal digraph. See WH, a, 288. wh/a (whĕ, hwĕ, hwā). Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WHO. wh/a (wĕ), interj. Why! Scot. & Dial. Eng. [curlew.] wh/aap (hwăp). Var. of WHAUP. whack (hwăk). Scot. form of

whale/bone' (hwăl/bōn'), n. 1. A horny substance from the upper jaw of right whales; baleen. It is used as a stiffening in stays, fans, screens, whips, etc. It is chiefly obtained from the bowhead, or Greenland, whale, and the Antarctic, or southern, right whale. It is softened by boiling, and dyed black. 2. An article made of whalebone, as a whip, a strip of stiffening in a corset, or the like.

whale fishery. The occupation of taking whales, or a region where whales are pursued. whale line. A strong rope carefully made, such as is used in whaling, as a harpoon line or tow line. It varies in size up to about four inches in circumference.

whale louse. Any of several degraded amphipod crustaceans of the genus Cymnus, parasitic on cetaceans, esp. C. ceti.

whale/man (hwăl/măn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mĕn). A man employed in the whale fishery.

whaler (hwăl/ĕr), n. 1. A vessel or person employed in the whale fishery. 2. A strolling bushman; a swagman; a sun-downer; esp., a swagman who keeps near some large river, ascending on one bank and descending on the other. Cant, Australia.

whale shark. A harmless shark (Rhincodon typus) of tropical parts of the Pacific Ocean but often found in other seas. It grows to a length of 60 feet, but has very small teeth. b The basking, or liver, shark.

whal/ing (hwăl/ĭng), p. pr. & vb. n. of WHALE. Hence: n. The occupation of catching whales. — whaling gun, a gun or any device for discharging a harpoon, bomb, or other projectile at a whale. — w. master, a captain of a whaling vessel, or a man in charge of a whaling station. — w. port, a port where many whalers are owned or registered. — w. rocket, a rocket carrying a bomb lance or the like, fired into a whale.

whang (hwăng; dial. also wăng, wăng), v. t. 1. To beat; thrash; bang. Dial. or Collog. 2. To throw, hurl, or fling about, violently. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 3. To slice, esp. in large pieces; to chop. Scot.

whang, n. 1. A blow; whack; bang. Dial. or Collog. 2. A large piece or slice; a chunk. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 3. Formerly, a house-cleaning party. Local, U. S.

whap (hwŏp; Scot. & Dial. Eng. wŏp, wăp), whop, v. i. [Prob. partly imitative; cf. ME. quappen to palpitate, E. upheave, wop. Cf. QUAP, v. i.] Obs. or Scot. & Dial. 1. To strike quickly. 2. To hurry past; to move quickly. 3. To throw or plump one's self; to flop. Chiefly U. S. whap, v. t. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. 1. To beat; strike; thrash; shake. 2. To thrust or seize quickly; to dash; to cast. 3. To flap; flutter. 4. To surpass. 5. To turn suddenly and heavily; to flop.

whap, n. Obs. or Scot. & Dial., Chiefly U. S. 1. A stroke; a blow; a knock. 2. A bump; a fall. 3. The noise of a blow; also, a riotous quarrel. 4. An instant; a moment; also, a glimpse.

wha/pu-ku (hwă/pōo-kōo; collog. hwă-pōt'), n. Also wha/pu-ka (-kă), wha/pu-ke (-kĕ). [Maori.] A large edible marine seranoid fish (Polydora oxygenos) of New Zealand waters, closely related to the European stone bass.

wharf (hwŏrf), n., pl. in the United States usually wharves (hwŏrvz); in English usage more commonly wharfs (hwŏrfs). [ME. wharf(e), wherf, AS. lwerf, lwearf, a bank, shore, prob. orig. a turn, turning, hence a place of activity, fr. lwerfan to turn, turn about, go about; akin to D. werf a wharf, G. werf, Sw. varf a shipbuilder's yard, Dan. werf wharf, dockyard, G. werben to enlist, to engage, woo, OHG. werban to turn about, go about, be active or occupied, Icel. werfan to turn, Goth. hwarban, hwarbŏn, to walk. Cf. WHIRL.] 1. A structure of timber, masonry, iron, earth, or other material, built on the shore of a harbor, river, canal, or the like, and usually extending from the shore to deep water, so that vessels may lie close alongside to receive and discharge cargo, passengers, etc.; a pier. Commerce pushes its wharves into the sea. Bancroft. Out upon the wharf's they came. Tenyson.

ness of whaling. b A whaling establishment. [or R.] whale shot. Spermaceti. Obs. whale's tongue (hwăl/ĭng), n. A marine worm of the genus Balanoglossus.

whale talow. See OIL, Table II. whal/ing (hwăl/ĭng), vb. n. A. A whaling; a beating. Stang. whal/ing, a. Extraordinary of its kind, esp. in size; whacking; whopping. Stang.

whal/ing-man (-măn), n. A whaler. Obs. or R. whall (hwŏl), n. [See WALL-EYED.] A light color of the iris in horses; wall-eye. Obs.

whallance, + WALLABY. whall'y (hwŏl/y), a. Having the iris of light color; — said of horses' eyes. Obs.

whalme, + QUAIL. whal'y (hwăl/y), a. Of, like, pert, so, or characteristic of, whalme. Rare. whal/et (-hwĕt). Var. of whal. + WHIT.

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2. The bank of a river, or the shore of the sea. *Obs.* "The fat weed that roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf." *Shak.*
wharf (hwɔrf), *v. t.*; **wharfed** (hwɔrft); **wharfing** (hwɔrfɪŋ). **1.** To guard or secure by a firm wall of timber or stone constructed like a wharf. *Obs.* or *R.*
2. To furnish with a wharf or wharves.
3. To place upon a wharf; to bring to a wharf.
wharfage (hwɔrfɪdʒ), *n.* **1.** The fee or duty paid for the privilege of using a wharf; pierage; quaysage.
2. A place's wharves, collectively; wharf accommodations.
wharf boat. **1.** A boat moored at a bank of a river or in a like situation, used for a wharf, where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf is impracticable. *U. S.*
2. A boat employed about wharves.
wharfing. *n.* **1.** Something serving as a wharf; the materials of a wharf; also, wharves collectively.
2. Hydraul. Engin. A mode of facing sea walls and embankments with sheet piling secured by ties.
wharfinger (hwɔrfɪŋdʒ), *n.* [For *wharfager*.] An owner or keeper of a wharf; specif., one who runs a wharf equipped with cranes and other appliances for loading and unloading vessels, and having sheds, etc., for storage.
wharfman (hwɔrfmæn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN (-mɛn). A man working on or about a wharf.
wharfmaster (mɑstər), *n.* A wharfinger. *Chiefly U. S.*



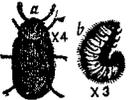
wharf rat. **1.** The common brown rat.
2. A man or boy who loafs, or, sometimes, lives, around wharves, sometimes with intent to steal from vessels, warehouses, etc. *Slang* or *Can.*
whar-row spindle (hwɔr'ɔ) *n.* A spindle formerly used to spin while walking.
wharve (hwɔrv), **warve** (wɔrv), *n.* [AS. *Wharow Spinhweorfa*. See *WHORL*.] *Spinning.* Orig., die (*Her.*). The small fly or flywheel on the lower end of a spindle used for momentum in hand spinning; in modern spinning machinery, the small grooved pulley on a spindle, by which the spindle is driven; — called also *whirl*, *whorl*, etc.
what (hwɔt), *pron.* & *a.* [AS. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā* who; akin to OS. *hwat* what, OFries. *hwet*, D. & LG. *wat*, G. *was*, OHG. *was*, *huaz*, Icel. *hvát*, Sw. & Dan. *hvad*, Goth. *hwa*. See *who*.] A pronominal word used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural. It is: **1.** An interrogative, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question, and used only adjectively of persons; as, *what is this? what did you say? what child is lost? "What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!"* (*Matt.* viii. 27). In certain cases, however, *what* is used substantively of a person, where the reference is esp. to his character, occupation, or position rather than to his identity. "What is that Barnardine?" *Shak.*
What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps.* viii. 4.
2. Originally, *what, when, where, which, who, why, etc.*, were interrogatives only, and it is often difficult to determine whether they are used as interrogatives or relatives.
3. An exclamatory word, used: **a.** Absolutely, often with the force of an uncompleted question, as, *what for?* "what do you mean?" etc., and frequently introducing a question. Formerly often expressing a summons, or as a mere expletive, like *well!* "What, Jessica!" *Shak.* "What! welcome be thou." *Chaucer.*
What could ye not watch with me one hour? *Matt.* xxvi. 40.
b. Adjectively, meaning *how remarkable, or how great; as, what folly!* *what eloquence!* *what courage!*
What a piece of work is a man! *Shak.*
What in this use has a or an between itself and its noun if the qualitative or quantitative importance of the object is emphasized. **c.** Sometimes adverbially prefixed to adjectives, as nearly equivalent to *how; as, what happy boys!* *What partial judges are our love and hate!* *Dryden.*
4. A compound relative, equivalent to *which* with an antecedent demonstrative. It is used of both persons and things: **a.** Substantively, for *that which, or those [persons] who, or those [things] which*.
With joy beyond what victory bestows. *Comper.*
I'm thinking Captain Lawton will count the noses of what are left before they see their whaleboats. *Comper.*
I know well . . . how little you will be disposed to criticize what comes to you from me. *H. Newman.*
*But what has the force of who, or that, . . . not; as, "He never had any money but what he absolutely needed," i. e., that he did not need. **b.** Adjectively, for the . . . which or who; the sort or kind of . . . which; such . . . as.*
See what natures accompany what colors. *Bacon.*
To restrain what power either the Devil or any earthly enemy hath to work us woe. *Milton.*
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel. *Longfellow.*
Rarely also for, the . . . on, or at, which; at the . . . when, as in the poetic "what time."
What time the mighty moon was gathering light. *Tennyson.*
What time I am afraid, I will trust in thee. *Ps.* lvi. 3.
5. An indefinite relative: *Whatever; whatsoever; what thing soever.* "What after so befall." *Chaucer.*
Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, . . . or what it was. *Bacon.*
6. A simple relative: *that; which.* *Obs.* or *Dial.*
That what is extremely proper in one company may be highly improper in another. *Chesterfield.*
7. An indefinite pronoun: *a Something; anything; — now only in such phrases as I tell you what, where what anticipates the following statement, being elliptical for what I think, what it is, how it is, etc.*
I tell thee what, corporal Bardolph, I could tear her. *Shak.*
b. A thing; portion. *Obs.*
Such homely what as serves the simple clown. *Spenser.*
what all, what all might be; as, a jumble of chairs, dishes, and I don't know what all. *Colloq. — what an if, what if.*

Obs. — *what donas*, lit., of what make, by analogy with *what kinness*: of what kind. *Obs.* — *w. for*, an indirect locution meaning a whipping; punishment; as, *I'll give him what for.* *Dial.* or *Colloq., Eng.* — *w. for a* [cf. *G. was für ein?*], what sort of; — in questions; as, *what is he for a fighter?* *Obs.* or *Dial.* — *w. for no?* why not? *Scot.* — *w. ho!* an exclamation of calling. — *w. if*, what will it matter if; what will or would happen or be the result if. "What if it be poison?" *Shak.* — *w. is that?* what is the trouble with that? *Obs.* *w. not* (with the force of, or what might I not mention, such as the like) is often used elliptically at the close of an enumeration of several particulars or articles, implying others such as the context indicates or which are not considered worth specifying. "Men hunt, hawk, and what not." *Becon.* "Some dead puppy, or log, or what not." *C. Kingsley.* "Battles, tournaments, hunts, and what not." *De Quincey.* It is often used with the force of a substantive, equivalent to *anything you please, a miscellany, etc.* — *w. of?* what do you say or think of? as, *watchman, what of the night?* — *w. of this? that? it?* etc., what follows from this, that, it, etc., often with the force of *what matters*, implying that it is of no consequence. "All this is so; but what of this, my lord?" *Shak.* "The night is spent, why, what of that?" *Shak.* — *w. that, whatever.* *Obs.* — *w. though*, even allowing that; supposing it true that; what matter that. "What though the rose have prickles, yet 't is plucked." *Shak.* — *w. 's* what, an indirect locution meaning a correct idea of things; which is which; as, that will teach him *what's what*.

what (hwɔt), *adv.* **1.** Why? *Obs.* "What should I stay?" *Shak.*
2. How? in what respect? as, *what does it benefit him?* Formerly also with exclamatory and intensive force: *how great; to what degree.*
3. In part; partly; somewhat; — followed by a preposition, esp. *with*, and often repeated with distributive force.
What for last pleasure and what for loss. *Chaucer.*
Thus, what with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallow, and what with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shak.*
what, conj. **1.** As much as; so far as; as, he helped them what he could. *Now Rare.*
2. That; — in *but what*, but that; that . . . not.
Her needle is not so absolutely perfect in tent and cross stitch but what my superintendence is advisable. *Scott.*
Never fear but what our kite shall fly as high. *Ld. Lytton*
wha'ta (hwɔ'tɑ), *n.* [Maori.] A storehouse, usually thatched-roof, built on posts capped with inverted cones to prevent rats from getting in; — called also *utaha*. *New Zealand.*
what-ever (hwɔt'evər), *pron.* An indefinite relative: *All that; no matter what.* It is used: **1.** Substantively: *Anything soever which.*
Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields. *Milton.*
Whatever is the intention of the poet. *J. H. Newman.*
2. Adjectively: *Of any kind soever that it may be; often following its noun; as, no food whatever.*
Whatever fortune stays him from his word. *Shak.*
wha-not' (hwɔt'nɔt'), *n.* [See *what not*, under *WHAT*, *pron.* & *a.*] A piece of furniture having shelves on which to keep anything, as bric-a-brac, etc.; an étagère.
wha't-so (hwɔt'so), *indef. relative pron., adv., & a.* *Whatsomever; whatsoever; of whatever sort; anything that.* *Obs.* *Lay Folks Catechism.*
Wha'tso he were, of high or low estate. *Chaucer*
Wha'tso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
wha't-so-ever (ev'ər), *pron., & a.* A more formal or intensive form of *whatever*. "In *whatsomever* shape he lurk." *Milton.* "Whatsomever God hath said unto thee, do." *Gen.* xxxi. 16. As an adjective it is sometimes divided by tmesis. "What things soever ye desire." *Mark* xi. 24.
whaup (hwɔp); *hwɔp*; *n.* [From one of its notes.] A European curlew; the great whaup is the common large species; the little whaup is the whimbrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*
wheal (hwɛl), *n.* [ME. *whale*, AS. *hwele* (doubtful word, perh.) putrefaction, akin to *hwelean* to putrefy, or inflame; cf. Lettish *kwiele* inflammation of a wound. Cf. *WHELK* a pustule.] **1.** A pustule; a whelek.
2. Med. A flat burning or itching eminence on the skin, such as is produced by a mosquito bite, or in urticaria.
wheal, n. [Prob. confused with *wale* a wale. Cf. *WHEAL* pustule.] A more or less elongated mark raised by a stroke; also, a like mark made in any way; a wael; wale.
wheal, v. t. *WHEALED* (hwɛld); *WHEALING*. To make or cause a wheal or wheals upon.
wheal/worm' (hwɛl'wɔrm'), *n.* The harvest mite; — so called from the wheals caused by its bite.
wheat (hwɛt), *n.* [ME. *whete*, AS. *hwæte*; akin to OS. *hwēti*, D. *weil*, G. *weizen*, OHG. *weizī*, Icel. *hveiti*, Sw. *hveite*, Dan. *hvede*, Goth. *hwaiteis*, and E. *white*.] **1.** A well-known cereal grain, the most important food of temperate climates and next to rice the most largely used of any grain. It yields a fine white flour, which is made into bread, cakes, pastry, etc., of all kinds (see *FLOUR*). Wheat is also largely used coarsely ground, rolled, or crushed. From the hard wheats macaroni, spaghetti, and similar pastes are made. Wheat is highly nutritious; it contains more starch and protein than corn. Flour milled from the whole or nearly whole grain (called *Grainam flour*, and *entire-wheat*, or *whole-wheat flour*) contains about 2 per cent more proteins and 4 per cent less carbohydrates than ordinary flour, from which the husk of the grain is removed; experiments have proved, however, that the latter is the more digestible. The secondary products of milling wheat, as bran, (or *beardless middlings*, etc., also inferior grades of *Wheat-Bread-flour*, are largely used as food for stock. *ed Wheat.*
2. The grass which yields this grain. *Common wheat,*

including all the many varieties cultivated in the great wheat-raising areas of North America, Europe, and Australia, is *Triticum sativum* (see *TRITICUM*, 1). It is closely related to rye and barley, having a dense 4-sided spike; the flowering glumes may be awned or awnless (bearded or beardless wheats); the grain varies greatly in color. Besides common wheat, two other species (*T. polanicum* and *T. monoccocum*) are cultivated. See *POLISH WHEAT*, *ONZGRAINED*. The origin of wheat is unknown, and it no longer occurs in a wild state. It was an important food crop in ancient Egypt and in Palestine, also among the lake dwellers of Switzerland, wheat grains being found commonly in various archaeological remains. At the present time the United States exceeds all other countries in the total annual output, but the largest yield of wheat per acre is produced by Great Britain.
3. A field or crop of wheat. See *1st* *CORN*, 3.
wheat of Turkey, Turkey wheat.

wheat aphid, or wheat aphid. Any of several plant lice of the family Aphididae, which suck the sap of growing wheat, as *Macrosiphum granaria* and *Siphocoryne avenae*.
wheat beetle. **a.** A small, slender, rusty brown beetle (*Sitona straminea*) whose larvae feed upon wheat, rice, and other grains.
b. A very small, reddish brown, oval beetle (*Anobium paniceum*) whose larvae eat the interior of grains of wheat.
c. A grain beetle or flour beetle.
wheat bug. Any true bug that damages wheat, as *Miris tritici* or an allied species.
wheat bulk worm. The larva of a fly which infests the stalk of wheat, as *Meromyia americana* in North America or *Hylemyia arctica* in Europe.
wheat chaffer. Any beetle that feeds on growing wheat, esp. *Antispila austriaca*, often a pest in parts of Europe.
wheat cutworm. Any lepidopterous larva that cuts off the stalk of wheat at the base, as the fall army worm and several true cutworms.
wheat ear (hwɛt'ɛr), *n.* [Prob. for *white-ear*, where *ear* is perh. fr. ME. *ers* rump (cf. *anse*), mistaken as *pl.* Cf. *WHITTEAR*, *WHITETAIL*.] A small bird (*Saxicola enanthe*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America, allied to the stonechat and whinchat. The male has a bluish gray back, buff breast, white rump and bell-shaped wings, and a black line through the eye. It inhabits rocky places chiefly. The white rump is conspicuous in flight.



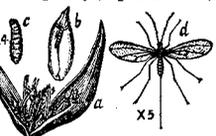
Wheat Beetle (Anobium paniceum). a. Imago; b. Larva.

wheat fly. **a.** The wheat midge. **b.** The wheat gallfly. **c.** The Hessian fly. **d.** Any of several flies of the genus *Oscinis*, as *O. soror* and *O. carbonaria*, whose larvae live in the stems of wheat.
wheat gallfly. The imago of the jointworm.
wheat grass. Any grass of the genus *Agropyron*, esp. *A. catenatum*, of Europe and North America, often distinguished as *bearded wheat grass*.
wheat midge. A small two-winged fly (*Diplosis tritici*) which is very destructive to growing wheat, both in Europe and America. The female lays her eggs in the flowers of wheat, and the larvae suck the juice of the young kernels and when grown change to pupae in the earth. **b.** The Hessian fly.
wheat mildew. **a.** In England, wheat rust. **b.** In the Wheat Midge (*Diplosis tritici*). United States, a disease of wheat, etc., caused by a true mildew fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*); also, the fungus.
wheat moth. Any moth whose larvae devour the grains of wheat, chiefly after it is harvested; a grain moth, flour moth, or meal moth. See *ANOMALIS* *moth*.
wheat pest. A small midge (*Oscinis nastator*) that does great damage to wheat in Europe.
wheat rust. A disease of wheat and other grasses caused by the rust fungus *Puccinia graminis*; also, the fungus itself. Throughout the summer it spreads by means of uredospores, which as they develop cause rusty patches on the leaves and stems. Toward fall the fungus produces teliospores which survive the winter; in the following spring they germinate, forming a promycelium with sterigmata from which basidiospores are abstracted; these develop only upon the leaves of the common barley, on which they produce acia, or "cluster cups." The spores now arising (teliospores) in turn affect wheat, thus completing the fungal life cycle. The barley phase in the life cycle is often absent, as in Australia, parts of the United States, etc. See *RUST*, *n.*, 2 a; *UREDINALES*.
wheat sawfly. A small European sawfly (*Cephus pygmaeus*) whose larvae does great injury to wheat by boring in the stalks. **b.** Any of several small American sawflies of the genus *Dolerus*, as *D. sericeus* and *D. arvensis*, whose larvae injure the stems or heads of wheat. **c.** *Pachymetatus extensicornis*, whose larvae feed principally on the blades of wheat; — called also *grass sawfly*.



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Wheat Midge (Diplosis tritici). a. Larva in Flowers of Wheat; b. Larva on a Grain of Wheat; c. Larva; d. Female Imago.



Wheat Pest x 5



Wheat Sawfly (Cephus pygmaeus) x 15

whar'ry (hwɔr'ri), *adv.* [Dial. *whar* where + *rye* from.] *Wharwhar*. *Scot.*
wharf spike. = *DOCK SPIKE*.
what wharrie. = *QUARTER*.
wharf wharrie (hwɔr'wɔr'i; wɔr'i; wɔr'i). *Dial. Eng. var. of WHARF.*
wharf's dunct (hwɔr'f'ɔn't; tɔn't). See *DUCT* of *WHARTON*.
wharf's jelly. *Anat.* See *JELLY* of *WHARTON*.
whas + *was*, *whose*.
whasche + *wash*. [WHEEZLE].
wha'sle (hwɔs'le; wɔs'le). *Scot. var. of what*. [AS. *hwæt* bold, brave. Cf. *wig*, *v.*] Quick; active; bold. *Obs.*
wha't's-bouts (hwɔt'ɔ-bouts; wɔt'ɔ-bouts). *n.* The things with which one is busied. *Colloq. & Rare.*
whatche + *watch*.
whatch'et + *WATCHET*.
whate. [AS. *hwæt* augury.]

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whatche + *watch*.
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whate. [AS. *hwæt* augury.]

whar'ry (hwɔr'ri), *n.* European goldcrest. *Scot.* [cf. *Eng.* *wharf bird*, *n.* Chaffinch. *Lo.* *wheat-eed*. American widegown.
wheat eed. The wheatworm.
wheat elworm. The wheatworm.
wheat jointworm. See *JOINTWORM*.
wheat land. *n.* Land sown, or to be sown, with wheat.
wheat louse. Any wheat aphid.
wheat maggot. The larva of any wheat fly, esp. of a wheat midge.
wheat mite. A flour mite.
wheat plantlouse. Wheat aphid.
wheat sel bird (hwɛt'sɛl bɪrd). [*whet* + *sel* time, season.] The male chaffinch. *Local, Eng.*
wheat smut. The loose smut of wheat (*Ustilago tritici*).
Where. *Scot.* [WHAETIE. *wha'tie* (hwɔt'ɪ).] *Var. of wharve* (wɔrv), *v.* & *f.* [Cf. Icel. *hwæt* to arch, to turn upside down; to cover, as by turning upside down; to hang or lean over. *Dial. Eng.*
whawl (wɔl). *Var. of WAUL*.
whay. *Obs.* or *dial.* *Eng.* of *WY*.
whayme. + *WHOM*.
whaynt. + *QUANT*.
whayte. + *WAIT*.
whay. *WE; WIE*, a person.
whay (wɔy; wɪy). *Eng.*
Mining. A mine. *Cornwall, Eng.*
whayl. *v. t.* To suppurate; swell. *Obs.* or *R.*
whaem. *Var. of WHEEM, a.*
whawm. = *WHIMBLE.* *Obs.*
whaers. + *WHERE*.

whar'frae (hwɔr'frɛ), *adv.* [Dial. *whar* where + *frae* from.] *Wharwhar*. *Scot.*
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whatche + *watch*.
whatch'et + *WATCHET*.
whate. [AS. *hwæt* augury.]

wheat States. Those States of the United States producing the main crop of wheat. They include: spring-wheat States, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin; winter-wheat States, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas.

Wheatstone's bridge. (hwē'stōnz; stōn). Elec. A device for the measurement of resistances, so called because the balance between the resistances to be measured is indicated by the absence of a current in a certain wire forming a bridge or connection between two branches of the circuit. It was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, an English physicist.

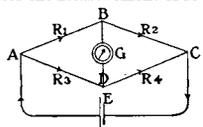


Diagram of Wheatstone's Bridge. R1, R2 Resistances to be compared; R3, R4 Known Resistances, which can be varied; G Galvanometer; E Battery. When G shows no current, R1 : R2 = R3 : R4.

Wheatstone's net. Elec. A system of electric circuits in multiple with each other or partly in multiple and partly in series. The simplest form is a Wheatstone's bridge.

Wheatstone's rods. Acoustics. Flexible rods the periods of vibration of which in two planes at right angles are in some exact ratio to one another. When one end of such a rod is fixed, the free end describes in vibrating the corresponding Lissajous figure. So called because devised by Sir Charles Wheatstone.

wheat thrrips. Any of numerous thysanopterous insects which infest wheat and damage the grain, as in America Euthrips (or Thrips) tritici or L. graminum and in Europe L. deniticornis, L. cereatium, or Anthrotrips aculeata.

wheat weevil. a The grain weevil. b The rice weevil when found in wheat. c The wheat thrrips.

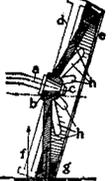
wheat worm. (hwē'wŭrm). n. A small nematode worm (Tylenchus tritici) which attacks wheat, advancing through the stem to the grains in the ear.

wheel (hwē). v. t.; wheeled (-d'ld); wheeling (-dlng). [Of AS. wēaldian to be in want, to beg, wēald poverty.] 1. To entice by soft words or the like; to cajole; flatter; coax.

And wheeled a world that loves him not. Tennyson. 2. To gain, or get away, by flattery or coaxing; as, to wheeled permission from a parent.

Syn. - See COAX. wheel (hwē). v. i. To flatter; coax; cajole.

wheel (hwē). n. [ME. wheel, hweol, AS. hweol, hweogul, hweowol; akin to D. wiel, Icel. hvel, Gr. κύκλος, Skr. cakra, and prob. to W. pel a ball, a sphere, L. cotus a distaff, Gr. ῥόλος axis (cf. 1st POLE), Icel. hjól a wheel, Dan. hjul, Sw. hjul. Cf. CYCLE, CYCLOPEDIA.] 1. A disk, or a circular frame or body, whether solid or built up, capable of turning on a central axis; as, a cart wheel; a cogwheel; a flywheel; a spur wheel. The common vehicle wheel usually consists of a central nave or hub, in which the axle is inserted, connected by radial spokes with felloes over which is shrunk the iron rim or tire. Wheels are used to lessen friction, and hence to diminish tractive force, esp. when supporting a vehicle. When provided with cogs or teeth on the rim, or more rarely on the face, wheels are largely used to transmit and modify force and motion in machinery, etc. For other uses, see BALANCE WHEEL, FLYWHEEL, etc.



Dished Cart Wheel. a Axle, bent to bring bottom of the tapered Spindle (b) horizontal, so as to prevent crowding of Spindle Box against the Nut c. The Wheel is thus swung out of the perpendicular, and if flat, as at d, it would bear against the ground obliquely, as at f. By dishing it, the rim takes the shape and position e g, which brings it fairly across the ground, and the Spokes (h) come in turn to the perpendicular, as each is brought to bear.

2. Anything resembling or likened to a wheel (def. 1); specif.: a Naut. A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle so connected with the tiller as to form a means of controlling the rudder for steering. Usually the axle is prolonged in a barrel around which the tiller or wheel ropes are wound, and hence the power obtained. When steam steering gear is used, as in most large vessels, the wheel usually operates ropes connected to the valve of the steering engine which in turn moves the tiller. b A firework which revolves while burning. Cf. PIN WHEEL b. c Needlework. A circular design with radiating bars, in imitation of a cart wheel or a spider's web. d Any of various things shaped like an orb or disk. Chiefly Poetic.

3. An instrument or device in which the chief essential consists of a wheel or wheels; specif.: a Short for PORTER'S WHEEL, SPINNING WHEEL, PADDLE WHEEL, etc. Jer. xviii. 3. b A wheeled vehicle; as: (1) A chariot or car. Poetic. (2) A bicycle, or, rarely, a tricycle. Colloq.

4. An instrument used in an old mode of torture or execution in which the victim was fastened to a cart wheel, or a frame somewhat resembling one, with his legs and arms extended, and his limbs were broken by striking them with an iron bar. Also, the punishment itself.

5. The emblematic wheel of the personified Fortune, symbolizing the rapid alternations of human fate; as, each turn of Fortune's wheel seemed to bring him better things.

6. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass. "The common vicissitude and wheel of things." South. [H] throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. Milton.

Wheatstone transmitter. An automatic telegraph transmitter using a perforated tape engaging with one end of a marking rod or lever, the other end of which opens and closes the circuit.

wheat thief. Gromwell, which is a weed troublesome to wheat.

wheeler. (hwē'ler). Dial. Eng. Var. of WHEELER. [RE-] wheeler. + WHETHER, WITH-wardward. + WHITHERWARD, whitherward.

wheelbarrow. A form for wheelbarrows, which is a wheel with a handle.

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7. Mil. & Nav. A movement of troops or vessels in line in which the units preserve alignment and relative positions but change direction, pivoting on a unit at the end of the line or upon an imaginary point beyond it.

8. pl. Fig.: The machinery which propels or operates anything; the moving power or elements; as, the wheels of government; money oils the wheels of life.

9. The refrain or burden of a song. See FOR, n., 11. Obs. a wheel within a wheel, or wheels within wheels, a complication of circumstances, motives, etc. - w. and axle, Mech. a device consisting of a grooved wheel (turned by a cord or chain) with a rigidly attached axle (for winding up a weight by a cord or chain), together with the supporting standards. Cf. SIMPLE MACHINE. - w. of fortune. a = WHEEL, n., 5, above. b A gambling or lottery device consisting of a wheel which is spun horizontally, articles or sums to which certain marks on its circumference point when it comes to rest being distributed according to varying rules. - w. of life, a zoetrope.

wheel (hwē). v. t.; wheeled (hwēld); wheeling. 1. To convey or move on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle; as, to wheel a load; to wheel a piano into place; to wheel a wheelbarrow.

2. To cause to turn or revolve; to rotate; revolve; as, to wheel one's horse in a circle; to wheel a regiment.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to make circular in form. "The beetle wheels her droning flight." Gray.

4. To put wheels on; as, to wheel a wagon.

5. Tanning. To treat by revolving in a pin wheel.

6. To shape on a potter's wheel.

7. To subject to torture by the wheel. Obs.

wheel. v. i. 1. To turn on or as on an axis; to revolve. The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once wheeling upon her own center. Bentley.

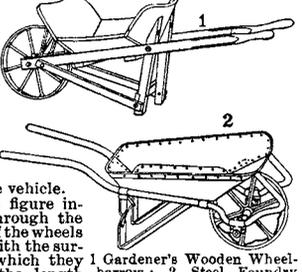
2. To change direction as if revolving upon an axis or pivot; to turn; as, the troops wheeled to the right; he wheeled completely around in his opinion.

3. To go round in a circuit; to fetch a compass. Then wheeling down the steep of heaven he flies Pope.

4. To roll forward.

wheel barometer. A siphon barometer with a float, from which a cord passes over a pulley and moves an index.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bār'ō). n. Any of various small vehicles with handles and one or more wheels, for conveying small loads, esp. one with a single wheel pivoted between the ends of a pair of shafts formed into handles at the other end, and supporting the body of the vehicle.



1 Gardener's Wooden Wheelbarrow. 2 Steel Foundry of this figure between the Wheelbarrow.

wheel bug. A large North American hemipterous insect (Arius cristatus) which sucks blood of other insects, and is called so because it feeds from a high serrated crest on its prothorax.



Wheel Bug. A Adult; B Young.

wheel chair. A chair mounted on wheels, usually to be pushed or pulled by an attendant, as a Bath chair.

wheeler (hwē'ler). n. 1. One who wheels, in any sense. 2. A maker of wheels; a wheelwright. Obs. or Dial.

3. That which has wheels, as a vehicle or vessel; - used only in compounds; as, a side-wheeler; a four-wheeler.

4. A wheel horse.

5. A worker on sewed muslin. Eng.

6. The European nightjar. Local, Eng.

wheel horse. A horse, or one of the horses, nearest to the wheels, as opposed to a leader, or forward horse; hence, fig., one in any labor or enterprise who does especially steady and effective work; as, a wheel horse of a party.

wheel house. (hwēl'hōus). n. Naut. a A small house on or above deck, containing the steering wheel. b A paddle box.

wheeling (hwē'lng). n. 1. Act of conveying anything, or traveling, on wheels, or in a wheeled vehicle. 2. Act or practice of using a cycle; cycling. Colloq.

3. Condition of a road, or roads, which admits of passing on wheels; as, it is good wheeling, or bad wheeling.

4. A turning, or circular movement.

wheel lock. A former kind of gunlock in which sparks were struck from a flint, or piece of iron pyrites, by a revolving wheel. b = LETTER LOCK. c = 2d LOCK, 5b.

wheelman (hwēl'mān). n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A wheelman. Now Rare. 2. One who rides a bicycle or tricycle; a cyclist, or cyclist.

wheel one. The mineral bournonite; - so called when occurring in wheel-shaped twin crystals.

wheel or wheels. [OR, n., 5.] QUERNE. Scot. & Dial. Eng. - wheel 'ly, adv. Dial. Eng. - wheen (hwēn). [Cf. AS. hweene, hweine, a little, somewhat, hweon little, few.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A few. 2. A division; a group. 3. Quite a little; a quantity. when, a. Few. Obs. Scot. when, cat, n. [Dial. Whence, cat, n. See QUEAN.] A female cat. Local, Eng. wheene. + QUEEN. [of WHIP. wheep (hwēp). Scot. & Dial. Eng. wheep (hwē'p), n. & v. Also wheep. Whistle; - chiefly of the cry of a curlew or plover. wheer (wēr). Dial. Eng. var. of wheeler (dial. wēr). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of wheeler, whether. wheer 'kins (hwēr'kīnz), n. pl. The posterior. Scot. wheer 'rum (hwēr'rām), n. & v. Trifle. Scot.

wheel rope. Naut. A rope leading from the axis or barrel of a steering wheel, or from a steering engine, to the tiller, enabling the rudder to be moved by revolving the wheel. Chains are now more commonly used on large vessels.

wheelsman (hwēl'mān). n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A steersman; strictly, one who steers by turning a wheel.

wheel stitch. Needlework. A stitch resembling a spider's web, worked on the material, not over an open space.

wheel tree. a The paddlewod. b An Australian proteaceous tree (Stenocarpus attenuatus) having the flowers in a circular cluster.

wheel window. Arch. A circular window having radiating mullions like the spokes of a wheel. Cf. ROSE WINDOW.

wheel work. (hwēl'wŭrk'). n. Mach. Wheels in gear, and their connections, etc., in a machine or mechanism.

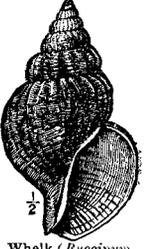
wheelwright (-rīt). n. A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz). v. i.; wheezed (hwēzd); wheezing (hwēz'ng). [MR. WHEZAN, AS. hweāsan (cf. Icel. hveasa to hiss, Sw. hveasa, Dan. hvease); akin to AS. hweāsta a cough, D. hoest, G. husten, OHG. huosto, Icel. hōsti, Ir. casacht, W. pas, Lith. kosti to cough, Skr. kās.] To breathe hard, and with an audible piping or whistling sound, as persons affected with asthma. "Wheezing lungs." Shak.

wheeze, n. 1. A piping or whistling sound caused by difficult respiration. 2. Phon. An ordinary whisper exaggerated so as to produce the hoarse sound known as the "stage whisper." In its production there is narrowing of the glottis, and also contraction of the upper glottis. H. Sweet.

wheezy (hwēz'ī). a. Wheezing, or making or having a sound like wheezing; as, a wheezy melodeon.

whelk (hwēlk). n. [ME. whelk, wikk, AS. wēoloc, wēoloc, wiloc; cf. D. wulk.] Any of numerous large marine gastropods belonging to Buccinum and allied genera; esp., Buccinum undatum, common on the coasts both of Europe and North America, and much used as food in Europe.



