

**VOTE**, vôt, *n.* expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest: that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot: decision by a majority.—*v.i.* to express the choice by a vote.—*v.t.* to choose by a vote.—*n.* **VOTER**. [L. *votum*, a wish—*voceo*, *votum*, to vow.]

**VOTIVE**, vôt'iv, *adj.* given by vow: vowed.—*adv.* **VOTIVELY**. [L. *votivus*—*votum*, a vow.]

**VOUCH**, vouch, *v.t.* to call upon to witness: to maintain by repeated affirmations: to warrant: to attest.—*v.i.* to bear witness: to give testimony. [O. Fr. *voucher*, *vocher*, to call to defend—L. *voco*, to call.]

**VOUCHER**, vouch'er, *n.* one who vouches or gives witness: a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts.

**VOUCHSAFE**, vouch-sāf', *v.t.* to vouch or warrant safe: to sanction or allow without danger: to condescend to grant.—*v.i.* to condescend.

**VOW**, vow, *n.* a solemn promise to God: a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection.—*v.t.* to give by solemn promise: to devote.—*v.i.* to make vows. [O. Fr. *vou* (Fr. *vœu*)—L. *votum*—*voceo*, to vow.]

**VOWEL**, vow'el, *n.* a simple vocal sound: the letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* vocal: pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*—L. *vocalis*—*vox*, *voctis*, the voice.]

**VOYAGE**, voy'āj, *n.* passage by water.—*v.i.* to make a voyage, or to pass by water.—*n.* **VOYAGER**. [Fr.—L. *viaticum*, travelling-money—(Fr. *voie*), L. *via*, a way.]

**VULCANITE**, vul'kan-it, *n.* caoutchouc vulcanized, or combined with sulphur.

**VULCANIZE**, vul'kan-iz, *v.t.* to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc. [From L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

**VULGAR**, vul'gar, *adj.* pertaining to or used by the common people, native: public: common: mean or low: rude.—*n.* the common people.—*adv.* **VULGARLY**.—**VULGAR FRACTIONS**, fractions written in the vulgar or ordinary way. [L. *vulgaris*—*vulgus*, the people; conn. with Sans. *varga*, a group.]

**VULGARISM**, vul'gar-izm, *n.* a vulgar phrase.

**VULGARITY**, vul'gar-i-ti, *n.* quality of being vulgar: mean condition of life: rudeness of manners.

**VULGARIZE**, vul'gar-iz, *v.t.* to make vulgar or rude.

**VULGATE**, vul'gāt, *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the R. Cath. Church. [L. *vulgatus*, common—*vulgo*, to make common—*vulgus* (see **VULGAR**).]

**VULNERABLE**, vul'ner-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being wounded: liable to injury.—*ns.* **VULNERABILITY**, **VULNERABLENESS**. [L. *vulnerabilis*—*vulnero*, to wound—*vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound, akin to *vello* (cf. **VULTURE**).]

**VULNERARY**, vul'ner-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to wounds: useful in healing wounds.—*n.* anything useful in curing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius*—*vulnus*.]

**VULPINE**, vul'pin, *adj.* relating to or like the fox: cunning. [L.—*vulpes*, a fox, Gr. *alōpēx*.]

**VULTURE**, vult'ūr, *n.* a large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur*; perh. from *vello*, to pluck, to tear.]

**VULTURINE**, vult'ūr-in, **VULTURISH**, vult'ūr-ish, *adj.* like the vulture: rapacious.

## W

**WABBLE**, wob'l, *v.i.* to incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced: to move in the manner of a rotating disc when its plane vibrates from side to side: to rock: to vacillate: as, a millstone in motion sometimes wabbles. *Moxon*. [Also *wobble*, to reel or totter; akin to Prov. Ger. *wabbeln*, to shake; freq. forms probably allied to *weave*; Ger. *weben*, to shake, to weave.]

**WABBLE**, wob'l, *n.* a rocking unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

**WABBLY**, wob'li, *adj.* inclined to wobble: shaky: unsteady. "(By stilt-walking) the knees, which at first are weak and wabbly, get strong."—*Mayhew*.

**WABRON-LEAF**, wā'bron-lēf, **WABRAN-LEAF**, wā'bran-lēf, *n.* great plantain (*Plantago major*). [Scotch. A corruption of the English name *waybread*.]

**WABSTER**, wab'ster, *n.* a webster or weaver. [Scotch.]

**WACKE**, wak'e, *n.* German miners' term for a soft, grayish kind of trap-rock.

**WAD**, wod, *n.* a mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, etc.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun.—*v.t.* to form into a mass: to stuff a wad into:—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wadd'ed. [A.S. *wæd*; Fr. *ouate* allied to Ger. *watte*, garment, E. **WEED**.]

**WADDING**, wod'ing, *n.* a wad, or the materials for wads: a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, etc. [See **WAD**.]

**WADDLE**, wod'l, *v.i.* to take short steps and move from side to side in walking.—*n.* **WADDLER**. [Perh. an extension of **WADE**; cf. Ger. *wedeln*, to wag.]

**WADE**, wād, *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water: to pass with difficulty or labor.—*n.* **WADDER**. [A.S. *wadan*, Ger. *waten*.]

**WADHOOK**, wod'hōök, *n.* a rod with a sort of screw, to draw wads out of a gun.

**WADING-BIRD**, wād'ing-berd, *n.* a bird of the order Grallatores: a wader.

**WADMAL**, wad'mal, **WADMOLL**, wad'mol, *n.* a very coarse cloth formerly manufactured. Written also **WADMAAL**, "Mantles of *wadmaal*, a coarse cloth of domestic manufacture."—*Sir W. Scott*. [A Scandinavian word; Ice. *vad-mál*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vadmel*. Originally a measure of stuff, pieces of cloth being used as a standard of value in early times. Ice. *vád*, stuff (A.S. *wæd*, a garment), and *mál*, measure.]

**WADNA**, wād'nā. Would not. [Scotch.]

**WADSET**, **WADSETT**, wod'set, *n.* an old Scots law term for a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security. [Scand. *wad*, A.S. *wæd*, *wed*, a pledge; and verb to set.]

**WADSETTER**, wod'set-er, *n.* in Scots law, one who holds by a wadset.

**WADY**, wod'i, *n.* the dry bed of a torrent: a river-valley. [Ar. *wadi*, a ravine (preserved in the Sp. *quad*, the first syllable of many Spanish river-names).]

**WAF**, **WAFF**, wāf, *adj.* worthless: low-born: inferior: paltry. "Is it not an odd thing that ilka waf carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession."—*Sir W. Scott*. [Scotch. A form of *wafif*.]

**WAFER**, wā'fer, *n.* a thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped: applied specifically to (a) an article of pastry;

a small thin sweet cake, now made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavored with cinnamon. "The curious work in pastry, the fine cakes, wafers and marchpanes."—*Holland*: (b) a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred representation or symbol, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist: (c) a thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like, usually made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy wafers are made of gelatine and isinglass in a variety of forms. [O. Fr. *waufre*, Mod. Fr. *gaufre*, pancake, wafer, of Teutonic origin; in Ger. *waffel*, Dut. *wafel*, Dan. *vaffel*, a thin cake, a wafer, a wafer; allied to Ger. *wabe*, a honeycomb, from some supposed resemblance.] **WAFER**, wā'fer, *v.t.* to seal or close with a wafer.

**WAFERER**, wā'fer-er, *n.* a person who sold wafers. Wafers appear to have been employed as go-betweens in love intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

Singers with harpes, baudes, wafersers,  
Whiche ben the veray deves officers,  
To kindle and blow the fire of lecherie.  
—*Chaucer*.

**WAFER-IRONS**, wā'fer-i-urnz, *n.pl.* a pin-cer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about 12 inches long by 9 in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are heated in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paste, from which discs of the desired size are cut with a punch.