Whelk (Buccinum undatum) (parh. skin to helmet), with ME. whelven, AS. hweolfan, hweolfan, in ūchylfan, ūwhelfan, to overwhelm, cover over, akin to OS. bihwelban, D. welven to arch, G. wölben, OHG. wēlben, Icel. hweifa to overturn; cf. Gr. κόλωρ bosom, a gulf.] 1. To turn upside down; overturn; upset. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

2. To put or throw (anything) over a thing so as to cover it. Obs. or Dial.

3. To cover with water or other fluid; to cover by immersion; to overwhelm; to engulf.

4. Fig.: To be in my prize, or ocean whelm them all! Shak. 5. Fig.: To cover or engulf completely and disastrously; to overwhelm; as, to whelm one in sorrows.

whelm, v. t. To pass, roll, or descend so as to engulf, overwhelm, or crush something.

whelp (hwēlp). n. [AS. hwealp; akin to D. welp, G. & OHG. welf, Icel. hvealp, Dan. hvealp, Sw. valp.] 1. One of the young of a dog or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub. 2. A youth; child; "cub"; - used in contempt. Also, sometimes, any person regarded as contemptible.

That awkward whelp with his money bags. Addison. 3. Mach. a Any of the longitudinal ribs or ridges on the barrel of a capstan, windlass, etc.; - usually in pl.; as, the whelps of a windlass. b = SPROCKET, 1 a.

4. A kind of ship. Obs.

whelp, v. i.; whelped (hwēlpt); whelping. To bring forth young; - said of the female of the dog or of some beasts of prey.

whelp, v. t. To bring forth, as cubs or young; hence, fig., in contempt, to give birth to.

When shall these things be? Matt. xxiv. 3. 2. At what time; at, during, or after the time that; at, or just after, the moment that; - used relatively; as, let me know when he comes; come when you please.

Book lore ne'er served, when trial came. Nor gifts, when faith was dead. J. H. Newman. 3. At what time; as, he refused until he saw your letter, when he at once consented; - also used for, the time at which; as, I know when he will come.

4. While; whereas; although; - used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce a dependent adverbial sentence or clause, having a causal, conditional, or adversative relation to the principal proposition; as, he turned thief when he might have continued honest; he removed the tree when it was the best in the grounds; how can he buy it when he has no money?

whesht (hwēsh't). Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of WHIST, silence.

whew'son. + WHITSUN.

wheelie-whiey (hwēl'ī-hwē'ī). The European whistthroat. Scot. wheez, wheezed. W h e e z e z; wheezed. Ref. Sp.

wheez'er (hwēz'ēr). n. One that wheezes. [WHEEZE.] wheez'ly (-lī), adv. of wheeze. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

wheft (hwēft). Var. of WAFT, n., 5. wheel. + WHEEL. wheln (dial. wēn). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of WHEEL.

whelk (hwēlk). n. & v. 1. To turn upside down; to cover as with a hollow vessel. Obs. or Dial. Eng. whelm + WHOM. whem + QUEEN, n. whem. Obs. pl. of WOMAN. when 'el, when 'mle (hwēn'ēl; wēn'ēl), n. & v. [Cf. WABLE.] Overturn; upset; tumble; toss. Scot. & Dial. Eng. [Obs. when, adv. = WHERNE, whence.]

5. Which time; then; — used elliptically as a noun.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since when, his oath is broke. *Shak.*
When was formerly used as an exclamation of surprise or impatience, like *what!*
Come hither; mend my ruff;
Here, when? thou art such a tedious lady! *J. Webster.*
when as, **when that**, at the time that; when. *Obs.*
When as sacred light began to dawn. *Milton.*
When that mine eye is furnished for a look. *Shak.*
when/as (hwén-áz'), *conj.* *Archaic.* **1.** When. "Whenas in silks my Julia goes." *Herrick.*
2. Whereas; while.
Whenas, if they would inquire into themselves, they would find no such matter. *Hurrow.*
whence (hwén-s), *adv.* [ME. *whennes*, *whens* (with adverbial, properly a genitive ending; — see *ward*, *wards*), also *whenne*, *whene*, AS. *hwanan*, *hwanon*, *hwonan*, *hwonone*. See *when*; cf. *hence*, *thence*.] **1.** From what place; hence, from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, or the like; — used interrogatively.
Whence hath this man this wisdom? *Matt. xiii. 54.*
Whence and what art thou? *Milton.*
2. From what or which place, source, material, cause, etc.; — used relatively, and sometimes with a redundant *from*, formerly also with *of*.
Grateful to acknowledge whence his good Descends. *Milton.*
From whence come wars and fightings among you? *James iv. 1.*
whence-so-ever (hwén-só-év-ér'), *adv. & conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.
when-er/ever (hwén-sé-év-ér'), *adv. & conj.* At whatever time.
when-so-ever (hwén-só-év-ér'), *adv. & conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever. *Mark xiv. 7.*
where (hwár), *adv.* [ME. *wher*, *whar*, AS. *hwár*; akin to D. *waer*, OS. *hwár*, OHG. *hwár*, *wár*, G. *wo*, Icel. and Sw. *hvar*, Dan. *hvor*, Goth. *hwar*, and E. *who*; cf. Skr. *karhi* when. See *who*; cf. *there*.] **1.** At or in what place; hence, in what situation, position, or circumstances; — used interrogatively; as, *where* can we expect to find a welcome, if not among our kin?
God called unto Adam; . . . Where art thou? *Gen. iii. 9.*
2. At or in which place; at the place in which; hence, in the case or instance in which; — used relatively.
That place where first she was so happy. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Where your treasure is, there will your heart be. *Matt. vi. 21.*
Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly. *Shak.*
3. To what or which place; hence, to what goal, result, or issue; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively.
But where does this tend? *Goldsmith.*
Lodged in sunny cleft,
Where the cold breezes come not. *Bryant.*
4. From what place or source; as, *where* did he get his suspicions? "Showing their births and where they did proceed." *Shak.*
where is often used pronominally with or without a preposition, in elliptical sentences for a place in which, the place in which, *what place*.
The star . . . stood over where the young child was. *Matt. ii. 9.*
The Son of man hath not where to lay his head. *Matt. viii. 20.*
Within about twenty paces of where we were. *Goldsmith.*
Syn. — See *whither*.
where away? *Naut.* In what direction? — a query in response to a call from a lookout that something, as land, has been sighted.
where, conj. Whereas.
And fight and die is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath. *Shak.*
where, n. Place; situation. *Obs. or Collog.*
Finding the nymph asleep in secret where. *Spenser.*
where'a-bout (hwár-á-bout'), *adv.* **1.** About where; **where'a-bouts** (-á-bouts') near what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively; usually in the form *whereabouts*; as, *whereabouts* did you meet him?
2. Concerning which; about which. "The object *whereabouts* they are conversant." *Hooker.*
where'a-bouts, n. sing. Also **where'a-bout**. The place where a person or thing is; as, they knew his *whereabouts*.
A puzzling notice of thy *whereabout*. *Wordsworth.*
where-as (hwár-áz'), *conj.* **1.** Considering that; it being the case that; since; — implying a recognition of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent; and often used to introduce a preamble, as to laws, contracts, etc., which is the basis of declarations, affirmations, commands, requests, or the like, that follow.
2. In fact; while on the contrary; the case being in truth that; — implying opposition to something that precedes; as, he claimed victory, *whereas* he was defeated.
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Spenser.*
3. Where. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Home she came, *whereas* her mother blind
Sat in eternal night. *Spenser.*
4. Although. *Obs. & R.* *Gen. xviii. 27 (Douay Ver.).*
where-at (-át'), *adv.* **1.** At which; upon which; whereupon; — used relatively.
They vote; *whereat* his speech he thus renews. *Milton.*
2. At what; — used interrogatively; as, *whereat* are you offended?
where-by (-bí'), *adv.* **1.** By which; — used relatively. "The means *whereby* I live." *Shak.*
2. By what; how; — used interrogatively. *Now Rare.*
Whereby shall I know this? *Luke i. 18.*
wherefore (hwár-fór'), *adv. & conj.* [where + *for*.] **1.** For which reason; so; — used relatively.
[The Lord] rested the seventh day; *wherefore* the Lord blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it. *Ex. xx. 11.*

2. For what reason; why; — used interrogatively.
But *wherefore* that I tell my tale. *Chaucer.*
Wherefore didst thou doubt? *Matt. xiv. 31.*
Syn. — See *therefore*.
wherefore (hwár-fór'), *n.* The reason; cause. *Collog.*
"The whys and *wherefores* of her sister's moods." *Mrs. Humphry Ward.*
where-from (hwár-fróm'), *adv.* [where + *from*.] From which; from which or what place; as, an event *wherefrom* sprang great results.
where-in (-ín'), *adv.* **1.** In which; in which place, thing, time, respect, or the like; — used relatively.
Her clothes *wherein* she was clad. *Chaucer.*
There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious. *Swift.*
2. In what; — used interrogatively.
Yet ye say, *wherein* have we wearied him! *Mal. ii. 17.*
3. In so far as (with implication of compensation). *Obs.*
Wherein our entertainment shall shame us
We'll be justified in our loves. *Shak.*
where-in-to (hwár-in-tó'), *adv.* **1.** Into which; — used relatively.
Into what; — used interrogatively.
where/ness (hwár-nés'), *n.* Quality or state of having a place; ubiquity; situation; position.
A point hath no dimensions, but only a *where/ness*. *Grew*
where-of (hwár-óv'), *adv.* **1.** Of which; of whom; formerly, also, with or by which; — used relatively.
Edward's seven sons, *whereof* thyself art one. *Shak.*
Let it work like Borgias' wine,
Whereof his life, the Pope, was poisoned. *Martlowe.*
2. Of what; — used interrogatively.
Whereof was the house built? *Johnson.*
3. Whereto; to what end or purpose. *Obs. Langland.*
where-on (-ón'), *adv.* **1.** On which; — used relatively.
O fair foundation laid *whereon* to build. *Milton.*
2. On what or, formerly, on whom; — used interrogatively; as, *whereon* do we stand?
3. Whereof; — used relatively. *Obs.*
where-so-ever (hwár-só-év-ér'), *adv.* [cf. AS. *swá hwár swá*.] In, to, or, formerly, from, whatsoever place; wherever.
where-through (hwár-thró'), *adv.* Through, by, or, rarely, by means of, which. "Wherethrough that I may know." *Chaucer.*
Windows, . . . wherethrough the sun
Delights to peep, to gaze therein on thee. *Shak.*
where-to (-tó'), *adv.* **1.** To which; — used relatively.
"Where to we have already attained." *Phil. iii. 16.*
Where to all bonds do tie me day by day. *Shak.*
2. To what; to what place, purpose, end, or the like; — used interrogatively. "Where to tends all this?" *Shak.*
where-un-der (-ún-dér'), *adv.* Under which.
where-up-on (hwár-ú-pón'), *adv.* **1.** Upon which; in consequence of, after, which; whereon; — used relatively.
The townsmen mutilated and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*
2. Whereon; — used interrogatively.
where-er/ever (hwár-év-ér'), *adv.* At, to, in, or, with from, from, whatever place; wheresoever; as, *wherever* he is or goes; *wherever* he comes from.
where-with (hwár-wít'), *adv.* [with; cf. *herewith*.] *Adv.*
where-with-al (hwár-wít-ál'), *adv.*
1. With which; — used relatively.
The lot; *wherewith* thou hast loved me. *John xvii. 26.*
2. With what; — used interrogatively.
Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? *Ps. cxix. 9.*
where-with-al, n. Also, less commonly, **wherewith**. That with which anything can be purchased or done; — generally with the *the*; as, he had not the *wherewithal* for a dinner. [The builders of Babel], still with vain design.
The *wherewith* to meet excessive loss by radiation. *H. Spencer*
wherry (hwér-í'), *n. pl.* *RIES* (-íz). [Orig. uncert.] *Naut.* Any of various light boats; as: **1.** A long light rowboat, sharp at both ends, used, esp. in England formerly, to transport passengers on rivers and about harbors. **2.** A narrow open racing or exercise boat rowed by one person with sculls. **3.** A large light barge, lighter, or fishing boat varying in type in different parts of Great Britain; specif., a broad-beamed light-draft cargo or passenger boat with sharp stem and stern, little freeboard, and, usually, a single gaff sail without a boom; — called also *Norfolk wherry*. *Eng.*
wherry, v. t. & i. **WHERRY** (-íd); **WHERRY**-ING. To carry in, or to sail or propel, a wherry.
whet (hwét'), *v. t.*; **WHETT**ED; **WHETT**ING. [AS. *hwettan*; akin to D. *wetten*, G. *wetzen*, OHG. *wetzen*, Icel. *hwetja*, Sw. *vätta*, and AS. *hwet* vigorous, brave, OS. *hwat*, OHG. *was* (also *was*) sharp, Icel. *hvar* bold, active, Sw. *hvas* sharp, Dan. *hvas*, Goth. *hwassaba* sharply, and perh. to Skr. *cut* to impel, urge on.] **1.** To sharpen by rubbing on or with some substance, as a piece of stone; to sharpen by attrition; as, to *whet* a knife or scythe.
The mower *whets* his scythe. *Milton.*
2. To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite; stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite, the courage, anger.
Since Cassius first did wete me against Cæsar. *Shak.*
3. To preen (the wings). *Rare.*
to whet on, to w. forward, to urge on or forward; to instigate. — to w. one's whistle, to wet one's whistle. *Obs.*
what, *n.* **1.** Act of whetting.
2. That which whets or sharpens; esp., an appetizer, as a drink of liquor. "Sips, drama, and *whets*." *Spectator.*
3. A turn or spell of work between two whettings of the scythe in mowing; hence, an attempt; try; also, a time; occasion. *Dial. Eng.* "I'll bear it this *whet*." *C. Bronë.*

wheth'er (hwéth-ér'), *pron. & a.* [ME. *whether*, AS. *hwæðer*; akin to OS. *hwæðar*, OFries. *hweder*, OHG. *hwedar*, *wedar*, G. *weder*, *conj.*, neither, Icel. *hvæðr* whether, Goth. *hwæþar*, Lith. *katras*, L. *uter*, Gr. *kóropos*, *nérepos*, Skr. *katara*, from the interrogative pronoun, in AS. *hwá* who. See *who*; cf. *either*, *neither*, or, *conj.*] **1.** Which (of two); which one (of two); — used interrogatively and relatively. *Archaic.*
Now choose yourself *whether* that you liketh. *Chaucer.*
Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matt. xxi. 31.*
2. Either (of two). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
Whether had he no helm ne hawbergh. *Sir Gawain.*
the *whether*, nevertheless. *Obs. Scot.* — *w. or no*, in either case; in any case; as, I will go *whether or no*.
wheth'er, conj. A particle used to indicate that what follows is an alternative. Its correlative, indicating a second or contrasting alternative, is *or* or *whether*. When this contrasting alternative is the negative of the first, it is sometimes expressed simply by *not* or *no* after the correlative, and sometimes omitted as being implied by the *whether* of the first. *Whether* is used: **1.** To introduce a direct question. *Obs.*
Whether is not this the son of a carpenter? *Wycliffe.*
2. To introduce an indirect question, or a clause of indirect discourse. "You have said; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge." *Shak.*
And now who knows
But you, Lorenzo, *whether* I am yours? *Shak.*
3. To introduce alternative condition; — here having the force of: in case; if.
For *whether* we live, we live unto the Lord; and *whether* we die, we die unto the Lord.
But *whether* thou dost these things, or *whether* not;
Whether the sun, predominant in heaven,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun, . . .
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*
whet slate. A variety of slate used for sharpening cutting instruments; novaculite.
whetstone (hwét-stón'), *n.* [AS. *hwetstán*.] A stone, natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools. Some are used dry; others are lubricated with water or oil.
The dullness of the fool is the *whetstone* of the wits. *Shak.*
to give, get, etc., the *whetstone*, to give, get, etc., a prize for extravagance in lying. *Obs.*
whew (hwí; hī), *n. & interj.* A sound like a half-formed whistle, usually expressing astonishment, scorn, etc.
whew, v. i. **1.** (*pron.* hwū, wū) To whistle with a shrill pipe, like a plover. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*
2. To utter the interjection *uhev*.
whew (hwā), *n.* [AS. *hwæg*; cf. D. *wai*, *hui*, Fries. *weye*, LG. *wey*, *waje*.] The serum, or watery part, of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, or curd, esp. in the process of making cheese.
whewey (hwā-í'), *a.* Of the nature of, or containing, *whew*; resembling *whew*; whewish.
whew/face (-fās'), *n.* A face pale or pallid, as from fear, or one having such a face. — **whew/face'd** (-fās't'), *a.*
which (hwích), *pron. & a.* [ME. *whích*, *whíck*, AS. *hwile*, *hwylc*, *hwelc*, from the root of *hwá* who + *lic* body; hence properly, of what sort or kind; akin to OS. *hwilikh* which, OFries. *hwelik*, D. *welk*, G. *welch*, OHG. *welth*, *hwelth*, Icel. *hwilikh*, Dan. & Sw. *hwilken*, Goth. *hwilikh*, *hwelikh*; cf. L. *qualis*. See *who*, *like*, *a.*; cf. *such*.] An indeclinable pronominal word, used both substantively and adjectively, as singular or plural, and for either persons or things. It is: **1.** An interrogative, used both in direct and indirect questions, to ask for or concerning one or more of a group or number, esp. among several individuals of a class; as, *which* man is it? *which* is the house? he asked *which* route he should take; *which* is best, to live or to die? "Which of you convinceth me of sin?" *John viii. 46.* Formerly also: What sort of? "Which lordes both this shrewes [are these rascals]!" *Langland.*
2. A simple relative, introducing an added qualification or statement, sometimes a restriction of its antecedent. See under *1st that*, **3.** It is used: **a.** For *who* or *whom*, referring to persons. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Our Father, *which* art in heaven. *Matt. vi. 9.*
b. Now referring chiefly to animals, things, or ideas, its antecedent being sometimes a phrase or clause.
And when thou fail'st — as God forbid the hour! —
Must Edward fall, *which* peril heaven forlind!
The temple of God is holy, *which* temple ye are. *1 Cor. iii. 17.*
The snow was three inches deep and still falling, which prevented him from taking his usual ride. *Irvine.*
c. Sometimes with its antecedent following.
And, *which* is worse, all you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son. *Shak.*
d. Formerly sometimes: (1) Adjectively: Of what sort or kind. "And *which* they weren and of what degree." *Chaucer.* (2) Together with a personal pronoun, as, "which . . . he" = "who"; and "which . . . his" = "whose"; as in "The kynnes dere sone, . . . *which* alway for to don wel is his wone." *Chaucer.* Cf. *1st that*, **3a.** (3) In the phrase *the which*, and, by way of definiteness or emphasis, in *which that*, *the which that*, *which as*.
That worthy name by the *which* ye are called? *James i. 7.*
e. Dialectically, as an expletive, merely introductory; as in, "Which the same I would rise to explain." *Bret Harle.*
f. *Which*, referring to a series of preceding sentences, or members of a sentence, may have all joined to it adjectively. "All *which*, as a method of proclamation, is very convenient." *Curlye.*
3. A compound relative or indefinite pronoun, standing for any one *which*, *whichever*, *that which*, *those which*, *the . . . which*, and the like; as, take *which* you will.
Syn. — See *who*.

to whip a naughty child. b To force, urge, or drive by whipping (in sense 2); to make go with or as with a whip; as, to whip a top. "For without moral force to whip it into action, the achievements of the intellect would be poor indeed." John Tyndall. c To belabor with stinging or biting words; to lash with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. They would whip me with their fine wits. Shak.

4. To thresh; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to whip wheat. Dial.

5. To beat (eggs, cream, or the like) into a froth, as with a whisk, fork, or the like.

6. To fish (a body of water) with rod, line, and artificial fly, the motion being likened to that employed in using a whip Whipping their rough surface for a trout. Emerson.

7. To gather together or hold together for united action, in the manner of a party whip. See WHIP, n., 5.

8. To hoist or purchase by a whip. See WHIP, n., 10.

9. To conquer; to defeat, as in a contest. Slang.

10. To overlay (a cord, rope, or the like) with other cord, rope, or the like, going round and round it; to wrap; — often with about, around, or over.

Its string is firmly whipped about with small gut. Mason

11. To wind, wreath, or bind, about something; as, to whip string about the end of a fishing rod.

12. To overland lightly; specif., to form (a fabric) into gathers by loosely overcasting the rolled edge with fine stitches and drawing up the thread; as, to whip a ruffle.

to whip in, to drive in, or keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to collect, or to keep together, as members of a party, for legislative action. — to whip the cat. a To practice extreme parsimony. Dial. Eng. b To go from house to house working by the day, as itinerant tailors and carpenters do. Dial. — to whip the Devil round or around, the stump, to effect by indirect means, or by a subterfuge, what cannot be accomplished directly. Colloq. or Slang.

whip (hwip), v. i. 1. To move nimbly; to start, turn, go, pass, or the like, quickly, or suddenly; to whisk; as, he whipped around the corner.

With speed from thence he whipped. Sackville

2. Specif.: To trasha about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash; as, flags and pennants whipping in the wind.

3. To fish by whipping the water. Cf. WHIP, v. t., 6.

whip, n. [ME. *whippe*. See WHIP, v. t.] 1. A quick movement; a sudden rush or start; hence, an instant; moment; occasion. Obs. or Scot.

2. An instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, or of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod, used in whipping or lashing of any kind, as in driving a horse, in punishing an animal or a person, in spinning a whip top, etc.; also, a stroke or cut with or as with a whip. For who would bear the whips and scorns of time? Shak.

3. pl. A whipping. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

4. One who handles a whip; specif.: a a coachman; a driver of horses; as, a good whip. b A huntsman who whips in the hounds; a whipper-in.

5. Eng. Politics & (Rare) U. S. Politics. a A person, as a member of Parliament, appointed to enforce party discipline, and secure the attendance of the members of a party at any important session, esp. for voting. He also usually obtains pairs for members who cannot be present to vote, keeps count of the votes, and keeps the party leader advised of the opinions and intentions of members. b A call made on members of a legislative party to be in their places at a given time, as when a vote is to be taken.

6. A dish made by whipping, or beating, cream, eggs, etc.

7. In the rocket life-saving apparatus, a double or endless line, rove through a block with a tail attached to it, and used to haul the hawser, on which is slung the breeches buoy or the like, aboard the wrecked ship.

8. A whipping motion; thrashing about; as, the whip of a tense rope or wire which has suddenly parted; also, the quality of being whiplike or flexible; flexibility; suppleness; as, the whip of the shaft of a golf club.

9. Mach. a One of the arms or frames of a windmill, in which the sails are spread. b The length of such an arm reckoned from the shaft.

10. A purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope, for lifting light articles; — called specif. single whip. A similar purchase with two blocks is called a double whip.

11. Mech. Any of various pieces that operate with a quick vibratory motion, as a spring in certain electrical devices for making a circuit, or a rocking lever actuated by the prolong in certain piano actions. See ACTION, *Illustr.*

12. pl. A whiplistree. Dial. Eng.

13. An attack of sickness. Scot.

14. Money contributed or collected in equal amounts among a company of persons, esp. for liquor. Dial. Eng.

15. Naut. See PENNANT, 2a.

whip and spur, using both whip and spur; hence, with the utmost haste. — w. upon a whip, a whip (tackle) on the fall of another. Cf. LUFF UPON LUFF.

whipcord' (hwip'kord'), n. 1. A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making whiplashes.

2. A cord made of animal intestines; catgut

3. A hard-woven worsted fabric with fine close diagonal cords or ribs on the face.

whip crop. Any of several European shrubs or trees the stems of which are used for whipposts, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring tree, and the guelder-rose.

whip and derry. Mining. A hoisting whip used with a derrick.

whip-belly, or whis'tle-belly, van' genace. Thin, weak, or sour, drink; esp., sour beer. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

whip-broth', n. A beating. Obs.

whip'can', n. A tippler. Obs.

whip'cat', n. One who whips the cat (see under WHIP, v. t.); esp., an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or other workman. Dial.

whip'cast', n. Drunken. Obs.

whip'col' (hwip'kol'), n. [Cf. whip to beat (eggs), and Norw dial. *koll* a bowl, *icel koll* a.] A beverage made of rum, eggs, and cream. Slang. [See WHIP, v. t.]

whipcord willow. The purple whip crane.

whip crane. A simple form of crane on the principle of the wheel and axle.

whips (dial. whip). Obs. or dial. Eng. of wire.

whip'fish', n. A chetodontid fish (*Heterochelone macroleptodus*) of the South Pacific Ocean, in

whip'graft' (hwip'graft'), v. t. To perform whip grafting. See GRAFTAGE, *Illustr.*, ROOT GRAFTING.

whip graftage or grafting. Also whip graft. Graftage or grafting in which a cleft or slit is made in the end of both scion and stock in the direction of the grain, forming a kind of tongue, so that the tongue of each may be inserted in the slit of the other. See GRAFTAGE, *Illustr.*

whip hand. The hand holding the whip in driving; hence, advantage; mastery; as, to have or get the whip hand.

whip'lash' (hwip'lash'), n. The lash of a whip.

whip'per' (hwip'per'), n. 1. One that whips; esp., an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. Now U. S. 2. One who operates a whip in unloading a ship. Eng. 3. Spinning. A kind of simple willow.

4. A machine to beat clay before grinding in the pug mill.

5. Something unusually fine or effective. Obs. Slang.

whip'per-in', n.; pl. WHIPPERS-IN (hwip'per-in'). 1. A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary.

2. A parliamentary whip. See WHIP, n., 5a. Eng.

whip'pet' (hwip'pet'; dial., northern Eng., wip'tt), n. One of a breed of dogs originating among the colliers of northern England, used chiefly for coursing and racing. It resembles the greyhound, but is smaller, and was derived probably from crosses of terriers and Italian greyhounds later modified by greyhound blood. Called also *race dog*.

whip'ping' (hwip'ping'), p. pr. & vb. n. of WHIP. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that whips; as: a A beating; flogging. b Overcasting; also, overstretching. c Act of one that whips a stream in fishing.

2. Material used to whip, or bind; as: a Naut. Small stuff with which a rope end is whipped. b Pitched twine binding together a golf-club head and shaft, or the like.

whipping post, a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped.

whip'ple-tree' (-'trē'), n. [Cf. WHIP, WHIFFLETREE.] 1. The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces, or tugs, of a harness are fastened, and by which a carriage, a plow, or the like, is drawn; a whiffletree; swingletree; singletree.

2. The corneal tree. Obs. Chaucer.

whip'poor-will' (-'pūr-wil'), n. [From its call.] 1. A nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, allied to the European nightjar. Unlike the nighthawk, it is seldom seen, but its peculiar call is often heard at nightfall or just before dawn.

whip'poor-will. (4)

It is nine to ten inches long and spotted, barred, and variegated with black, brown, and buffy. The terminal half of the outer tail feathers is white, and there is a crescent on the throat, white in the male and buffy in the female. Cf. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW and POORWILL.

2. The mosscan flower. Local, U. S. b A mottled variety of cowpea.

whip'saw' (hwip'sō'), n. A kind of narrow rip-saw, tapering from butt to point, with hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 1 1/2 feet in length, used by one or two men.

whip'saw', v. t. 1. To saw with a whipsaw.

2. To defeat in, or to cause to lose, two different bets at the same time or in one play, as at faro; hence, to worst in two ways at once; esp., in speculation, to cause to buy high and sell low, or vice versa.

whip scorpion. Any of numerous arachnids belonging to *Thelyphoridae* and allied genera. They look much like scorpions, but have a long slender bristle, or lashlike organ, at the end of the body, and no sting.

whip'-shaped' (-'shapt'), a. Shaped like the lash of a whip; long, slender, round, and tapering; as, a whip-shaped root or stem.

whip snake. Any of various slender snakes. Specif.: a A bright green South American tree snake (*Philodryas viridissimus*) having a long and slender body. It is not venomous. Called also emerald whip snake. b The coachwhip snake.

whip'stitch' (hwip'stich'), n. 1. A tailor. *Contemptuous*.

2. Anything hastily put or stitched together or composed. R. Dryden. Whip Scorpion (*Thelyphonus caudatus*).

3. A small bit; esp., a small interval of time; an instant; a minute. Dial. or Colloq.

4. Agric. Act or process of whippitching. Eng.

whip'stitch', v. t. 1. To sew by passing the thread over and over; to overcast; whip; as, in Bookbinding, to whippitch the back folds of a book or pamphlet.

2. Agric. To rafter; to plow in ridges, as land. Eng.

whip'pet' (dial. wip'tt), n. [Cf. E. whip, n., or W. *gwib* quick course or motion, *quibad* that flies about, *vagabond*.] A spry or puny creature; — applied chiefly to women and children. Obs. or Dial. Eng. [See WHIP, n.]

whip'p'ness' (hwip'p'ness'), n. Whipping boy. Formerly, a boy educated with a prince and punished in his stead.

whipping chest. A logging Obs. whippitch post. See list TOP. 1. Whip ple truss (hwip'plē-trūs'), [After Squire Whipple (1804-88), American civil engineer. See TRUSS, n., 1. (2).] [Obs.]

whip'post', n. Whipping post. whip'po-will'. Var. of WHIPPOORWILL. [a whip (tackle).]

whip purchase. A whip crane; whip'py (hwip'pī), a. 1. Like or likened to a whip. Colloq. 2. Alert; active; quick; nimble. Scot.

whip'py (hwip'pī; hwip'pī), n. [Cf. WHIPPET.] A malapert girl or young woman. Scot. Obs. or R.

whip ray. Any of various sting rays having a whiplike tail.

whip rod. A fishing rod whipped with twine from tip to butt.

whip roll. Weaving. A roll or bar, behind the reeds, on which the warp threads rest.

whip row. Agric. The row easiest to hoe; hence, advantage. Colloq. U. S.

whip'stack' (hwip'stāk'), n. A bar extending at tiler, for easier steering; a tiler. Obs.

whip'stalk', n. Whipstock. Obs. whip'ster', n. [whip + -ster'] Obs. or R. 1. A whippersnapper. 2. A wanton; a harlot. 3. A sharper.

whip'stick', n. A whipstock. whip'stock', n. A whip handle. whip'tail', n. A whip scorpion. whip'tailed', a. Also whiptail. Having a tail like a whiplash. whip-tailed ray = WHIPRAY.

whip'worm' (hwip'wūrm'), n. [So called from its shape.] A nematode worm (*Trichocephalus dispar*) often found parasitic in the human intestine. Its body is thickened posteriorly, but is very long and threadlike anteriorly.

whirl (hwīr), v. i.; WHIRRED (hwīrd); WHIR'RING. [Prob. of imitative origin; cf. D. *wirre* to whirl, and E. *hurr*; perh. influenced by *whirl*.] To move, fly, revolve, or the like, quickly with a buzzing or whizzing sound; to whiz.

The partridge bursts away on whirring wings. Beattie.

whirl, v. t. [See WHIR to whiz.] To move or hurry along with a whizzing sound. Rare. Shak.

whirl, n. A buzzing or whizzing sound due to rapid motion; as, the whirl of wings of a spinning wheel.

whirl (hwīr), v. t.; WHIRLED (hwīrd); WHIR'LING. [ME. *whirlen*, prob. fr. Scand.; cf. *icel.* & *Sw.* *hwirfla*, Dan. *hwirle*, akin to D. *veervelen*, G. *wirbeln*, freq. of the verb seen in *icel.* *hwirfa* to turn. Cf. WHARF, WARBLE, WHORL.]

1. To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate or revolve with velocity; as, to whirl a top.

He whirled his sword around without delay. Dryden.

2. To remove or carry quickly with or as with a revolving motion; as, the wind whirled along the dead leaves. See, see the chariot, and those rushing wheels, That whirled the prophet up at Chebar flood. Milton.

3. To hurl with or as with a revolving motion. Obs. Syn. — See WHIR.

whirl, v. t. 1. To revolve or rotate with great speed; to gyrate. "The whirling year." J. H. Newman. The wooden engine flies and whirls about. Dryden.

2. To move, go, pass, or the like, hastily or swiftly. But whirled away to shun his hateful sight. Dryden.

3. Engin. To turn around while bent considerably out of true through the effect of centrifugal force; — said of a shaft revolving at an excessive speed, called the critical speed, at which the centrifugal force of the revolving shaft, already slightly deflected by gravity, etc., is just sufficient to overcome the elastic resisting forces of the material of the shaft, and so, the centrifugal force increasing with the deflection, other things being equal, the shaft eventually swings around considerably bent.

whirl, n. [Cf. Dan. *hwirvel*, Sw. *hwirfla*, *icel.* *hwirfla* the crown of the head, G. *wirbel* whirl, crown of the head, D. *veerel*, also A.S. *hwirfla* (perh.) whirlpool. See WHIRL, v. t.]

1. Rapid rotation, gyration, or circumvolution; hence, rapid or confusing motion; as, the whirl of a top, or of a wheel. "In no breathless whirl." J. H. Newman.

The rapid . . . whirl of things here below interrupts not the inviolable rest and calmness of the noble beings above. South.

2. Anything that moves with a whirling motion; as, a whirl of wind, water, dust, etc. Carlyle.

3. The wharve of a spindle. Obs.

4. Bot. & Zool. A whorl. Rare.

5. A hook or reel of a rope which, or the rope which it self, by which the strands of a rope are twisted.

whirl'a-bout' (hwīr'lā-'bout'), n. 1. Something that whirls or turns about in a rapid manner; a whirligig.

2. A whale. Obs.

whirl'er (hwīr'ēr), n. One that whirls; specif.: a A whirling table for coating photographic plates. b A hook for twisting hemp into rope yarn. c A high twisting or whirling wind. Dial. or Colloq.

whirl'ig-gig' (-'ig-gig'), n. [Cf. gig anything that whirls.] 1. A child's toy having a whirling or spinning motion, as a teetotum.

2. Anything having a circular or whirling course or motion; also, a whirling motion or course. "The whirligig of time." Shak. With a whirling of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each head. G. W. Cable.

3. Specif.: a A carrousel, or merry-go-round. b A medieval instrument for punishing petty offenders, being a kind of wooden cage in which the offender was whirled round with great velocity. c A whirligig beetle.

4. A fanciful trifle or notion. Scot.

whirligig beetle. Any of numerous beetles of the family *Gyrinidae*. Their body is firm, oval or boatlike, and usually dark with a bronzelike luster. They live mostly on the surface of water and move swiftly about circularly. They also dive and swim rapidly. The larva is aquatic.

whirl'ing' (hwīr'ing'), p. pr. & vb. n. of WHIRL. — whirling dervish. See DERVISH, 1. — w. plant, the telegraph plant. — w. table. a Any of various apparatus for producing rapid rotary motion, usually horizontal, as to demonstrate certain laws in physics, to coat plates evenly in photography, etc. b Potter's wheel.

whirl'pool' (hwīr'pōol'), n. 1. An eddy or vortex of water; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression or cavity in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; any body of water having a more or less circular motion caused by its flowing in an irregular channel, by the meeting of opposing currents, or the like.

whirl'd. Whirled. Ref Sp.

whirl drill. Mixed. A hand drill consisting of a spindle with a small heavy flywheel near the drill end, turned by two twisted strings attached to the other end of the spindle and to the ends of a transverse piece evenly in the spindle.

whirl'er'y', n. Whirling. whirl'fire', n. Lightning. Obs.

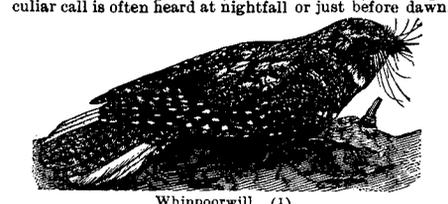
whirl'ig-gig' (hwīr'ig-gig'), n. [Cf. list TOP. 1.] A sort of wheeled litter, a heavy carriage or chariot. Obs.

whirligig muleet. A small muleet (*Quevauvian gyrans*) of the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. It often swims round and round in schools.

whirl'ig-gig' (hwīr'ig-gig'), n. whirl'blast', n. Whirlwind. whirl'bones', n. Obs. or Dial. Eng. a The pelvic bone. b The patella, or kneecap.

whirl'brain', n. One who glances from subject to subject. Rare.

whirl'pool' (hwīr'pōol'), n. Whirlpool. Obs. whirl'pool' nebula. Astron. The



Whippoorwill. (4)

It is nine to ten inches long and spotted, barred, and variegated with black, brown, and buffy. The terminal half of the outer tail feathers is white, and there is a crescent on the throat, white in the male and buffy in the female. Cf. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW and POORWILL.

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Whirligig Beetle (Gyrinus borealis). a Larva. Nat. size.

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white flag. A flag, or something used as a flag, of plain white. In all civilized armies it is recognized as the flag of truce (which see) and as the token of surrender when displayed over a place, position, or body of men. Hence, fig., in such phrases as to hoist, show, or wave the white flag, the sign or token of cowardice or yielding.

white flux. *Medic.* A flux, chiefly of potassium carbonate, obtained as a white or grayish mass by the deflagration of tartar with an equal weight of larger amount of saltpeter.

white fly. Any of numerous small injurious hemipterous insects of the genus *Aleyrodes*, allied to the scale insects. They are usually covered with a white or gray powder. The white fly of the orange (*A. citri*) is an example.

white-foot, n. *Far.* A white mark on a horse's foot, between the fetlock and the coffin; also, a horse having it.

white-footed, a. Having white feet. — white-footed mouse, any of numerous native North American mice of the genus *Peromyscus*, esp. the common woodland species (*P. leucopus*) of the eastern United States. See MOUSE, *Illust.*

White Friars, (hwit'frī'z), n. The quarter of a town in which the White Friars dwell or have dwelt; esp., a locality in London near Fleet Street where a Carmelite monastery once stood. See ALSATIA.

white-fronted, a. Having a white front or forehead.

white-fronted capuchin or monkey, a South American monkey (*Cebus albifrons*) of a reddish brown color with white face, forehead, shoulders, and breast; a large goose (*Anser albifrons*) of northern Europe, slightly smaller but similar in color to an American variety (*A. gambeli*). It is grayish brown with a white forehead and black, white, and gray under parts. — w. lemur, a true lemur (*Lemur albifrons*) of Madagascar, having a white forehead.

white goosefoot. A common goosefoot (*Chenopodium album*) of almost cosmopolitan distribution. It has pale green variable leaves and mealy white flowers, and is sometimes called like spinach. Called also *Lamb's-quarters*, *pigweed*, *fat hen*, and by many other names.

white grub. The larva of the June bug, May beetle, and other allied species. These grubs eat the roots of grasses and other plants, and often do much damage.

white gum. 1. *Medic.* An eruption of whitish pimples upon the face, neck, and arms in early infancy; atropulus. 2. *Bot.* A any of numerous Australian eucalypts, as *Eucalyptus wimaibala*, *E. hemastoma*, *E. gunnii*, etc., in allusion to their pale resin. b The sweet gum.

White-hall' (hwit'hōl'), n., or Whitehall Palace. A former palace in London, which stood to the north of Westminster Abbey, built in the 13th century and used first as a residence of Hubert de Burgh and after his death as a residence of the archbishops of York (hence orig. called York House or York Place). In 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, it came into possession of the crown and received the name Whitehall. Henry VIII. almost reconstructed it. It was burned in 1691 and 1697, the banqueting hall (now a royal chapel), built by Inigo Jones for James I. to replace an old one burned down in 1615, being all that survives. In Whitehall Wolsey was disgraced, Henry VIII. died, Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. died, and before it Charles I. was executed.

white-hand'ed, a. 1. Having white hands. 2. *Zool.* Having white paws. 3. Having or keeping the hands free from evil acts; hence, pure; unstained. "White-handed Hope." Milton.

white-headed gibbon, the lar'.

white-head' (hwit'hēd'), n. a The blue goose. b The surf scoter. *Local, U. S.* c A timaline bird of New Zealand (*Chitonys*, or *Mohaua*, *albacapilla*). d A white-headed breed of domestic pigeon. e The bastard feverfew. *W. Indies.*

white-head'ed, a. Having a white head. — white-headed eagle, the American bald eagle. — w. goose, the blue goose. — w. harpy, marsh harrier. *Local, Eng.* — w. saki. See SAKI, *Illust.* — w. wren, a South American (*Sterna maculosa*). — w. woodpecker, a woodpecker (*Xenopus albivittatus*) of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains.

white heat. The temperature, higher than red heat, for copper and iron, from 1500° to 1600° C., at which a body becomes brightly incandescent, so as to appear white; hence, a state of intense mental or physical strain or activity; as, his anger was at white heat.

white heath. A common European heath (*Erica arborea*). Its roots are used in making so-called French briar pipes.

white hellebore. The false hellebore, esp. the European *Veratrum album* or the American *V. viride*. See VERATRUM.

white horse. a A West Indian rubicaceous shrub (*Portulandia grandiflora*) having large showy white flowers. b A large mass of tough sinewy substance in the head of sperm whales, just above the upper jaw and extending in streaks into the junk above it. It resembles blubber, but contains no oil. Also, the part of the head in which it occurs. c *pl.* White-topped waves, or whitcaps.

White Horse, the. The figure of a horse, 374 feet long, formed by cutting away the turf on the side of a chalk hill near White Horse, in Berkshire, England, to commemorate the victory of Alfred the Great over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown in 871. From 1736 on it has been periodically "sooured," or cleaned from turf, etc. The white horse was the national symbol of the Saxons.

white's law', n. [See WHITLOW.]

white. A whitlow. *Obs.*

white flux. Gold-of-pleasure.

white flesh'er. The ruffed grouse. *Local, Canada.*

white for get-me-not. Any light-colored species of *Oenothera* or related plants.

White Friar. R. C. Ch. = CARMELITE, 2a.

white fringe. The fringe tree.

white frost. See FROST, n., 8.

white gall. See 5th GALL, n.

white game. Ptarmigan in winter plumage.

white garnet. Leucite. *Obs.*

white ginger. Scraped or sugar root. It is sometimes blanched. See JAMAICA GINGER.

white glass. Clear (uncolored) glass, esp. that containing no lead. *Chimic. Eng.*

white grunt. See GRUNT, n., 3.

white hake. See HAKE, n.

white haws' (hwit'hāz', -hōz'; wīt'hōz'), n. a Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. b Sheep's gutlet. *Both Scot.*

white hause' (hwit'hōs'; -hōz'), n. [CF. WHITE; HALS; NECK.] The European shagreen ray (*Raja rhinocera*). [Fr. *raie*.]

white hawk. The male hen harrier.

White head' tor-pe-do' (hwit'hēd', -hōz'). A form of self-propelling torpedo.

White heart', n. A heart covered with a whitish skin. [Fr. *coeur blanc*.]

White heart' hick' or y. Mock-white-hen. A conceited or self-opinionated person. *Dial. Eng.*

White hickory. Any of several hickories, as the shagbark, the mockernut, etc.

White lark. The snow bunting.

White leather. 1. A plate, prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather. 2. The paraxax.

White House. In the United States, the executive or presidential mansion at Washington, a large freestone building, built in 18th-century colonial style, and painted white; — popularly so called. Hence, *Colloq.*, the office of President, or the Federal executive.

white ibis. An ibis (*Guara alba*) of tropical America and the southern United States, having white plumage, with the wings tipped with black.

white iron. Iron sheets coated with tin; tin plate. — hard silvery-white cast iron containing a large proportion of combined carbon.

white ironbark. An Australian ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) with pale bark and light-colored very hard wood, used in bridges and buildings, for railroad ties, etc.

white ironwood. A in the West Indies, a sapindaceous tree (*Hippelate trifoliata*), having edible berries and hard wood used in shipbuilding; also, its wood. b A South African rutaceous tree (*Tournefortia bicolor*) or its hard wood.

white lead (lād). A heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, usually more or less basic, and forming a most important pigment; ceruse; — sometimes applied to other white pigments containing lead. The white lead most in favor is made by the old Dutch, or stack, process, by which metallic lead is exposed to the action of acetic acid vapor, moisture, and carbon dioxide. For this purpose a spiral, or grating, of lead is placed in the upper part of a pot containing the dilute acid, and many of these pots are stacked in fermenting tan bark or manure. After two or three months the lead is largely converted into the compound 2PbCO₃·Pb(OH)₂, which is ground and levigated. The same reactions are carried out more rapidly, but with inferior results, by the German, or chamber, process, in which acid vapor, steam, and carbon dioxide are supplied to lead plates arranged in a chamber. The French process consists in preparing a basic salt of lead (commonly by diluting with lead acetate) and precipitating from it basic carbonate by means of borax or boracic acid. There are various other processes, some of them electrolytic. As a pigment white lead combines purity of color with great body, dries quickly, and does not crack; but it is costly, is poisonous, and tends to darken owing to the action of hydrogen sulphide. It is often adulterated with barytes.

b Native lead carbonate; cerussite.

white lie. A lie that is not intended to deceive or that is intended to deceive only in a matter of slight import; an unimportant or inconsequential lie; a fib. — white-lie', v. i.

white light. a *Physics*. Light of a white color, as undecomposed sunlight. See COLOR, n., 1. b = WHITE FIRE.

white lime. A solution or preparation of lime for whitewashing; whitewash. — white-limed' (līm'd'), a. *Shak.*

white line. a *Print.* A blank line. b *Naut.* White rope. c *Veter.* The cross section of the leafy layer of the wall of a horse's hoof, where the periphery of the sole unites with the lower border of the wall and bars of the hoof. All nails in shoes are driven into this white line. See HOOF, *Illust.*

white-lined sphinx. An American sphinx moth (*Deilephila lineata*) whose larva eats the leaves of cotton, apple, grape, currant, and many other plants. Its fore wings are olive brown with a longitudinal buff stripe and with most of the veins lined with white. The hind wings are black with a central reddish band.

white list. A list of business concerns regarded as worthy of patronage by reason of compliance with certain conditions, as arranged for treatment of employees; as, the white list of the Consumers' League. b *New York Stock Exchange*. The official list of all transactions, published daily on white paper, divided into sales from 10 to 12, 12 to 2, and 2 to 3.

white-livered, a. Having a pale look; feeble; hence, cowardly; pusillanimous; as, white-livered knights.

white lotion. *Veter.* A fluid astringent preparation containing lead acetate, zinc sulphate, and water, used largely in treating wounds, scratches, suppurating corns, etc.

white mahogany. a A pale or light-colored mahogany. b In Australia: (1) The tree *Eucalyptus acuminatoides*; also, its pale, heavy, tough wood, used for desks, flooring, etc. (2) The swamp mahogany *Eucalyptus robusta*.

white maple. a A maple having pale bark, as the silver maple, the red maple, etc. b Corrupt. of WHITE MAPLE.

white matter. *Anat.* Nearly white nervous tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which consists only of nerve fibers, as distinguished from gray matter.

white meat. a Any light-colored flesh, esp. of poultry. b Food made from milk or eggs, as butter, cheese, etc.

white metal. a Any one of several white alloys, as pewter, brass, etc. b *Metall.* See METAL, n., 6.

white miller. a The common clothes moth. b A common American arctiid moth (*Diacrisia virginica*), pure white with a few small black spots. See WOOLLY BEAR.

White Mountain butterfly. A delicate brownish butterfly (*Gneiss norina semidea*) of the family *Agapitidae*, found near the summit of the highest peaks of the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

white mullet. a A silvery mullet (*Mugil curema*) ranging from Brazil to the United States. b Any of several silvery catostomid fishes of the genus *Moxostoma*, esp. *M. papillosum* of the coastal streams from the Dismal Swamp southward, or *M. album* of the rivers of North Carolina.

white ipecac. white ipecacuanha. The ipecac purgative. *U. S.* b A Brazilian violaceous plant (*Calceolaria ipecacuanha*); also, its root, which has the properties of ipecac.

white iron pyrites. Marcasite.

white jack. The Chautauque muskellunge.

White Jū'ra' (jōō'rā; zhū'rā'). *Geol.* See MARM, 2. [Fr. *jr.*]

white kite. The male hen harrier.

White Lady, or Maid, of Avenel (āv'nēl). A kind of tutelary spirit protecting the fortunes of a noble family, the Avenels, in Scott's novel "The Monastery."

White Lady of Berlin. A spirit alleged to appear in the palace at Berlin when one of the royal Prussian family, the Hohenzollerns is about to die.

White lake bass. The white bass. [Local, Eng.]

white lark. The snow bunting.

White leather. 1. A plate, prepared with alum and salt; tawed leather. 2. The paraxax.

white mustard. A kind of mustard (*Sinapis oler*) with rough-hairy foliage, a long-beaked hiapid pod, and pale seeds, which yield mustard and mustard oil. The plant is also grown for forage.

whit'en (hwit'ēn), v. i.; WHIT'ENED (-'nd); WHIT'EN-ING. [ME. *whitenen*; cf. *Icel. hvitna*.] To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter; as, the hair whitens with age; the sea whitens with foam.

whit'en, v. t. To make white or whiter in any way, as by bleaching or blanching, or by whitewashing, etc.; as, to whiten a wall; to whiten cloth.

Syn. — WRITEN, BLANCH, BLEACH. TO WHITEN, the general word, is to make white, commonly (though not necessarily) by the application or addition of something from without; to BLANCH is to whiten esp. from within, as by the removal or withdrawal of color; to BLEACH is to whiten esp. by exposure or by chemical processes; as, "the walls . . . are whitened with lime" (*Dampier*); "Scattered by degrees . . . the sheep soon whiten all the land" (*Couper*); "I wield the flail of the lashing hall, and whiten the green fields under" (*Shelley*); "The murderer's cheek was blanched with horror" (*id.*); "How dwarfed a growth of cold and night, how blanched with darkness must I grow!" (*Tennyson*); cf. "the moon-blanch'd land" (*M. Arnold*): to BLANCH CELERY; "a splintered stump bleached to a snowy white" (*id.*); "There they lay till their bones were bleached" (*Tennyson*); to BLEACH LINEN.

white'ness (hwit'nēs), n. [AS. *hwitnes*.] 1. Quality or state of being white; white color.

2. Want of a sanguineous tinge; paleness, as from terror, grief, etc. "The whiteness in thy cheek." *Shak.*

3. Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

whit'en-ing (hwit'ēn-īng), *pr. & v. n.* of WHITE. Hence: 1. Act or process of making or becoming white.

2. That which is used to render white; whitening.

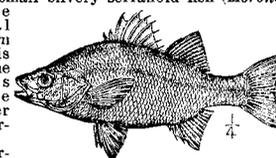
3. *Leather Manuf.* The operation of shaving leather with a knife on the flesh side to even its thickness.

whitening stone, a sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers also, a finishing grindstone of fine texture.

white oak. a A British species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*); — called also maiden oak. b An American oak (*Quercus alba*) of the eastern United States, having characteristic leaves with usually seven deep, rounded, entire lobes; also, its very hard strong wood, used in construction work and in manufacturing. See OAK, 1. c By extension, any species of oak of the group of which the above is typical, having acorns maturing in the first season, the cup glabrous within, as *Q. lobata*, *Q. gambelii*, *Q. garryana*, etc.

white owl. The snowy owl. b The barn owl.

white perch. a A small silvery serranoid fish (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern United States. It is closely related to the yellow bass, and is a food fish. b The croaker, or fresh-water drum. c Any California surf fish.



white person. A person of the Caucasian race (6 *ed. Aep.* 256).

In the time of slavery in the United States white person was generally construed as a person without admixture of colored blood. In various statutes and decisions in different States since 1865 white person is construed as in effect: one not having any negro blood (Ark., Okla.); one having less than one eighth of negro blood (Ala., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex.); one having less than one fourth (Mich., Neb., Ore., Va.); one having less than one half (Ohio).

white pine. a A pine (*Pinus strobus*) of the eastern United States and Canada, marked by having 5-leaved clusters of leaves and long-stalked green cones. Also, its soft light wood, the most important commercial soft wood in America, used for all kinds of construction, for woodenware, etc. b Any of numerous other pines of the same group, esp. the sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*) in California, and *P. monticola* and *P. flexilis* in the Rocky Mountains.

2. a In Australia: (1) The camellia wood. (2) The she-pine. (3) The Moreton Bay pine. b In New Zealand, the kahikahiki.

white poplar. A European poplar (*Populus alba*) widely cultivated and naturalized in the United States. It has whitish yellow or ash-colored bark, and leaves with a white tomentose lower surface.

white-pot', n. 1. A kind of pudding made of milk or cream, eggs, sugar, bread, etc., baked in a pot. 2. Heated port wine, with lemon, sugar, and spice. *Obs.*

white powder. a A kind of gunpowder formerly believed to exist, and to explode noiselessly. *Obs.*

b A kind of charged with white powder. *Beau. & F.*

b A little-used explosive consisting of a mixture of potassium chlorate, dehydrated potassium ferrocyanide, and cane sugar; — called also Augereau's powder, after its inventor.

white precipitate. *Chem.* a A heavy white amorphous precipitate.

white manganer. The smew (*Mergus albus*). *Local, Eng.*

white min'er-al prim'er (prim'ēr). White pigment consisting of calcium carbonate.

white money. Silver money.

white moss. See LEUCOCORYMB.

white mouse. An albino variety of the common mouse.

white mulberry. A common mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) with white berries. See MORUS.

white munda. *Mining* Arsenopyrite. [water grape.]

white muscadine. The sweet-white myrtle. Either of two American species: (1) *Myrica asplenoides*. b *Rhododendron argenteum*.

white nebula. A nebula giving a continuous spectrum.

white neck-tar'ven. A raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) of the southwestern United States having the neck feathers white at the base but black at the tips.

white nettle. The white dead-nettle-nosed' suck'er (hwit'nōz'd'). A large sucker (*Moxostoma valenciennesi*) of the Great Lakes and parts of the Ohio basin.

white nun. The smew.

white oakum. Oakum from untanned rope.

white ocher or ochre. = WHITE MINERAL PRIMER.

white olive. A South African

powder. NH₂HgCl, got by treating a solution of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate) with excess of ammonia; called specif. infusible, or true, white precipitate, and also amido-mercuric chloride, ammoniated mercury, etc.

white crystalline substance. N₂H₂HgCl₂, got by adding a solution of mercuric chloride to a hot solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride) or by precipitating an ammoniacal solution of mercuric chloride with an alkaline carbonate; called specif. fusible white precipitate.

white race. The Caucasian race; so called on the theory that the Caucasian is typically white. See MAN, n., 1.

white ribbon. The distinctive badge of certain organizations for the promotion of sexual purity, or, sometimes, temperance.—white-rib/bo-nér.

white rope. Untarred hemp rope. It is the strongest hemp cordage, but not as pliable as manilla rope.

White Rose. The royal house of York, one of the two great factions in the English civil wars (1455-85); commonly so called from its emblem, a white rose. Also, a member of this house. See REP ROSE.

white rot. 1. Any of several plants, as marsh pennywort and butterwort, thought to produce rot in sheep. Obs. 2. Any fungous disease of plants manifested by whitish pustules on the leaves or fruit; also, the fungus causing the disease. The white rot of grapes is caused by *Coniophyrium diploidiella*, one of the Fungi Imperfecti.

white-rumped (-rúmp't), a. Having a white rump.

white-rumped shrike, a western variety (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*) of the loggerhead shrike.—w. sandpiper, Bonaparte's sandpiper. See SANDPIPER.

white rust. Any fungous disease of plants due to phycomycetous fungi; also, the fungus causing such disease. They develop white masses of conidia on or beneath the epidermis of the host, and attack a wide variety of plants.

whites (whits), n. pl. 1. Med. Leucorrhœa. 2. The finest flour made from white wheat.

3. See WHITE, n., 2, 1.

White's (whits). A club, more fully White's club, or its clubhouse, in St. James's Street, London. The club probably originated about 1697 in White's Chocolate House, established by Francis White (d. 1711) in 1693. It was long a noted gambling club.

white sage. Any of several West American shrubs having canescent, or hoary, foliage; specif.: a. A Californian menthaceous plant (*Ranoma polystachya*). b. The sagebrush *Artemisia mexicana*. c. Either of the chenopodiaceous shrubs *Eurotia lanata* and *Atriplex canescens*.

white salmon. a. The silver salmon. b. The Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Local, Eng. c. A large cyprinoid food fish (*Ptychecheilus*) of the Colorado River basin. It reaches a length of five feet. d.—YELLOWTAIL a.

white salt. A salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt. b. pl. Pearlsh. See FORTASS, 1.

white scale. Any of various white scale insects; as: a. Oleander scale (*Aspidiotus hederae*). b. Cottony-cushion scale (*Cecyia purchasi*). c. The rose scale *Diapys rosea*.

white-sid'ed (hwit'sid'éd; -id; 87, 151), a. White, or partly white, on the sides.

white-sided dolphin, a dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) of the North Atlantic.—w. duck, the tufted duck a. Ir.

white-smith' (-smith'), n. 1. One who works in tinned or galvanized iron, or white iron; a tinsmith. 2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

white snakeroot. An American asteraceous herb (*Eupatorium ageruloides*) bearing flat-topped clusters of small white flowers.

white spruce. An American spruce (*Picea canadensis*), with short blue-green leaves and slender cones; also, its light, yellowish wood, used for construction and in the manufacture of paper pulp. b. The Engelmann spruce.

c. Loosely, any of several other related spruces.

white squall. Naut. A sudden gust of wind, or furious blow, which comes up without being marked in its approach otherwise than by whitecaps, or white, broken waves on the surface of the sea; or by naval officers to be outside of their experience, and probably a popular myth.

White's thrush. [After Gilbert White (1729-93), English naturalist.] A ground thrush (*Oreoichtha varia*) of eastern Asia which rarely straggles to Europe.

white stork. The common European stork.

white stuff. A composition of whiting and glue used by gliders to cover frames before gliding.

white sturgeon. A sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) of the Pacific coast of North America from Monterey, Cal., to Alaska. It sometimes becomes eleven feet long. Large numbers are marketed.

white surf fish. Any of several surf fishes of the California coast of a white or dull silvery color. *Phanerodon furcatus* and *Dumalichthys argyrosomus* are the best known.

white swelling. Med. A chronic swelling of the knee, due to tubercular inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee joint and of the cancellous texture of the end

of the bone forming the knee joint;—applied also to a lingering chronic swelling of almost any kind.

white-tail' (hwit'tál'), n. a. The white-tailed deer. b. The wheatear. Local, Eng. c. An Ecuadorian hummingbird (*Urochroa leucura*), having the tail partially white. d. Any of various white-tailed animals. See under WHITE-TAILED.

white-tailed' (-táld'), a. Having a white tail.

white-tailed buzzard, a large hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) of Texas and Mexico.—w. deer, the most widely distributed deer of the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus*) or any of numerous very closely allied species and subspecies which represent it in different parts of its range. It is found in one or another of its forms practically all over the United States and in parts of Canada and Mexico. It has a rather long tail, white on the under side, and antlers gracefully arched forward and provided with upright basal snags. Cf. VIRGINIA DEER.—w. eagle, the bald eagle.—w. emerald, any of several greenish Central American hummingbirds of the genus *Ethya*.—w. gnu, the common gnu.—w. jack rabbit, the prairie hare.—w. kite. See KIT, n.—w. p. tarmigan, a small Rocky Mountain ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*), having the tail white at all seasons.—w. sea eagle. See SEA EAGLE a.

white oak. An Australian sapindaceous tree (*Alatala myrtiflora*); also, its useful hard wood.

white-throat' (hwit'thrót'), n. a. Any of several Old World warblers of the genus *Sylvia*. They are white below with grayish brown upper parts. The common, or greater, white-throat is *S. sylvia*; the lesser white-throat, *S. curruca*; and the garden white-throat or golden warbler, *S. hortensis*. b. The white-throated sparrow. c. A South American hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*).

white-throated', a. Having a white throat.

white-throated sparrow, a common crown sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) of eastern North America, having a large square white patch on the throat.—w. thickhead.—= THUNDERBIRD, 1.

white wash' (-wósh'), n. 1. Any wash or liquid composition for whitening something; as: a. A wash for making the skin fair. Addison. b. A composition of lime and water, whitening, size, and water, or the like, used for whitening walls, etc.

2. A specious coloring or coat, as of whitewash, veneering or glossing over faults or shortcomings; as, the report was a white wash for his character. *Slang* or *Colloq.*

3. A defeat in a game in which the loser fails to score any points. *Colloq.*

white wash', v. t.; WHITE'WASH'ED' (-wósh't'); WHITE'WASH'ING. 1. To apply a white liquid composition to; to whiten with whitewash.

2. To gloss with a specious coloring or coat to conceal faults or shortcomings; as, the report white washed him.

3. To clear, as a bankrupt, by legal process from obligation to pay debts. *Colloq., Eng.*

4. In various games, to defeat (an opponent) so that he fails to score, or, in some games, fails to reach a certain recognized point or score. *Colloq., U. S.*

white wash', v. i. To become white on the surface by a lime-like exudation, as some brick walls.

white water lily. A water lily of the genus *Castalia* (which see), as distinguished from the yellow water lilies of the genus *Nymphaea*. See WATER LILY.

white wax. A beeswax rendered white by bleaching. See WAX, n., 1. b. The vegetable wax secreted by the Chinese wax insect. c. A similar wax secreted by other wax insects.

white willow. A European willow (*Salix alba*), a large tree with silky pubescent leaves, gray bark, and light soft tough wood variously used. It is often cultivated. Called also *Whittington willow*. b. Any of several American willows having canescent leaves.

white-winged' (-wíng'd'), a. Having wings that are white or marked with white.—white-winged blackbird, the lark bunting a.—w. coot, the white-winged scoter.—w. dove, a wild pigeon (*Melopelia asiatica*) of the southern United States, and southward.—w. scoter, a large and very common American scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*) closely allied to the velvet scoter of Europe. It has the speculum of the wing (and, in the adult male, a spot under the eye) white.

white witch. A witch, or wizard, whose supernatural powers are supposed to be exercised for good purposes.

white wood' (hwit'wóod'), n. Any of numerous trees having white or light-colored wood; also, the wood itself. Specif.: a. In the United States: (1) The pale yellow or brown soft wood of the tulip tree, used largely for house fin-

ishings, boat building, woodenware, etc.; also, the tree. (2) The linden or basswood. (3) The cottonwood a. (4) The euphorbiaceous tree *Drypetes keyensis*, of South Florida, which has milky white bark. (5) See CANELLA, 2. b. In the West Indies: (1) The bignonaceous tree *Tabebuia leucocarpa*, also the related *T. pentaphylla*. (2) Either of the lauraceous trees *Ocotea leucocorydon* and *Nectandra antillana*. c. In Australia: (1) The sapindaceous tree *Alatala hemiglaucua*. (2) The cheesewood *Pittosporum bicolor*. (3) The malvaceous tree *Lagunaria patersonii*. d. In Great Britain, locally, the linden; also, the wafaring tree. e. The rock plant of St. Helena (*Petroblum arboreum*).

white yam. A species of yam (*Dioscorea alata*) widely cultivated throughout Australasia and Polynesia for its large roots, which have a fine white flesh, and are eaten baked or boiled or cooked with coconut juice in various ways.

whither' (hwíth'ér), adv. [ML. *whider*, AS. *hwider*; akin to E. *where, who*; cf. Goth. *hwadré* whither. See *who*; cf. HITHER, THITHER.] 1. To what place;—used interrogatively; as, *whither* goest thou? *Chaucer*.

2. To what or which place;—used relatively.

We came unto the land *whither* thou sentest us. *Numb.* xiii. 27.

3. To what point, degree, end, conclusion, or design; whereunto; whereto;—used in a sense not physical.

Nor have I . . . *whither* to appeal. *Milton*.

Syn.—WHITHER, WHERE. WHITHER was formerly in common use with verbs of motion, where verbs of rest; but in modern usage *where* has displaced *whither*, except in poetical or elevated style. See HITHER, THITHER.

no whither, to no place; nowhere. *Archaic*. 2 *Kings* v. 25.

whither-so-ev'er (-sò-év'ér), adv. [*whither* + *soever*.] To whatever place; to what place soever; wheresoever; as, I will go *whithersoever* you lead.

whither-ward' (hwíth'ér-wér'd'), adv. In what direction; toward what or which place. *Archaic*.

Whitherward to turn for a good course of life. *Carlyle*.

whit'ing (hwít'ing), n. [From WHITE; cf. D. *whiting*.] 1. A common European food fish (*Merlangius merlangus*) of the codfish family. b. A North American fish (*Merluccius bilinearis*) allied to the preceding. c. Any of several North American marine scianoid food fishes belonging to the genus *Menticirrhus*; esp., *M. americanus*, called also *sand whiting*, found from Maryland to Brazil, and *M. litroralis*, common from Virginia to Texas;—called also *silver whiting* and *surf whiting*. d. In Australia, any of several marine fishes of the genus *Sillago*, as the *sand whiting* (*S. ciliata*), or of the genus *Otaz*, as the *rock whiting* (*O. richardsoni*). e. Any of various other fishes locally called *whiting*, as the kingfish a, the butterfish, the sailor's-choice b, the Pacific tomcod, the harvest fish, and certain species of lake whitefishes.

2. Chalk (calcium carbonate) prepared in an impalpable powder by pulverizing and washing, used as a pigment, as an ingredient in putty, for cleaning silver, etc.

whit'ish (-ish), a. [From WHITE.] Somewhat white; approaching white.—whit'ish-ness, n.

whit'low (hwít'ló), n. [For earlier *whit'low*, for *quick-flaw*, i. e., a flaw or sore at the quick; cf. E. dial. *quick-flaw*, *quickflaw*, and Icel. *kvika* the quick under the nail or under a horse's hoof. See *quick*, a.; 1st PLAW.] 1. Med. An inflammation of the fingers or toes, generally of the last phalanx, terminating usually in suppuration. The inflammation may occupy any seat between the skin and the bone, but the name is usually applied to a felon or inflammation of the periosteal structures of the bone.

2. Far. An inflammatory disease of the feet. It occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected.

whitlow grass. Any of several inconspicuous herbs formerly thought to cure whitlow; as: a. A brassicaceous weed of Europe and North America (*Draba verna*) with a rosette of basal leaves and tiny flowers succeeded by oblong siliques. Called also *shad-blower*. b. A small Old World saxifrage (*Saxifraga triadactylifera*). c.—WHITLOW-WORT.

whitlow-wort' (-wórt'), n. Any sileneaceous plant of the genus *Paronychia* (which see).

Whit'mon/day (hwít'mín'dá), n. The day after Whitsunday. It is a bank holiday in England and Ireland.

Whit'sun (hwít'sún), a. Of, pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide; as, *Whit'sun week*; *Whit'sun pastorals*.

Whit'sun-day (hwít'sún'dá; hwít'sún'dá; 277), n. Also, erroneously, *Whitsun Day*. [AS. *hwita sunandæg*, lit., white Sunday;—why so called is uncertain.] 1. Ecl. The seventh Sunday, and fiftieth day, after Easter. Observed as a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; Pentecost. See MARTINMAS, CH.

2. *Scots Law*. See TERM, n., 8 a.

white pudding. Whitehairs of other similar sausage. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

white rainbow. See RAINBOW, 2.

white rattlesnake. A rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchelli*), light yellowish gray with small brown spots, of the desert regions of the southwestern United States.

white rent. *Eng. Law*. Rent reserved or payable in white money, or silver;—opposed to black rent. See BLACKMILL, n., 3. Obs. or Hist. [FROES, 1.]

white rhinoceros. See RHINOCEROS.

White River series or formations. [From the White River, South Dakota and Nebraska.] Geol. Clastic formations of Oligocene age in the western plains of North America, esp. in the region about western Nebraska. [fall] plumage.

white robin snipe. The knot, in white-roof. Var. of white-robin.

white rodwood. The stopper *Chytracelia chytracelia*.

white root', n. A European Solomon's-seal (*Salomonia multiflora*).

White Rose of Ea'by (rá'bý), Cecily Neville, wife of Richard, Duke of York, and mother of Edward IV, and Richard III,—in allusion to the great character, as well as to the emblem of the house of York, and her ancestral home, Raby Castle, near Durham.

white rump. a. A Hudsonian godwit. Local, U. S. b. The wheatear. Local, Eng. & *Scot.*

White Russian. See RUSSIAN, n., 2.

whitesafe. + TOUCHSAFE.

white Sally. One of the Australian white gums (*Eucalyptus coriacea*).

white salted herrings. Herrings cured in the French method, by gutting and standing in strong brine until finally packed in fresh lime and salt.

white sandal. The true sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

white sandle. White snakeroot.

white sapota. A Mexican rutaceous tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) cultivated for its round, pulpy, edible fruit. The leaves are styptic and the seeds narcotic.

white sapphir. See CORUNDUM.

white sark', n. Surplice. *Scot.*

white sauce. = VINAIGRE.

White's Club. See WHITE'S.

white scour. An infectious diarrhoea of calves appearing shortly after birth and marked by profuse yellowish white discharge, great dullness, prostration, sunken eyes, retracted belly, hurried breathing, and a subnormal temperature.

white sea bass. See SEA BASS, b.

white sewing. A kind of needlework, as sewing of underclothing or linen. *Scot.*

white senega. A Senega snakeroot. b. *Therm.* The large common variety of senega.

white shad. The common shad.

white shark. The man-eater *Carcharodon carcharias*. See SHARK, *Illust.*

white sheep. A white mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*) of Alaska.

white side', n. The golden-eye. Local, Eng.

white snail. A large edible European snail (*Helix pomatia*).

white softening. See *softening of the brain*, under SOFTENING.

white son. A favorite boy. Cf. WHITE SON.

white sour. Bleaching. A treatment with dilute mineral acid to complete the bleaching process and cleanse the fabric.

white spruce. = WHITE SPRUCE.

white spine, or white-spine cucumber. One of a cultivated race of garden cucumbers with superficial pointed white tubercles. [M., 3.]

White Squadron. See ADMIRALTY.

White's straight-line (or parallel) motion. See STRAIGHT-LINE, 1.

white staff. Badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England.

white ster (hwít'stér), n. One who whitens; a bleacher. Obs.

white stone', n. Granulate.

white stopper. = STOPPER, 3.

white strait', n. A kind of coarse narrow cloth. Obs.

white stringybark. An Australian stringybark (*Eucalyptus eugenioides*) with white wood.

white substance. Of Schwann (shván). Anat. The myelin or material of the medullary sheath of a nerve fiber.

white sucker. a. The common sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*). See SUCKER, *Illust.* b. Called also *June sucker*. The common red horse (*Moxostoma macrolepidotum*). [MAC.]

white swab. The smooth swab.

white swallowwort. = SWALLOWWORT, b.

white swamp gum. = CIDER.

white sycamore. An Australian lacustrine tree (*Cryptocarya ovata*).

rya (ovata). b. An araliaceous tree (*Panax elegans*) of the same region. [agrimony.]

white tansy. [agrimony.]

white tea tree. One of the Australian tea trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) having white bark.

white tern. A Pacific term of the genus *Onychoprion*. See TERN.

White Terror. Fr. Hist. The reactionary movement, stained by atrocious crimes, under returned émigrés, etc. in southeastern France in 1795.

white-tighed' col'o-b-u-s (hwít'thígd' kól'ò-b'ús), a. West African monkey (*Colobus vellicosus*).

white thistle. Prickly poppy.

white thorn, a. A Hawthorn. b. In Australia, a pittosporaceous tree (*Bursaria spinosa*).

white thorn apple. A species of *Datura* (*D. stramonium*). See JACOB WOOD.

white tip', n. Any hummingbird of the genus *Urosetic*, with white-tipped tail feathers.

white titl. See 2d TIT, b.

white top', n. A Redtop, or flowering grass.

white topped' (-tóp't). a. Having a white top.—white-topped aster. See SERICOCARPUS.

white trash. = POOR WHITE.

white tree. The white tea tree.

white trout. a. The bastard, or white, weakfish. b. The sea trout (*Salmo trutta*). Local, Ireland.

white vein, or *white veins*, n. A form of chlorosis of the tobacco plant, manifesting itself in the veins of the leaves, which become white in curing.

white vernal. A common American inuring (*Verbena urticifolia*), with narrow spikes of white flowers.

white vetch. Chickling vetch.

white vine. a. Bryony. b. Traveler's-joy.

white vitriol. Zinc sulphate.

white wagtail. The pied wagtail. Local, Eng.

white waltz. The spotted flycatcher, which has white under parts. Local, Eng.

white walnut. Local, U. S. a. The butternut. b. The shagbark.

white wash'er. n. One that whitewashes.

white-wa'ter, v. i. Whaling. To beat the water with the flukes;—said of a whale.

white weed', n. The oxeye daisy. See DAISY, 2.

white weel. The beluga.

white whiskey, or whiskey. John. The common shrike. Local, Eng.

white wigdon. [Local, Eng.] The snow.

white wine. See WHITE, a., 2, 1.

white wing', n. a. The chaffinch. Local, Eng. b. The white-winged scoter. Local, U. S.

white worm' bark. Cannel bark.

white worm' (hwít' wórm'), n. = WHITE GRUB.

white wort' (-wórt'), n. a. Feverfew. b. The European Solomon's-seal. [Fler. *Scot.*]

white wren. The white warbler.