**WAFER-WOMAN**, wā'fer-woo-man, *n.* a woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in love-affairs and intrigues.

"Twas no set meeting  
Certainly, for there was no wafer-woman with her  
These three days, on my knowledge.—*Beau. and Fl.*

**WAF**, waf, *v.t.* to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v.i.* to float.—*n.* a floating body: a signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air.—*n.* **WAFTER**. [Sw. *vefta*, to fan, waf; prob. allied to **WAVE**.]

**WAG**, wag, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move from side to side: to shake to and fro:—*pr.p.* wagg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wagg'ed. [A.S. *wagian*, *wegan*; conn. with **WEIGH** and **WAGON**.]

**WAG**, wag, *n.* a droll, mischievous fellow: a man full of sport and humor: a wit. [Prob. from *wagging* the head in derision.]

**WAGE**, wāj, *v.t.* to pledge: to engage in as if by pledge: to carry on, esp. of war: to venture.—*n.* a *gage* or stake: that for which one labors: wages. Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular. "The wages of sin is death."—*Rom. vi. 23*. "Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labor."—*J. S. Mill*.

Thou thy worldly task hast done,  
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.—*Shak.*

In ordinary language the term *wages* is usually restricted to the remuneration for mechanical or muscular labor, esp. to that which is ordinarily paid at short intervals, as weekly or fortnightly, to workmen. Correctly speaking, however, what is called the *fees* of professional men, as lawyers, physicians, etc.; the *salaries* of public functionaries, business men, etc.; the *pay* of military and naval men, and the like, all are wages. On the other hand, when an author publishes a

book, or a shoemaker sells a pair of shoes, the sums received are not wages, though to the seller they are virtually the same thing. [O. Fr. *wager* (Fr. *gager*), to pledge. A doublet of GAGE.]

**WAGER**, wāj'er, *n.* that which is *waged* or pledged: something staked on the issue of anything: that on which bets are laid: (law) an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* to hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a wager.—*n.* WAGERER. [O. Fr. *waigiere* (Fr. *gageure*)—WAGE.]

**WAGES**, wāj'ez, *n.pl.* (used as *sing.*) *wage*: that which is paid for services. [Pl. of WAGE.]

**WAGGERY**, wag'er-i, *n.* the tricks or manner of a *wag*: mischievous merriment: pleasantry.

**WAGGISH**, wag'ish, *adj.* like a *wag*: mischievous or roguish in sport: done in *waggery* or sport.—*adv.* WAGG'ISHLY.—*n.* WAGG'ISHNESS.

**WAGGLE**, wag'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to *wag* or move from side to side. [Freq. of WAG, *v.*]

**WAGON**, wag'un, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods. [A.S. *wægen*. See the by-form WAIN. The ending -on is probably due to Romance influence.]

**WAGONAGE**, wag'on-āj, *n.* money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon: a collection of wagons. "Wagonage provender, and two or three pieces of cannon."—*Carlyle*.

**WAGON-BOILER**, wag'on-boil-er, *n.* a kind of steam-boiler, having originally a semi-cylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with its tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inwardly.

**WAGONER**, wag'un-er, *n.* one who conducts a *wagon*.

**WAGONETTE**, wag-un-et', *n.* a kind of open carriage.

**WAGTAIL**, wag'tāl, *n.* a small bird, so named from its constantly *wagging* its tail.

**WAIF**, wāf, *n.* anything found astray without an owner: a worthless wanderer. [Norman Fr. *weif* (O. Fr. *gaif*), Low L. *wagvium*, conn. with WAIVE.]

**WAIL**, wāl, *v.i.* to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v.t.* to bemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* a cry of woe: loud weeping. [An imitative word, from the A.S. interj. *wā*, *wā-lā* (E. WOE), Goth. *vai*; cf. Ir. *waill*.]

**WAILING**, wā'ing, *n.*, *wail*.—*adv.* WAIL-INGLY.

**WAIN**, wān, *n.* a wagon. [A.S. *wagen*, *wæn*; Ger. *wagen*; from the root *vah*, to carry, L. *veho*. Doublet WAGON.]

**WAINSCOT**, wān'skot, *n.* the panelled boards on the walls of apartments.—*v.t.* to line with, or as if with, boards or panels. [Lit. "wall-timber or boards." A.S. *wag*, *wah*, a wall, and *scot* or *schot*, which also appears in the obs. *shide*, a lath—M. E. *scheden*, to divide (Ger. *scheiden*).]

**WAIST**, wāst, *n.* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips: the middle part of a ship. [From WAX, to grow; cf. Ger. *wuchs*—*wachsen*.]

**WAISTBAND**, wāst'band, *n.* the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist.

**WAISTCOAT**, wāst'kōt (colloq. wes'kōt or wes'kot), *n.* a short coat or garment without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest: a similar garment formerly worn by women. "You'd best come like a mad woman with a band on your waistcoat."—*Dekker*. "Waistcoat was a part of female dress as well as male. . . . It was only when the waistcoat was worn without a gown or upper

dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. Low females of the latter class were generally so attired."—*Nares*.

**WAISTCOATEER**, wāst-kot-ēr', *n.* one who wears a waistcoat, esp. a low profligate woman: a strumpet.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,  
And would come to a sailor's whistle.

—*Massinger*.

**WAISTER**, wāst'er, *n.* (*naut.*) an inexperienced or broken-down seaman, such as used to be placed in the waist of a man-of-war to do duty not requiring much exertion or a knowledge of seamanship: a green hand.

**WAIT**, wāt, *v.i.* to stay in expectation: to remain: to attend (with *on*): to follow: to lie in ambush.—*v.t.* to stay for: to await. [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*), to watch, attend—O. Ger. *wahtan*. See WAKE.]

**WAIT**, wāt, *n.* the act of waiting for something or somebody; as, after a long *wait* we were admitted: the act of waiting in concealment for the purpose of attacking; ambush;

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*?—*Milton*: a kind of old night watchman; one of a band of musicians in the pay of a town corporation whose duties were at first to pipe or sound the hours and guard the streets, but subsequently to act merely as town's minstrels or musicians; "For as the custom prevails at present there is scarce a young man of any fashion in a corporation that does not make love with the town music; the *waits* often help him through his courtship."—*Steele*: at present, one of a band of musicians who promenade the streets during the night and early morning about Christmas or New-year time, performing music appropriate to the season: an old musical instrument of the hautboy or shawm kind; the name of the instrument may be from the waits, who chiefly performed on it.—To LIE IN WAIT, to lie in ambush: to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy: hence (*fig.*), to lay snares or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. "Behold, ye shall lie in wait against the city, even behind the city."—*Josh.* viii. 4.—To LAY WAIT, to set an ambush. "Their tongue is as an arrow shot out; it speaketh deceit; one speaketh peaceably to his neighbor with his mouth, but in heart he layeth his wait."—*Jer.* ix. 8.

**WAITER**, wāt'er, *n.* one who *waits*: an attending servant: a salver or tray.—*fem.*

**WAITRESS**.

**WAITS**, wāts, *n.pl.* itinerant musicians who welcome in Christmas. [From WAIT.]

**WAIVE**, wāv, *v.t.* to relinquish for the present: to give up claim to: not to insist on a right or claim. [O. Fr. *weiver*. Cf. WAIF.]

**WAKE**, wāk, *v.i.* to cease from sleep: to watch (so in *B.*): to be roused up, active, or vigilant.—*v.t.* to rouse: to revive: to put in action.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* waked or woke. [A.S. *wacan*: Ger. *wachen*, to watch; allied to WAIT, WACH, also to *wax*, to grow, and to L. *vigeo*, to be lively, to thrive.]

**WAKE**, wāk, *n.* act of *waking*: feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night: sitting up of persons with a corpse.