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Whit/sun-tide (hwit/s'n-tid), n. Also Whitsun Tide. [ME. white sunne tide. See WHITSUNDAY; TIDE.] Eccl. The week beginning with Whitsunday, esp. the first three days (Whitsunday, Whitmonday, and Whit-Tuesday); the time of Pentecost.

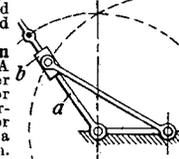
Whit/ting-ton. Dick (hwit'ing-tin). Sir Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London (1397-98, 1406-07, 1419-20). According to a popular legend, he came to London as an orphan boy, was abused by his master's cook and finally started to run away, but on the road heard how-bells ringing and seeming to say, "Turn again, Whittington, three times Lord Mayor of London shalt thou be." He returned and later his cat as a speculation in his master's ship, the cat bringing a high price from the King of Barbary, whose court was infested with mice. Starting business with this, he became rich and married his master's daughter.

whit/tie (hwit'ti), n. [ME. whitel, fr. AS. witan to cut. Cf. THWITTE, THWATE a piece of ground, DOIT.] 1. A knife; esp., a large sheath, or clasp, knife. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. "A butcher's whittie." Dryden. 2. A steel or whetstone for sharpening knives. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

whit/tle, v. t. WHIT/TLED (-'lid); WHIT/TLING (-'ling). 1. To pare or cut off the surface of with or as if with a knife; to cut or shape, as a piece of wood, with or as if with a knife; as, to whittle down expenses. 2. To edge; sharpen; to render eager or excited; esp., to excite with liquor; to inebriate. Obs. or Dial. "When men are well whittled." Withals.

whit/tle, v. i. 1. To cut or shape a piece of wood with a knife. "Americans must and will whittle." Willis. 2. To confess at the gallows. Obs. Can. Eng.

whit/ting (-'ing), n. A chip made by whittling. Whit/worth gun (hwit/w'orth). Ordnance. A muzzle-loading, rifled gun, built on a system invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth, of Manchester, England, in which the smaller guns were cast solid, the larger ones built up with coiled hoops forced together by hydraulic pressure while cooling. The bore had a polygonal section and a rapid twist, and the projectile was pointed and much elongated.



Whit/worth's quick return (motion) (hwit/w'orths). Much. A quick return in which the follower is a bar (a in illus.), rotating or oscillating about one end, and carrying a sliding driving sleeve or block (b) rotating uniformly in a circle concentric to the bar's motion. whiz, whizz (hwiz), v. t.; WHIZZED (hwizd); WHIZZING. [Of imitative Whitworth's Quick Return.] To hum, whir, or hiss like a speeding arrow, ball, etc.; to fly or move swiftly with a hissing or buzzing sound.

whiz, whizz, v. t. To cause to whiz; esp., to rotate very rapidly; specif., to treat in a centrifugal machine (called a whizzer), as grain, sugar, or nitrated cotton, for drying. whiz, whizz, n. A hissing, buzzing, or whirling sound. Like the whizz of my crossbow. Coleridge.

who (hoo), pron.; possess. whose (hooz); object. whom (hoom). [ME. who, wha, AS. hwa, interrogative pron., neut. hwaet; akin to OFries. hwa, neut. hwaet, OS. hwaet, neut. hwaet, v. neut. v. G. wer, neut. was, OHG. wer, hwer, neut. was, hwas, Icel. hvar, neut., Dan. hvo, neut. hvad, Sw. ho, hvem, neut. hvad, Goth. hwas, fem. hwa, neut. hwa, Lith. kas, Ir. & Gael. co. W. pur, L. quod, neuter of qui, Gr. hōteros whether, Skr. kas. Cf. HOW, QUANTITY, QUORUM, QUOTE, UBQUITY, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHETHER, WHICH, WHITHER, WHOM, WHY.] A substantive pronoun, either singular or plural. It is used: 1. As an interrogative: What or which person or persons? Who is she in bloody coronation robes? De Quincey. Who sometimes has the specific force of asking what is a person's character, status, or social antecedents; as, who are you, to give commands? 2. As a simple relative: properly used of persons (corresponding to which as applied to things). How hard is our fate who serve in the state. Addison. [He] should not tell whose child they were. Chaucer. Whom I could pity thus forlorn. Milton. Whose and whom were formerly common with neuter antecedents; who and whom are still used of animals, etc., esp. in personification; whose is sometimes used of anything to avoid an awkward construction with of which. Adders who with cloven tongues Do hiss me into madness. Shak. The heavy door whose bronze network closes the place. Ruskin. Who may introduce a clause that is either restrictive in force, or continuative, i. e. adding an almost coordinate idea. See under THAT, pron., 3.

3. As a compound or indefinite relative, with its antecedent implied: Whoever; the person or persons that. Who cheapens life abates the fear of death. Young. Formerly also, who or one; that; as in the now archaic phrase, as who should say. As who should say, it were a very dangerous matter if a man in any point should be found wiser than his forefathers were. Robinson (More's Utopia).

Syn.—WHO, WHICH, THAT are here compared as relative pronouns. In modern usage who refers to persons (less commonly to animals); WHICH, to animals or inanimate objects; THAT may be used of either persons, animals, or things. If a relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, who or which (preceded by a comma) is usually employed; if the relative clause is explanatory or restrictive, either who, which, or that, without a preceding comma, is used; as, this gentleman, who (not that) was here yesterday, desires to see you; the gentleman who (or that) was here yesterday desires to see you; knock at the first door, which you will find open; knock at the first door that (or which) you find open. In the restrictive use some writers prefer that, esp. instead of which. who all, all who; as, I forget who all were there. Colloq., U. S. & Canada.—who's who, an indirect locution, meaning a correct idea of persons as to their standing or opinions. whoa (hwo), interj. [Cf. 1st HO.] Stop; stand; hold. who-ever (hoo-év'ér), pron. Whatever person; any person soever; he or she who; as, he shall be punished, whoever he may be. "Whoever envies or repines." Milton. "Whoever the king favors." Shak. whole (hōl), a. [ME. hole, hol, hool, hal, complete, all, well, healthy, AS. hāl well, sound, healthy; akin to OFries. & OS. hēl, D. heel, G. heil, Icel. heill, Sw. hel whole, Dan. heil, Goth. hailis well, sound, OIr. céil surgery. Cf. HALE, HAIL to greet, HEAL to cure, HEALTH, HOLY.] 1. Possessing, or being in a state of, health and soundness; healthy; sound; well; hence, healed. They that be whole need not a physician. Matt. ix. 12. When Sir Lancelot's deadly hurt was whole. Tennyson. 2. Not broken; unimpaired; uninjured; integral; as, the egg is whole; the vessel is whole. 2 Sam. i. 9. 3. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; comprising all the parts; complete; total; entire; as, the whole earth; the whole solar system; the whole army; the whole nation. "On their whole host I flew unarm'd." Milton. Who saw life steadily and saw it whole. M. Arnold. 4. In perfect agreement or accord. Obs. or R. Syn.—WHOLE, TOTAL, ENTIRE, COMPLETE, PERFECT, INTACT. Whole and total (except in the sense of "absolute, unqualified"; as, a total eclipse, total blindness) refer to an object as made up of parts, whole implying that none are lacking, total, that all are present and taken together as an aggregate; as, a whole week, the whole creation; "half a share . . . a whole one." (Shak.); the total amount, his total income from all sources; "The foreign lands . . . constitute the total," or to a Greek (De Quincey). Entire and complete do not necessarily imply parts. Entire (or in a few phrases, whole) describes an object as continuous or unbroken; complete refers to it as without deficiency (from the point of view of a given standard), or as having attained the limit of its development; as, an entire day, an entire specimen; cf., with a whole skin; "one entire and perfect chrysolite" (Shak.); "I . . . have always regretted that you don't give us an entire work, and not sprinkle yourself in detached pieces" (Byron); "I have the whole plan entire from beginning to end in my mind" (Coleridge); The Complete Angel; complete combustion, a complete revolution of the sun; "the submission of man's nothing perfect to God's all-complete" (R. Browning). PERFECT, so far as it differs from complete, lays greater stress on the possession of consummate excellence, or on freedom from blemish or defect; that is IMPACT which is left entire or unimpaired; as, a perfect circle, crystal, illustration; "a perfect poem like Lycidas, a perfect fiction like Esmond, a perfect handling of a theory like Newman's Idea of a University" (W. Paley); "The group was in wonderful preservation: the figure of Bacchus intact, that of the young faun lacking only the arm" (Vernon Lee); "That high courage which enabled Fielding . . . to keep his manly benevolence and love of truth intact" (Thackeray). The same object may be, according to the point of view, at the same time whole, complete, entire; as, a whole bridge, may be shipped in parts, but it is not entire so long as the parts are not put together, nor complete so long as anything remains to be done. When, however, the last part is in place, the bridge is whole, entire, and complete. See ALL, SUM, PURE. out of whole cloth, without basis; as, a lie, story, or the like, made out of whole cloth.—to go the w. hog, to do a thing thoroughly, accepting all conditions. Slung.—w.-and-half compass.—w. dissecting compass. See proportionate compass, under COMPASS, n., 3.—w. binding. Bookbinding.—FULL BINDING.—w. blood. See BLOOD, n., 5.—w. burnt offering. See burnt offering, under OFFERING, 3, & SACRIFICE, n., 1 (2).—w. cannon. Ordnance, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, a cannon throwing a projectile weighing from 70 to 120 pounds.—w. coal. Mining, the portion of a coal seam not yet opened for mining. Dial. Eng., w. cradle. Mining, a platform suspended in a shaft, copying nearly the whole area.—w. culverin. Ordnance, in some classifications of ancient ordnance, the largest kind of culverin, throwing a ball of from 40 to 60 pounds.—w. curvature.—INTEGRAL CURVATURE.—w. deal. See 5th DEAL, 1.—w. life policy. See LIFE POLICY.—w. milk, milk from which no constituent has been removed;—distinguished esp. from skimmed milk.—w. note. Music, a semibreve.—w. number, Math., an integer.—w. offering. See SACRIFICE, n., 1 (2).—w. rest. Music. See 2d REST, 7 b.—w. shawl. See SHIRT, n., 3.—w. sister. See SISTER, 1.—w. snipe. The common European snipe, as distinguished from the small jacksnipe, or half snipe.—w. step. Music. See STEP, n., 11.—w. stitch.—CLOTH STITCH.—w. stuff, Paper Making, pulp thoroughly beaten up and ready for use.—w. timber. See 3d TIMBER, 1 d.—w. tons, Music, a whole step.—w. working, Coal Mining, working where the seam is not yet partly excavated. Eng. whole (hōl), n. 1. The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality; all of a thing, without defect or exception; a thing complete in itself. "It is not the whole of life to live. Nor all of death to die." J. Montgomery. 2. A regular combination of parts; a system. Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole. Pope. In logic and metaphysics many distinct kinds of wholes are distinguished. These include: actual whole, one which can exist only if its parts exist, or to which its parts are essential.—aggregate, collective, or discrete, whole, one consisting of a collection of distinct units, as a herd of cattle or heap of grain.—comprehensive, or formal, whole, complete logical comprehension, or whole meaning, of a term.—constituent whole, one essential to its parts, as a genus to the individuals it denotes;—contrasted with constitute whole, which is the same as actual whole

(above)—continuous whole, a continuum.—definite, or definitive, whole, one constituted by genus and difference.—essential whole, one consisting of matter and form.—extensive whole, complete logical extension, or denotation.—heterogeneous, or dissimilar, whole, one whose parts differ from the whole, as a machine;—contrasted with homogeneous, or similar, whole, whose parts resemble the whole, as the air.—integral, or integrative, whole, one having part distinct from part;—also called mathematical, or quantitative, whole.—logical, potential, subjective, or universal, whole, see extensive whole (above);—metaphysical whole, a comprehensive whole; variously: the whole of a species as comprehending genus and differentia; the whole made up of specific nature and individual differentia; the whole of existence constituted by the singular essence plus existence; the whole formed by the addition of subsistence to existence;—called by Hamilton a natural whole.—physical whole, one consisting of substance and accident or of matter and form.—objective whole, an object apprehended by the mind as single and real.—positive whole, one consisting of parts;—contrasted with negative whole, a unit taken as a whole. Syn.—See SUN.

on, or upon the whole, considering all things; in view of all the circumstances or conditions. whole-hearted, a. Single-hearted; sincere; also, energetic; as, a whole-hearted man; whole-hearted work.—whole-heartedly, adv.—whole-heartedness, n. whole-hoofed' (hōl'hooft'), a. Having an undivided hoof, as the horse. whole-length', a. Full-length; representing the whole figure;—said of a picture or statue.—n. A portrait or statue representing the whole figure. whole/sale' (hōl'sāl'), n. Sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity;—disting. from retail.—by wholesale, in the mass; in large quantities; hence, without distinction or discrimination. Some, from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. I. Watts. whole/sale', a. 1. Pert, to, or engaged in, trade by the piece or large quantity; selling to retailers or jobbers rather than consumers; as, wholesale price; wholesale merchants. 2. Extensive and indiscriminate; as, wholesale slaughter. Time for wholesale trust. Mrs. Humphry Ward. whole/sale', v. t. & i.;—SALED' (-sāld);—SALING' (-sāl'ing). To sell by wholesale. Colloq.—whole/saler' (-sāl'ér), n. whole-skinned' (skind'), a. Unhurt; unscathed. whole/some' (hōl'sōm), a. [whole + lat. some; cf. Icel. heilsamr, G. heilsam, D. heilzaam, I.] Sound; healthy; as, a wholesome boy. Obs. or R. 2. Tending to promote bodily health; salubrious. An agreeable and wholesome variety of food. A. Smith. 3. Characteristic of bodily health; as, a wholesome complexion or activity. Wholesome thirst and appetite. Milton. 4. Promoting, or characteristic of, health of mind, morals, character, etc.; sound; as, wholesome advice, taste. 5. Profitable; advantageous. Obs. or R. or Slang. 6. Tidy; neat; clean. Obs. Syn.—See HEALTHY. —whole/some-ly, adv.—whole/some-ness, n. whole-souled' (hōl'sōld'), a. Noble-minded; whole-hearted; sincere and zealous; devoted. wholly (hōl'i; hōl'i), adv. 1. In a whole or complete manner; entirely; completely; perfectly. Nor wholly overcome, nor wholly yield. Dryden. 2. To the exclusion of other things; totally; fully. They employed themselves wholly in domestic life. Addison. whom (hōm), pron. [ME. whom, whom, AS. dative hwa-m, hwa-m. See WHO.] The objective of who (which see);—in early English also common as a dative. See WHO. And every grass that growth upon root Shall eke know, and whom it will do boot. Chaucer. whom-so-ever' (sō-év'ér), pron. Objective of who-so-ever. The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever he will. Dan. iv. 17. whoop (hōp), v. t.; WHOOPED (hōpt); WHOOPING. [ME. houper, OF. & F. houper, fr. houper, interj. Cf. HOOP, v. i.] 1. To utter a whoop, or loud cry, as of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to shout; halloo. Each whooping with a merry shout. Wordsworth. 2. To hoot, as an owl. When hooting was heard but now and then the howl Of some vile cur, or whooping of the owl. W. Browne. 3. To make the sonorous inspiration that is characteristic of whooping cough. to whoop it, or her, up, to raise a disturbance with or as if with whoops, or shouts; hence, in general, to urge matters on in an excited obstreperous manner; as, a drunken cowboy whooped it up in town. Slang. whoop, v. t. To affect or effect with whoops, or shouts; to call, incite, insult, drive, chase, etc., with whoops. And suffered me by the voice of slaves to be Whooped out of Rome. Shak. whoop, n. 1. A shout or cry, as of war, pursuit, enthusiasm, enjoyment, vengeance, terror, etc. 2. A hoot, or cry, as of an owl or crane. 3. The characteristic sonorous inspiration which follows a paroxysm of coughing in whooping cough. whoop'ing, v. pr. & vb. n. of WHOOP.—whooping cough, Med., an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration, or whoop; chinquough; whooping cough; pertussis.—w. crane, a large white North American crane (Grus americana) noted for its loud whooplike note. See CRANE, n., 1.—w. swan, a common Old World swan (Olor cygnus). whore (hōr; 201: the former pron. hōor, as in 17th century, was used by many as late as the early 19th century, chiefly as a euphemism), n. [ME. hore, AS. hōre; akin to D. hoer, hoere, G. hure, OHG. huorra, Icel. hōra, hōra.]

whom. + HUM, interj. whom, whome. + HOME. whom'ble, whom'le, whom'mle (hwōm'bl; hwōm'ml). Scot. vars. of WHOMBLE. whom'so' (hōm'sō), pron. The objective of WHO. whom, whome. + WHEN. whome (hwōm), n. & n. [AS. hōm a little; F. hōme. Obs.] whome. + WHENNE. whoo. + WOE. whoo (hwō; wō), interj. Expressing various emotions, usually admiration or pleasure. Scot. & Dial. or Collon. whoo, v. i. To hoot. Obs. [BUE. whoo'hub (hōp'hūb); + HUBB. whoop. + WHOOP.] whoop'et' (hwōp'ér), n. One that whoops; specif., a whooping crane. B. A whooping swan. whoopt. Whooped. Ref. Sp. whoopubb. + HUBBUB. whoos. WHOOSE. whoop'et' (hwōp'ér), n. [To hoot. Obs.] whoot (hōot), v. i. [See HOOT.] whoop (hwōp). Var. of WHEAP. (Obs. or Scot. & Dial. whoope. + WHOOP. whoop'et' (hwōp'ér), n. One that whoops; specif., a whooping crane. B. A whooping swan. whoopt. Whooped. Ref. Sp. whoopubb. + HUBBUB. whoos. WHOOSE. whoop'et' (hwōp'ér), n. [To hoot. Obs.] whoot (hōot), v. i. [See HOOT.] whoop (hwōp). Var. of WHEAP. 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Willis system (wɪl'ɪs). [After Prof. Robert Willis (1800-75), English mechanic.] Gearing. The system of using for the generating circle of cycloidal teeth a circle equal in radius to a pinion having twelve teeth of the given pitch.

willow (wɪ'ləʊ). n. [ME. *wilowe*, *wilwe*, AS. *welig*; akin to OD. *wilge*, D. *wilg*, LG. *wilge*. Cf. WILLY a basket.] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix* (which see). The willows are of much economic importance. The tough pliable shoots of many species are used in basketry, etc. (see OSIER); other willow bark useful for tanning. A few, as the white willow and weeping willow, are ornamental shade trees. Others are shrubs, as the river willow (*S. fragilis*). Their wood is also valuable. The willow, esp. the weeping willow, is often used as an emblem of sorrow, desolation, or desertion. Hence, a lover forsaken by, or having lost, the person beloved, is said to wear the willow. 2. The wood of the willow; hence, *Colloq.*, something made of that wood, as a cricket or baseball bat. 3. Any of several other plants more or less like a willow, as the willow-herb and in Australia the wilga.

willow, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *woolly* a machine for opening wool, *wo* *place* a place where different materials are thrown together and blended, also WILLY, the machine, TWILLY; or cf. WILLOW the tree.] Textile Manuf. A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleaned by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes.

willow, v. t. [See WILLOW a machine.] To open and cleanse, as cotton, flax, or wool, with or as with a willow.

willow borer. A Any of several small bronzy longhorn beetles of the genus *Aprilus* that bore in the sapwood of the willow tree, often killing the tree; esp., *A. politus* or *A. anxius*. The latter infests also poplars and birches. b The poplar borer (*Supera calcearata*).

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willow, n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. dial. *woolly* a machine for opening wool, *wo* *place* a place where different materials are thrown together and blended, also WILLY, the machine, TWILLY; or cf. WILLOW the tree.] Textile Manuf. A machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleaned by long spikes projecting from a drum or drums revolving in a box studded (internally) with spikes.

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willow sawfly. Any of numerous sawflies that infest the willow; esp. the large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*), whose larva is whitish with a black dorsal stripe. b The steel-blue sawfly (*Dolerus arvensis*) and the smaller brownish species (*D. bicolor*). c The black sawfly (*Nematodes venralis*), which, with the spotted blackish larva, infests also the wild cherry.



Willow Sawfly (*Cimbex americana*)

willow shoot. 1. A shoot or branch of a willow. 2. Hort. One of the abnormal slender willowlike shoots produced by peach trees affected with the yellows.

willow slug caterpillar. The spinose larva of a moth (*Euctes delphinii*) that feeds on willow, oak, and pear and other deciduous trees; — called also *oak slug caterpillar*.

willow warbler. Any of certain Old World warblers of the genera *Phylloscopus* and *Zonotrichia*; esp., *P. trochilus*, a small song bird common in Europe; it is delicate greenish above and white below, and is commonly called *willow wren* in English. Ken't-cott's (kɛn't-kɔts) willow warbler (*A. borealis*) inhabits northern Alaska.

willow-y (wɪ'ləʊ-ɪ). a. 1. Abounding with willows. 2. Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; graceful.

Will's (wɪlz). n. A famous coffee house formerly at the corner of Bow and Russell Streets in London; — so called from the first name of its proprietor. It was much frequented by gamblers, poets, and wits in the time of Queen Anne.

Willug-bøya (wɪ'lʊg-bøjə; wɪ'lʊ-). n. [NL., after Francis Willughby (1655-72), English naturalist; but the spelling is Necker's original.] Bot. A large species of chiefly tropical American herbaceous vines or shrubs, having opposite leaves and variously clustered white or pink heads, each 4-flowered. *W. scandens*, of the eastern United States, is the climbing hempweed.

will-worship. n. Worship merely in accordance with individual or social predilections or usages and not divinely imposed. Col. ii. 23. — will-worship-er, n.

will'y (wɪl'i). n. Textile Manuf. A willow.

will'y, v. t.; WILLIED (-ɪd); WILLY-ING. To willow, as cotton, etc.

Willnot Proviso (wɪl'nɒt). U. S. Hist. A proviso, introduced by David Willnot of Pennsylvania in 1846 as an amendment to a bill in Congress appropriating money for purchasing territory from Mexico, that slavery should be prohibited in that territory. It passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate.

Wilson's plover (wɪl'sɒn). [After Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), American ornithologist; a ring plover (*Actodromus wilsonius*) of the coast of the United States, Central America, and South America.]

Wilson's warbler. A small flycatching warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) of eastern and northern North America. It is bright yellow with a black crown.

wilt (wɪlt). v. t.; WILT'ED; WILT'ING. [Also *welt*; a modification of *welk*.] 1. To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant in a dry day, or when out; to droop. 2. To grow weak or faint; to languish; flag; as, she wilted for shame and grief; hence, *Colloq.*, to lose courage, spirit, or the like; as, to wilt before an accuser's gaze.

wilt, v. t. 1. To cause to droop; to make flaccid, as a plant. 2. To cause to languish; to lower in spirit, force, or vigor. Despoits have wilted the human race into sloth and imbecility. Dr. T. Dwight.

wilt, n., or wilt disease. 1. Any of various fungous diseases of plants marked by wilting; as, the wilt of cotton, watermelon, etc., caused by species of *Fusarium* and other fungi. 2. A state of depression, weakness, or faintness.

Wilton, n., or Wilton carpet or rug (wɪl'tɒn). A kind of carpet or rug woven with loops like the Brussels, but differing from it in having the loops cut, forming an elastic velvet pile; — so called because first made at Wilton, Eng.

Wiltshire (wɪlt'ʃɪr; cf. -ʃɪrɪr). n. [From *Wiltshire* County, England.] One of an old English breed of pure white sheep having long spirally curved horns and a long arched head, the parent stock of the Hampshire Down.

wily (wɪli). a.; WILY-ER (-ɪ-ɛr); WILY-EST. [From *wile*.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; crafty; artful; subtle. This false, wily, doubling disposition of mind. South.

Syn. — See CUNNING.

wim'ble (wɪm'bəl). n. [ME. *wimbl*; akin to Dan. *wimmel*, OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. GIMMEL, 1.] Any of various instruments for boring holes; as: a A gimlet. "It is but like the little wimble, to let in the greater auger." Selden. b A kind of brace. c An auger for boring in earth; a scoop to clear out a borehole. Cf. SLUGGER a.



Wimble b.

2. An instrument for twisting ropes or bands, as for tying fagots.

wim'ble (wɪm'bəl). v. t.; WIM'BL'ED (-b'ld); WIM'BLING (-blɪŋ). 1. To bore or pierce, as with a wimble. 2. To twist with a wimble. See WIMBLE, n., 2.

wim'ple (-pəl). n. [ME. *wimpel*, AS. *wimpel*, *wimpe*; akin to D. & G. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer, OHG. *wimpal* a veil, Icel. *wimpill*, Dan. & Sw. *wimpel* a pennant, streamer; orig. uncert.; perh. fr. AS. *wind* + *pell* covering, cloak (see PALL a cloth). Cf. GUMPEL.] 1. A covering of silk, linen, or other material, formerly worn by women over the head and around the neck and chin as an outdoor protection, and still retained in the dress of nuns. *Chaucer*.



Wimple.

2. Scot. a A fold; plait. b A winding turn; a curve; bend, as in a road. c A crafty or wily act. *Obs*.

3. A flag or streamer. *Obs*.

wim'ple, v. t.; WIM'PLED (-pl'd); WIM'PLING (-plɪŋ). 1. To clothe with or as with a wimple; to veil. *Chaucer*.

2. To confuse; hoodwink; deceive. *Obs.* or *R*.

3. To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; hence, to cause to appear as if folded or plaited; to cause to ripple or undulate; as, the wind *wimples* the lake.

wim'ple, v. i. 1. To lie in folds; also, to appear as if folded or plaited; to ripple. "Wimpling waves." *Longfellow*. For with a veil, that *wimpled* every where, Her head and face was hid. *Spenser*.

2. Chiefly Scot. a To meander, as a stream. b To wriggle. (*-hürst*). [After *Wimshurst*, the inventor.] Elec. A self-exciting induction machine for producing static electricity, consisting essentially of two glass disks set close together face to face, revolvable in opposite directions, and having on their outer surfaces sectors of tinfoil each of which is connected, twice during each revolution, with the one diametrically opposite it by a curved metallic rod. Two bifurcated combs collect the electricity.

win (wɪn). v. t.; pret. won (wɒn). *Obs.* *wan* (wæn); p. pr. *won*; v. n. WINNING. [ME. *winnen*, AS. *winnan* to strive, labor, fight, endure; akin to OFries. *winna*, OS. *winnan*, D. *winnen* to win, gain, G. *gewinnen*, OHG. *winnan* to strive, struggle, Icel. *winna* to labor, suffer, win, Dan. *vinde* to win, Sw. *winna*, Goth. *winnan* to suffer; cf. Skr. *van* to wish, get, gain, conquer; perh. akin to E. *winsome*, *wont*, *a*.] 1. To labor; struggle; endeavor; also, to strive in opposition or contention; to contend; fight; war. *Obs*.

2. To gain the victory in any contest; to be victor; to triumph; prevail.

3. To succeed by effort in reaching a specified place or state (expressed by an adverb or preposition); to succeed in getting; to get; as, to win across, away, back, by, down, forward, off, out, over, through, and the like. *Obs.*, *Archaic*, or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

to win in a canter, walk, etc., to win a race so easily as not to be forced to great exertion. *Lit.* & *Fig. Colloq.* — to w. of, to be conqueror over. *Obs.* *Shak.* — to w. on or upon. a To gain favor or influence with. "You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others." *Dryden*.

b To gain ground on. "The rabble . . . will in time *win upon* power." *Shak.* — to w. out, to be successful. *Colloq.* — to w. to, a To be able to go or get to. b To begin to eat; to "f. u. *Scot.* — to w. up, a To ascend, as a mountain. b To mount, as a horse. c To arise, as from bed. *Scot.* — to w. up to, or with, to overtake. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

win, v. l. 1. To get possession of by or as by labor or effort; hence, to get; gain; obtain; secure; as, to win praise; to win fame or notoriety.

2. Specif., to gain in competition or contest; to obtain by victory; as, to win the prize in a game; to win money; also, to be successful in (a contest or competition of any kind); to come off victor in; as, to win a race or battle; to win an election. "This city for to win." *Chaucer*.

3. To acquire as a compensation for service done; to earn; as, to win a livelihood; to win one's daily bread.

4. To effect or achieve by or as by effort; as, to win one's way by pluck and perseverance.

5. To come to by toil or effort; to reach; also, *Obs.*, to cause to reach or arrive at; to conduct; lead; bring.

The stony path began. By which the naked peak they *won*. *Scott*.

6. To persuade; influence; also, to entice; allure. "Nothing . . . could *win* me to believe." *Shak*.

7. To influence so as to gain the favor of; as: a To render friendly or favorable to one's cause; as, tears *won* the jury; to win over an enemy. b To gain the affection of. *Shak*.

8. *Obs.*: a To save; redeem. b To beget; procreate. c Perhaps, to rule; govern. d To lift or raise (up).

win'ble (wɪn'bəl). n. [ME. *wimbl*; akin to Dan. *wimmel*, OD. *wemelen* to bore. Cf. GIMMEL, 1.] Any of various instruments for boring holes; as: a A gimlet. "It is but like the little wimble, to let in the greater auger." Selden. b A kind of brace. c An auger for boring in earth; a scoop to clear out a borehole. Cf. SLUGGER a.

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Ided, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing; tsk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. Ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Grimm.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

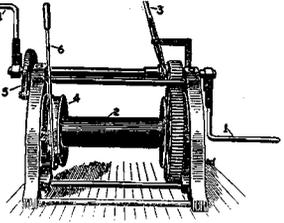
9. a Mining. To obtain, as ore or coal, by mining; hence, also, to prepare, as a vein or bed, by shafts, gangways, levels, etc., for the operation of regular winning. **b Metal.** To recover (metal, etc.) from ore.
Syn. — Gain, get, procure, earn. See OBTAIN.
 to win or achieve, a check, to inflict a reverse or a defeat on a foe in a contest. *Obs.* or *R.* — to w. one's spurs, to gain knighthood by or as by some act of bravery; hence, to gain recognition and reward. — to w. the day, to gain the victory; to be successful. *S. Butler.* — to w. the exchange. *Chess.* See EXCHANGE, n., 1, d.

wince (wîns), v. i.; **wincéd** (wînst); **winc'ing** (wîns'ing).
 [ME. *wincen* (also *wincen*, *wenchen*), apparently fr. (assumed) OF. *wencier* (or *wencher*), var. of OF. *guencier*, *guenchir* (cf. also *guenchier*, *guencier*), to give way, turn aside, fr. OHG. *wankjan*, *wenken*, to give way, to waver, fr. *winkan* to turn aside, to nod, akin to E. *wink*. See WINK.]
 1. To shrink, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch.
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word. *Shak.*
 2. To kick or start, as a restive or impatient horse. *Obs.*
Paul . . . winceth agen the prick. *Wycliffe.*
Syn. — See SHRINK.

wince, v. t. To throw by wincing, or kicking or plunging. *R.*
wince, n. Act or fact of wincing.

wince, n. [See WINGER an instrument.] **Dyeing & Calico Printing.** A reel used in dyeing, steeping, or washing cloth; a wince pit is placed over the division wall between two wince pits so as to allow the cloth to descend into either.
wince, n. t. To treat (cloth) in a wince pit.
wince pit or **pot.** A tank or a pit where cloth in the process of dyeing or manufacture is washed, dipped in a mordant, or the like.

winch (wîch; 140), n. [ME. *wincche*, AS. *wince* a winch, a reel. Cf. WINK.] 1. A crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.
 2. Any of various machines or instruments to turn or strain something more or less forcibly; as: a. A powerful machine having one or more barrels or drums on which to coil a rope, etc., for hauling or hoisting; a more or less elaborate form of windlass. b. A screw vise. *Local, Eng.* c. A reel for a fishing rod. d. **Weaving.** A divided roller for warps. *Eng.* e. A wince.



Winch. 2 a. 1. Cranks; 2 Winding Drum; 3 Lever for disengaging Pinion; 4 Band Brake operated by Lever; 5 Pawl to prevent unwinding.

Winches-ter rifle, or Winches-ter, n. (wî'nch'es-têr). [After Oliver F. Winchester (1810-80), Amer. manufacturer.] A breech-loading rifle with a tubular magazine under the barrel holding five or more cartridges inserted one by one from the rear, the bolt being worked back and forth by a lever beneath. It is a development of the Henry rifle, was introduced about 1866, and is in world-wide use, esp. as a sporting arm. It is now made in various styles, but the above was the first and is the best-known type.

wind (wînd), v. t.; **pret. & p. p.** wound (wound), rarely wînd'ed (wînd'éd); **p. pr. & vb. n.** wînd'ing (wînd'ing). [ME. *winden*, AS. *windan*; akin to OS. *windan*, D. & G. *winden*, OHG. *wîndan*, Icel. *Sv. vînda*, Dan. *vînde*, Goth. *wîndan* (in comp.). Cf. WANDER, WEND.] 1. To turn completely, or repeatedly, esp. about something fixed; to cause to form convolutions about anything; to twist; to twine; to coil; to wreath; as, to wind thread on a spool or into a ball.
 Whether to wind
 The woodbine round this arbor. *Milton.*

2. To make by or as by twisting, plaiting, weaving, or the like; to weave, as a net. *Obs.*
 3. To cover, surround, infold, or the like, with something coiled, twisted, or otherwise wrapped around; to entwine; to entwine; as, to wind a rope with twine.
 Sleep thou, and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shak.*

4. To turn the course or direction of; to vary or alter all the while the course of; hence, to manage; to control; to govern; regulate. "To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus." *Shak.*
 Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind and turn our constitution at his pleasure. *Addison.*

5. To effect or accomplish by or as by bending or turning. The stream windeth its way among the broken sculpture and moss-grown stones. *Scott.*

6. To introduce slyly or stealthily; to insinuate.
 You have contrived . . . to wind
 Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shak.*

7. To get or bring about by trick or artifice. *Obs.*
 8. To turn over, or keep in circulation, as money. *Obs.*
 9. To wind up; as, to wind a watch. See WIND UP, c, below.
 10. To hoist or haul by a rope, etc., pulled by machinery, as coal from a pit or a vessel to her wharf.

to wind a vessel, *Naut.*, to turn it end for end; as, the port side being loaded, the vessel was winded to allow loading at the starboard side. — to w. off, to unwind; uncoil. — to w. out, to extricate. *Obs. Clarendon.* — to w. up, a. To coil into a ball or small compass, as a skein of thread; to coil completely. b. To bring to a conclusion or settlement; as, to wind up one's affairs; to wind up an argument. c. To put in a state of renewed or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, etc., by winding the spring, or that which carries the weight; hence, to prepare for continued movement or action. "Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years." *Dryden.* d. To make tense or tight; to subject to strain; hence, fig., to arouse; excite. "Thus they wound up his exposure; also, to winnow

Winchester notion. See NOTION, 1.
winch man, n. One who runs a wince. *Local, Eng.*
wincing (wîns'ing), n. *pr. & vb. n.* of WINCER. — **winc'ing-ly**, adv. [a succession of wincings.]
wincing machine. A wince or win-co-pipe (wî'n-kô-pîp). Var. of WINK-UP-PEP. *Obs.*
wind, + WOUND.
wind (wînd; wînd), n. The darterel. *Local, Eng.*
wînd'as (wînd'ás), n. [Cf. Icel. *wínd*, D. *wînd*, G. *Wind*, L. *lass*.] 1. = WINDLASS, a machine. *Obs.* [Rare.]
 2. A winnowing machine. *Scott.*
wînd'bag, n. A bag of wind; one who talks much to little effect. *Slang.*
wînd'ball, n. A ball inflated with air.
wînd'beam. Arch A collar

temper to a pitch." *Atterbury.* e. To tighten, as the strings of a musical instrument, so as to tune it. f. To hoist, as water from a well, by or as by a windlass.

wind (wînd), v. i. 1. To fly; leap; spring; go. *Obs. Layman.*
 Into rest his soul wend. *Genesis & Exodus.*

2. To wriggle; writhe; to twist; squirm. *Obs.*
 3. To go or move in a devious or sinuous course; meander, as a stream; also, to double on one's course; as, a hare pursued turns and winds.
 The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. *Gray.*

4. To work, make one's way, or gain an end, by sinuous, stealthy, or indirect methods; as, to wind into favor.
 5. To coil, as about something; to assume a convoluted or spiral form; twine; as, vines wind round a pole.
 6. To come back or again; to return. *Obs.*
 7. To warp, as a board.

to wind up, to come to a finish; to conclude; finish. *Colloq.*
wînd (wînd), n. [Cf. AS. *wînd*.] 1. Act of winding, or state of being wound; a turn; bend; twist; winding.
 2. = WINDING, n., 3.

wînd (wînd; wînd), rhetorical, or archaic also wind, n. [AS. *wînd*; kin. OS. OFries., D., & G. *wînd*, OHG. *wînt*, Dan. & Sw. *wînd*, Icel. *wîndr*, Goth. *wînds*, W. *guynt*, L. *ventus*, Skr. *vâta* (cf. Gr. *ánēros* a blast, gale, *ánēros* to breathe hard, to blow, as the wind); orig. a p. pr. from the verb seen in Skr. *vā* to blow, akin to AS. *wāwan*, D. *waagen*, G. *welien*, OHG. *wālen*, *wājen*, Goth. *waitan*. Cf. AIR, ASTHMA, VENTILATE, VENTILATE, WINDOW, WINDNOW.] 1. The horizontal natural movement of air; air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. The vertical or inclined movement of the air is spoken of as a current (not as a wind) or as a wind with a vertical component.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; a point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points, which are often called the four winds.
 Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain. *Ezek. xxxvii 9.*

3. Air artificially put in motion by any force or action; as, the wind of a cannon ball; the wind of a bellows.
 The whiff and wind of his fell sword. *Shak.*

4. Air impregnated with a scent, as of game; hence, scent or (fig.) intimation of something; — used in phrases.
 A pack of dogfish had him in the wind. *Swift.*

5. Power of respiration; breath.
 Is not your voice broken? your wind short? *Shak.*

6. **Bowing.** The pit of the stomach, where a blow may paralyze the diaphragm and cause temporary loss of breath or other injury; the mark. *Slung or Cant.*

7. Mere breath or talk; idle words.
 8. Breath or air used and modulated or regulated by the vocal organs, as in singing, or by an instrument.

9. Musical wind instruments, collectively.
 10. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence; as, to be troubled with wind.

11. **Far.** A disease of sheep, in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.
Syn. — WIND, AIR, BREEZE, OUST, FLAW, BLAST, GALE, STORM, TEMPEST. WIND is the general word for air naturally in motion, with whatever degree of velocity; as, "a sound as of a rushing mighty wind" (*Acts ii 2*); "the soft wind blowing over meadow holms" (*Tennyson*). A BREEZE is a relatively light, but fresh wind. AIR (chiefly poetical in this sense) denotes a gently stirring breeze; as, "The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, the furrow followed free" (*Coleridge*); "the breeze murmuring in the musical woods" (*Shelley*); "when sweet airs come seaward from heaths starred with broom" (*M. Arnold*); cf. "Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell" (*Shak.*). GUST, BLAST, and FLAW denote a sudden and violent rush of wind, usually of short duration; as, "An angry gust of wind puffed out his torch" (*Tennyson*); "blasts that blow the poplar white, and lash with storm the streaming pane" (*Id.*); "like a great sea mark, standing every flaw" (*Shak.*). A GALE (often poetical, esp. in the 18th century, for a gentle breeze or "zephyr") is more violent than a breeze, more continuous than a gust, blast, or flaw; as, "At the close of day a stiffer gale at east arose" (*Dryden*).

A STORM is a violent disturbance of the atmosphere; a TEMPEST is extremely violent or furious storm; both may be attended by rain, snow, hail, or lightning; as, "the pelting of this pitiless storm" (*Shak.*); "an ever-fixed mark that looks on tempests and is never shaken" (*Id.*). For HURRICANE, TORNADO, and CYCLONE, see DEFS.

down the wind. a. See under down, prep. b. Decaying; declining; toward a state of decay. *Obs.* "He went down the wind still." *L'Étranger*, — how the w. blows, lies, or sits. c. The direction whence the wind comes. b. The state of things in any particular affair; as, "straws show how the wind blows." — in the w., stirring; moving; about; "There is something in the wind." *Shak.* — in the w.'s eye, or in the teeth of the w., against the wind. — the w. of the word, the least hint. *Dial. Eng.* — to have in the w., to have the w. of, to be on the scent of. See DEF. 4, above. — to sail close to the w. See under CLOSE, a. b. To manage economically. c. To approach vulgarly, indecency, indiscretion, or the like, in speech or conduct.

wînd (wînd), v. t.; **wînd'ed**; **wînd'ing**. 1. To expose to the wind; to winnow; ventilate.
 2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to scent; as, the hounds winded the game.
 3. To render scant of wind by violent exertion; to put out of breath. *Dial. or Colloq.*
 4. To rest, as a horse, in order to allow the breath to be recovered; to breathe.
 5. To make rancid or sour, as butter, bacon, or milk. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

wînd (wînd; wînd), v. i. 1. To pause for breath. *Dial. Eng.*
 2. To brag; to boast; vaunt one's self. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*
 3. To become tainted or sour. *Scott. & Dial. Eng.*

wînd catcher. Any device projecting from an interior to intercept wind and divert it inside, as on a vessel.
wînd'-chang'ing, n. A changeable as the wind. *R.* [COLIC.]
wînd colic. = **INTESTINAL WIND CUTTER.** Music. The upper lip of the mouth of an organ flue pipe. [WATER GALL, 2.]
wînd'-dog (wînd'ôg'), n. = **WIND-DRIVE**, v. t. To drive by wind. *Obs.*
wînd-droop. Med. a Tympanites. b. Emphysema of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.
wînd egg. An imperfect, unimpregnated, or added egg; one with a soft shell, not calcareous.
wîndel, n. [AS.] a basket. *Obs.*
wînd'er (wînd'êr; -dêr), n. Dial. var. of WINDOW; dial. Eng. form

wînd (wînd; wînd; 277), v. t.; **pret. & p. p.** wound (wound), rarely wînd'ed; **p. pr. & vb. n.** wînd'ing. [From WIND moving air, but confused in sense and in conjugation with wind to turn.] 1. To blow; to sound by blowing; esp., to sound with prolonged and mutually involved notes. "Hunters who wound and regulate by blowing a horn." *Rare.*
 2. To signal or direct and regulate by blowing a horn. *Rare.*
wînd'age (wînd'âj), n. [From WIND air in motion.]
 1. **Ordnance.** a. The space between the projectile of a smooth-bore gun and the surface of the bore. b. In a muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the projectile cylinder.
 2. The disturbance of the air caused by a passing projectile.
 3. **Gun.** The influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile; also, the amount of deflection due to wind.
 4. **Naut.** The surface exposed by a vessel to the wind.
 5. **Mech.** Air friction against a rapidly moving (esp. rotating) object, as a flywheel or the armature of a dynamo.
 6. **Med.** A lesion attributed to the compression of air due to passage of a missile near a part of the body.

wînd band (wînd'bând), n. A band of wind instruments; a military band; also, the wind instruments of an orchestra.
wînd'bo're (wînd'bô'r; 201), n. The lowermost section of a suction pipe, as for a mine pump.

wînd'-bound, a. **Naut.** Prevented from sailing, by a contrary wind. See WEATHER-BOUND.
wînd'break ('-brâk'), n. 1. A clump of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; hence, any protective shelter from the wind, as a fence or the like.
 2. **Forestry.** The breaking of trees by wind.

wînd'-bro'ken, a. Having the power of breathing impaired by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of air cells of the lungs, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two; affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves; — said of a horse.
wînd chest. A reservoir for supplying air under pressure to the pipes or reeds in an organ. See ORGAN (action), *Illustr.*

wînd'er (wînd'êr), n. [From WIND to turn.] One that winds; as: a. A twining plant or vine. b. A person who winds yarn or the like for a weaver. c. An apparatus for winding thread, yarn, etc., on spools, reels, or the like; also, something on which a skein, etc., can be conveniently held for unwinding, or, sometimes, a substitute for a spool on which to wind thread, etc. d. A key for winding up a spring, as a universal watch key used by watchmakers, or a device for winding up a spring roasting jack. e. Any of a flight of steps that are not parallel, so that a person turns to one side or the other in ascending or descending.

wînd'fall (wînd'fôl'), n. 1. Anything blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself; also, a portion of a forest laid low by a violent wind, etc. "They became a windfall upon the sudden." *Bacon.*
 2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.
 He had a mighty windfall out of doubt. *B. Jonson.*

3. A sudden downrush of air from higher land.
wînd'flower ('-fîou'êr), n. [Prob. a translation or paraphrase of the classic name. See ANEMONE.] The anemone.
wînd'gall ('-gôl'), n. 1. **Far.** In horses, a soft tumor or synovial swelling generally found on the fetlock joint; — so called from having formerly been supposed to contain air.
 2. = WATER GALL, 2.
wînd'galled ('-gôld'), a. Affected with windgall.

wînd gap. **Phys. Geog.** A notch in the crest of a mountain ridge; a pass not occupied by a stream; an air gap.
wînd gauge or **gag.** 1. Apparatus used, as in connection with target firing, to determine and sometimes record the force and direction of the wind. It comprises an anemometer and a wind vane.
 2. **Gun.** A graduated scale on the rear sight of a small-arms rifle whereby the sight may be adjusted to correct the deviation of the bullet due to a wind component perpendicular to the line of fire. The corresponding scale on sights for cannon is called a deflection scale.

wînd'i-ness (wînd'î-nês), n. 1. Quality or state of being windy.
 2. Flatulence.
 3. Tendency to generate wind or gas; tendency to cause flatulence; as, the windiness of vegetables.
 4. Tumor; puffiness; hence, boastfulness; conceit.
 The swelling windiness of much knowledge.

wînd'ing-wood.
wînd'ing (wînd'ing), **p. pr. & vb. n.** of WIND. Hence: n. [Cf. AS. *wînd'ing* something woven or plaited.]
 1. A turn or turning; a bend; curve; flexure; meander; as, the windings of Windings, 2. 1 Series; 2 Shunt; 3 Compound; 4 Stream; 5 Short Shunt (which see); 6 Compound; 7 Long Shunt (which see).
 2. The material, as wire or rope, wound or coiled about anything, or a single round or turn of the material; as, *Elec.*, a series winding; a shunt winding.

wînd'ish (wînd'îsh'), n. The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*).
wînd'jack, a. [Cf. FLAUGHT a flutter.] Driven with the wind. *Obs. Scot.* [furnace.]
wînd furnace. A natural-draft wind guard. A chimney cowl.
wînd gun (wînd), = AIR GUN.
wînd hawk. The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wînd herb. A South European mint (*Phlomis herba-renti*).
wînd'hole, n. a. The wind-pipe. *Obs.* b. *Mining.* A shaft for ventilation. *Dial. Eng.*
wînd'house. A covered shelter for refuge during hurricanes.
wînd'hover ('-hûv'êr), n. [From its habit of hovering over one spot.] The kestrel. *Local, Eng.*
wînd'ily (wînd'îl'), adv. of WINDY. See -LY.

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wînd'ing (wînd'ing), **p. pr. & vb. n.** of WIND. Hence: n. [Cf. AS. *wînd'ing* something woven or plaited.]<

3. State, quality, or fact of being twisted or warped out of a plane; as, in winding; out of winding.

winding pendant, Naut., a pendant secured around a mast-head into an eye at the lower end of which a winding tackle hooks. — w. sheet. A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped. b A sheetlike formation of dropped talos or wax around a guttered candle, supposed to portend death to the person in whose direction it forms. Obs. or Dial. Eng. — w. strips. Mech., two equal short straight-edges with parallel edges, placed transversely on a surface to test its trueness. If on looking across the two top edges correspond exactly, the surface is out of winding, i. e., not twisted. Called also winding sticks. — w. tackle, Naut., a tackle consisting of a fixed triple block and a double or triple movable block hooked to a winding pendant, for hoisting heavy articles in or out of a vessel.

winding (wɪndɪŋ), n. [From wind to blow.] Naut. A call on a boatswain's whistle.

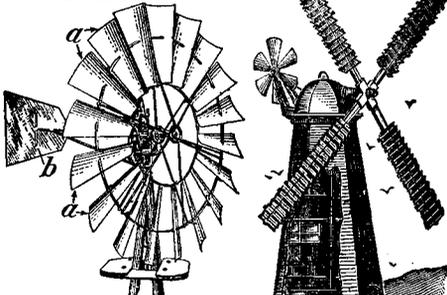
wind instrument (wɪnd ɪnstrəmənt). Music. An instrument sounded by wind, esp. by the breath. Those blown by the breath are classified as wood-wind instruments or wood winds, as the flute, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, and brass-wind instruments, or brass winds, as the trumpet, horn, trombone, tuba. The sounds of wind instruments are produced on the principle either of the flute pipe or the reed pipe. The way in which the air column vibrates or the distances between nodes and loops, and hence the pitch, are changed in various ways, as by the slide of the trombone, the holes of the flute, or the intensity of blast in a trumpet.

windjammer (wɪndʒəmər), n. 1. Naut. A sailing vessel or one of its crew; — orig. so called contemptuously by sailors on steam vessels. Colloq. 2. An army bugler or trumpeter. Mil. Slang.

windlass (wɪndlɑːs; formerly wɪndlɪs), n. [ME. windas (Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. vindás (cf. also Icel. vindiláss, and D. windas), fr. vinda to wind + ass a pole; cf. Goth. ans to beam. See wind to turn.] 1. Any of various machines for hoisting or hauling. The simplest form consists of a horizontal barrel for the hoisting rope, supported in vertical standards and turned by a crank with a handle (cf. DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS). The windlass used on ships for raising the anchor consisted essentially in its earlier form of a horizontal barrel, drum, or spindle, with whelps, turned by handspikes inserted in radial holes near each end (cf. CAPSTAN). Most large modern ships use a powerful steam winch on the forecastle head. A windlass sometimes used in agriculture was a vertical drum and is operated by a portable steam engine (cf. DIRECT SYSTEM). 2. An apparatus resembling a winch or windlass for bending the bow of an arbalist, or crossbow. Obs. Shak.

windlass, v. t. & i.; -LASS-ED (-lást); -LASS-ING. To hoist or haul with or as with a windlass; to use a windlass.

windmill (wɪndmɪl; formerly also wɪndlɪs, wɪndlɪs), n. 1. A mill operated by the wind, usually by the wind acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft. Cf. PANTANOMON.



Modern Windmill. a a Sails; b Vane to bring Windmill into the wind.

An old form of Windmill, with sides cut away to show the interior.

2. a A fanciful scheme or plan. Now Rare. b An imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent; — esp. in the phrase to fight windmills, in allusion to those which Don Quixote took for giants.

windmill grass. Any of several species of Chloris; esp., the Australian Chloris trancuda, having numerous long spikes disposed like the vanes of a windmill.

window (wɪndəʊ), n. [ME. windowe, windogge, fr. Scand.; cf. Icel. vindauga window, properly, wind eye; akin to Dan. vindue. See WIND, n.; EYE.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for admission of light and air, usually closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material, as glass, and capable of being opened and shut. 2. Arch. The shutter, casement, sash with its fittings, or other framework, which closes a window opening. 3. Fig.: a An eyeful. Obs. Shak. b The eye. Rare or Poet. "Her two blue windows." Shak. c An opening, or an imaginary opening, like, or suggestive of, a window. "The windows of heaven." Gen. vii. 2.

Syn. — WINDOW, CASEMENT. As a synonym for WINDOW, CASEMENT (which properly denotes a window sash or frame)

wind'ing-cloth', n. A winding sheet. Obs. wind'ing-sheer, n. A winding sheet. Dial. Eng. wind'ing, adv. of WINDING. wind'r, n. A winder. wind'lass, n. See WINDLASS. wind'lass'wind'lass', n. [Cf. WINDLASS, WINDLASS.] A winding and circuitous way; a roundabout course; hence, an artifice; shift. Obs. wind'lass, v. t. & i. To take a roundabout course. b To work warily or craftily. — v. t. To turn about; perplex. All Obs. wind'lass, n. A windlass. Obs. wind'lass', n. A winding rope used for plating; European red wine. Local, Eng. wind'lass, v. t. & i. To wind yarn. b To whirl around; to turn; also, to drift, as snow. c To put up hay or straw in bundles.

wind'lass, n. [ME. windláss (in comp.). See WIND to turn.] 1. A kind of reel on which a hank of thread or yarn is placed to be wound on spools, etc. Scot. &

which opens on hinges) is chiefly elevated or poetical in its associations; as, "Come to the window, sweet, in the night air" (M. Arnold); "magic casements, opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn" (Keats). See DOOR.

wind'ow (wɪndəʊ), v. t.; WIND'DOW-ED (-dɔd); WIND'DOW-ING. 1. To furnish with a window or window; — usually in p. p. and in composition; as, a many-windowed house. 2. To fill with holes suggestive of windows.

3. To place at or in a window. Rare. Looped and wind'dowed raggedness. Shak.

Wouldst thou be wind'dow'd in great Rome? Shak.

wind'ow back. Arch. The inside face of the piece of wall between the window sill and the floor, esp. when celled.

wind'ow bar. 1. A bar in a window; as: a A wood or metal division between the panes. b A bar for fastening a window or a shutter. c A bar for preventing egress or ingress through a window.

2. An ornament on the front of a woman's dress. Obs. wind'ow frame. The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes or casement.

wind'ow glass. Glass, usually of the soda-lime variety, in shapes suitable for windows; esp., cylinder glass.

wind'ow oyster. A marine bivalve shell (Placuna placenta) native of the East Indies and China. Its valves are very broad, thin, and translucent, and are said to have been used formerly in place of glass.

wind'ow-pane' (wɪndəʊ-páin'), n. 1. Arch. A pane in a window. See PANE, n., 4 b.

2. A thin spotted American turbot (Lophopsetta maculata) remarkable for its translucency. It is not valued for food.

wind'ow tax. A tax or duty formerly levied in England on all windows, or openings of light, above the number of eight in houses of cities or towns. It was replaced in 1851 by a house duty, based on rental. In France there is still a tax on all openings in a building, as doors and windows; in 1900 it yielded 61 millions of francs.

wind'pipe' (wɪnd'pɪp'; formerly also wɪndlɪs, wɪndlɪs), n. The passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; the trachea; weasand. See TRACHEA.

wind'-rode' (wɪnd'rɔd'), n. Naut. Caused to ride with head to the wind, practically unaffected by tide or current; — said of a vessel at anchor with wind and tide approximately opposed, and opposed to tide-rode.

wind rose (wɪnd rəʊz). [Cf. G. windrose, D. windroos.] 1. A table of the points of the compass, giving the states of the baromet. etc., connected with prevalent winds. 2. a A European poppy (Papaver argemone). b A purple-flowered papaveraceous plant of southern Europe (Rœmeria hybrida).

wind'row' (wɪnd'rəʊ; wɪnd'rɔʊ), n. [wind + row.] 1. A row of hay raked up to dry before being rolled into cocks; also, any similar row for drying, as of sheaves of grain. 2. The green border of a field, dug up and laid in drying rows, to be used for mending other land. Obs. Eng.

3. By extension, a wind-swept line or row, as of dry leaves or dust, of foam, surf, etc.

wind'row', v. t.; WIND'ROW-ED (-rɔd'); WIND'ROW-ING. To arrange (as hay, grain sheaves, peat, etc.) in windrows.

wind'row'er' (-ɛr), n. A curved finger device on the rear of the cutter bar of a mowing machine to windrow the swath.

wind sail (wɪnd seɪl). Naut. A wide tube or funnel of canvas, used to convey air for ventilation into the lower compartments of a vessel. b The sail or vane of a windmill.

wind scale. A systematic arrangement of words or numbers used for expressing and recording the velocity or force of the wind. The following are some of the wind scales that have been used: (1) Beaufort's scale (0-12), defined in 1805 by Admiral Beaufort. (2) The Continental or land scale (0-6), for the use of European observers at stations on land. (3) The Mannheim or old Continental scale (0-4), adopted in 1700 by the Mannheim Association. (4) The "ten" scale (0-10), adopted by the Smithsonian Institution about 1850 and the International Meteorological Congress about 1880. (5) "Nine," "eight," and "seven" scales, used locally, but not generally recommended. (6) The latest United States Weather Bureau "six" scale for use in official forecasts. The relations between these scales are shown approximately in the following table by the equivalent wind velocities in miles per hour:

Table with columns: No., Beaufort, Ten, Eight Seven, Six, Four, Weather Bureau, No. and rows of wind velocity equivalents.

wind'dock (wɪnd'dɔk; -ɔk), Var. of WINNOCK, window. Scot. wind'ing + window. wind'dore (wɪnd'dɔr), n. [A corrupt of window; perh. due to confusion with door.] A window. Obs. or Dial. Eng. wind'ow (wɪndəʊ), Scot. & dial. Eng. form of WINDOW.

wind'ow bole. = 36 SOLE, n. wind'ow bolt. One of the bolts in the sides of a window frame for the weights which counterbalance a lifting sash. b A box on a window sill to hold soil for plants, etc. (Obs.)

wind'ow duty. = WINDOW TAX. wind'ow fly. Any dipterous fly of the family Scenopinidae, often found on windows.

wind'ow lead (lɛd), = CAME, n. wind'ow-less, n. See -LESS. wind'ow-let, n. See -LET, n.

wind'ow martin. The European martin (Chelidon urtica).

wind'ow-peek'er, n. An official who counted windows for the

wind'-shak'en (wɪnd'shæk'n), a. Shaken by the wind; specif., Forestry, affected by wind shake, or anemosis (which see).

wind signal. In general, any signal announcing information concerning winds, and esp. the expected approach of winds whose direction and force are dangerous to shipping or other interests. The wind-signal system of the United States Weather Bureau consists of storm, information, hurricane, hot wind, and inland storm signals (see these terms).

wind'sor (wɪnzər), n. A town in Berkshire, England.

windsor bean, the broad bean. — w. chair, a type of wooden chair with rodlike upright members in the back usually surmounted by a shaped piece, introduced in England under Queen Anne. — w. Knight, a member of an order of military pensioners, quartered within the precincts of Windsor Castle. — w. tie, a kind of broad silk necktie, tied in a double bow, and worn esp. by children.

wind stop (wɪnd stɒp), n. A that part of a window frame which covers the joint between the movable sash or casement and the hanging stile. b = WEATHER STRIP.

wind'storm (wɪnd'stɔrm), n. A storm characterized by high wind with little or no precipitation.

wind'-suck'er, n. 1. Far. A horse given to wind sucking. 2. The kestrel. Local, Eng.

wind trunk (wɪnd trʌŋk), n. In a pipe organ, the duct by which compressed air passes from the bellows to the wind chest. See ORGAN, Illust.

wind'-up' (wɪnd'ʌp'), n. Act of winding up, or closing; a concluding act or part; the end.

wind'ward (wɪnd'wɔrd; colloq., chiefly naut., wɪnd'ɔrd, cf. -WARD), n. The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the windward; — opposed to leeward.

wind'ward, a. On the side toward the point from which the wind blows. — windward ebb, Naut., an ebbing tide with a wind blowing against it. — w. flood, Naut., a tide setting in with a wind blowing out. — w. tide, Naut., a tide which sets toward the wind; — opposed to leeward tide.

wind'ward, adv. Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.

wind'way' (wɪnd'weɪ), n. A passage for air; specif., Music, the narrow slit between the languet and lower lip of a flute pipe, through which the air current is directed against the upper lip. See FLUTE PIPE, Illust.

wind'y (wɪndi), a.; WIND'Y-ER (-ɪ-ɛr); WIND'Y-EST. [AS. windig.] 1. Consisting of wind; accompanied or characterized by wind.

2. Specif. Blown with the windy tempest of my heart. Shak. 3. Exposed to wind; swept by wind. "The windy hill." M. Arnold. b Next the wind; windward. It keeps on the windy side of a crowd. Shak.

3. Tempestuous; boisterous; as, windy weather.

4. Producing, or tending to produce, wind or gas in the stomach or intestines; also, due to, attended with, or affected by, flatulence; flatulent; as, windy food, colic.

4. Fig.: Airy; empty. "Windy joy." Milton.

5. Given to, or characterized by, vain or empty talk; esp., given to boasting; boastful. Colloq. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. Windy City, Chicago, Ill.; — a nickname.

wine (waɪn), n. [ME. win, AS. wīn, fr. L. vinum (cf. OS., OFries., & OHG. win, G. wein, D. wijn, Goth. wein, Icel. vín; all fr. L.); akin to Gr. oinos, wínos, and prob. to L. vitis vine, vireo to twist together, and E. willy. Cf. WINES, VINEYARD, VINOUS, WITRY.] 1. Fermented juice of grapes. Wine is essentially a dilute solution of alcohol, to which its stimulating properties are due, together with small quantities of certain ethers and esters, which impart to it the bouquet. The properties of these compounds, in connection with the amounts of sugar, albuminoids, glycerin, carbon dioxide, acid, coloring matter, etc., determine its character. The composition depends upon the grapes used, the climate and soil, and the various details of handling. Red wine is made by allowing the juice of dark-colored grapes to ferment in contact with the skins so as to extract their coloring matter; wine made in other ways is yellow or colorless and is termed white wine. Wines are further characterized as dry or sweet, still or sparkling, heavy or light, full or thin, rough or smooth. In making the strong wines alcohol is added, since the maximum of alcohol produced by fermentation is not much over 13 per cent. Wine is considerably used in pharmacy as a menstruum and, with a qualifying phrase or word indicating the medicinal substance dissolved, the word (cf. VINUM) appears in the names of many solutions; as, wine of opium; orange wine. The varieties of wine are very many; their names are derived from the variety of grape, place of manufacture, etc. Wherever possible, varieties have been described and classified under certain types. See BORDEAUX, 2; BRANDY, 2; CANARY, n., 2; MADIRA, 2; MALAGUESE; MUSCAT, 1; RHINE WINE; SHERRY. Wines not so classified are defined in their Vocabulary places.

2. The fermented, or, loosely, the unfermented, juice of any fruit or plant used as a beverage; as, currant wine. 3. The effect of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

Noah awoke from his wine. Gen. ix. 24.

4. A social gathering, as at a meal, where wine is served; esp., at English universities, a wine party. Colloq. or Cant, chiefly Eng.

wine of opium, Pharm., a solution of opium in aromatized sherry wine, having the same strength as ordinary laudanum; — also called Sydenham's laudanum.

wine, v. t. & i.; WINE-D (wɪnd); WINE-ING (wɪnɪŋ). To supply or treat with wine, or to drink wine; as, dining and winning one's friends, or with friends.

wine'ber-ry (waɪn'bɛr-i), n.; pl. -RIES (-ɪz). [Cf. AS. wīnberie grape.] a The grape. Obs. b The red currant. Dial.

wind poppy (wɪnd pɒpi), a. A Californian poppy (Papaver heterophyllum) with pinnate leaves and bright red flowers.

wind porch. A vestibule, usually red with a window, usually one hung on a roller.

wind'row shade. A shade or blind for a window, usually one hung on a roller.

wind'row shell. The window oyster. [Obs. or Dial. Eng. wind'ow-shut', n. A shutter, or blind, to close or darken windows.

wind'row sill. = SILL, n., 1 b. wind'row stile. A stile of a window frame. See STILE, n., 2.

wind'row stool. Arch. = stool of a window, under stool, n. wind'row wallow. The common European martin.

wind'row shutter. A shutter or blind to close or darken windows.

wind'row stall. A stall of a window frame. See STILE, n., 2.

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Eng. c The bilberry. Dial. Eng. d A raspberry (Rubus phenicolasius) of China and Japan, grown both for ornament and for its small red acid fruits, half inclosed in the hairy calyx. e In New Zealand: (1) The tutu. (2) The makomako.

wine/bib/ber (win/bib/ber), n. One who drinks wine to excess. Prov. xxiii. 20. — wine/bib/ber-y (-er-y), n. — wine/bib/ber-ing (-ing), n. & v.

wine/cask/bor/er (win/er (bör/er), 20). Any of several ambrosia beetles that infest the joints of wine casks. See AMBROSIA BEETLE, SUGAR-CANE BORER B.

wine/cellar. A cellar adapted or used for storing wine; also, its contents; loosely, a stock of wines.

wine/fly. A Any small two-winged fly of the genus Pterophila, whose larva lives in wine or other fermented liquors. b Any fruit fly whose larva lives in wine or wine vats.

wine/glass (win/glas), n. A small glass from which to drink wine, the form often varying with the wine.

wine/glass-ful (-glas-fool), n.; pl. -GLASSFULS (-foolz). As much as a wineglass will hold, usually reckoned at 2 fluid ounces or 4 tablespoons (59.2 c. c.).

wine/measure. A system of measures for wine; specif., an old system (with units smaller than in beer measure) by which wine and spirits were sold. [See WINE.]

wine/palm. A wine palm from the sap of which wine is made; toddy palm. See PALM WINE, MAURITIA.

wine/sap (win/sap), n. A large deep red winter apple much grown in the western United States.

wine/skin. A large bag made of almost the entire skin of an animal, used esp. in the Orient for holding wine. No man putteth new wine into old wine skins.

wine/tast/er (win/tas/ter), n. A one who tests wine by tasting. b A pipette used in sampling wine.

wing (wing), n. [ME. winge, wenge; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. winge, Icel. vengr.] 1. An organ of aerial flight; one of the movable paired appendages by means of which certain animals, as most birds, bats, and many insects, are able to fly; also, such an appendage, even though rudimentary, if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight. Among vertebrates the wing is always a modified fore limb, corresponding to the arm of a man, and such organs are possessed only by birds, bats, and pterodactyls. The tegumentary expansions of flying animals, flying squirrels, and modern flying lizards, or dragons, are patagia, or parachutes. In flying fishes the large pectoral fins serve as the means of limited flight. In birds the wing surface is formed chiefly of feathers. In bats and pterodactyls it is a membranous skin stretched between the side of the body and one or more of the greatly elongated digits. See BIRD, 2; 4th PAR, PTERODACTYL. In invertebrates true wings are possessed only by insects, which usually have two pairs. They consist of a double chitinous membrane strengthened by numerous tubular veins, and may have one or both surfaces covered with minute overlapping scales. In mythology, art, etc., wings are ascribed to various beings, as angels, cherubim, gods, or dragons. Wings are often symbolic, as of speed, protecting care, or omnipresence.

2. Any of various winglike structures in other animals, esp. the broad thin anterior lobes of the foot of a pteropod.

3. Of a hare or rabbit, the shoulder when dressed for the table. Obs. or R.

4. A human arm. Scot. & Dial.

5. Fig., means or instrument of flight; means of travel, progress, or rapid motion.

6. Act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight. Light thickens; and the crow Makes wing to the rooky wood. Shak.

7. Kind; sort. Cf. FEATHER, n. 5. Obs.

8. Something likened to a wing, as in shape or position.

9. Specif.: An appendage or part likened to a wing in shape, appearance, or position, as one, or either of a pair, attached to a side or the sides of something; as: a A side or outlying region or district. Obs. "Another wynde of the world." Wars of Alexander. b An alia (Anal.); as, the wings of the nose. c Either of the parts of a double door or screen. d An ornament worn on the shoulder; as, a small epaulet, shoulder knot, or projection at the shoulder. Obs. or R. e In some forms of football, etc., the position of the forwards on either side of the center forward; — called specif. left wing or right wing, respectively, looking in a direction toward the opponent's goal. Hence, sometimes, a player on one of the wings. f The arc-shaped piece on a pair of wing compasses or dividers, which permits the legs to be fixed at a desired angle. g A curved mud guard for a vehicle. h A projecting side piece of a dashboard or carriage top.

10. Technical uses: a Bot. (1) Any foliaceous or membranaceous expansion, as that along the sides of certain stems and petioles, of samaras, of some capsules, etc. (2) Either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower. b Arch. A part or feature of a building projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part; as, one of the wings of a palace. c Naut. That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides. d Fort. In a hornwork or crownwork, either of the longer sides con-

necting it with the main work. e Shipbuilding. A platform, or overhanging portion of the deck, projecting before and abaft the paddle box of a side-wheel steamer, to support the box and protect the wheel. f Mech. Either of any of two or more finlike projections on a gudgeon (called wing gudgeon) or the like to prevent turning in the socket. See GUDGEON, Illust. g Civil Engin. An addition at the end of a dam, but not necessarily in line with it. h Theater. The chamber or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the side pieces of scenery.

1 Mil. & Nav. The right or left division of an army, fleet, or any command. There may be a center and a right and left wing, or the entire body or line may be divided between the wings. A battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry are usually the smallest bodies of troops divided into wings. j = WING WALL. k = WING RAIL.

11. Anything which agitates the air as a wing does, or which is put in winglike motion by the air, as a fan or vane to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, etc.

on the wing. a Supported by, or flying with, the wings; flying. b Moving from one place to another; moving about; traveling. Colloq. — on the wings of the wind, with the utmost speed, under the wing, or wings, of, under the care or protection of, winged, a. 1. A vessel with sails boomed out on either side; — said of a schooner, or her sails, when going nearly or directly before the wind with the foresail on one side and the mainsail on the other.

wing (wing), v. t.; winged (wungd); wing/ing. 1. To furnish with or as with wings; hence, to enable to fly or to move swiftly; to give speed to.

His own feather . . . Winged the shaft that quivered in his heart. Byron.

2. To transport by flight; — chiefly used reflexively. I, an old turtle.

Will wing me to some wintery bough. Shak.

3. To supply with wings; as, a wide-winged house. The main battle, whose puissance on either side Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. Shak.

4. To effect or achieve by wings or by flying; as, the dove winged her way home; to wing a flight.

5. To pass through in flight; to traverse with or as with wings; as, an arrow wings the sky. Shelley.

6. To crush or sweep with or as with a wing. Dial.

7. To carve (a bird). Obs.

8. To wound in the wing; to disable a wing of; as, to wing a bird; also, Colloq., to wound, as with a bullet, without killing; as, the duelist winged his adversary.

9. Naut. To shift (weights) in a vessel to near the sides, in order to lengthen the period.

wing (wing), v. i. 1. To go with or as if with wings; to fly; as, a crow winging across a cornfield.

2. To swing one or more of the legs, more commonly the front ones, out from the body; — said of a horse. Cant.

winged (wungd); also, esp. in some colloquations or rhetorical or poet., wing'ed, a. 1. A furnished with wings; as, the winged Victory of Samothrace. b Having winglike expansions; as, broad-winged palaces.

2. Bot. Furnished with foliose appendages; alate.

3. Her. Having wings of specified tincture.

4. Fanned with wings; swarming with birds. The winged air darked with plumes. Milton.

5. Transported by wings; using wings in flight; as, the winged creatures of the air; soaring with or as if with wings; hence: a Elevated; lofty; sublime. Rare. How winged the sentiment that virtue is to be followed of its own sake. J. S. Hawford.

b Swift; rapid. "Bear this sealed brief with winged haste to the lord marshal." Shak.

6. Wounded or hurt in the wing; also, Colloq., of persons, wounded; hurt.

winged elm. = WING ELM. — W. Horse. Astron. = PEGASUS, 2. — w. pea, a European fabaceous plant (Lotus tetragonolobus) having a 4-winged pod. — w. petiole, Bot., a petiole having a lateral wing or foliaceous expansion extending along its length and often decurrent upon the main stem. — w. pigweed, a chenopodiaceous plant of the western United States (Cytololpa atriplicifolium) having the fruiting calyx horizontally winged.

wing elm. An American elm (Ulmus alata) having the twigs and young branches with two prominent thin corky wings or projections. The hard brown wood is sometimes used for tool handles, etc.

wing/fish (wing/fish), n. A sea robin having large winglike pectoral fins.

wing-foot/ed, a. 1. Having winged feet; as, wing-footed Mercury; hence, swift; fleet.

2. Zool. a Having part or all of the feet adapted for flying. b Having the anterior lobes of the foot so modified as to form a pair of winglike swimming organs; — said of the pteropod mollusks. See PTEROPODA, Illust.

wing/less, a. Without wings; also, having very rudimentary wings, as an apteryx.

wing/let, n. A very small wing; also, a bastard wing, or alula.

wing nut. A nut with wings or ears for the thumb and finger to grasp.

wing-shell, n. 1. a Any of various marine bivalves of a bird's wing when distinctively colored; — said esp. of poultry.

wing case. = ELYTRUM a. wing cell. See CELL, n. 6. c. wing chair. A style of chair, as in Queen Anne furniture, having sides which project from the back like wings. [n. 8. wing compass. See COMPASS, a. wing cover. = ELYTRUM a. wing covert. The covers of the wing quills. See COVER, n. 3. wing'cut, n. Theater. See WING, v. t. winged. Winged, Ref. Sp. wing dam. A dam extending partly across a stream.

wing deck. = WING, 10. a. wing divider or dividers. A pair of dividers similar to the wing compass. [wince. Dial. Eng. wing (win); wintz], v. i. To wing-edly, adv. of WINGED.