**WAKE**, wāk, *n.* the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship: hence *fig.*, "in the wake of," in the train of: immediately after. [From Fr. *ouaiche*, through the Sp., from L. *aquagium*, a water-course—*aqua*, water, and *ago*, to lead.]

**WAKEFUL**, wāk'fool, *adj.* being *awake*: indisposed to sleep: vigilant.—*adv.* WAKEFULLY.—*n.* WAKEFULNESS.

**WAKEN**, wāk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *wake* or *awake*.

**WALE**, wāl, *n.* a raised streak left by a stripe: a ridge on the surface of cloth: a plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side.—*v.t.* to mark with wales. [A.S. *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow; Sw. *wal*. See GOAL.]

**WALE**, wāl, *v.t.* to choose: to select. *Burns*. [Scotch. Also *wile* or *wyle*, Ice. *velja*, Dan. *vælgje*, Sw. *välja*, Goth. *waljan*, Ger. *wahlen*, to choose or select; Ice. *val*, Ger. *wahl*, a choice; probably from same root as *will*.]

**WALE**, wāl, *n.* the act of choosing: the choice: a person or thing that is excellent: the pick: the best. "The pick and wale."—*Burns*. [Scotch.]

**WALE-KNOT**, wāl'not, *n.* (*naut.*) a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands and inter-weaving them among each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

**WALE-PIECE**, wāl'pēs, *n.* a horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight*.

**WALIE**, wāl'i, *adj.* excellent: large: ample. [Scotch.]

**WALISE**, wa-lēz', *n.* a portmanteau: a valise. *Sir. W. Scott*. [Scotch.]

**WALK**, wawk, *v.i.* to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps: to pace: to travel on foot: (B.) to conduct one's self: to act or behave: to live: to be guided by.—*v.t.* to pass through or upon: to cause to walk. [A.S. *wealcan*, to roll, turn; cog. with Ger. *walken*, to full cloth.]

**WALK**, wawk, *n.* act or manner of walking: gait: that in or through which one walks: distance walked over: place for walking: path: high pasture-ground: conduct: course of life.

**WALKING-FISH**, wawk'ing-fish, *n.* the name given to an acanthopterygious fish of the genus *Antennarius* (*A. hispidus*), from its ability to use its pectoral fins as legs in traversing the land. These are set in a greatly elongated wrist, and are themselves stiff and powerful, their pointed rays resembling claws. It is a native of the Indian seas.

**WALKING-GENTLEMAN**, wawk'ing-jentl-man, *n.* an actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance. *Dickens*.

**WALKING-LADY**, wawk'ing-lā-di, *n.* an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking-gentleman.

**WALL**, wawl, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, etc., for a fence or security: the side of a building: (*fig.*) defence, means of security:—*pl.* fortifications.—*v.t.* to inclose with or as with a wall: to defend with walls. [A.S. *weall*, *wall*; Ger. *wall*, both from L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

**WALLACHIAN**, wal-lak'yan, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Wallachia*, its language or inhabitants.

**WALLACHIAN**, wal-lak'yan, *n.* one of the natives of *Wallachia*, the descendants of Roman and other colonists: that member of the Romance family of tongues, or descendants of the Latin, spoken in Roumania (*Wallachia* and *Moldavia*) and adjoining regions.

**WALLAROO**, wal-la-rōō', *n.* the native Australian name for several species of kangaroos.

**WALL-BOX**, wawl'-boks, a device for supporting a plumber-block on which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It is a rectangular cast-iron frame with arrangements for receiving and holding the box in position.

**WALLET**, wol'et, *n.* a bag for carrying necessities on a journey: a knapsack: a pocket-book. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a bag (see **MAIL**, a bag), under influence of **VALISE**.]

**WALL-EYE**, wawl'-i, *n.* an eye in which the white part is very large: the popular name for the disease of the eye called *glaucoma*.—**WALL'-EYED**, *adj.* very light gray in the eyes, esp. of horses. [Older form *whally-eyed*—A.S. *hwelan*, to waste away.]

**WALL-FLOWER**, wawl'-flower, *n.* a plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls.

**WALL-FRUIT**, wawl'-frööt, *n.*, fruit growing on a wall.

**WALLOON**, wal-löön', *n.* one of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainaut, Liège, and Namur, Southern Brabant, Western Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia: the language of the same territory. It is a dialect or patois of French, with a great proportion of Gallic words preserved in it. [The name given by the Teutons to the Celts of Flanders and the Isle of Walcheren, from a root *wal*, *val*, signifying stranger. Akin **WALNUT**, **WELSH**.]

**WALLOW**, wol'ö, *v.i.* to roll about, as in mire: to live in filth or gross vice. [A.S. *walwian*, Goth. *walwan*, L. *walvo*. Cf. **WELL**, a spring, and **WELTER**.]

**WALLYDRAIGLE**, wäl'i-drä-gl, **WALLY-DRAGGLE**, wäl'i-dräg-l, *n.* the youngest of a family: the bird in a nest: hence, any feeble ill-grown creature. *Ramsay*. [Scotch. Perh. lit. the dregs of the *wallet*.]

**WALNUT**, wawl'nut, *n.* the common name of trees and their fruit of the genus *Juglans*, nat. order *Juglandaceæ*. The best known species, the common walnut-tree (*J. regia*), is a native of Persia. It is a large handsome tree with strong spreading branches. The timber of the walnut is of great value, is very durable, takes a fine polish, and is a beautiful furniture wood. It is also employed for turning and fancy articles, esp. for gun-stocks, being light and at the same time hard and fine-grained. The ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts, and forms a favorite item of dessert. They yield by expression a bland fixed oil, which, under the names of *walnut-oil* and *nut-oil*, is much used by painters, and in the countries in which it is produced is a common article of diet. Other noteworthy species are the white walnut, or butter-nut, and the black walnut (*J. nigra*) of North America. The timber of the latter is even more valuable than, and is used for the same purposes as, the common walnut, but the fruit is very inferior. [A.S. *wealh-hnut*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut—*wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut; so Ger. *walnuss*, Dut. *walnoot*. See **WELSH**, the original meaning of which is simply foreign.]

**WALNUT-OIL**, wawl'nut-oil, *n.* an oil expressed from the walnut, useful as a vehicle in painting, or as a drying-oil.

**WALPURGIS-NIGHT**, wäl-poorg'is-nit, *n.* the eve of 1st May, which has become associated with some of the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with *Walpurgis*, *Walpurga*, or *Walburga*, a female saint of the eighth century, is not satisfactory-

ly accounted for, her feast falling properly on the 25th of February. On this night the witches were supposed to ride on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master the devil.

**WALRUS**, wol'rus, *n.* a marine carnivorous mammal, the single species constituting a genus *Trichecus*, as well as the family *Trichecidae*, and belonging, with its allies the seals, to the Pinnigrade section of the order Carnivora. The walrus (*T. rosmarus*), which is also known as the morse, sea-horse, and sea-cow, is distinguished by its round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, short neck, body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail, wrinkled skin with short yellowish hairs thinly dispersed over it. The legs are short and loosely articulated; the five toes on each foot are connected by webs. The upper canine teeth are enormously developed in the adults, constituting two large pointed tusks directed downwards and slightly outwards, projecting considerably below the chin, and measuring usually 12 to 15 inches in length, sometimes even 2 feet and more. There are no external ears. The animal exceeds the largest ox in size, attaining a length of 20 feet. The walrus is gregarious but shy, and very fierce when attacked. It inhabits the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's Bay, and other places in high northern latitudes, where it is hunted by whalers for its blubber, which yields excellent oil; for its skin, which is made into a valuable thick and durable leather; and for its tusks, the ivory of which, though coarse grained, is compact, and is employed in the arts. [Directly from Dut. *walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal* (as in *walvisch*, whale-fish, whale), a whale, and *ros*, a horse; similar are Ger. *walross*, Dan. *valros*, Sw. *vallross*, and its A.S. and Ice. names, *hors-hwæl*, Ice. *hross-hwalr*, horse-whale.]