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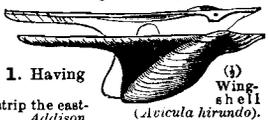
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the genus Avicula, in which the hinge border projects like a wing. b Any shell of the genus Strombus. c Any pteropod shell.



2. An elytrium. wing'y (wing'y), a. 1. Having wings; hence, rapid. With wingy speed outstrip the eastern wind. Addison. (Avicula hirundo.)

2. Soaring with or as if with wings; lofty. Obs. Those wingy mysteries in divinity. Sir T. Browne.

wink (wink), v. i.; WINKED (winkt) or, Rare, WINKT; WINK/ING. [ME. winken, AS. wincian; akin to D. winken, G. winken to wink, nod, beckon, OHG. winkan, Sw. vinka, Dan. vinke, AS. wancol wavering, OHG. wancal wavering, wankon to waver, G. wanken, and perh. to E. weak; cf. AS. wincel a corner. Cf. WINGE, v. i.] 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly; to nictitate; to blink.

A baby of some three months old, who winked, and turned aside its little face from the too vivid light of day. Hawthorne.

2. To shut the eyes; to close the eyelids. Now Rare. And I will wink, so shall the day seem night. Shak.

3. To avoid seeing or noting, as if by shutting the eyes; to connive at anything; to be tolerant; usually with a look. The times of this ignorance God winked at. Acts xvii. 30. Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. Locke.

4. To nod; sleep; nap. Obs.

5. To give a hint or sign by a wink, often of one eye only. Wink at the footman to leave him without a plate. Swift.

6. To gleam or flash fitfully or intermittently; to flicker; twinkle; as, the light winks.

Syn. — WINK, BLINK. Lit., to WINK is to close and open the eyelids rapidly; to BLINK is to wink with half-shut eyes, as if dazzled, or weak-eyed, or scarcely awake; as, "Dare not to breathe . . . or e'en wink, lest ye wake the monster" (Othello); cf., "the landscape winking through the heat" (Chapman); "a man's small eyes blink dull and sly" (Coleridge). "He was hauled up . . . blinking and tottering . . . into the blessed sun" (Stevenson). Fig., wink implies connivance or the conveyance of a hint; blink, evasion or shirking; as, to wink at neglect of duty, to tip the wink, to blink the issue. See GAZE.

wink, v. t. 1. To cause (the eyes) to wink.

2. To affect or influence in any way by or as if by winking; as, to wink back one's tears.

wink, n. 1. Act of winking, esp. with one eye, as in conveying a hint or sign; hence, a hint thus given. The stockjobber thus from 'Change Alley goes down. And tips you, the freeman, a wink.

2. The time required for a single wink; hence, an instant; a twinkling; as, he was gone in a wink.

3. Act of closing the eyelids in or as in sleep; hence, a sleep; nap. Colloq.

4. A sparkle; gleam; flash; twinkle.

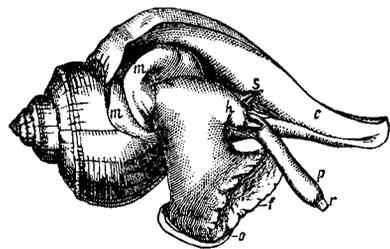
wink/or (-er), n. One that winks; hence: a A horse's blinder; a blinker. b An eyelash. Colloq. or Dial. c Organ Building. = CONCUSSION BELLOW.

wink/ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of WINK. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that winks.

2. A slumbering; sleep. Obs.

winking cartilage, the nictitating membrane when cartilaginous, as in the horse and certain other mammals. w. muscle, the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle around the eye, which by its contraction draws the eyelids together. — w. owl, an Australian diurnal owl (Ninox connexus).

wink'le (wink'l), n. [AS. wincle in comp.]. Cf. 1st PRU-WINKLE. a Any periwinkle. b Any of various large marine spiral gastropods, esp., in the United States, either of two species of Fulgur (F. cancellata and F. carica). They destroy large numbers of oysters by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh.



Winkle (Fulgur cancellata). Female. c Canal; s Siphon; h Head; i Proboscis; r Odontophore; n n Mantle; f Foot; o Operculum.

Wink/le, Rip van (rip van wink'l), n. The hero of the story of this name in Irving's "Sketch-Book." He is a good-natured, idle, and somewhat bibulous Dutch settler, with a turgid wife. One day while hunting in the Catskill Mountains, he fell in with the spirits of Hendrick Hudson and his companions, who were playing ninepins and drinking schnapps without speaking. Rip van Winkle took a drink of their liquor, and fell into a sleep which lasted twenty years. On awaking he returned home to

wing stopper. Naut. A cable stopper in a wing of a vessel's hold. Obs. or R.

wing-swift', a. A swift on the wing. b As swift as if winged. wing tract. The tract bearing the wing feathers, including the primaries, secondaries, and wing coverts. Cf. PTERYLOSIS.

wing transom. Shipbuilding. The upper and outer transom of the stern frame.

wing wale. = WING, n. 10. e. wing wall. A subordinate lateral wall, such as a water wing.

wing-weary', a. Weary from flight or travel. Poetic.

Wing'fred (wink'fred), n. [LL. Wincfreda, Wenefreda, fr. a confusion between a Welsh name, Gwenfrew, and an Anglo-Saxon name; cf. AS. Winerf and Winerf, names of men. Cf. WINTER, n. Fem. prop. name. Dim. Winc'ie. Eng. wink, n. A periwinkle. Dial. wink, n. [CF. WINCH.] Dial. Eng. a A handle to turn a crank. b A windlass or winch. c A machine for twisting straw or hay rope. d A well. e wink'-a-peep', or wink'-and-

peep', n. The scarlet pimpernel. Dial. Eng.

wink/shop (wink'kshp), n. [D. a shop.] A store or shop where all sorts of goods are sold. See SHOP.

wink'ing-ly, adv. of WINKING. Wink'le, Mr. (wink'l), n. A member of the club in Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," represented as a cockney pretender to sporting skill.

wink'le-hawk', n. Also wink'le-hole. [D. winkelhaak a carpenter's square.] A rectangular rent in cloth. Local. U. S.

wink'less, a. See LESS.

wink'lot (wink'löt), n. A young woman. Scot. Obs. winkt. Wink't. Ref. Sp. wink'ly, a. [AS. winclic.] Joyously pleasant; gracious; cheerful. Obs. [now.] Wink'ly. Scot. var. of win to wink'na (wink'nä; w'ink'nä). Short for wink'not. Scot. & Dial. Eng. [may be won. Colloq. win'na-ble (wink'nä-ble), That

find that his wife was dead, himself forgotten, and his former cronies dead or scattered, while the colonies had become the United States of America. (Cf. KLAUS, PETER. **WIN-AN-BA-GO** (wīn'ā-bā'gō), n.; pl. -gōs, -gōz (-gōz). An Indian of an important Siouan tribe formerly occupying central Wisconsin, where more than half remain, the rest being gathered upon their reservation in Nebraska.

win'ning (wīn'ing), vb. n. of WIN. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that wins.

2. That which one wins; esp., the money, etc., won by success in any competition; any profit or gain;—often in pl. You seek land and sea for your *winnings*. *Chaucer*.

3. **Coal Mining**. A shaft or pit opening made to win coal; also, a portion of a coal bed ready for mining, or a more or less isolated section of a mine, etc.

win'ning, p. pr. of WIN. Hence: a. 1. That wins; esp., successful in competition; being a winner; hence, adapted to win favor; attractive; charming; as, a *winning* address. 2. [From WINNING, n.] Of or pert. to, or used for or in, the act of winning.

winning gallery. *Court Tennis*. See GALLERY, 10.—w. **hazard**. *Eng. Billiards*. See HAZARD, n., 5 b.—w. **post**, the post, or goal, at the end of a race course.

win'now (wīn'ō), v. t.; **WIN'NOWED** (-ōd); **WIN'NOW-ING**. [ME. *wīnnewen*, *wīnnewen*, AS. *wīnnowian*; akin to Goth. *wīnþjan* (in comp.), *wīnþi*-skaur a fan, L. *ventilare* to fan, to winnow; cf. L. *vannus* a fan for winnowing, G. *wanne*, OHG. *wanna*. See WIND moving air; cf. FAN, n., VENTILATE.] 1. To separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; as, to *winnow* grain. He *winnoweth* barley to-night in the threshing floor. *Ruth* iii. 2. 2. To treat in a way likened to winnowing (sense 1); to sift, as for separating falsehood from truth, good from bad, or the like; to analyze and assort. *Winnow* well this thought, and you shall find 'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden*.

3. To blow on, as for winnowing (sense 1); hence, to disperse or scatter by or as if by wind; as, the breeze *winnowed* the leaves; hair *winnowed* by the wind.

4. To beat with or as with wings; to make (one's way), or to make a way through, by flying. "Where it [a snipe] *winnows* a random zigzag course." *A. Newton*.

5. To wave, as wings, in flying; to flap. *Obs.* or *R.*

Syn.—See **SIFT**.

win'now, v. t. To separate chaff from grain by fanning. *Winnow* not with every wind. *Eccles.* v. 9

2. To move or pass through the mesh with wings; to fly. *R.*

win'now, n. 1. A device for winnowing.

2. Act of winnowing; also, a motion like, or likened to, that of winnowing.

win'now-er (-ēr), n. One that winnows; specif., a winnowing machine.

win'now-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of WINNOW. winnowing basket or fan, an ancient device for winnowing grain; in *Eng.*, a representation of this.—w. **machine**, a winnowing or fanning machine.

win'some (wīn'sūm), a.; **WIN'SOME-ER** (-sūm-ēr); **WIN'SOM-EST**. [AS. *wīnsum*, fr. *wīnn* joy; akin to OS. *winnia*, OHG. *wanna*, *wanni*, G. *wonne*, Goth. *winnan* to rejoice (in *umwunnans* sad), AS. *winnian* to dwell, akin to E. *wont*, a., and perh. to E. *win*, v. See **WONT**, a.; 1st **SOME**.] 1. Causing joy or pleasure; agreeable; pleasant; winning; as, a *winsome* voice.

2. Cheerful; merry; gay; light-hearted. Mistled by ill example, and a *winsome* nature. *Jeffrey*.

3. Merciful; gracious. *Obs.*

4. Neat; spruce. *Obs.*

—**win'some-ly**, adv.—**win'some-ness**, n.

winter (wīn'tēr), n. [AS. *winter*; akin to OFries. & D. *winter*, OS. & OHG. *wintar*, G. *winter*, Dan. & Sw. *vinter*, Icel. *vetr*, Goth. *wintrus*; perh. orig., the snowy time; cf. Old Gallic *windo*-white (in comp.), Oir. *find* white.] 1. The season of the year, in any region, in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year; hence, fig., cold weather. North of the equator, winter is popularly taken to include the months of December, January, and February (see **SEASON**, 1); south of the equator, as in South Africa, South America, etc., these months are summer months. Astronomically, north of the equator, it may be considered to last from the winter solstice, about December 21st, till the vernal equinox, about March 21st.

Barren winter, with his wretched nipping cold. *Shak.* *Winter* lingering chills the lap of May. *Goldsmith*.

2. A year as marked by the winter season; as, a man of seventy *winters*. "Of thirty *winter* he was old." *Chaucer*.

3. A period likened to winter, as being marked by desirousness, lack of activity, adversity, or the like; a period of decay, old age, death, or the like. Life's autumn past, I stand on *winter's* verge. *Wordsworth*.

win'nard (wīn'ār), n. The European rest of the *win* family. *Obs.*

win'ness (wīn'nēs), n. A window seat forming a chest; also, a window hole. *Obs.*

win'now, p. pr. of WINNOW. *Winnow* not with every wind. *Eccles.* v. 9

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3. Merciful; gracious. *Obs.*

4. Neat; spruce. *Obs.*

—**win'some-ly**, adv.—**win'some-ness**, n.

4. The last load of grain harvested; also, the state of having finished harvesting, or a feast to celebrate it. *Obs.* *Scott*.

5. The winter yellowlegs. *Local*, U. S.

win'ter (wīn'tēr), v. t.; **WIN'TERED** (-tērd); **WIN'TER-ING**. To pass the winter; to hibernate; as, to *winter* in Florida. Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart thence. *Acts* xxvii. 12.

win'ter, v. t. 1. To keep, feed, or manage, during the winter; as, to *winter* young cattle on straw.

2. To expose to winter weather. *Rare*.

winter aconite. A small Old World ranunculaceous herb (*Cummarum hemale*) producing its bright yellow flowers often before snow is off the ground. It is often cultivated.

winter annual. Bot. A plant which germinates in autumn, lives through the winter, and produces seed and dies in the following season.

winter apple. A late-ripening apple that keeps well in winter.

win'ter-ber'try (wīn'tēr-bēr'trī), n., pl. -RIES (-rīz). Any of various American species of holl. (*Ilex*), esp. *I. verticillata* and *I. latifolia* (called *smooth winterberry*). They have bright red berries persistent through the winter.

winter egg. Zool. A form of thick-shelled egg of many fresh-water invertebrates. It lives through the winter and hatches in the spring, as distinct from the thin-shelled, rapidly developing, often parthenogenetic, summer eggs produced by the same species in spring and summer.

win'ter-green (wīn'tēr-grēn'), n. 1. In Great Britain, any plant of the genus *Pyrola*; esp., *P. minor*, which has small round basal evergreen leaves. In the United States these plants are called *false*, or *English*, *wintergreen*, or more often *shinleaf*.

2. In the United States, a low evergreen Ericaceae herb (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with white bell-shaped flowers followed by pleasantly flavored red berries called *checker-berries*, or sometimes erroneously *partridge berries* (which see). The aromatic leaves yield oil of wintergreen, used in flavoring and cooking, for which, as it consists almost entirely of methyl salicylate, oil of birch or the synthetic product is largely substituted.

3. Any of various other species of *Gaultheria*.

win'ter-ground, v. t. To cover over in winter, as for protection; as, to *winter-ground* the roots of a plant.

winter-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of WINTER. Hence: n. 1. Act of staying in a place through winter.

2. Provision, as for cattle, for winter feeding, etc.

win'ter-kill (wīn'tēr-kīl'), v. t.; **KILLER** (-kīld'); **-KILL-ING**. To kill by the cold; exposure to winter weather; as, the wheat was *winterkilled*. *U. S.*

winter-kill, v. t. To die as the result of exposure to the cold of winter; as, the tree *winterkills* easily.

winter-ly, a. [Cf. AS. *winterlic*.] Like winter; wintry; hence, cheerless; as, a *winterly* news. *Rare*.

winter melon. A distinct variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon notable for its long keeping qualities. It has a green or whitish flesh, usually lacking aroma.

winter midge. Any of various flies that sometimes appear in numbers in winter; esp., *Trichocera hiemalis* of the family Tipulidae.

winter moth. Any of several species of geometrid moths which come forth in winter, as the European species (*Cheimatosia brunneata*). These moths have rudimentary mouth organs, and eat no food in the imago state. The female of some of the species is wingless.

win'ter's bark (wīn'tēr's bārk), n. [So called after Captain John Winter, who first brought it to England from the Strait of Magellan in 1579.] The aromatic bark of a South American magnoliaceous tree (*Drinys winteri*). It is tonic and stimulant, and was used by its discoverer to cure scurvy.

winter squash. Any variety of squash which is grown to be kept for winter use, as the Hubbard and winter crookneck squash. See **SQUASH**.

win'ter-tide (wīn'tēr-tīd'), n. Also **win'ter-time** (-tīm'). [AS. *wintertid*.] Winter.

winter wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc. Wheat, barley, etc., sown in autumn, and ripening the following summer.

winter wren. A very small wren (*Tannus hiemalis*) of the coniferous forests of the northern United States and Canada, migrating southward. It is dark cinnamon brown barred with black, and closely resembles the common European wren. It is an exquisite singer.

Win'ton dis-ease (wīn'tōn dī'sēz), *Veter.* Cirrhosis of the liver in horses and cattle. Certain investigators are said to have reproduced it by feeding ragwort.

wint'ry (wīn'trī), a. [AS. *wintrig*.] Suitable to winter; resembling winter, or what belongs to winter; hiemal; cold; stormy.—**win'tri-ness** (-trī-nēs), n.

winy (wīn'y), a. 1. Having the taste or qualities of wine; like wine; vinous; as, grapes of a *winy* taste.

2. Influenced or affected by wine or spirits; drunken. *R.*

wintze (wīnz), n. [Orig. uncert.] Mining. A shaft between

win'ter-ly, a. [Cf. AS. *winterlic*.] Like winter; wintry; hence, cheerless; as, a *winterly* news. *Rare*.

winter melon. A distinct variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) of muskmelon notable for its long keeping qualities. It has a green or whitish flesh, usually lacking aroma.

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levels, or any small shaft, for ventilation, exploration, or chutes, ladderways, use in stoping, etc. See **MINE**, *Illustr.*

wipe (wīp), v. t.; **WIPE** (wīp); **WIPE** (wīp'ing). [ME. *wipen*, AS. *wipian*; cf. I.G. *wipian* a wipe of straw; perh. akin to Goth. *waiþa* a wreath, crown, *waiþan* to crown.] 1. To rub with or as with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* the hands or face. I will *wipe* Jerusalem as a man *wipeth* a dish, *wiping* it, and turning it upside down. *2 Kings* xxi. 13.

2. Hence, to rub or stroke gently. *Obs.* or *R.*

3. To draw, pass, or the like, for or as for rubbing or cleaning; as, he *wiped* his hand across his forehead; he *wiped* a cloth over the dusty table.

4. To remove by or as by rubbing or cleansing; to rub off; to obliterate;—usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *out*. "To *wipe* out our ingratitude." *Shak.*

Some natural tears they dropped, but *wiped* them soon. *Milton*.

5. To cheat; defraud; trick. *Obs.*

6. **Plumbing**. To form (a joint between pieces of lead piping) by applying semifluid solder and slaping the joint by rubbing with a greased cloth pad or the like.

7. To strike; beat. *Dial.* or *Slang*.

to wipe one's eye or the eye of one. a To shoot at game that another has aimed at. *Colloq.* b To take the conceit out of one. *Shak.* c To w. out. a To annihilate; exterminate; as, the force was *wiped out* by a cross fire. *Colloq.* b To exhaust (a margin); as, a drop in stocks *wiped out* his margin. *Stock Exchange Cant.*—to w. the hands of. = TO WASH THE HANDS OF.—to w. the nose of. to cheat. *Old Slang.*—to w. up the ground with, to defeat utterly. *Slang*.

wipe, v. t. To make a motion like that of wiping something, as in striking. *Colloq.*

wipe, n. 1. Act of rubbing, esp. in order to clean.

2. A blow; stroke; hit; swipe. *Dial.* or *Slang*.

3. A gibe; jeer; a severe sarcasm. *Dial.* or *Slang*.

4. A handkerchief. *Thieves' Cant* or *Slang*.

5. Stain; brand. *Obs.* "Slavish *wipe*." *Shak.*

6. Mach. A wiper, or cam.

wiper (wīp'ēr), n. 1. One that wipes.

2. Something used for wiping, as a towel or rag.

3. Mach. A projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam, on a rotating or oscillating piece, esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a trip hammer, or the like, to fall by its own weight; a wiper.

4. **Firearms**. A rod, or an attachment for a rod, to hold a rag for wiping out the bore of the barrel.

wip'ing (wīp'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of WIPE.—wiping contact, an electric contact made by wiping or rubbing one surface on another.

wire (wīr), n. [ME. *wir*, AS. *wir*; akin to Icel. *vtrr*, Dan. *vire*, LG. *wir*, *wire*; cf. OHG. *wiara* fine gold, L. *viridae* armlets, bracelets.] 1. A thread or slender rod of metal, usually very flexible and circular in cross section. Cf. **DRAW**, v. t., 9 b; **WIRE GAUGE**.

2. A thread or string. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

3. A telegraph wire or cable.

4. Hence, the telegraph system; as, to send a message by *wire*; also, a message thus sent; a telegram. *Colloq.*

5. A string of a musical instrument; hence, *Poetical*, a stringed instrument.

6. A metal lash for whipping; the whip. *Obs.* *Shak.*

7. Chiefly in pl. The system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show; hence, *Chiefly Political Slang*, the network of hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization; as, to pull the *wires* for office.

8. One who picks women's pockets. *Thieves' Slang*.

9. A knitting needle. *Scott*.

10. An imaginary line marking the finish of a horse race. *Racing Cant*.

11. Any of a set of cross wires (which see).

wire (wīr), v. t.; **WIRED** (wīrd); **WIRING** (wīr'ing). 1. To provide with wire or to use wire on for any purpose; to furnish, bind, attach, string, set up, mount, etc., with wire; as, to *wire* corks in; to *wire* a skeleton; to *wire* beads; to *wire* a fence; to *wire* a house for electric lights, etc.

2. To send, or send word to, by wire, or telegraph; to telegraph; as, *wire* me the news. *Colloq.*

3. To snare by means of a wire or wires.

4. **Croquet**. To place (a ball) so that the wire of a wicket prevents a successful shot.

5. To coil about or encircle; to wind about. *Rare*.

wire, v. t. 1. To pass like a wire; to flow in a wirelike form, or in a tenuous stream. *Rare*. *P. Fletcher*.

2. To send a telegraphic message; to telegraph. *Colloq.*

To *wire away* or *in*, to apply one's self busily or energetically to anything. *Slang, Eng.*

wire bed, **wire mattress**. An elastic bed bottom or mattress made of wires interwoven or looped together.

winter savory. See **SAVORY**, n., b.

winter. See **WINTER**.

winter home. A house or place where a winter home. *Obs.*

winter shad. The gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*).

winter shrike. The American merganser (*Mergus americanus*).

winter sleep. Hibernation.

winter snipe. American dunlin. *Local, U. S.*

winter solstice. See **SOLSTICE**, 1.

winter spire. Japan albatross.

winter spore. Bot. A resting spore. See **RESTING SPORE**.

winter sucker. A sucker (*Minny-melanocephalus*) occurring from the Great Lakes to Texas and North Carolina. (*Local, U. S.*)

winter teal. Green-winged teal.

winter wheat. The hairy wheat (*Triticum aestivum*).

winter whet. A whet (*Anticarsia melanocephala*) called also *gray wintail*. *Local, Eng.*

winter weed. The they've-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*), the foliage of which is hardy also, any of several other plants that survive the winter.

winter wheat States. See **WHEAT STATES**. [ACONITE]

winter wolfbane = **WINTER WIN'TERY** (wīn'tēr'y), -tēr', a. *Wint'ry*.

winter yellowlegs. See **YELLOW-LEGGED**.

wint'le (wīn'tl'), n. & v. t. Stag; reel; wriggle; roll. *Scott*.

wint'le, n. & v. t. Wint'le (wīn'tl'), n. & v. t. Stag; reel; wriggle; roll. *Scott*.

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wire/draw' (wir/drô), v. t. i. pret. -DREW' (-drôv); p. p. -DRAWN' (-drôn); p. pr. & vb. n. -DRAWING' (-drôw-ing). 1. To draw (metal) into wire. See DRAW, v. t., 9 b.

2. To draw or stretch forcibly; to wrest; to distort; also, to draw or spin out to great length, tenacity, or overextension. My sense here, which wire/draw into blasephemy. Dryden. Such twisting, such wire/drawing, was never seen in a court of justice. Macaulay.

3. Steam Engines. To cause (steam) to pass through a restricted aperture, thus decreasing its pressure and exerting a drying action.

wire/drawer (-drô/êr), n. 1. One that draws wire. See DRAW, v. t., 9 b.

2. One that wire/draws an argument, discussion, or the like; hence, one that overrefines; a precisian.

wire edge. The thin wirelike thread of metal sometimes formed on the edge of a chisel, razor, or the like, in attempting to sharpen it. -wire-edged' (-êd'), a.

wire entanglement. Fort. Strong wire stretched over the ground in any method thought most effective to impede the advance of assaulting troops. It has become the chief form of field obstruction in modern warfare.

wire gauge or gage. 1. A gauge for measuring the diameter of wire, thickness of sheet metal, etc., often consisting of a metal plate with a series of notches of various widths in its edge.

2. A standard series of sizes arbitrarily indicated, as by numbers, to which the diameter of wire or the thickness of sheet metal is usually made, and which is used in describing the size or thickness. There are many different standards for wire gauges, as in different countries, or for different kinds of metal. The table gives the diameter values corresponding to the numbers of the gauges commonly used for iron, steel, etc., in England and America. There is another Stubs gauge in addition to the one given, but it is used only for drawn steel wire. There is also another Birmingham gauge used for sheet silver and gold.

Table with 12 columns: Gauge Number, Birmingham or Stubbs E. W. G., American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G., or B. & S., Roebbling or Washburn & Moen, Standard S. W. G., Gauge Number, Birmingham or Stubbs E. W. G., American Standard, or Brown & Sharpe A. W. G., or B. & S., Roebbling or Washburn & Moen, Standard S. W. G.

wire grass. a A European slender-stemmed meadow grass (Poa compressa) widely naturalized in the United States and Canada, whence it is also called Canada blue grass. It is useful in poor soil. b Yard grass. c Bermuda grass. d The Australian grass Tetraarrhena juncea. e Any of several other grasses having wiry culms, or leaves, as species of Sporobolus, Aristida, etc.

wire-haired' (-hârd'), a. Having short, crisp, and slightly curly hair. - wire-haired fox terrier, one of a breed also called rough-coated fox terriers, like common fox terriers.

wire/less, a. Having no wire or wires; specif., Elec., designating, or pertaining to, a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., in which the messages, etc., are transmitted through space by electric waves; as, a wireless message. wireless telegraphy or telegraph. Elec., any system of telegraphy employing no connecting wire or wires between the transmitting and receiving stations. Although more or less successful researches were made on the subject by Joseph Henry, Hertz, Oliver Lodge, and others, the first commercially successful system was that of Guglielmo Marconi, patented in March, 1897. Marconi employed electric waves of high frequency, produced by an induction coil in an oscillator, the waves being launched into space through a lofty antenna. The receiving apparatus consisted of another antenna in circuit with a coherer and small battery for operating through a relay the ordinary telegraphic receiver. This apparatus contains the essential features of all the systems now in use. Cf. ANTENNA, 3; ANTICOHERRER; CAPACITY CASE; COHERER; HERTZIAN WAVES; MARCONI'S LAW; SELECTIVITY, a, 3; SYNCHRONIC; SYNCHRONOUS, TUNE, 4, etc. - w. telephone, an apparatus or contrivance for wireless telephony. - w. telephony, telephony without wires, usually employing electric waves of high frequency emitted from an oscillator or generator, as in wireless telegraphy. A telephone transmitter causes fluctuations in these waves, it being the fluctuations only which affect the receiver.

wire/less, n. Elec. Short for WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WIRELESS TELEPHONY, etc.; as, to send a message by wireless.

wire bird. A plover (Agallitis sancte-helene) of St. Helena. It inhabits wire grass.

wire bridge. A bridge suspended from wire cables.

wire cartridge. A shot cartridge having the shot in a wire network to lessen scattering.

wire cloth. A fabric of woven metallic wire, used for strainers, in paper manufacture, etc.

wire dancer (wir/dân/êr), n. One who performs feats on a wire. - wire dancing, n.

wire finder. A telephone used to detect which of a number of wires is transmitting a signal.

wire gauze. A gauzelike texture of fine wires.

wire glass. Glass in which wire netting is embedded to increase its strength, etc.

wire grating. A diffraction grating made of fine, parallel, equidistant wires.

wire grub. A wireworm.

wire gun. = WIRE-WOUND GUN.

wire heel, n. A disease in the feet of a horse or other beast. R.

wire/less-ly (wir/lês-ly), adv. Elec. Without wires; by electric wave transmission; as, to telegraph wire/less-ly.

wire/pull' (wir/pûl), v. t. [From WIREPULLER or WIREPULLING.] To pull wires, as in operating a puppet show; hence, to influence, or use means to influence, secretly the acts of a person or organization, esp. in politics; - chiefly in p. pr. & vb. n., wire/pulling. Colloq.

wire/pull'er (-êr), n. One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. Colloq.

Political wirepullers and convention packers. Lowell.

wir'er (wir/êr), n. One who wires, or uses wire; a wireman; esp., a trapper who uses a wire trap.

wire tapper. One that taps, or cuts in on, telegraph wires and intercepts messages; hence, slang, a swindler who pretends to tap wires or otherwise intercept advance telegraphic news for betting. - wire tapping.

wire/way' (wir/wâ'), n. 1. A conduit for wires, esp. one to conceal electric wires in a building while rendering them permanently accessible.

2. A cash or parcel railway having wire tracks. 3. = WIRE ROPEWAY.

wire/work' (-wûrk'), n. Work, esp. openwork, of wires.

wire/work'er (-wûrk/êr), n. 1. One who makes things from wire.

2. A wirepuller.

wire/work'ing, a. Working wires, as in wirepulling, or with wire, as in manufacturing. - wire/work'ing, n.

wire/works' (-wûrks'), n. pl.; sometimes construed as sing. A factory where wire is made, or one where wire is used in the manufacture of other articles.

wire/worm' (-wûrm'), n. a. One of the larvæ of various species of snapping beetles, or elaters; - so called from their slenderness and the uncommon hardness of the integument. They are sometimes very destructive to the roots of plants. b A millipede.

c A liver fluke infesting sheep. S. Africa & Australia.

wire/wound' gun. Ordnance. A gun in the construction of which an inner tube (either entire or in segments) is wound with wire under tension to insure greater soundness and uniformity of resistance. In modern construction hoops and jackets are shrunk on over the wire.

wire/wove', p. a. Designating a superior kind of smooth and fine paper, used esp. for letter writing.

wir'ing (wir'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of WIRE. Hence: 1. A system of wires, or wirework, esp. an arrangement of wires used for electric distribution, as in a building.

2. Surg. The uniting of pieces of broken bone by wire.

3. In taxidermy, the process of mounting with wire.

4. Veter. A poor conformation in the front legs of a horse, the anteroposterior diameter of the leg just below the knee being too narrow.

wiring machine. = WIRE STITCHER.

wir'y (-i), a. 1. Made of, or like, wire; drawn out like wire. 2. Capable of endurance; tough; sinewy. "He . . . seemed to retain a wiry vigor and alertness." Hawthorne.

wis (wîs), v. t. [DUE to mistaking ME. wîs certain, AS. gewiss, for I wis. See Iwis.] To think; to suppose; imagine; - used chiefly in I wis. See Iwis, Note. Obs. or Archaic. "How'er you wis." R. Browning.

wis/dom (wîz/dôm), n. [AS. wîsdôm. See wise, a.; -dôm.] 1. Quality of being wise; ability to judge soundly and deal sagaciously with facts, esp. as they relate to life and conduct; knowledge, with the capacity to make due use of it; perception of the best ends and the best means; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity.

Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom. Job xxviii. 28. Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom. Coleridge.

2. Scientific or practical knowledge; erudition; learning. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds. Acts vi. 22.

3. A title of honor or respect. Obs. Shak.

4. A wise saying, act, or course of procedure. Now Rare. 5. [cap.] = WISDOM OF SOLOMON. See OLD TESTAMENT. Syn. = KNOWLEDGE.

Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. = ECCLESIASTICUS. See OLD TESTAMENT. - W. of Solomon. See OLD TESTAMENT.

wisdom literature. The class of ancient Hebrew writings which deal reflectively with general ethical and religious topics, as distinguished from the prophetic and liturgical literature, and from the law. It is comprised chiefly in the books of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, Ecclesiastes, and Wisdom of Solomon. The "wisdom" (Hokhmah) of these writings consists in detached sage utterances on concrete issues of life, without the effort at philosophical system that appeared in the later Hellenistic reflective writing beginning with Philo Judæus.

wisdom tooth. The last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw in man; - familiarly so called, because appearing comparatively late (from the 17th to the 21st year, or later), when the person may be supposed to have acquired some wisdom.

wise (wîz), a.; wis'er (wîz/êr); wis'est (wîz/êst). [ME. wis, AS. wîs; akin to OS. & OFries. wis, D. wîs, G. weise, OHG. wîs, wîz, Icel. wîs, Sw. wîs, Dan. wîs, Goth. wîs; akin to wît, v. i. See wîr, v. i.; cf. RIGHTOUS, WISDOM.] 1. Discerning and judging soundly concerning what is true

or false, proper or improper; choosing the best ends and the best means for accomplishing them; discreet; sagacious. When clouds appear, wise men put on their cloaks. Shak. From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation. 2 Tim. iii. 15.

2. Dictated or guided by wisdom; containing or exhibiting wisdom; judicious; discreet; as, a wise saying; a wise plan or decision; wise conduct or management.

3. Calculating; shrewd; wary; subtle; crafty; cunning. Obs. or R. "A governor wily and wise." Chaucer. I am too wise to die yet.

4. Having knowledge; knowing; informed; learned. They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge of common sense; and counselers esp. balance and lucidity; as, "men of temperate calm, and wise" (Pope); "after praise and scorn . . . attain the wise indifference of the wise" (Tennyson); "I am perfectly indifferent to the judgment of all, except the few who are indeed judicious" (Cowper); "I really think that, for wise men, this is not judicious" (Burke); "a moral, sensible, and well-bred man" (Cowper); a sensible plan; "I . . . have proved him every way one of our . . . most valorous, gamest, and most obedient" (Tennyson); a wise and wholesome attitude towards life.

5. Prudent (see PRUDENT); PRUDENT implies cautious forethought, or circumspection in judgment or conduct; PROVIDENT suggests more definitely practical foresight and economy in providing for wants; as, "The prudent man looketh well to his going" (Prov. xiv. 15); "the parsimonious emmet, provident of future" (Milton); "No man can be provident of his time, that is not prudent in the choice of his company" (Jeremy Taylor). POETIC implies diplomatic, sometimes artificial, often cunning or crafty management; that is EXPEDIENT (often contrasted with right) which conduces to (frequently selfish) advantage; the word sometimes suggests accordance with prudential rather than moral considerations; as, "politic maxims" (Milton); "The question with me is . . . whether it is not your interest. . . . Is a politic act worse for being a generous one?" (Burke); "Am I politic? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel?" (Shak.); "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient" (1 Cor. x. 23); "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient" (Goldsmith).

6. See CAREFUL, SHREWD, CUNNING, RATIONAL. Wise in years, old enough to be wise; wise from age and experience; hence, aged; old. Obs.

You are too wise in years, too full of counsel. Ford. - W. Men. See SEVEN WISE MASTERS, - w. men of Gotham, the inhabitants of Gotham; - so called facetiously. See GOTHAM, I. & 2. - W. Men of Greece, the Seven. See SEVEN WISE MEN OF GREECE, - W. Men of the East. See Three Kings of Cologne, under KING.

wise (wîz), n. [ME. wîs, AS. wîs; akin to OS. wîs, OFries. wîs, D. wîjs, wîze, OHG. wîsa, G. weise, Sw. wîs, Dan. wîs, Icel. ðrúts otherwise; from the root of E. wit; hence, originally, knowledge, skill. See wîr, v. i.; cf. GUISSE.] Way of being or acting; manner; mode; fashion. "All armed in complete wise." Spenser. To love her in my beste wyse. Chaucer.

This word is now rare, except in such phrases as in any wise, in no wise, on this wise, etc. "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." Ps. xxxviii. 8. "He shall in no wise lose his reward." Matt. x. 42. "On this wise ye shall bless the children of Israel." Num. vi. 23.

-wise. An adverbial suffix denoting way, manner; - properly the noun wise in composition, as in likewise, no-wise, lengthwise, etc., in which -ways is often substituted with the same sense; as, nowadays, lengthways, etc.

The reference. "See -wise" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in -wise, if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

wise'a-cra (wîz/â-kra), n. [OD. wîssegger or G. weis-sager a foreteller, prophet, fr. weissagen to foretell, to prophesy, OHG. wîsagôn, corrupted (as if compounded of the words for wise and say) fr. wîzagon, fr. wîzagô a prophet, akin to AS. wîtega, wîtega, fr. the root of E. wit. See wîr, v. i.] 1. A learned or wise person. Archaic. Pythagoras learned much . . . becoming a mighty wiseacre. Leland.