**WALTZ**, wawltz, *n.* a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion: the music for it.—*v.i.* to dance a waltz. [Lit. the "revolving dance." Ger. *walzer*—*walzen*, to roll, conn. with **WALLOW** and **WELTER**.]

**WAMPUM**, wom'pum, *n.* the North American Indian name for shells or beads used as money and as tokens of treaties and alliances between tribes.

**WAN**, won, *adj.* faint: wanting color: pale and sickly: languid.—*adv.* **WAN'LY**.—*n.* **WAN'NESS**. [A.S. *wann*, pale; perh. conn. with **WIN**, which orig. meant to suffer, struggle.]

**WAND**, wond, *n.* a long slender rod: a rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Ice. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree, Dan. *vaand*.]

**WANDER**, won'der, *v.i.* to ramble with no definite object: to go astray (*lit.* or *fig.*): to leave home: to depart from the subject: to be delirious.—*n.* **WAN'DERER**. [A.S. *wandrian*: Ger. *wandern*, allied to **WEND**, and to **WIND**, to turn round.]

**WANDERING**, won'der-ing, *p.* and *adj.* given to wander: roaming: roving: rambling: unsettled: as, to fall into *wandering* habits.—**WANDERING JEW**, a legendary character, who, according to one version, that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century, was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and who gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Anasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest

when, on his way to Golgotha, he passed his house. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse he has since wandered from land to land without yet being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists, as Shelley, Goethe, Sue, and others.

**WANDEROO**, won-de-röö', *n.* a catarrhine monkey of the genus *Macacus* (*M. silenus*), inhabiting Ceylon and the East Indies. The length is about 3 feet to the tip of the tail, which is tufted, and much resembles that of the lion; the color of the fur is deep black; the callosities on the hinder quarters are bright pink; a well-developed mass of black hair covers the head, and a great grayish beard rolls down the face and round the chin, giving the animal a somewhat sage and venerable appearance.

**WANE**, wän, *v.i.* to decrease, esp. of the moon, as opp. to *wax*: to decline, to fail.—*n.* decline: decrease. [A.S. *wanian*; from root *wan*, seen in **WANTON**.]

**WANT**, wont, *n.* state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity: need.—*v.t.* to be destitute of: to need: to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for.—*v.i.* to be deficient: to fall short. [Ice. *vanta*, to be wanting; from root of **WANE**.]

**WANTING**, wont'ing, *adj.* absent: deficient.

**WANTON**, won'tun, *adj.* moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from rectitude: licentious: running to excess: unrestrained: irregular.—*adv.* **WAN'TONLY**.—*n.* **WAN'TONNESS** [M. E. *wantowen*, from *wan*, sig. want, and A.S. *togen*, educated, pa.p. of *teon*, to draw, lead; cf. Ger. *ungezogen*, rude.]

**WANTON**, won'tun, *n.* a wanton or lewd person, esp. a female: a trifler.—*v.i.* to ramble without restraint: to frolic: to play lasciviously.

**WAPENSCHAW**, wä'pn-shä, **WAPIN-SCHAW**, wä'pin-shaw, *n.* in Scotland an appearance or review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the Heges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, and the like. [Lit. a *weapon-show*.]

**WAPENTAKE**, wap'n-täk, *n.* a name in Yorkshire, England, for a district similar to the hundreds of southern counties, so called from the inhabitants being formerly taught the use of arms. [A.S. *wæpengetæc* (*lit.*) "weapon-taking." See **WEAPON** and **TAKE**. Cf. **WAPINSCHAW**.]

**WAPITI**, wap'i-ti, *n.* a species of deer, the North American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), which more nearly resembles the European red-deer in color, shape, and form, than it does any other of the cervine race, though it is much larger and of a stronger make. It is in fact the most gigantic of the deer genus, frequently growing to the height of our tallest oxen. Its flesh is not much prized, being coarse and dry, but its hide is made into excellent leather. [Probably the Iroquois name.]

**WAPPATO**, wap'a-tö, *n.* the tubers of *Sagittaria littoralis*: so called by the Indians of Oregon, who use them as an article of food. [Spelled also **WAPATOO**.]

**WAR**, wawr, *n.* a state of opposition or contest: a contest between states carried on by arms: open hostility: the profession of arms.—*v.i.* to make war: to contend: to fight.—*pr.p.* warring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* warred. [A.S. *werre*, influenced by O. Fr. *werre* (Fr. *guerre*), which is from O. Ger. *werra*, quarrel.]

**WARBLE**, wawr'bl, *v.i.* to sing in a quavering way, or with variations: to chirp, as birds do.—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol.—*n.* a quavering modulation of the voice: a song. [O. Fr. *werbler*, to warble, make turns with the voice—Ger. *wirbeln*, to make a turn; akin to WHIRL.]

**WARBLE**, wawr'bl, **WARBLET**, wawrb'let, *n.* in *farriery*, one of those small hard tumors on the backs of horses occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling or by the uneasiness of its situation: also, a small tumor produced by the larvæ of the gad-fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc.

**WARBLER**, wawr'bler, *n.* one that warbles: a songster: a singing-bird.

**WARD**, wawrd, *v.t.* to guard or take care of: to keep in safety: to fend off.—*v.i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* act of warding, watch: one whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: means of guarding: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, etc.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: (B.) guard, prison. [A.S. *weardian*; Ger. *warten*, to watch, to watch in order to protect. See GUARD.]

**WARDEN**, wawrd'en, *n.* one who wards or guards: a keeper, esp. a public officer in State penal institutions.—*n.* WARD'ENSHIP. [O. E. *wardain* (Fr. *gardien*).]

**WARDER**, wawrd'er, *n.* one who wards or keeps.

**WARDROBE**, wawrd'rōb, *n.* a room or portable closet for robes or clothes: wearing-apparel.

**WARDROOM**, wawrd'rōm, *n.* a room used as a messroom by the officers of a warship.

**WARDSHIP**, wawrd'ship, *n.* the office of a ward or guardian: state of being under a guardian.

**WARE**, wār, *n.* (used generally in *pl.*), merchandise: commodities: goods. [A.S. *waru*; Ger. *waare*, Ice. *vara*.]

**WARE**, wār, *adj.* in *B.*—aware. [See WARY.]

**WARE**, wār, in *B.*, *pa.t.* of WEAR.

**WAREHOUSE**, wār'howz, *n.* a house or store for wares or goods.—*v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

**WARFARE**, wawr'fār, *n.* a carrying on war: military life: war: contest or struggle. [WAR and FARE.]

**WARILY**, **WARINESS**. See under WARY.

**WARLIKE**, wawr'lik, *adj.*, like, fit, or disposed for war: belonging to war: soldierly.

**WARLOCK**, wawr'lok, *n.* a male witch, a wizard. [A.S. *werloga*, a breaker of an agreement—*wær*, a compact, and *leogan*, to lie, modified by Ice. *varð-lokk-r*, a magical song.]

**WARM**, wawrm, *adj.* having moderate heat, hot: subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: enthusiastic.—*v.t.* to make warm: to interest: to excite.—*v.i.* to become warm or ardent.—*adv.* WARM'LY.—*ns.* WARM'NESS, WARM'ER. [A.S. *wearm*; Ger. *warm*; allied to O. L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, hot, Sans. *gharma*, heat.]

**WARM**, wawrm, *n.* warmth: heat. The winter's hurt recovers with the warm; The parched green restored is with shade. —Surrey,

**WARM**, wawrm, *n.* a warming: a heating: as, let us get a good warm. Dickens.

**WAR-MAN**, wawr-man, *n.* a warrior. "The sweet war-man is dead and rotten." —Shak.

**WAR-MARKED**, wawr-märkt, *adj.* bearing the marks or traces of war: approved in war: veteran.

Your army, which doth most consist Of war-marked footmen.—Shak.

**WARM-BLOODED**, wawrm-blud'ed, *adj.* having warm blood: applied in zool. to mammals and birds, the blood of which by virtue of a complete circulation of that fluid, and its aëration through the medium of lungs at each revolution, has a temperature varying from 99° or 100° F. in man to 110° or 112° F. in birds: in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.

**WARMTH**, wawrmth, *n.* state of being warm.

**WARN**, wawrn, *v.t.* to make wary or aware: to put on ward or guard: to give notice of danger: to caution against: to admonish. [A.S. *warnian*; Ice. *varna*, to warn, forbid, Ger. *warnen*; allied to WARD, BEWARE, WARY.]

**WARNING**, wawrn'ing, *n.* caution against danger, etc.: admonition: previous notice.

**WARP**, wawrp, *v.t.* to turn: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right or proper course: to pervert: to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, etc.—*v.i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction: to bend: to swerve: to move with a bending motion. [A.S. *weorpan*, *werpan*; Goth. *wairpan*, Ger. *werfen*, to cast.]

**WARP**, wawrp, *n.* the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof: a rope used in towing. [A.S. *wearp*; Ger. *werft*.]

**WAR-PAIN**, wawr-pänt, *n.* paint put on the face and other parts of the body by N. American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the purpose of making their appearance more terrible. Longfellow.

**WAR-PATH**, wawr-päth, *n.* the route or path taken on going to war: a warlike expedition or excursion—used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—OUT ON THE WAR-PATH, on a hostile or warlike expedition: hence (colloquially) said of one who is about to make a deliberate attack upon an adversary or a measure.

**WARPED**, wawrp't, *p.* and *adj.* twisted by shrinking or seasoning: turned out of the true direction: hence, perverted: unnatural. "Such a warped slip of wilderness." —Shak.

Here's another, whose warr'd looks proclaim What store her heart is made on.—Shak.

**WARRANT**, wor'ant, *v.t.* to guarantee or make secure: to give assurance against harm to: to authorize: to maintain: to assure. [O. Fr. *warrantir* (Fr. *garantir*)—O. Ger. *weren*, to give bail for; Ger. *gewähren*, to vouch, warrant; conn. with WARD, WARY.]

**WARRANT**, wor'ant, *n.* that which warrants or authorizes: a commission giving authority: a writ for arresting a person: security.

**WARRANTABLE**, wor'ant-a-bl, *adj.* authorized by warrant or right: justifiable.—*adv.* WARR'ANTABLY.—*n.* WARR'ANTABLENESS.

**WARRANTER**, wor'ant-er, **WARRANTOR**, wor'ant-or, *n.* one who warrants.

**WARRANTY**, wor'ant-i, *n.* a legal warrant or deed of security: a guarantee: authority.

**WARREN**, wor'en, *n.* in England, a piece of ground for warding or protecting

animals, especially rabbits. [O. Fr. *warrenne* (Fr. *garenne*)—Fr. *garer*, from Teut. root of WARD, WARRANT.]

**WARRIOR**, wor'i-or, *n.* one engaged in war: a soldier.

**WART**, wawrt, *n.* a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. [A.S. *wearte*; Ger. *warze*; prob. allied to *L. verruca*.]

**WARTY**, wawrt'i, *adj.* like a wart: overgrown with warts.

**WARY**, wār'i, *adj.* warding or guarding against deception, etc., cautious.—*adv.* WAR'ILY.—*n.* WAR'INESS. [M. E. *war*—A.S. *wær*, cautious, conn. with WARD, WARN.]

**WAS**, woz, the past tense of the verb to be: as, I was, thou wast or wert, he was; we, you, or they were. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, was never lion raged more fierce, In peace, was never gentile lamb more mild. —Shak.

I was a poor groom of thy stable, king, When thou wert king.—Shak.

When all were changing thou alone wert true. —Byron.

I turned to thee for thou wert near.—Bryant.

The forms of the subjunctive occur in such expressions as, if I were, or were I to go; if thou wert; wert thou; were they, etc.

Have strew'd a scene which I should see With double joy wert thou with me.—Byron.

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou wert nobly born Thou hast a pleasant presence.—Tennyson.

[A.S. *ic wæs*, I was, *hē wæs*, he was, *thú wære*, thou wert, pl. *wæron*, were; inf. *wesan*, to be. The root of *was* is one of the three different roots that go to make up the complete conjugation of the substantive verb. (See also AM and BE.) The forms with *r* exhibit the common change of *s* to *r*, seen in Ice. *vesa* or *vera*, to be; Ger. *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was; cf. also Dan. *være*, Sw. *vara*, to be. The original meaning was to dwell, as in Goth. *visan*, to dwell, to remain, to be; seen also in Sans. *vas*, to dwell; Gr. (*v*)*asty*, a city. The second person singular now is either *wert* or *wast*, neither of which occurs in Anglo-Saxon nor perhaps before the fourteenth century. *Wert* seems to be taken from the Scandinavian—Ice. *vart*, wert; second sing. pret. *wast* is formed by adding *t*, which is a second person suffix, as in *hast*, *art*, *shalt*. In A.S. the past subj. was—sing. *wære* (all three persons), pl. *wæron* (all persons), these in later times became *were* uniformly, but *wert* is now commonly used as second pers. sing.]

**WASH**, wosh, *v.t.* to cleanse with water: to overflow: to waste away by the action of water: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint.—*v.i.* to cleanse with water.—*n.* a washing: the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, etc.: that with which anything is washed: a lotion: a thin coat of paint, metal, etc. [A.S. *wascan*; Ice. *vaska*, Ger. *waschen*.]

**WASHER**, wosh'er, *n.* one who washes: a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the lynch-pin, under the head of a screw, etc.

**WASHY**, wosh'i, *adj.* watery: damp: soft: weak: not solid.

**WASP**, wosp, *n.* a stinging insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [A.S. *waps* (Ger. *wespe*); prob. from *L. vespa*.]

**WASPISH**, wosp'ish, *adj.* like a wasp: having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an affront.—*adv.* WASP'ISHLY.—*n.* WASP'ISHNESS.

**WASSAIL**, **WASSEL**, wos'sel, *n.* a festive occasion or meeting where drinking and



pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking bout; a carouse;

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse, Keep *wassail*.—*Shak.*

the liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year. It consists of ale (sometimes wine) sweetened with sugar, and flavored with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, etc.;

But let no footstep beat the floor,

Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm.—*Tennyson*: a merry drinking song; "Have you done your *wassail*? 'Tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I assure you."—*Beau. & Fl.* [A.S. *wes hæl, wes hæl*, be health, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper. of *wesan*, to be, and *hæl*, health.]

**WASSAIL**, *wos'sel*, *v.i.* to hold a merry drinking meeting: to attend at wassails: to tope. "Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, caroling, and *wassailing*."—*Sir P. Sidney*.

**WASSAIL**, *wos'sel*, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities: convivial: as, a *wassail* candle, that is, a large candle used at wassails or feasts. *Shak.*

**WASSAIL-BOUT**, *wos'sel-bout*, *n.* a jovial drinking-bout.

Many a *wassail-bout* wore the long winter out. —*Longfellow*.

**WASSAIL-BOWL**, *wos'sel-bōl*, *n.* a large bowl in which wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom to go about with such a bowl, containing the liquor called wassail, at the time of the New Year, etc., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants, and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England the wassail bowl still appears at Christmas. "When the cloth was removed the butler brought in a huge silver vessel. . . . Its appearance was hailed with acclamation, being the *wassail-bowl* so renowned in Christmas festivity."—*W. Irving*.

**WASSAIL-CUP**, *wos'sel-kup*, *n.* a cup from which wassail was drunk.

**WASSAILER**, *wos'sel-er*, *n.* one who drinks wassail or takes part at a wassail or drinking feast: hence, generally, a feaster; a reveller. "The rudeness and swilled insolence of such late *wassailers*."—*Milton*.