2. One making undue pretensions to wisdom; a would-be-wise person; hence, in contempt, a simpleton; dunce.

wish (wîsh), v. t.; WISHED' (wîsh't) or, Rare, WISH'T; WISH'ING. [ME. wîschen, wêschen, wuschen, AS. wîscan; akin to D. wenschen, G. wûnschen, Icel. æskja, Dan. ônske, Sw. ônska; fr. AS. wîsc a wish; akin to OD. & G. wunsch, OHG. wunsce, Icel. ôsk, Skr. wâchhâ a wish, wâch to wish; also to Skr. want to like, to wish, and E. want, a. See WANT, a.; cf. WINSOME, WIN, v. t., WISTFUL.] To have a desire or yearning; to long; - usually followed by an infinitive, or by for, or sometimes by after.

They . . . wished for the day. Acts xxvii. 29.

wiss certain; cf. Icel. wîs certain, E. wis. Certainly; surely; really; indeed. Obs.

wis, v. t. To know. Obs.

wis, v. i. WISE, WISH.

wis, v. i. WISE, WISH. Wisconsin.

wisage + VISAGE. [WIZARD, wîz'ard (wîz/ârd) Var. of Wîs'by, Laws of. See LAWS OF OLEBON, under LAW.]

wisdom + WISDOM.

won/der-work' (wūn'dēr-wŭrk'), n. [AS. *wundorweorc*.] A wonderful work or act; a wonder; prodigy; miracle. *Wonders of God and Nature's hand.* Byron.

won/der-work'er, n. One who performs wonders.

won/der-work'ing, a. Doing wonders, or marvels.

won/der-work'ing, n. = WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

won/drous (wūn'drŭs), adv. [wonder + -ous; perh. partly due to earlier *wonders*, adv. See WONDER, n.; cf. -WARD, -WARDS.] In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully. "And it grew wondrous cold." Coleridge.

won/drous, a. Adapted to excite surprise and astonishment; wonderful; astonishing; marvelous.

That I may . . . tell of all thy wondrous works. Ps. xxvi. 7.

won/drously, adv. = **won/drous-ness**, n.

wong'a-wong'a (wŭng'ā-wŭng'ā), n. [Native name *wong-a-long* along the lower Murray River, Australia.] 1. An Australian bignonaceous woody vine (*Tecoma australis*) with loose panicles of yellowish white flowers. 2. A very large Australian pigeon (*Leucosarcia picta*) with very white flesh.

wont (wūnt, or esp. Brit., wŭnt; 277), a. [ME. *wont*, *woned*, p. p. of *wonien*, *wonen*, *wonen*, to dwell, be accustomed, AS. *wonjan*; prob. in part fr. kindred adj. ME. *wone* accustomed, AS. *gewuna*, also *gewun*; akin to D. *wonen* to dwell, OS. *wunōn*, OHG. *wōnen*, G. *wohnen*, and AS. *gewuna* custom, habit; orig. prob., to take pleasure; cf. Icel. *vana* to dwell, enjoy, both. *wunjan* to rejoice (in un-wants sad); and akin to Skr. *van* to like, to wish. Cf. VENERATE, WEAN, WIN, WINSOME, WISH.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated; used; — followed by an infinitive. See *to go*. As he was wont to go." Chaucer. If it be wont to wish with his horn. Ex. xxi. 29.

wont, n. [Cf. ME. *wone*, AS. *gewuna*. See **wont**, a.] Custom; habit; use; usage.

From childly wont and ancient use. Couper. 'T is not his wont to be the hindmost man. Shak.

Syn. — See HABIT.

wont, v. i.; pret. **wont**; p. p. **wont** or **wont'ed**; p. pr. & vb. n. **wont'ing**. 1. To be accustomed; to be used. A yearly solemn feast she wont to make. Spenser. 2. To dwell; reside. Obs. or R. 3. To accustom; — chiefly used reflexively.

wont'ed, p. a. Accustomed; customary; usual.

wool (wŭd), n.; **wooled** (wŭd); **wool'ing**. [ME. *wowen*, *wowen*, AS. *wōgian*; orig. uncert.] 1. To solicit in love and, usually, marriage; to court. 2. To solicit or entreat; to invite or beseech, esp. with ingratiating importunity; to court solicitously. To help unarm our Hector. Shak. These chaffers, oft the woods among I woo, to hear thy even song. Milton. 3. To seek to gain or bring about or to act in such a way as to tend to bring about; as, to wool wealth and fortune. You . . . woo your own destruction. Shak.

wool, v. i. To court; to make love. Dryden.

wool (wŭd), a. [ME. *wod*, AS. *wōd*; akin to OHG. *wiut*, Icel. *öðr*, Goth. *wōds*, D. *woede* madness, G. *wuth*, *wut*, also to AS. *wōð* song, Icel. *öðr*, L. *lutes* a seer, a poet.] Mad; enraged; furious. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

Our hoste gan to swear as [if] he were wood. Chaucer.

wool, n. [ME. *wode*, *wude*, AS. *wudu*, *wiodu*, *widu*; akin to OHG. *wiut*, Icel. *öðr*, Dan. & Sw. *wed* wood, and prob. to Ir. & Gael. *fiadh*, Oir. *fid*. W. *gydd* trees, shrubs.] 1. A dense growth of trees; a forest or grove; — more often in pl. "The rocky wood." Shak. 2. The hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark and is found to a limited extent in herbaceous plants. Wood consists technically of the aggregated tougher portions or xylem elements of the vascular bundles, interspersed (in dicotyledonous plants) with the medullary rays, which constitute the so-called *woody grain*. It is formed through the activity of the cambium (which see), the tissue developed in spring being composed of larger cells than that of autumn. The older more central portion of the wood of a tree (*heartwood*, or *duramen*) is often of a different color and texture from that of the younger external layers (*sapwood*, or *albumen*). With the exception of the larger bamboos and palms, the monocotyledons produce very little wood. Chemically wood is chiefly carbohydrates of the group of lignocelluloses, with a little of inorganic substances, as potash, etc. 3. Timber or lumber; the trunks or large branches of trees sawed or otherwise prepared for commercial use. Wood is popularly classed as *hard* or *soft* according to its texture and weight, oak being typical of the former and white pine of the latter; but in the lumber trade all coniferous trees are called *soft woods*, and all broad-leaved or dicotyledonous trees *hard woods*, notwithstanding the fact that some conifers are exceeding hard wood, while the wood of the tulip tree is as soft as white pine. 4. The arrangement of fibers in wood; grain. Obs. or R. 5. Something made of wood; pieces of wood cut or shaped for some particular use; specif.: a. A cask, keg, or the like; as, ale drawn from the wood. b. Trees or branches cut or sawed for use in the fire; firewood. c. Music. = **WOOD WIND**. d. *Print*. Wood in the form of blocks, as for engraving; a woodcut. e. *Bowls*. A bowl. Dial. or Cant. 6. A number of things collected together; a crowd. Obs. **wood-and-wa-ter** (wŭd'ā-wŭt'ēr), a man of all work on a sheep-station. Colloq., Australia. = **wood-of-the-Holy-Cross**, the Eu-

ropean mistletoe, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. — out of the woods, escaped from a situation of perplexity, anxiety, peril, or difficulty; safe after hazard. Colloq.

wood (wŭd), n. l. y. wood'ed; wood'ing. To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for; as, to wood a steamboat. wood, v. i. To take or get a supply of wood.

wood anemone. Any of several vernal species of *Anemone* — with several roots, a single whorl of leaves, and solitary white flowers. The common wood anemone of the United States is *A. quinquefolia*; that of Europe is *A. nemorosa*.

wood ant. A large European ant (*Formica rufa*), or a related American species (*F. exsectoides*), which lives in woods and builds large nests. b. A white ant. Local, U. S.

wood/bine' (wŭd'bin'), n. [AS. *wuduwind*, *wuduwindae*; — so named as binding or winding about trees; cf. also AS. *wuduwindae*, *wuduwindae*, where the second part is akin to *wind*. v. See wood; BIND, v. t.] a. The European honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*; also, any of several other honeysuckles. b. The Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). U. S., Chiefly New Eng.

wood bison. A variety of American bison (*Bison bison* *athabascus*). A few small herds still inhabit the wooded region of northern Alberta, Canada.

wood block. A die for printing, cut in relief on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such a cut.

wood borer. a. The larva of any of numerous boring beetles, esp. elaters, longicorn beetles, buprestids, and certain weevils, as the apple-tree borer, etc. b. The larva of any of various lepidopterous insects, esp. of the clearwing moths, as the peach-tree borer, and of the goat moths. c. The larva of various hymenopterous insects of the tribe Procerata. d. Any of several bivalve mollusks which bore in wood, as the teredos, and speckling shells. e. Any of several small Crustacea, as the gribble, and the boring amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*).

wood-bur-y-type' (wŭd'bŭr-'tīp'), n. [After the inventor, W. B. Woodbury.] A process in which a gelatin relief, produced by photographic methods (see GELATIN PROCESS) and hardened, is powerfully pressed on a plate of soft metal, as lead, producing an intaglio impression from which pictures may be directly printed, but by a slower process than in common printing. Also, a print thus made.

wood carpet. A kind of floor covering of thin pieces of wood secured to a flexible backing, as of cloth.

wood cell. Bot. A slender cylindrical or prismatic cell, the ends usually tapering to points, the chief constituent of woody tissue. See PROSENGYMA, VASCULAR TISSUE.

wood chat' (wŭd'chāt'), n. a. Any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family and the genera *Tanitha* and *Larivora*. The males are mostly bright blue marked with red or rufous beneath. b. A European shrike (*Lanius*, or *Phoeniceus pomarinus*). In the male the head and neck are rufous red; the back, wings, and tail are black, varied with white.

wood chuck (-chŭk'), n. [An alteration of *wejack*, or of its source.] A thickest marmot (*Marmota monax*) of the northeastern United States and Canada. The color is chiefly grizzled reddish brown. Related species inhabit mountainous parts of western North America. Called also *ground hog*.

woodcock (-kŭk'), n. [AS. *wuduoc*.] 1. An Old World limicoline bird (*Scelopax rusticicola*); hence, also, a similar and related American bird (*Philoheila minor*). The Old World woodcock ranges from the British Isles to Japan, migrating southward. It has a long bill, very sensitive at the tip, with which it probes in soft ground for insects. Its eye is very large. The color is variously mottled black, chestnut, gray, and buff. The American woodcock is smaller and generically charac-

wood/cut/ting (wŭd'kŭt'ing), n. 1. Act or employment of cutting wood or timber. 2. Act or process of wood engraving. Rare.

wood duck. a. A handsome American duck (*Aix sponsa*). The male has a large crest, and its plumage is varied with green, purple, black, white, and chestnut. It nests in hollow trees. Called also *summer duck*. b. The hooded merganser. Local, U. S. c. An Australian goose (*Chenonetta jubata*) having elongated black feathers on the hind neck. Called also *Australian maned goose*.

wood'ed, a. 1. Supplied or covered with wood, or trees; as, a wooded land. 2. Hence, fig., thickly strewn. Obs.

wood'en (wŭd'n), a. 1. Made or consisting of wood. 2. Stiff; clumsy; awkward; also, spiritless; stupid. When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it. Collier. His singing was, I confess, a little wooden. G. MacDonald. 3. Pertaining to woods, or forest. Obs.

wooden brick, a wooden plug, like a brick, in a wall to which to nail woodwork. — w. horse. a. In Vergil's "Æneid," the colossal hollow figure of a horse, in which a number of Greek warriors were hidden, introduced within the walls of Troy by a stratagem. At night the warriors came out and admitted the Greek army into the city, which was sacked and burned. b. A ship. Obs. c. A ridged or studded wooden device on which soldiers were condemned to sit astride as a military punishment. Obs. d. The scaffold; the gallows. Obs. — w. pear, an Australian proteaceous tree (*Xylometum pyriforme*) having a pear-shaped fruit with a thick woody exocarp. — w. shoes, a warmer of soles, or wooden shoes; hence, a Frenchman. Obs. or R. *Sling*. — w. spoon, a Cambridge Unit. Eng. The last junior optime who takes a university degree, — denoting one who is only fit to stay at home and stir porridge. b. Formerly, in Yale college: (1) Origin, the man who received the lowest ranking in the appointments of the junior year. (2) Later, the man voted the most popular in his class, irrespective of scholarship. To this man was presented a wooden spoon with appropriate formalities. — w. tongue, *Feter*, actinomycosis of cattle. — w. walls, ships; — alluding to the Pythian oracle delivered about 480 B. C. on the occasion of the Persian invasion: "The wooden wall shall alone remain unconquered." The mistacles interpreted *wooden wall* to refer to ships. Obs. — w. wedding. See WEDDING, Note. — w. wedge. See WEDGE, n., 1.

wood engraver. 1. An engraver on wood. 2. Any of several scolytid beetles which bore beneath the bark of trees, and excavate furrows in the wood often more or less like coarse engravings. The spruce wood engraver (*Pityophthorus cariniceps*) is an example.

wood engraving. The art or process of engraving designs upon wood for printing. Wood engraving is commonly done on blocks of boxwood, which are cut across the grain. After the design has been drawn or photographed upon the polished surface of the block, the engraver cuts away the wood around all lines and spots that are to print, leaving them in relief like the ink. The process is thus the converse of the intaglio process used in line engraving on metal, in which the grooves hold the ink after the surrounding plate has been wiped clean. b. An engraving on wood; a woodcut; also, a print from such an engraving.

wood'en-head' (wŭd'n'hēd'), n. A blockhead; a stupid person. Colloq. — **wood'en-head'ed** (-hēd'ēd; -id; 87, 151), a. — **wood'en-head'ed-ness**, n.

wood'en-ware' (-wār'), n. A general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use, made of wood.

wood evil. Veter. a Texas fever. b. A digestive disorder of cattle, characterized by severe constipation, often ending in a very offensive food, hedge cuttings, or shoots of trees.

wood fiber or **fib're**. 1. = **WOOD CELL**. 2. Wood comminuted and reduced to a powdery or dusty mass.

wood flour. Finely powdered wood or sawdust, used in preparing explosives, in surgical dressings, etc.

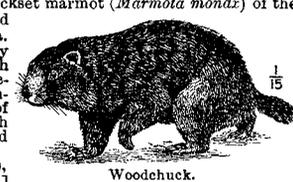
wood fretting. Any animal which in the adult or larval stage bores in the wood, or beneath the bark, of trees; a wood borer.

wood frog. A common North American frog (*Rana sylvatica*) which lives chiefly in moist woods and woodland pools. It is drab or yellowish brown, with a black stripe on each side of the head.

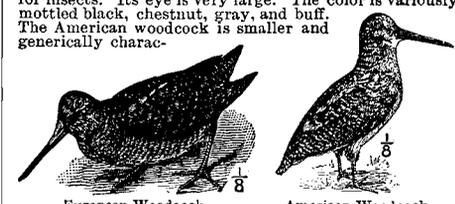
wood grass. An American perennial grass (*Sorghastrum avenaceum*), having



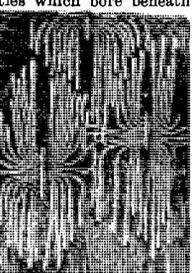
Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). Male.



Woodchuck.



European Woodcock. American Woodcock.



Work of the Hickory Wood Engraver (*Scolytus carye*).



Wood Grass a.

long flat leaves and large plumelike panicles. It is valued for hay in the western United States. Called also *Indian grass*. b European grass (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*). c Knotroot grass (see GRASS, Table 1). d A wood rush (*Juncus sylvaticum*). *Dict. Eng.*

wood hen. a Any of several Old World short-winged rails of the genus *Oxydromus*, including the New Zealand wekas. b The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood hewer. 1. A wood chopper.

2. a Any of numerous South and Central American birds of the subfamily Dendrocolapinae which have a curved bill and stiffened tail. They climb and feed like woodpeckers. Called also *tree creepers*. b A woodpecker.

wood hoopoe. A bird of the family Iridopidae. See IRIDOP, 2.

wood hyacinth. A European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*), having a scape bearing a raceme of drooping blue, purple, white, or sometimes pink, bell-shaped flowers.

wood ibis. A large winged bird (*Tantalus locularis*) of wooded swamps of South and Central America and the southern United States. It belongs to the stork family, and has the bill heavy at the base and the head and upper neck naked in the adult. Its white, with tail and primaries black. Allied Old World species of the genus *Pseudantantulus*, usually are called *wood storks*.

wood/ite (wōd'it), n. [After Mrs. A. M. Wood, the inventor.] A preparation of caoutchouc, of varying elasticity and hardness, resistant to water, steam, acids, oil, and heat, used for packing for steam apparatus, etc.

wood/land (-lānd; -lānd'), n. [AS. *wudland*.] Land covered with wood or trees; forest; timberland.

wood lark. A small European lark (*Alauda arborea*), which, like the skylark, utters its note *Aloué* on the wing; — so called from its habit of perching on trees.

wood-layer, n. A young timber tree, as an oak, interspersed with hawthorns or other plants in a hedge.

wood leopard, or wood leopard moth. A European spotted moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*) allied to the goat moth. Its large fleshy larva bores in apple, pear, and other fruit trees. It has been introduced into the eastern United States.

wood lily. a The lily of the valley. b A red-flowered lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) of the eastern United States. Called also *huckleberry lily* and *red lily*. c Any species of *Trilium*. d The lesser intergreen of Europe (*Pyrola minor*). e In Australia, an orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*).

wood lock. *Naut.* A piece of wood fitted between a gudgeon and a pintle to keep the rudder from rising.

wood louse. a Any of numerous small terrestrial isopod crustaceans of *Oniscus*, *Armadillo*, or a related genus; a slater, snow bug, or pill bug. They have a flattened elliptical body, sometimes capable of being rolled into a ball, seven pairs of legs fitted for running, and are usually grayish or brownish. Most species live under stones, bark, etc., and sometimes damage roots of young plants. b Any of several small wingless, pseudoscorpion insects of the family Psocidae, which live in the crevices of walls and among old books and papers. Some species are called also *book lice*, *death ticks*, or *death-watches*. c A white ant. *Local, U. S.*

wood/man (wōd'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A forest officer in care of the king's woods; a forester. *Eng.*

2. A hunter of forest game. *Obs. or R. Shak.*

3. One who cuts down trees; a woodcutter. *G. P. Morris.*

4. One who dwells in the woods or forest.

5. A wild man of the woods; a satyr or faun. *Obs. Stow.*

wood meadow grass. A slender European grass of shady places (*Poa nemoralis*), of some agricultural value.

wood mite. Any of many small mites of the family Oribatida, found chiefly in woods, on trees and stones.

wood mouse. Any mouse inhabiting wooded regions; as: a The European wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*). b Any of various American white-footed mice (*Peromyscus*). c A red-backed mouse.

wood naphtha. A distillation product of wood, chiefly methyl alcohol, with some acetone, etc.

wood nettle. An American urticaceous plant (*Urtica dioica divaricata*) provided with stinging hairs. It is found in rich woods.

wood-note', n. A wild or natural note, as of a forest bird.

wood nymph. 1. A nymph of the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; dryad. "Wood nymphs, decked with daisies trim." *Milton.*

wood nymph. *Wood Nymph (Euthisania opacata), a. A nymph; b. Larva.*

wood/maid', n. A dryad. *Obs. Woodman, n.* [From wood mad.] Madman. *Obs. [Obs.]*

wood/man-ship, n. Woodcraft.

wood meal. A food flour.

wood/mell', n. WADMOU. GRASS.

wood millet grass. See MILLET GRASS.

wood/mon'ger (wōd'mōn'jēr), n. A wood seller. *Obs.*

wood/nack'er. Var. of WOODNECK. *Local, Eng.*

wood/ness, n. [AS. *wōdnēs*.] See WOOD MAD.] Anger; madness; rage. *Obs.* [sweet. wood nightshade. False bitter-wood nut. Fiber. [the altar. wood offering. Wood burnt on wood-oil tree. The tung tree. wood opal. *Min.* See OPAL, 1. wood owl. A European tawny long-eared owl. *Local, Eng.* c Barred owl. *Local, U. S.* [pulp. wood paper. Paper of wood wood parenchyma. *Bot.* A thick-walled parenchyma with lignified cells, in the secondary xylem of the vascular tissue. wood pea. The heath pea. wood peat. See PEAT. wood/peck', n. Woodpecker. *R. Early Eng. Feudal Law.* Money paid as woodgeld. wood pie. *Local, Eng.* a The European great or lesser spotted woodpecker. b The green woodpecker. [esp. firewood. wood pile', n. A pile of wood. wood pimperl. A European juncustrife (*Lysimachia nemorosum*).

2. a Any of several handsome moths of the genus *Euthisania*. The larvae are bright-colored, and some species, as *E. grata* and *E. waltz*, feed on leaves of the grapevine. b Any of several South American humming birds of the genus *Thalassidroma*. The males are bright blue, or green and blue. c — SATYR, n., 3.

wood oil. Any of various oils derived from wood; specif.: a An oil obtained from East Indian species of *Dipterocarpaceae*. See GURAJU, 1. b Oil from the Chinese tung tree (*Alseodaphne cordata*); tung oil; — called specif. *Chinese, China, or Japanese, wood oil*. c Kekone; — sometimes called *Chinese wood oil*. d An oil derived from the satinwood (sense a).

wood partridge. A very small partridge of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and neighboring regions, belonging to the genera *Calophrax*, *Rallulus*, and *Melanoperdix*. b The Canada grouse. *Local, U. S.*

wood/peck'er (wōd'pēk'ēr), n. Any of more than 300 species of scansional birds of the family Picidae, found in most parts of the world except Australia and Madagascar. They have zygodactylous feet with two toes in front and two behind, the tail feathers are stiff and spiny to aid in climbing or resting on tree trunks, the tongue is usually extensible, and the bill very hard and chisel-like, enabling them to drill the bark and wood of trees for their insect food or to excavate the cavities in which they lay their glossy white eggs. A few species (see SAPSUCKEN) feed partly on the sap of trees, and others sometimes seek insects on the ground. They are among the most beneficial of birds. Their plumage is generally party-colored, black, white, brown, green, yellow, orange, and red, in varying proportions and usually strongly contrasted. The chief European species are the green woodpecker (*Geococcyx viridis*), the great spotted (*Dendrocopos major*), the lesser spotted (*D. minor*), all common in Great Britain, and the great black woodpecker (*Picus martius*) of northern Europe, entirely black except a red crown. American species are very numerous, including the *California, downy, hairy, imperial, ivory-billed, pileated, red-headed, and three-toed* woodpeckers (see these terms). See also FLICKER, SAPSUCKER, PICULET, WRYNCK, 1.

wood pigeon. A small tyrant flycatcher (*Mphias virens*) of eastern North America. It is dark olive on the back, grayish above on the breast and sides, and yellowish white on the belly. Its very plaintive note resembles the syllables *pee-t-wee*. A related species (*M. richardsoni*) inhabits western North America.

wood pigeon. a The ringdove. *Local, Eng.* b The banded pigeon. *Local, U. S.* c A large purple and white pigeon (*Hemiphaea newzealandica*). *New Zealand.*

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, now widely used in making paper. Spruce, poplar, hemlock, white pine, basswood, etc., are used for this purpose. The pulp is made either mechanically, by forcing the wood against an abrading wheel, or by a chemical process (see SODA PULP, SULPHITE PULP, SULPHATE PROCESS). Mechanical pulp is used only for cheap paper, usually as an admixture.

wood rat. Any of numerous native rats of the genus *Neotoma* of the southern United States and western North America. They have soft fur, light gray to ochraceous above and white below. Common species are *N. floridana* of Florida, *N. cinerea* of the Rocky Mountains, *N. fuscipes* of California, and *N. ferruginea* of Mexico.

wood/ruff' (wōd'rūf'), n. [AS. *wudurufe*; cf. also AS. *wudurife*, E. dial. *wudrip*.] A small European sweet-scented rubiaceous herb (*Asperula odorata*) sometimes used in perfumery and for flavoring wine; — called also *sweet woodruff*.

wood rush. Any juncaceous plant of the genus *Juncoides*, as *J. campestris*, differing from the true rushes (*Juncus*) in having the leaf sheaths open and the capsule few-seeded. They are chiefly in woodland.

wood screw. A pointed metal screw formed with a sharp thread of comparatively coarse pitch, for insertion in wood. The head is usually slotted for turning with a screw driver. Called also *screw nail*.

wood shrike. Any of numerous Old World singing birds of *Eurocephalus*, *Colluricincla*, *Prionops*, and allied genera, common in India and Australia. They are allied to the true shrikes, but feed on both insects and berries.

Wood'sia (wōd'sī), n. [NL., after Joseph Woods (1776-1844), English botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of small medium-sized rock-loving polypodiaceous ferns, having pinnate or bipinnate fronds, round sori, and wholly inferior roundish or stellate indusia. The species are natives of temperate and cold regions, 7 being found in North America. Also [*J. c.*], a plant of this genus.

woods/man (wōdzmān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). A woodman, esp. one who lives in the forest.

wood sorrel. Any plant of the genus *Oxalis*; esp., *O. acetosella*, a white-flowered, stemless species of the north temperate zone. See OXALIS.

wood sucker. [F. *pucceron* aphid.] Plant louse.

wood qual. = WOOD PARTIDGE.

wood/quest' (-kwēst'), wōd'quest', n. [wōd + quest the ringdove.] Ringdove. *Local, Eng.* [tail. *Local, U. S.*]

wood rabbit. Common cotton-wood range or wood ran'jer, n. A forest ranger, or keeper.

wood/red'grass a = INDIAN RED B. b An Old World grass (*Calamagrostis epiglottis*).

wood/reve', n. The steward or overseer of a wood. *Eng.*

wood/riek', n. A woodpile. *Dial, Eng.* [wood. *Obs.*]

wood/rime', n. The edge of a woodpile. See RICE, a. [Eng. Thicket; brushwood. *Obs.*]

wood robin. A any of several sylvine New Zealand birds of the genus *Miro*. They are grayish black or white or pure white, and good songsters. b The wood thrush. *Local, U. S.*

wood/rock', n. A compact woodlike variety of asbestos.

wood/roze', n. Wood-rose. *Var. of WOODRUFF.*

wood sage. Wood germander. *Wood's alloy or metal* (wōdz's), metal. See FUSIBLE METAL.

wood sandpiper. An Old World shore bird (*Rhyacophilus glareola*) of the tatters, allied to the greenshank and American solitary sandpiper.

wood saw. a A saw for cutting wood; specif., a bucksaw.

wood's colt. A horse whose sire and dam are unknown; hence, a bastard. *Dial.*

wood/ser'e, n. = CUCKOO SPIT.

wood/sere, n. *Obs. or Dial, Eng.* 1. Loose, springy soil; swampy land.

2. Decayed or hollow pollard; the season for felling wood.

wood/sere, n. A dry poor; unproductive; — said of land.

Wood's halfpence. Halfpence coined for Ireland by William Wood under a patent of 1722.

wood/shaw', n. A grove. *Obs.*

wood/shed', n. A shed for wood, esp. for firewood.

wood shieldrake. The hooded merganser. *Local, U. S.*

wood/ship, n. [AS. *wudskip*.] See WOOD MAD; SHIP.] Madness. *Obs.*

wood shock. [Alteration of *wrack*, or of its source.] The shock. See SHOCK, 1.

wood/side', n. The country bordering on woods. [See FISH SIDE.]

wood/sil'ver, n. See FISH SILVER.

wood/skin', n. A canoe, often made entirely of bark, sometimes in one piece, used in parts of South America, as Brazil.

wood slave. A lizard (*Mabouya sibilatrix*) of Jamaica.

wood snail. A European edible snail (*Littorid nemoralis*).

wood snipe. The American woodcock. *Local, U. S.*

wood/sour', wood/sow'er (wōd'sōr'), n. *Local, Eng.* A wood sorrel. b The barberry.

wood spirit. Methyl alcohol, esp. crude wood naphtha.

wood swallow. Any of several Australian, Polynesian, Asiatic and African birds of the family Artamidae, allied to the shrikes, but resembling swallows; the swallow shrikes. *Artamus leucorhynchus* is a common species of India.

woods'y (wōd'sī), a. Of or pertaining to the woods, or forest. *Collog., U. S.*

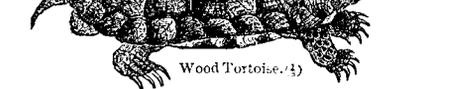
[sugar making] is *woody*, and savors of trees. *J. Burroughs.*

wood tar. Tar obtained by the dry distillation of wood. It is used in the crude state for preserving rope, wood, etc., and for calking, or it is fractionated to obtain creosote, oil for varnish, material for axle grease, etc.

wood thrush. a A large thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*) of eastern North America. It is rusty brown on the head and back, becoming olivaceous on the rump and tail. The under parts are white marked with large tree-shaped spots. It frequents woods and thickets, and is noted for its loud clear song. b The missel thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.* c The European song thrush. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wood tick. Any tick of the family Ixodidae whose young cling to bushes, but fasten on the body of any animal touching them. In man they often produce troublesome sores. The common species of the northern United States is *Dermacentor variabilis*.

wood tortoise. A common North American tortoise (*Chemmys insculpta*) the shell of which is marked with strong grooves and ridges, like sculptured figures.



wood warbler. a Any American warbler, esp. one of the genus *Dendroica*. Among the most common in the Eastern States are the yellow warbler, black-throated green warbler, yellow-rumped warbler, black-poll, bay-breasted warbler, chestnut-sided warbler, Cape May warbler, prairie warbler, and pine warbler. b A European warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

Wood-ward'a (wōd-wārd'ā), n. [NL., after Thomas J. Woodward (1745-1820), Eng. botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of rather coarse-leaved polypodiaceous ferns of wide distribution, having the sori in chainlike rows parallel to the midrib, whence they are called *chain ferns*. *W. arcolata* and *W. virginica* are common in the eastern United States.

wood wasp. a Any ichneumon fly of the family Siricidae whose larvae live in the wood of trees. b A European wasp (*Vespa sylvestris*) which builds its nest in trees. c Any of certain wasps of the family *Crabronidae* which excavate galleries in decaying wood.

wood wind (wind). *Music.* The wooden wind instruments of an orchestra, collectively. See WIND INSTRUMENT.

wood/work' (wōd'wōrk'), n. Work made of wood; esp., interior fittings of wood, as moldings, stairways, etc.

wood/work'er (wōd'wōrk'ēr), n. 1. A carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker, or other person who works in wood.

2. A machine for shaping wood; specif., a general joiner.

wood/work'ing, n. Working or shaping things of wood. — **wood/work'ing, n.**

wood/worm' (-wōrm'), n. A larva that bores in wood; a wood borer.

wood'y (wōd'ī), a. [AS. *wudig*.] 1. Abounding with wood or woods; as, *woody land*.

2. Of or containing wood or woody fiber; ligneous.

3. Of or pertaining to woods; sylvan. *Rare.* "Woody nymphs, fair hamadryads." *Spenser.*

4. Like, or characteristic of, wood; as, a *woody taste*.

woody fiber. *Bot.* A woody tissue. b A wood cell. — **w. nightshade**, the false bittersweet. — **w. pear**. = WOODEN PEAR. — **w. tongue**, *Vitis*, widders tongue.

wool'er (wōl'ēr), n. [AS. *wigōr*.] See WOOL, v. L. One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

wool (wōl), n. [ME. *wool*, AS. *wōl*, var. of *wēb*, *wēb*; *on, an*, on + *wēb*, akin to *wēlan* to weave. The initial *w* is due to the influence of *E. weave*. See ON, WEAVE; cf. *ABB.*] 1. The threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the weft; the filling; the thread usually carried by the shuttle in weaving.

2. Texture; cloth; as, a pall of softest *wool*. *Pope.*

wool (wōl), n. [ME. *wolle*, *walle*, AS. *wull*; akin to *D. wol*, OHG. *wolla*, G. *wolle*, Icel. & Sw. *ull*, Dan. *uld*, Goth. *wulla*, Lith. *wūna*, Russ. *wolna*, L. *vellus*, Skr. *urū* wool, and perh. to *L. lana* wool. Cf. FANSEAL, VELVET.] 1. The soft and curled, or crisped, covering or coat of domesti-

wool spack. Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wool/spite' (wōl'spīt'), n. [Cf. SPEIGHT.] Green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

wool spurge. A European spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*).

wool stamp. A carved or engraved block or stamp of wood, for impressing figures or colors on fabrics.

wool star. Any of several small South American humming birds of the genera *Cathartes* and *Amyza*. [Petrified wood.]

wool/stone' (wōl'stōn'), n. wood stork. A stork of the subfamily *Tantalinae*, esp. one of the Old World species. Cf. wood ibis.

wool sugar. Xylose.

wool tapper. A woodpecker. *Local, Eng. & Scot.*

wool tin. See CASSITERITE.

wool/wall. The European goldcrest. *Local, Eng.*

wool vetch. a A European vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) sometimes planted for forage. b The wool vetch (*Lathyrus*).

wool vetching. = WOOD wool vine. [See VINE; or cf. WOODBINE.] White bryony.

wool vinegar. Pyroligneous acid.

wool violet. A Hedge violet. b Bird's-foot violet. *Local, U. S.*

wool/wall, wool/wale (wōl'wāl; -wāl; -wāl'), n. [ME. *wōl-wale*, Cf. *WUWALL*.] The green woodpecker. *Local, Eng.*

4. That which is produced, or anything accomplished, by exertion or toil; product; manufacture; also, anything accomplished; act; deed; performance; achievement; feat; as, a bad night's work; a man of good works.

To leave no rubs or blotches in the work. Shak. [Fancy] wild work produces oft, and most in dreams. Milton. 5. Specif.: a That which is produced by mental labor, as a book, poem, musical composition, picture, or the like; as, a work, or the works, of Addison, or of Bach, or of Rembrandt. b Flowers, figures, or the like, wrought with the needle; embroidery; needlework. c pl. Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, fortifications, and the like.

6. A place where industrial labor of any kind is carried on; as, a salt work; now esp., in plural form but often used with singular construction, the structures, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufacturing establishment, or, loosely, of any industrial concern; as, to visit an iron works; locomotive works; the water works of a town. 7. pl. The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the works of a watch.

8. Manner of working; management; treatment; workmanship; as, unskillful work spoiled the effect. 9. Design; draft; plan; pattern. Obs. or R.

10. pl. Bib. Performance of moral duties; righteous deeds. He shall reward every man according to his works. Matt. xvi. 27. Faith, if it hath no works, is dead. James ii. 17.

11. Cricket. Break; twist. Cant. 12. Mech. The causing of motion against a resisting force, measured by the product of the force into the component of the motion resolved along the direction of the force. See ENG. FOOT FOUND, etc.

Energy is the capacity of doing work. . . . Work is the transference of energy from one system to another. Clerk Maxwell. 13. Mining. Ore before it is dressed.

14. Disturbance; bother; to-do. Scot. & Dial. Eng. Syn.—WORK, LABOR, TOIL, DRUDGERY. Work is the general term for exertion or effort directed to an end; LABOR commonly implies more strenuous exertion than work; more specifically (esp. as opposed to capital) it denotes physical exertion for the supply of wants; TOIL is painful or fatiguing labor; DRUDGERY is esp. dull, irksome, and distasteful work; as, "There is a perennial nobleness . . . in work" (Carlyle); cf. "If any should not work, neither should he eat" (2 Thess. iii. 10); "So he with difficulty and labor hard moved on" (Milton); cf. "We both hunger, and thirst, and are naked . . . and labor, working with our own hands" (1 Cor. iv. 11-12); "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet" (Ecc. v. 12); "harsh pain, danger, necessity, slavish harness down to toil like a galley slave" (Macaulay); "Johnson relieved the drudgery of his Dictionary" (Boswell); "labor of the hands . . . pursued to the verge of drudgery" (Thoreau). See OCCUPATION, EFFORT, WORKMAN.

In the works, in the process of being treated in any specified or understood manner; as, the prints are in the works. Collog.—work of art, a production of art; specif., a production in one of the fine arts, esp. in painting or sculpture.

works of supererogation, n. Cf. Ch. those good deeds believed to have been done by saints, or capable of being done by men, over and above what is needed for their own salvation.

work (wûrk), v. t. & p. p. WORKEED (wûrkt), or WROUGHT (wôht); p. pr. & vb. n. WORKING. [ME. werken, wirken, from or influenced by the n. (or perh. by Scand.). The usual ME. word is werken, werven, werken, fr. AS. wercan, wercan (pret. wôrhte, wôrhte, p. p. geworht); akin to OFries. werka, yrka, OS. Gothik. D. werken, G. wirken, Icel. verka, yrkja, orka, Sw. värdjan, and to the n. See WORK, v. i. To exert one's self physically or mentally for a purpose, esp., in common speech, to exert one's self thus in doing something undertaken chiefly for gain, for improvement in one's material, intellectual, or physical condition, or under compulsion of any kind, as distinguished from something undertaken primarily for pleasure, sport, or immediate gratification, or as merely incidental to other activities (as a disagreeable walk involved in going to see a friend, or the packing of a trunk for a pleasure trip); as, he works harder at his play than at his work; he has devoted his time to polo, mountain climbing, and hunting, and he has never really worked in his life.

Whether we work or play, or sleep or wake. Our life doth pass. Sir J. Davies.

2. Hence, in a general sense, to operate; act; as, a machine works well; esp., to act or operate effectively; to be effective; to have a desired effect or influence; as, a plan works well or will not work. "All things work together for good to them that love God." Rom. viii. 28.

3. To be engaged or occupied customarily in some occupation, esp. in some gainful trade, business, profession, or the like; as, he works in a warehouse or a livery stable. They that work in fine flax . . . shall be confounded. Is. xix. 9.

4. To make way slowly and with difficulty; to move, progress, proceed, or penetrate laboriously, slowly, or with effort;—with a preposition, as down, out, into, up, through, etc.; as, a plot works out by degrees; he worked up to president; the poison worked off; the water worked into the earth.

5. To ferment, as a liquid, yeast, etc. The working of beer when the barm is put in. Bacon.

6. To be in or as if in agitation; to be tossed or agitated; to strain; labor; as, a ship works in a heavy sea. Confused with working sands and rolling waves. Addison.

7. To endeavor; attempt. Obs.

8. To warp;—said of wood. Cant. to work at, to be engaged in or upon; to be employed in.—to w. double tides, Naut., to perform the labor of two days in one.—to w. free, or loose, to become loose through use.—to w. on or upon. A To trust to. Obs. B To influence or strive to affect. C To w. over, to persuade; influence. Obs. or R.—to w. to windward, Naut., to sail against the wind; to tack to windward.—to w. with, to attempt to influence.

work, v. t. 1. To fashion by or as if by labor; to create; shape; make; form; hence, to bring into a desired form; as, a vase cunningly wrought; to work cotton into cloth. Alas that I was wrought [created]. Chaucer.

2. Hence, to bring to pass; to effect; cause; produce; accomplish; do; as, the frost worked havoc with the crops.

3. To prepare for use by more or less violent manipulation with the hands or with an implement; as, to work butter.

work'able (wûrk'əbəl), n. See ABLE. work'able-ty (wûrk'əbəl-ti). work'able-ness, n. work'a-day (dial. wûrk'ə-dē), n. A working day. Dial. Eng. work'has-ket, n. A basket for needlework materials, etc.

work'bench, n. A bench on which work is performed. work'box, n. A box for working instruments or materials. work'brit-tle, n. An industrious person. Dial. Eng. [Diligent Obs. or R.] work'folks, n. Cf. AS. weorcful.

workhouse sheeting. Coarse, twilled, unbleached cotton, for sheeting, curtains, etc., and often as a basis for embroidery. working out. The act of working out something; development or elaboration.

work'loom, n. A tool implement, as a pen. Obs. or Scot. work'mas'ter, n. The author or performer of any work; a master workman. Rare.—work'mis'tress, n. A female work roller. Knitting Machine.

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4. To set or keep in motion, operation, or activity; to expend labor in the operation of; sometimes, to direct the action of; to operate; manage; as, to work a machine, mine, ship; he was nervously working his fingers.

5. To cause to labor or toil; to exact labor from; as, to work one's horses or employees.

6. To carry on one's trade or occupation in, through, along, etc.; to cover (a district) in one's operations; as, the trapper worked the stream from its source.

7. To make, effect, or bring into some condition, by slow degrees or as if laboriously; as, a stream will work itself clear after rain. "Sidelong he works his way." Milton.

8. To make or ornament by knitting, crocheting, or needlework of any kind; as, to work stockings or a shawl; esp., to embroider; as, to work muslin; to work a flower.

9. To solve, as a problem in mathematics; to work out.

10. To take effect on (one);—said of a purge. Obs. or Dial.

11. To make use of; to use; as, to work one's social relations in business. Now Collog. "He 'worked' the hunting field largely . . . in his novels." Century Mag.

12. To influence by acting upon; to manage; lead; induce. "Work your royal father to his ruin." Phillips.

13. To excite; provoke; as, to work one's self into a rage.

14. To trouble; harass; tease. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

15. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

16. Hort. To bud or graft. to work and turn. Print, to print from the same form on both sides.—to w. (a thing or person) for all (it or he) is worth, to use so as to get the last possible advantage from. Slang.—to w. in. A To insert or cause to penetrate by repeated or continued effort. B To intermix or intermingle; as, he worked in local references in his speech.—to w. into. A To force, urge, or insinuate into; as, to work one's self into favor or confidence. B To transform by effort or by slow change. Rare. Shak.—to w. off. A To remove gradually, as by labor, or a gradual process; as, beer works off impurities in fermenting. B To palm off; to pass off; as, he tried to work off the poem as his own. Slang.—to w. one's passage, to pay for a passage by doing work on board or about the conveyance.—to w. out. A To effect by labor and exertion. "Work out your own salvation." Phil. ii. 12. B To erase; efface. Rare.

to work out and expiate our former guilt. Dryden. O To solve, as a problem; also, to develop or arrange; as, to work out a plan. d To exhaust, as a mine, by working.—to w. over, to alter the shape or construction of.—to w. the goat or gob, Mining, to remove the pillars of mineral matter previously left to support the roof, and replace them with props.—to work the lunar, to obtain the mean time at some prime meridian by calculating from a lunar distance.—to w. up. A To raise; excite; to stir up; as, to work up the passions 'o' rage. The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads. Works up more fire and color in their cheeks. Addison

b To expend in any work, as materials; as, they have worked up all the stock. c To develop; elaborate; as, to work up the plot of a novel. d To keep a stock upon needless jobs, as a crew in order to punish them. e To bring about, achieve, or the like, by continued effort or by a gradual process; as, to work up a spirit of social unrest; to work up a practice as a physician.—to w. water, to prime, or foam;—said of a steam boiler.

work'a-day (wûrk'ə-dē), n. [Cf. WORKDAY.] Pertaining to, or suited for, working days; laboring; hence, sometimes, prosaic; as, workaday clothes; this workaday world.

work'bag (wûrk'bæg'), n. A bag for holding implements or materials for work; esp., a reticule, or bag for holding needlework and the like.

work'day (dē), n. [AS. weordeg.] A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from Sunday, festivals, etc.; a working day.—a. Workaday.

worked (wûrkt), weak pret. & p. p. of WORK.

Syn.—WORKEED, WROUGHT. Both as preterit and participle, WORKEED implies preparation or (esp.) operation by labor; it is also used of needlework; WROUGHT (sometimes spelled wroght) suggests the molding or fashioning of something, esp. from the rough; as, a stock company worked the mine; a handkerchief with worked initials; "And so the Word had breath and wrought with human hands the creed of creeds" (Tennyson); "cups of wrought . . . gold" (Shelley). See WORK, n.

work'er (wûrk'ēr), n. 1. One that works; specif.: a A maker; creator. Obs. B A laborer; a toiler; performer; doer; as, a worker in brass; workers of iniquity. 2. Zool. One of the neuter, or sterile, individuals of the social ants, bees, and white ants. The workers are generally females having the sexual organs imperfectly developed. See ANT, HONEYBEE, and WHITE ANT. 3. Lace Making. See HANGER, 3 f.

4. Textile Manuf. Any of various small rollers or cylinders in a farnought, carding engine, or similar machine, that they wear teeth set at such an angle as to draw the fiber bodily away from the large cylinder. Cf. STRIPPER, 1 d.

worker cell. Apiculture. Any of the smaller cells of a honeycomb in which larvae of worker bees are reared.

worker comb. Apiculture. The portion of honeycomb composed of worker cells.

work'fel-low (wûrk'fēl'ō), n. One engaged in the same work with another; a companion in work.

work'folk' (-fôk'), work'folks' (-fôks'), n. pl. Working people, esp. those engaged in manual labor.

work'house' (-hous'), n. [AS. weorc-hūs.] 1. A house where any manufacture is carried on; a workshop. 2. In England, a house in which able-bodied poor are maintained at public expense and compelled to labor; a poorhouse. They appear to have been originally of the nature of houses of correction for rogues and vagabonds. 3. A house of correction in which petty offenders, as drunkards or vagrants, are confined and put at work. U. S. workhouse test. In the English system of poor relief, the test of good faith made by requiring an applicant, as a condition of relief, to consent to go to the workhouse, or poorhouse, if required. Its purpose is to reduce pauperism.

work'ing, p. pr. of WORK. Hence: a. 1. Doing work; engaged in labor; as, a working woman. 2. Of, relating to, occupied by, or taken up with, work, as, working hours; working cost; a working schedule. 3. Active; alert; busy; as, a working brain. Archaic. 4. Assumed or adopted to permit or facilitate other or further work; as, a working arrangement, hypothesis.

work'ing-barrel, the cylinder of a mine pump.—w. beam, a walking beam (wh. see).—w. day, a day when work is done; esp., as in a charter party, a day when work is generally done, in distinction from Sundays and legal holidays. b The number of hours, determined by law or custom, during which a workman, hired at a stated price per day, must work to be entitled to a day's pay.—w. drawing, Arch. & Mech., a drawing made to scale, intended to be followed by the workmen. Cf. DETAIL DRAWING.—w. ft. See 5th FIT, n., 2 a.—w. fluid. See WORKING SUBSTANCE.—w. load, Arch. & Engin., the maximum load that a single or composite member in a structure or machine is designed to bear.—w. model, a model of a machine which can do on a small scale the work which the machine itself does, or is expected to do.—w. partner. = LIVE PARTNER.—w. party, Mil. & Nav., a body of soldiers or sailors detailed to perform an assigned task, outside of their ordinary duties.—w. pit, Mining, a shaft in which ore is hoisted and workmen are carried, in distinction from one used for the pumps.—w. plan, a plan or working drawing from which a workman takes his measurements and instructions.—w. point, Mach., that part of a machine at which the effect required is produced; the point where the useful work is done.—w. rod, = FURRY.—w. strength, Arch. & Engin., the strength of a member to bear its working load.—w. substance, Mech., the substance, usually a fluid (working fluid), under pressure, that actuates the piston, vanes, floats, etc., in an engine or other prime mover; specif., one that alternately takes in and rejects heat in a heat engine.

work'ing (wûrk'ing), vb. n. of WORK. Hence: n. 1. Doing; performing; deed; undertaking; operation. Now Rare. The word must exist to be the working. Chaucer. 2. Obs. a Ordinance; decree. b Endeavor; effort. 3. Agitated movement or contortion. And the fast workings of his bloodless face Told what a tooth of fire was at his heart. Willis.

4. Any excavation or group of excavations made in mining, quarrying, tunneling, etc.;—chiefly in pl. 5. Fermentation, as of liquor or yeast.

work'ing-day, a. Pert. to, or characteristic of, working days; workaday; hence, plodding; hard-working. O. how full of brass is this working-day world. Shak.

work'ing-man (wûrk'ing-män), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). A laboring man; one engaged in manual labor.

work'less, a. 1. Without work; not laboring; unemployed; as, many people were still workless. 2. Not carried out in practice; not exemplified in fact; as, workless faith. Obs. Sir T. More.

work'man (wûrk'män), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). [AS. weorc-mann.] 1. A man employed in labor, whether in tillage or manufactures; esp., a skilled artificer or laborer. 2. In making glass bottles, the one who shapes the neck. 3. Early Eng. Feudal Law. A tenant bound to perform week work.

Syn.—WORKMAN, LABORER, ARTISAN, ARTIFICER, MECHANIC, CRAFTSMAN. WORKMAN is the general term; it frequently applies to one who does relatively skilled work, as contrasted with a LABORER, whose work demands strength or exertion rather than skill; an ARTISAN, as here compared (see ARTIST), is esp. one who is employed in an industrial or mechanic art or trade; MECHANIC, once synonymous with artisan, is now commonly restricted to a workman who is skilled in constructing, repairing, or using machinery; a CRAFTSMAN is one who practices a handicraft; ARTIFICER commonly implies power of contrivance or adaptation in the exercise of one's craft. See WORK.

work'man-like' (-lik'), a. Befitting a workman, esp. a skillful one; skillful; well done.—work'man-like', adv. work'man-ly, a. Well performed; workmanlike.—work'man-li-ness (-li-ness), n.—work'man-ly, adv. work'man-ship, n. 1. The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making or doing anything; also, the quality imparted to anything in the process of making; the character given to a work by the art or skill of the workman; as, a vase of exquisite workmanship. 2. That which is effected, made, or produced; manufacture; work; esp., something made by manual labor. Nor any skilled in workmanship embossed. Spenser.

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate workmanship of God. Raleigh. work'men (wûrk'mēn), n., pl. of WORKMAN. work'men's compensation act, Law, a statute fixing the compensation that a workman may recover from an employer in case of accident, esp. [cap.] the British act of 6 Edw. VII. c. 53 (1906) giving to a workman, except in certain cases of "serious and willful misconduct," a right against his employer to a certain compensation on the mere occurrence of an accident where the common law gives the right only for negligence of the employer.

work'peo-ple (-pē'pl), n., pl. People who work, esp. at manual labor; laboring people. work'room' (-rōom'), n. Any room or apartment used especially for labor. work'shop' (-shôp'), n. A shop where any manufacture or handicraft is carried on. In Great Britain a workshop has by various acts of Parliament been declared to be any place in which collective manual labor, under an employer having right of access to or control over the place, is done by way of trade or in making, repairing, or the like, articles to be sold, and in which no machinery moved or worked by any mechanical power is used. But a number of such places are excepted and still called factories.

work'ta-ble (-tā'b'l), n. A table for holding working materials and implements; esp., a small table with drawers and other conveniences for needlework, etc. work'ways' (-wāz'), work'wise' (-wīz'), adv. In a working position or manner; as, a T rail placed workwise, i. e., resting on its base. work'wom'an (-wōm'än), n.; pl. WOMEN (-wīm'ēn; -in; -īz), n. A woman who works, esp. at manual labor. world (wûrld), n. [ME. world, werld, world, weoreld, AS. weorold, worold; akin to OS. werold, D. wereld, OHG. weralt, werolt, G. welt, Icel. verld, Sw. verld, Dan. verden; properly, the age of man, lifetime, humanity; AS. ver a man + a word akin to E. old; cf. AS. eld, yld, age, period of time, time of life. Cf. WEREWOLF, OLD.] 1. The earth and the heavens and universe of which it was once believed to be the center; the creation; the system of created things; the universe. Milton.

A roller that automatically winds up the completed work. work'ship, n. Workmanship. Rare. [dustrious. Rare.] work'some (wûrk'sōm), a. Injurious to health. To bring into the furnace, an inclined grooved stone to conduct the molten lead from the hearth to the metal pot. work train = CONSTRUCTION TRAIN. [DAY.] work'y-day' (wûrk'y-dē), n. A working day. To bring into the world; give birth to. Obs.

ale senāts, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sōld; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recōnt, makēr; ice, ill, ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, menū; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of + combined with. = equal.

to one that is normally unstressed; as in, "And when he came to far Scotland." Cf. HOVERING ACCENT.

wren warbler. Any of several small Asiatic and African tinamidae birds of the genus *Prinia*, some of which construct nests similar to those of tailor birds.

wrest (rĕst), v. t.; WRĒST'ED; WRĒST'ING. [ME. *wresten*, AS. *wrestan*; akin to Icel. *reista* to wrest (cf. also Dan. *wriste*), and prob. to AS. *wrēō* a twisted band, *wriō* to twist. See WRITHE.] 1. To turn; to twist; esp., to twist or exert by violence; to pull or force away by or as if by violent wringing or twisting; to wring; to wrench. "The secret wrested from me." Milton.

They instantly wrested the government out of the hands of Hastings. Macaulay. 2. To turn from truth; to twist from its natural or proper use or meaning by violence; to pervert; to distort. *Wrest* once the law to your authority. Shak. Their arts of *wresting* the holy text. South.

3. In Obs. uses: a. To move the strings of (the harp) in playing. b. To tune with a wrest, or key. 4. To sprain. *Scot. & Dial.*

wrest, n. 1. Act of wrestling; a wrench; a violent twist. 2. Obs. a Distortion; perversion. b. Stratagem; ruse; trick. 3. A key or wrench to tune a stringed instrument of music, as a harp or piano, by turning the pins. 4. A partition in a water wheel, by which the form of the buckets is determined.

wrest block. A wooden block in the pianoforte for holding the wrest pins.

wrestle (rĕs'ŭl), v. i.; WRĒST'LED (-lĭd); WRĒST'LING (-lĭng). [ME. *wrestlen*, var. of *wrestlen*, AS. *wrestlan*; cf. also AS. *wrestlan*; akin to OD. *wrestelen* to wrestle.] 1. To twist about; to writh; to squirm; to wriggle. Obs. 2. To contend by grappling, with, and striving to trip or throw down, an opponent. See WRĒSTLING.

3. Hence, to struggle; to strive earnestly; to contend; to deal vigorously; to grapple. *Wrestle* with thy affections. Shak. Difficulties with which he had himself wrestled. M. Arnold.

wrestle, v. t. 1. To wrestle with; to seek to throw down in or as in wrestling. 2. To throw (cattle) for branding. *Slang, Western U. S.*

wrestle, n. A struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down; a wrestling bout; a struggle. Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hug broke three of his ribs. Milton.

wrestler (rĕs'lĕr), n. [AS. *wrestlere*.] One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

wrestling (-lĭng), n. Act of one who wrestles; specif., the sport consisting of the hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other. The various styles of wrestling differ in their definition of a fall and in the governing rules. In Greco-Roman wrestling, tripping and taking hold of the legs are forbidden. In freestyle (that is, the hault is won) by the contestant who pins both his opponent's shoulders to the ground. In catch-as-catch-can wrestling, all holds are permitted except such as may be barred by mutual consent, and a fall is defined as in Greco-Roman style. For description of the holds or chucks, etc., used in these styles, see FULL NELSON; HALF NELSON; HAMMER LOCK; SCISSORS; HEAD SPIN; BRIDGE, 5 n. Lancashire style wrestling is essentially the same as catch-as-catch-can. In Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling the contestants stand chest to chest, grasping each other around the body. In the one first losing, his hold, or touching the ground with any part of his body except his feet, loses the bout. If both fall to the ground at the same time, it is a *dogfall*, and must be wrestled over. In the Cornwall and Devon wrestling, the wrestlers compete in strong loose linen jackets, catching hold of the jacket, or anywhere above the waist. Two shoulders and one hip, or two hips and one shoulder, must touch the ground to constitute a fall, and if a man is thrown otherwise than on his back the contestants get upon their feet and the bout recommences. See also JIJURSU.

wretch (rĕch), n. [ME. *wreche*, AS. *wrecca*, *wrecca*, an exile, stranger, stretched or unhappy person, fr. *wreccan* to drive out, punish; akin to OS. *wrekkia* a stranger, OHG. *recco*, *wrekeo*, an exile, MHG. *recke* warrior, hero, G. *recke*. See WREAK, v. t.] 1. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune, poverty, or other distress; — often used by way of pity or contempt. "Poor wretch was never frightened so." Dryden. Wretch even then, life's journey just begun? Cooper.

2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable, or vile person; one who is wicked, cruel, or contemptible; as, a profligate wretch. Thou damned wretch and execrable dog. Marlowe.

3. A miser or avaricious person. Obs. *Scot.*

wretched, a. [ME. *wreched*; cf. ME. *wreche* wretched, AS. *wrecc*. See WRETCH, n.] 1. Very miserable; deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed, as from want, disease, grief, or anxiety; profoundly unhappy. O cruel death! to those you are more kind Than to the wretched mortals left behind. Waller.

2. Producing, or characterized by, misery; woeiful; grievous; very afflicting; calamitous; as, a wretched accident; a foul and wretched street; a wretched life.

3. Hatefully contemptible; despicable; as, a wretched perjurer. "Wretched ungratefulness." Sir P. Sidney. Nero reigned after this Claudius, of all men wretchedest, ready to all manner [of] vices. Capgrave.

4. Very poor, mean, unsatisfactory, or worthless; miserable; as, a wretched poem; a wretched cabin.

wretchedness, n. 1. Quality or state of being wretched. Specif.: a Utter misery. b Grievousness. c Evil; wickedness. Obs. or R. d Meanness; paltriness; poorness. e Penuriousness. Obs. *Scot.*

wrencht Wrenched Obs. or R. **wring** + WRING. [CF. LENGTH; see WRONG, a.] Distortion. Obs. **wrenk** wrenke. + WRENCH **wren tit** The ground wren. **wreon** + WRV, cover **wreoth** + wreith, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of WRV, cover. Cf. WRV. **wreaths** + WRATH, v. **wreaths, v. t.** [AS. *wrēō* to support Obs. **wrest** + REST, n., WORST, WRIST **wrest, n. i.** To rush. Obs. **wrest, n. i.** To wrestle. Obs. **wrest'ar, n.** One that wrestles. **wrest'ed** Wrestle. Ref. Sp. **wrest'id** Wrestled. Ref. Sp. **wrest pin** A tuning pin in a piano. **wrest plank** The wrest block. **wrest (rĕt)**, Dial. Eng. of WRAT. **wret** Obs. pret. of WRITE **wretch, a.** Wretched. Obs.

wretch, n. i. To become miserably wretched. Obs. *Scot.* **wretched-ed, ful, a.** Miserable. Obs. **wretched-ed, n.** [See HEAD.] **wretchedness, Obs.** [ED.] **wretchedly, adv.** of WRATCH. **wretch'ed, a.** [CF. AS. *wrecc* misery, suffering. E. WRECHE.] **wretched, Obs.** **wretchedly, n.** [ME. *wreche* wretched + *shede* head. See WRATCHED.] **wretchedness, Obs.** **wretch'less, + RECKLESS.** **wretch'ly, adv.** Wretchedly; miserably. Obs. **wretch'ness, n.** Misery. Obs. **wretch'ock (rĕt'ĭk), n.** [Dim. of *wretch*.] Punny or ill-thriven creature. **wrete** + WRIT **wreth** + WRATH, WRATH. **wreth'e** + WRATH, v., WREATH, WRATH, WRITHE. **wreth'en** + WRATHEN. **wreth'er, n.** WRATHER. **wreth'er, n.** WRATHER.

wrethin Obs. p. p. of WRITHE. **wreton** + WRITEN. **wreuch, wreuch** + WRETCH, a. **wrey** + WRV, a. **wreys** + WRAY. **wreyer** + WRAYER. **wrieble, n.** [CF. WARBLE, v.] Warbling; quaver. Obs. *Scot.* **wrich** + WRETCH, a. **wrick (rĕk), v. t. & i.** [CF. RICK a wrench, SW. *wricka* to twist, to sprain. Dial. Eng. D. *wricken* to shake, to shake.] To wrench; strain; to twist. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wride (dial. rĕd), v. i.** [CF. AS. *wridan* to grow.] To sprout in many shoots; to spread; expanded. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wrie** + WRV. **wriel, n.** [AS. *wriels*] A covering; garment; veil. Obs. **wrig (rĭg), v. t. & i.** [See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wrig (rĭg; wrig), n.** The feeblest member of a brood or litter; also, the youngest child of a family, or a puny child. *Scot.* **wrig-gler (rĭg'glĕr), n.** One that wriggles; specif., a wigler, or the larva or pupa of a mosquito. **wrig-gly (-lĭ), a.** Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.* **wright** + WRITE. **wright'ful, adv.** Rightfully. **wright'ine (rĭt'in; -en; 184), n.** **wright** + WRIT. **wright'ry, n.** A wright's work; carpentry. Obs. **wrig'ld** Wriggled. Ref. Sp. **wrighte** + WRIT. **wrinks, n.** [AS. *wriht*, *geuwrht*.] Work done; merit. Obs. **wrim'pled, a.** Folded; wrinkled. Obs. **wrinck** + WRENCH. **wrinckle, n.** The wrinkle. Obs. **wrine, v. i.** To cry like a pig. Obs. **wring, n. 1.** A wright; a press.

wring (rĭng), v. t. & p. p. WRUNG (rĭng), formerly sometimes WRINGED (rĭngd); p. pr. & vb. n. WRING'ING. [ME. *wringen*, AS. *wringan*; akin to LG. & D. *wringen*, OHG. *wringan* to struggle, G. *wringen*, Sw. *wringa* to distort, Dan. *wringle* to twist, and perh. to E. *worry*. Cf. WRANGLE, WRENCH, WRONG.] 1. To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence; to twist or squeeze forcibly; to subject to torsion; to wrest; as, to wring clothes in washing; to wring one's hands in anguish. "Earnestly wringing Waverley's hand." *Scot.* "Wring him by the nose." Shak. [His steed] so sweat that men might him wring. Chaucer. The priest shall bring it [a dove] unto the altar, and wring of his head. Lev. i. 15. 2. To bend or strain out of its position, as a mast. 3. To distort; to pervert. Obs. or R. How dare these men thus wring the Scriptures? Whitgift. 4. To affect painfully as by a twisting or contorting action; to pain; to distress; to torment; to torture. Wring by an uneasy and strait fortune. Clarendon. Didst thou taste but half the griefs That wring my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. Addison. 5. To subject to extortion; to afflict, or oppress, in order to enforce compliance. To wring the widow from her customary right. Shak. 6. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press (out), as moisture from wet clothes; hence, to extort; to draw forth by violence, or against resistance or compugnancy; — used figuratively. Herose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and wrunged the dew out of the fleece. Job, vi. 38. **wring, v. i.** 1. To perform the action of wringing; to wrinkle; to twist, as with anguish; to squirm. 'Tis all men's office to speak patience To those that wring under the load of sorrow. 2. To cause pain as by twisting or compression. 3. To force a way. Obs. Chaucer. **wring'bolt' (-bōlt), n.** Shipbuilding. A bolt used by shipwrights, to bend and secure the planks against the timbers all fastened; — not to be confounded with *ringbolt*. **wring'er (-ĕr), n.** One that wrings; hence: a An extortor. b A disturber. Obs. 2. Specif., a machine or device for pressing water out of anything, as from clothes after they have been washed. **wring'staff (-stāf), n.; pl. -STAVES (-stāvz).** Shipbuilding. A strong piece of wood used in the ring of a wring-bolt. — called also *wrat'staff* and *wrat'stave*. **wrinkle** (rĭnk'l), n. [ME. *wrinkle*, AS. *wrincele*; akin to OD. *wrinkel*, and prob. to Dan. *rynke*, Sw. *rynka*, Icel. *hrukka*, OHG. *runza*, G. *runzel*, L. *rynga*.] 1. A corrugation or contraction of any smooth substance; as, a wrinkle in cloth. The wrinkles in my brows. Shak. 2. Perh. a different word, and a dim. of ME. *wrenk*, var. of *wrench* deceit. Cf. WRENCH, n.] a A clever notion or fancy; a whim; a little trick or device; as, a new wrinkle. *Colloq.* b A suggestion; bit of information; tip. *Dial. or Colloq., n.* **wrinkle, v. t. & i.** WRINK'LED (-k'ld); WRINK'LING (-k'ling). 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to make a wrinkle or wrinkles in; to corrugate; to crease; as, to wrinkle the skin or the brow. "Wrinkled Care." Milton. 2. To make or form by wrinkling. Well hides the violet in the wood: The dead leaf wrinkles her hood. Lanier. **wrinkle, v. i.** To be or become marked with, or contracted into, wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges. to wrinkle at, to sneer at. Obs.

wrinkled (rĭnk'ld), p. a. Having, or marked with, wrinkles; rugous; rugose. "The wrinkled sand." Bryant. **wrinkly** (-k'li), a. Having wrinkles; having a tendency to wrinkle; corrugated; puckered. His old *wrinkly* face grew quite blown-out at last. Carlyle. **wrist** (rĭst), n. [ME. *wriste*, *wrist*, AS. *wrist*; akin to OFries. *wrist*, LG. *wrist*, G. *wrist* wrist, instep, Icel. *wrist* instep, Dan. & Sw. *wrist*, and perh. to E. *writhe*, but cf. MHG. *wrist* instep, OHG. *wrist* calf of the leg. Cf. 2d GAITER.] 1. The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and the arm; the carpus. See CARPUS, 1. He took me by the wrist, and held me hard. Shak. 2. The ankle or instep. Obs. 3. *Mach.* A stud or pin which forms a journal, as in a trunk piston; — called also *wrist pin*. 4. *Quarrying.* A block of freestone, removed as the first step towards sawing out of the adjacent stone. *Local, Eng.* **wrist'band** (rĭst'bānd; *colloq.* rĭz'bānd), n. The band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, which covers the wrist. **wrist bone, a.** A carpal bone. b Sometimes, in man, the styloid process of the radius, which forms a prominence on the outer side of the wrist. **wrist clonus.** [NL. *clonus*, fr. Gr. κλονος. See CLONIC.] *Med.* A series of quickly alternating movements of flexion and extension of the wrist, produced in some nervous diseases by suddenly bending the hand back on the forearm. **wrist-drop', n., or wrist drop.** *Med.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, causing inability to hold the hand out, palm down, in line with the forearm. It is chiefly due to plumbism. Called also *hand-drop*. **wrist'let** (rĭst'lĕt), n. A band worn around the wrist; as: a A close-fitting knitted or woven band for protection from cold. b A bracelet. c A handcuff. *Slang.* **writ, archaic pret. & p. p. of WRITE.** **writ large, lit.** written at length or fully; hence, done, made, enlarged, etc., in large scale; amplified; enlarged; magnified; — used by later writers after Milton. New prosbyter is but old priest writ large. Milton. **writ (rĭt), n.** [AS. *writ*, *geuwr*. See WRITHE.] 1. That which is written; writing; a written document; scripture; — now rare except as applied, with *sacred* or *holy*, to the Bible; as, *sacred writ*, "Holy Writ." Milton. Then to his hands that writ he did betake, Which he disclosing read, thus as the paper spake. Spenser. 2. *Law.* Orig., in English law, any of various instruments in epistolary form issued under seal in the king's name, being either an original writ (one issued under the great seal to institute an action) or a judicial writ (one issued by a court under its own seal for summoning juries, coercing litigants, enforcing judgments, etc.); hence, in general, an order or mandatory process in writing, under seal, issued, in the name of the sovereign or in the name of a court or judicial officer, from the proper authority, commanding the performance or nonperformance of some act by the person to whom it is directed. Under various penal codes in the United States a writ is defined as "any order or precept in writing issued in the name of the State or of a court or judicial officer." The original writ of English law contained a short statement of the facts complained of, and directed the sheriff to command the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff's claim or to appear and answer his complaint in court. The circumstances under which a writ would be issued became fixed, and this limited the nature of actions by which relief could be obtained, since no action could be begun in the king's court, and no action affecting freehold could be begun anywhere, except by an original writ. To remedy this the Statute of Westminster II. enacted that existing writs should issue for injuries or wrongs of a similar nature (*L. in consimili casu*) to those expressly provided for in existing writs. This gave rise to the system of fictions which became characteristic of common-law pleading, in both English and American practice. The only important writs developed after the reign of Henry III. were that of trespass and its offshoots, ejectment, case, assumpsit, and trover, all being framed under statutory authority. The use of original writs is now discontinued, but the statutory summons, sometimes called writ of summons, by which actions are now begun in practically all jurisdictions, is sometimes erroneously called an original writ. Writs are usually witnessed, or tested, in the name of the chief justice or principal judge of the court out of which they are issued; and those directed to a sheriff, or other ministerial officer, require him to return them on a day specified. Writs are variously named; as: the writ of account, writ of assize, writ of covenant, writ of detinue, etc., from the action in which they were used (see ACCOUNT, n.; 7; ASSIZE, 2; COVENANT, n.; 5 b; DETINUE, b, etc.); the writ of dower, writ of entry, writ of possession, etc., from the right to enforce which they are used; the writ of execution, writ of inhibition, etc., from the nature of the command contained in them; the writ of spoliation, from the wrong it aims to redress, etc. **writ by progress.** See PROGRESS, n., 4. — **w. of consultation, Law,** a writ by which a cause, improperly removed by prohibition from one court to another, is returned to the court from which it came; — so called because the judges, on consultation, find the prohibition ill-founded. — **w. of cosinage.** See COSINAGE. — **w. of error, Law,** a writ, orig. in English law an original writ, which lies in a competent court after judgment in an action at law in a court of record, directing the latter to examine the record, or, more commonly, to remit the record to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment of the court may be corrected, if it exists. Appeal has now generally superseded the proceeding by writ of error. — **w. of extent.** See EXTENT, 3. — **w. of inquiry,** a writ issued in certain actions at law, where the defendant has suffered judg-

writ + WRITER. **writ'er (rĭt'ĕr), n.** A writeler. *Local, U. S.* **wrist'fall, n.** A ruffe or frill, as of lace, falling from a wrist-band or sleeve. Cf. FALL, n., 23 a. **wrist guide** = *CRIBBLAST*. **wrist joint,** The articulation at the wrist. See CARPUS, 1. **wristle** + WRISTLE. **wrist pin, Mach.** = WRIST, n., 3. **wrist plate, Mach.** In a Corliss engine, the pivoted oscillating plate having two or more projecting wrists on which are pivoted the rods which operate the rocking valves. **wrist shot,** Golf. A short stroke played chiefly from the wrists, usually with an iron. **wrist touch, Music.** A touch or stroke in pianoforte playing which springs from the wrists. **writ (rĭt), Obs.** 3d pers. sing. pres. of WRITE. **writ'a-bill' (-bĭl' (-bĭl' (-t) (-t), n.**

wringing + WRITING. Obs. **wring'ness, n.** A large stone to press cheese. Obs. [cf. WRING.] **wringed.** An obs. pret. & p. p. of WRING. **wring'ing, p. pr. & vb. n.** of WRING. — **wringing machine,** a clothes or towel wringer. **wring'ing-wet, a.** So wet that liquid may be wrung out. **wringle, v. t. & i.** [CF. Dan. *wringle* to twist, and E. WRING.] To wrinkle. *Eng.* **wring'ly, adv.** Twistedly. Obs. **wrink, n.** [AS. *wrecc*. See WRENCH.] A turning; trick; a cheat; a subterfuge. Obs. **wrinkl** + WRINKLE. **wrink'le, n.** Wrinkle. Ref. Sp. **wrink'ld** Wrinkled. Ref. Sp. **wrink'le (rĭnk'l), n.** A wrinkle. *Local, U. S.* **wrink'le-ful, a.** Wrinkly. Obs. **wriscour** + WRISON. **wrist (rĭst), Scot. & dial. Eng.** var. of WRIST. [Obs. *Scot.* **wrist, v. i.** To strain; wrastle.

wrethin Obs. p. p. of WRITHE. **wreton** + WRITEN. **wreuch, wreuch** + WRETCH, a. **wrey** + WRV, a. **wreys** + WRAY. **wreyer** + WRAYER. **wrieble, n.** [CF. WARBLE, v.] Warbling; quaver. Obs. *Scot.* **wrich** + WRETCH, a. **wrick (rĕk), v. t. & i.** [CF. RICK a wrench, SW. *wricka* to twist, to sprain. Dial. Eng. D. *wricken* to shake, to shake.] To wrench; strain; to twist. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wride (dial. rĕd), v. i.** [CF. AS. *wridan* to grow.] To sprout in many shoots; to spread; expanded. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wrie** + WRV. **wriel, n.** [AS. *wriels*] A covering; garment; veil. Obs. **wrig (rĭg), v. t. & i.** [See WRIGGLE.] To wriggle. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **wrig (rĭg; wrig), n.** The feeblest member of a brood or litter; also, the youngest child of a family, or a puny child. *Scot.* **wrig-gler (rĭg'glĕr), n.** One that wriggles; specif., a wigler, or the larva or pupa of a mosquito. **wrig-gly (-lĭ), a.** Wriggling or tending to wriggle. *Colloq.* **wright** + WRITE. **wright'ful, adv.** Rightfully. **wright'ine (rĭt'in; -en; 184), n.** **wright** + WRIT. **wright'ry, n.** A wright's work; carpentry. Obs. **wrig'ld** Wriggled. Ref. Sp. **wrighte** + WRIT. **wrinks, n.** [AS. *wriht*, *geuwrht*.] Work done; merit. Obs. **wrim'pled, a.** Folded; wrinkled. Obs. **wrinck** + WRENCH. **wrinckle, n.** The wrinkle. Obs. **wrine, v. i.** To cry like a pig. Obs. **wring, n. 1.** A wright; a press.

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