**WASSERMAN**, *waws'ser-man*, *n.* a sea-monster in the shape of a man.

The grisly *Wasserman*, that makes his game, The flying ships with swiftness to pursue. —*Spenser*.

[Lit. *waterman*—Ger. *wasser*, water, and *man*.]

**WASTE**, *wäst*, *adj.*, *empty*, *desert*: desolate: stripped: lying unused: unproductive.—*v.t.* to lay waste or make desolate: to destroy: to wear out gradually: to squander: to diminish: to impair.—*v.i.* to be diminished: to dwindle: to be consumed. [A.S. *wæste*, empty; cog. with Ger. *wüst*, desert, L. *vastus*, empty.]

**WASTE**, *wäst*, *n.* act of *wasting*: useless expenditure: loss: destruction: that which is wasted or waste: uncultivated country: desert: refuse.

**WASTEFUL**, *wäst'fool*, *adj.* full of *waste*: destructive: lavish.—*adv.* **WASTE'FULLY**. —*n.* **WASTE'FULNESS**.

**WASTENESS**, *wäst'nes*, *n.* (B.) devastation.

**WASTER**, *wäst'er*, *n.* one who or that which *wastes*: (B.) a spendthrift: a destroyer.

**WASTING**, *wäst'ing*, *n.* (B.) devastation.

**WATCH**, *woch*, *n.* act of looking out: close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: the place where a guard is kept: time of

watching, esp. in a ship: a division of the night: a pocket timepiece. The essential parts of a watch are the dial on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked, the hands which move round the dial pointing to these divisions, the train of wheels which carry round the hands, etc., the balance which regulates the motion of the wheels, and the coiled spring (the mainspring), whose elastic force produces the motion of the whole machinery, the movement being inclosed in a protecting case usually of gold or silver.—A *repeating watch* or *repeater* has in addition a small bell, gong, or other sounding object on which the hours, half-hours, quarters, etc., are struck on the compression of a spring. A *chronometer watch* or *pocket chronometer* is one of the finest kinds of watches fitted with a compensation balance and other devices which prevent the variations of temperature from affecting the regular movement of the watch. Watches were invented at Nuremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune. "I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my—some rich jewel."—*Shak.* [A.S. *wæcce*; conn. with **WAKE**.]

**WATCH**, *woch*, *v.i.* to look with attention: to keep guard: to look out.—*v.t.* to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard.

**WATCH-CASE**, *woch'-kās*, *n.* a case for a watch. In the following passage from the second part of *Henry IV.*, iii. 1, some commentators define watch-case as the case or box of a watch (watchman) or sentry; others as the case or framework of a watch or clock within which continual restless motion is kept up.

O thou dull god (sleep), why liest thou with the vile In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch A *watch-case*, or a common 'larum-bell?—*Shak.*

**WATCHER**, *woch'er*, *n.* one who *watches*.

**WATCHFUL**, *woch'fool*, *adj.* careful to *watch* or observe: attentive: circumspect: cautious.—*adv.* **WATCH'FULLY**. —*n.* **WATCH'FULNESS**.

**WATCHMAN**, *woch'man*, *n.* a man who *watches* or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night.

**WATCHWORD**, *woch'wurd*, *n.* the *password* to be given to a *watch* or sentry.

**WATER**, *waw'ter*, *n.* the fluid which forms the ocean, lakes, and rivers: any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, etc.: urine: lustre of a diamond. Water, when pure, is transparent, inodorous, tasteless; a powerful refractor of light, an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about 51·3 millionths of its bulk. Although water is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes the solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F., and all lower temperatures; and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. under a pressure of 29·9 ins. of mercury, and retains that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212°. It is, however, possible to cool water very considerably below 32° F. and yet maintain it in the liquid form; the vessel containing the water must be perfectly clean, and the water must be maintained in a state of perfect rest.

Water may also be heated, under pressure, many degrees above 212° F. without passing into the state of steam. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°·2 F., being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred, as a convenient standard, on account of the facility with which it is obtained in a pure state; one cubic inch of water at 62° F., and 29·9 inches, barometrical pressure, weighs 252·458 grains. Distilled water is 815 times heavier than atmospheric air. Water is at its greatest density at 39°·2 F. (=4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39°·2 F. be cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39°·2 F. be heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. In a chemical point of view water exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties; but it combines with both acids and bases forming *hydrates*; it also combines with neutral salts. Water also enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water not only the operations of the chemist but the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. In consequence of the great solvent power of water it is never found pure in nature. Even in rain-water, which is the purest, there are always traces of carbonic acid, ammonia, and sea-salt. Where the rain water has filtered through rocks and soils, and reappears as spring or river-water, it is always more or less charged with salts derived from the earth, such as sea-salt, gypsum and chalk. When the proportion of these is small the water is called *soft*, when larger it is called *hard water*. The former dissolves soap better, and is therefore preferred for washing; the latter is often pleasanter to drink. The only way to obtain perfectly pure water is to distil it. Distilled water is preserved in clean well stopped bottles, and used in chemical operations. Water is repositied in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas, and lakes, which cover more than three-fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and, uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow, or hail. Water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen.—*v.t.* to wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to.—*v.i.* to shed water: to take in water. [A.S. *wæter*; Dut. *water*, Ger. *wasser*; Gr. *hydōr*, L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave, Sans. *uda*, water; conn. with **WET**.]

**WATER-CARRIAGE**, *waw'ter-kar'ij*, *n.*, *carriage* or conveyance by *water*.

**WATERCLOCK**, *waw'ter-klok*, *n.* a *clock* which is made to go by the fall of *water*.

**WATER-CLOSET**, *waw'ter-kloz'et*, *n.* a *closet* used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by *water*.

**WATER-COLOR**, waw'ter-kul'ur, *n.* a color or pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil.

**WATERCOURSE**, waw'ter-körs, *n.* a course or channel for water.

**WATERFALL**, waw'ter-fawl, *n.* a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water: a cataract or cascade.

**WATER-FOWL**, waw'ter-fowl, *n.* a bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea: an aquatic fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but sometimes employed also to include herons, plovers, and other birds which frequent rivers, lakes, and sea-shores.

**WATER-FOX**, waw'ter-foks, *n.* a name given to the carp on account of its supposed cunning. *lz. Walton.*

**WATER-FRAME**, waw'ter-främ, *n.* the name given to Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton on account of its having been at first driven by water. Called also **THROSTLE** (which see).

**WATER-FURROW**, waw'ter-fur-ö, *n.* in *agri.* a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

**WATER-FURROW**, waw'ter-fur-ö, *v.t.* to plough or open water-furrows in: to drain by means of water-furrows. *Tusser.*

**WATER-GALL**, waw'ter-gawl, *n.* a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water: an appearance in the sky known from experience to presage the approach of rain: a rainbow-colored spot: an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow: a weather-gall. "False good news are always produced by true good, like the water-gall by the rainbow."—*H. Walpole.*  
And round about her tear-distained eye  
Blue circles streamed, like rainbows in the sky.  
These water-galls in her dim element  
Foretell new storms.—*Shak.*

[**WATER**, and *O. E. galle*, *Ice. galli*. *Ger. galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.]

**WATER-GAS**, waw'ter-gas, *n.* an illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water. Steam is passed over red-hot coke, when the oxygen being absorbed the hydrogen and carbonic oxide are passed through a retort in which carbonaceous matter is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when lighted.

**WATERGAUGE** or **WATERGAGE**, waw'ter-gäj, *n.* an instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity of water.

**WATER-INCH**, waw'ter-insh, *n.* in *hydraulics*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure, that is, when the water is only so high as to merely cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

**WATERING-PLACE**, waw'ter-ing-pläs, *n.* a place where water may be obtained: a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, etc.

**WATERISH**, waw'ter-ish, *adj.* resembling water: somewhat watery: thin.

**WATERLANDER**, waw'ter-land-er, **WATERLANDIAN**, waw'ter-land-yan, *n.* a member of the more moderate of the two sections into which the Dutch Anabaptists became divided in the sixteenth century on the question of excommunication, both with regard to the strictness and severity with which it was applied, as well as the extent to which it reached, their opponents extending it to the relatives of the offender: so called from a district in Holland called *Waterland*.

**WATER-LEVEL**, waw'ter-lev'el, *n.* the level formed by the surface of still water:

a levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a glass tube containing water, open at both ends, and having the ends turned up. When the tube is placed on a horizontal surface the water will stand at the same height in the turned up ends, and when placed in an inclined position the water will manifestly stand highest in the depressed end.

**WATER-LILY**, waw'ter-lil'i, *n.* a water-plant like a lily, with large floating leaves.

**WATERLINE**, waw'ter-lin, *n.* the line on a ship to which the water rises.

**WATER-LOGGED**, waw'ter-logd, *adj.* rendered log-like, or unmanageable, from being filled with water.

**WATERMAN**, waw'ter-man, *n.* a man who plies a boat on water for hire: a boatman: a ferryman.

**WATERMARK**, waw'ter-märk, *n.* a mark showing the height to which water has risen: a tide mark: a mark wrought into paper.

**WATERMILL**, waw'ter-mil, *n.* a mill driven by water.

**WATER-PARTING**, waw'ter-pärt'ing, *n.* same as **WATERSHED**.

**WATER-POWER**, waw'ter-pow'er, *n.* the power of water, employed to move machinery, etc.

**WATERPROOF**, waw'ter-pröof, *adj.* impervious to water: so firm and compact as not to admit water: as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, or felt. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth and other things water-proof, but caoutchouc or india-rubber has now nearly superseded all other agents for this purpose: any substance, as caoutchouc, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of galls, for rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious or nearly impervious to water.

**WATERSHED**, waw'ter-shed, *n.* the line which separates two river-basins: a district from which several rivers rise. [See **SHED**, to part.]

**WATER-SPOUT**, waw'ter-spöwt, *n.* a remarkable meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and exactly analogous to the whirlwinds experienced on land. It occurs when opposite winds of different temperatures meet in the upper atmosphere, whereby a great amount of vapor is condensed into a thick black cloud, to which a vertical motion is given. This vertical motion causes it to take the form of a vast funnel, which, descending near the surface of the sea, draws up the water in its vortex, which joins in its whirling motion. The whole column, which after the junction extends from the sea to the clouds, assumes a magnificent appearance, being of a light color near its axis, but dark along the sides. When acted on by the wind the column assumes a position oblique to the horizon, but in calm weather it maintains its vertical position, while at the same time it is carried along the surface of the sea. Sometimes the upper and lower parts move with different velocities, causing the parts to separate from each other, often with a loud report. The whole of the vapor is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends to the sea in a heavy shower of rain. Sudden gusts of wind, from all points of the compass, are very common in the vicinity of water-spouts. What are sometimes called *water-spouts on land* are merely heavy falls of rain of a very local character, and may or may not be accompanied with whirling winds. They

occur generally during thunder-storms, and differ only from severe hail-storms in point of temperature.

**WATER-TABLE**, waw'ter-tä'bl, *n.* a moulding or other projection in the wall of a building to throw off the water.

**WATERTIGHT**, waw'ter-tit, *adj.* so tight as not to admit water, nor let it escape.

**WATERWHEEL**, waw'ter-hwël, *n.* a wheel moved by water: an engine for raising water.

**WATERWORK**, waw'ter-wurk, *n.* any work or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, etc., usually in the *pl.*

**WATERY**, waw'ter-i, *adj.* pertaining to or like water: thin or transparent: tasteless: containing or abounding with water.—*n.* **WATERINESS**.

**WATTLE**, wot'l, *n.* a twig or flexible rod: a hurdle: the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v.t.* to bind with wattles or twigs: to form by plaiting twigs. [A.S. *watul*.]

**WAUL**, wawl, *v.i.* to cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

**WAVE**, wäv, *n.* a ridge on the surface of water swaying or moving backwards and forwards: a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles: inequality of surface: a line or streak like a wave.—*v.i.* to move like a wave: to play loosely: to be moved, as a signal or a flag: to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to move backwards and forwards: to brandish: to waft or beckon: to raise into inequalities of surface. [M.E. *wave*—A.S. *wæg*; *cog.* with *Ger. woge*, *Ice. vogr*; allied to **VOGUE**, **WAVER**.]

**WAVELESS**, wäv'les, *adj.*, free from waves: undisturbed.

**WAVELET**, wäv'let, *n.* a little wave. [Dim. of **WAVE**.]

**WAVE-OFFERING**, wäv'-offer-ing, *n.* (B.) an offering waved towards the four points.

**WAVER**, wäv'er, *v.i.* to move to and fro: to shake: to be unsteady or undetermined: to be in danger of falling.—*n.* **WAV'ERER**. [An extension of **WAVE**.]

**WAVY**, wävi, *adj.* full of or rising in waves: playing to and fro: undulating.

**WAX**, waks, *n.* a fat-like yellow substance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells: any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters: that used by shoemakers to rub their thread.—*v.t.* to smear or rub with wax.—*adj.* **WAX'EN**. [A.S. *wear*, *wæx*; *Ice. vax*, *Dut. was*, *Ger. wachs*.]

**WAX**, waks, *v.i.* to grow or increase, esp. of the moon, as opp. to *wane*: to pass into another state. [A.S. *waxan*; *Ice. vaxa*, *Ger. wachsen*, *Goth. wahsjan*; *L. augeo*, to increase, *Gr. auxanō*, *Sans. vaksh*, *Zend. ukhs*.]

**WAXCLOTH**, waks'kloth, *n.*, cloth covered with a coating of wax, used for table-covers, etc.: a popular name for all oil floorcloths.

**WAXEN**, waks'n, (B.) *pa.p.* of **WAX**, grown.

**WAX-PALM**, waks'-päm, *n.* a species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, found in South America. It is a native of the Andes, and is found chiefly between 4° and 5° of north latitude, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea-level, among rugged precipices. It grows to the height of 180 feet. The trunk is marked by rings, caused by the falling off of the leaves, which are 18 to 20 feet long, and is covered with a thick secretion, consisting of two-thirds resin and one-third wax. This substance is also exuded from the leaves, is whitish, almost inodorous, except when heated,

when it gives out a resinous odor. In the region in which it grows the wax, usually mixed with bees-wax and tallow, is made into candles. The only other palm which exudes wax, and that in a sort of scales from the palmate leaves, is the Carnauba palm, found plentifully in Brazil.

**WAX-PAPER**, waks'-pā-per, *n.* a kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

**WAX-RED**, waks'-red, *adj.* of a bright red color, resembling that of sealing-wax. "Wax-red lips."—*Shak.*

**WAX-SCOT**, waks'-skot, *n.* a duty anciently paid twice a year towards the charge of wax-candles in churches.

**WAX-WING**, waks'-wing, *n.* the common name of the species of denticrostral birds of the genus *Ampelis*. They are so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the color of red sealing-wax. Only three species have been recorded, viz. the Bohemian wax-wing or chattering (*A. garrula*), a migratory bird, which has a wide geographical range, the American wax-wing or cedar-bird (*A. carolinensis*), which is confined to North America, and the red-winged chattering or Japanese wax-wing (*A. phenicoptera*), an Asiatic bird.

**WAXWORK**, waks'wurk, *n.*, work made of wax, esp. figures or models formed of wax.

**WAXY**, waks'i, *adj.* resembling wax: soft: adhesive.

**WAY**, wā, *n.* passage: road: length of space: distance: direction: manner of life: advance in life: general manner of acting: means: manner: will.—**BY THE WAY**, as we go on.—**WAYS AND MEANS**, resources of revenue. [A.S. *weg*; Ger. *weg*, *L. via*, Sans. *vaha*; akin to *veho*, to carry; *Gr. ochos*, a carriage. Cf. **WEIGH**.]

**WAYBILL**, wā'bil, *n.* list of goods carried by a freight train on railways.

**WAYFARER**, wā'fār-er, *n.* one who fares or goes on his way: a traveller or passenger.

**WAYFARING**, wā'fār-ing, *adj.* travelling or passing.

**WAYLAY**, wā-lā' or wā'lā, *v.t.* to lie in the way for: to watch or lie in ambush for.

**WAYMARK**, wā'mārk, *n.* (*B.*) a guidepost.

**WAYWARD**, wā'ward, *adj.* froward: willful.—*n.* **WAYWARDNESS**. [Prob. originally sig. "taking one's own way" (cf. the *adj.* **FROWARD**).]

**WAYWISE**, wā'wiz, *adj.* expert in finding or keeping the way: knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

**WAYWISER**, wā'wiz-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on the road: an odometer or pedometer. "I went to see Colonel Blount who showed me the application of the waywiser to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had 3 circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters."—*Evelyn*. [Ger. *wegweiser*, from *weg*, way, and *weisen*, to direct.]

**WAYWODE**, **WAIWODE**, wā'wōd, *n.* a name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of *Hospodar*. [Pol. and Russ. *wojewoda*, lit. army leader, from *woi*, an army, and *woditi*, to lead.]

**WAYWORN**, wā'wōrn, *adj.* worn out by travel.

**WE**, wē, *pron., pl.* of *I*: *I* and another or others: *I* and he or she, or *I* and they. *We* is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc., but when the speaker or writer uses *we* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*; as *we* (or *they*) say—*on dit, man sagt.*

(*Vice*) seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*  
"They say so." "And who are 'they'?"  
Everybody—nobody. *They! They* is a regular scandal-monger, an unknown, unacknowledged, unseen, unanswered, unauthorized creation quoted on all occasions."—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.* *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun *I*, though it is an open question whether or not *we* is any less egotistic than *I*, in authorship. The plural style is also used by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England, according to others by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

*We* charge you, on allegiance to *ourselves*.  
To hold your slaughtering hands.—*Shak.*

[A.S. *wē*, O.S. *wē*, *wi*, Ice. *vēr*, *vær*, Dan. and Sw. *vi*, Dut. *wij*, Ger. *wir*, Goth. *weis*; cog. Sans. *vayam*—*we*. The initial *w* or *v* is supposed to represent *m* of the old radical *ma*, *me*, *I*, and the suffix *s* (Ger. *r*) to be a relic of an old demonstrative *sma* joined to the first pronoun. Originally, therefore, *wē*—*ma-sma*—*I+that* (or *he*).]

**WEAK**, wēk, *adj.* soft: wanting strength: not able to sustain a great weight: wanting health: easily overcome: feeble of mind: wanting moral force: frail: unsteady: slight or incomplete: having little of the chief ingredient: impressive: inconclusive.—*adv.* **WEAKLY**.—*n.* **WEAKNESS**. [A.S. *wac*, pliant—*wican*, to yield; cog. with Dut. *week*, Ice. *veik-r*, Ger. *weich*.]

**WEAKEN**, wēk'n, *v.t.* to make *weak*: to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak or weaker. [A.S. *wacian*; Ger. *weichen*. See **WEAK**.]

**WEAKLING**, wēk'ling, *n.* a *weak* or feeble creature.

**WEAKLY**, wēk'li, *adj.*, *weak* in body or mind.

**WEAL**, wēl, *n.* state of being *well*: a sound or prosperous state: welfare. [A.S. *wela*, wealth, bliss; Ger. *wohl*. See **WELL**, *adj.*]

**WEAL**, wēl, *n.* a form of **WALE**.

**WEALD**, wēld, *n.* a wood or forest: a wooded region: an open country. [A.S. *weald*, Ger. *wald*, wood, from the root of **WILD**.]

**WEALDEN**, wēld'n, *adj.* (*geol.*) pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [So called because first studied in the *wealds* in S. of England.]

**WEALTH**, welth, *n.* large possessions of any kind: riches. [Lit. "state of being well or prosperous;" an extension of **WEAL**, state of being well.]

**WEALTHIEST**, welth'i-est, *adj.* superl. of **WEALTHY**: (*Pr. Bk.*, Ps. lxxviii. 31) fattest.

**WEALTHY**, welth'i, *adj.* rich: (*B.*) prosperous.—*adv.* **WEALTHILY**.—*n.* **WEALTHINESS**.

**WEAN**, wēn, *v.t.* to accustom to do without the breast: to reconcile to the want of anything: to estrange the affections from any object or habit. [A.S. *wenian*; Ice. *venja*, Ger. *gewöhnen*, to accustom, *ent-wöhnen*, to disuse, to wean.]

**WEAPON**, wēp'un, *n.* any instrument of offence or defence.—*adj.* **WEAPONED** [A.S. *wæpen*; Goth. *vepna*, arms, Ger. *waffen* and *wappen*.]

**WEAPON-SALVE**, wēp'on-sāv, *n.* a salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. Sir Kenelm Digby says the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon, citing several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet the wound will feel cool, if held to the fire it will feel hot," etc. This is referred to in the following lines:—

She has taen the broken lance,  
And washed it from the clotted gore,  
And saved the splinter o'er and o'er.  
*Sir W. Scott (Marmion).*

**WEAR**, wār, *v.t.* to carry on the body: to have the appearance of: to consume by use, time, or exposure: to waste by rubbing: to do by degrees.—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time: to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use:—*pa.t.* wōre; *pa.p.* wōrn.—*n.* **WEARER**. [Lit. "to cover," A.S. *wērian*; Ice. *verja*, to cover, Goth. *vasjan*. See **VEST**.]

**WEAR**, wār, *n.* act of *wearing*: lessening or injury by use or friction.—**WEAR AND TEAR**, loss by wear or use.

**WEAR**, wār, *v.t.* to put a ship on another tack. [Prob. a corr. of **VEER**.]

**WEAR**, wēr, *n.* another spelling of **WEIR**.

**WEARABLE**, wār'a-bl, *adj.* fit to be worn.

**WEARISOME**, wē'ri-sum, *adj.* making *weary*: tedious.—*adv.* **WEARISOMELY**.—*n.* **WEARISOMENESS**.

**WEARY**, wē'ri, *adj.* worn out: having the strength or patience exhausted: tired: causing weariness.—*v.t.* to wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass.—*adv.* **WEARILY**.—*n.* **WEARINESS**. [A.S. *wērig*.]

**WEASEL**, wē'z'l, *n.* a small animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, etc. [A.S. *wesle*; Ger. *wiesel*.]

**WEATHER**, weth'er, *n.* state of the air as to heat or cold, dryness or wetness, etc.—*v.t.* to affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of: to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape: to hold out stoutly against difficulties. [A.S. *weder*; Ice. *vedhr*, Ger. *wetter*.]

**WEATHER-BEATEN**, weth'er-bēt'n, *adj.* distressed or seasoned by the weather.

**WEATHER-BOARD**, weth'er-bōrd, *n.* (*naut.*) that side of a ship which is toward the wind, the windward side; a piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather; weather-boards are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air: a board used in weather-boarding (which see).

**WEATHER-BOARD**, weth'er-bōrd, *v.t.* to nail boards upon, as a roof or side of a house, lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, etc., from penetrating them.

**WEATHER-BOARDING**, weth'er-bōrd-ing, *n.* boards nailed with a lap on each other, to prevent the penetration of the rain and snow, used in roofing and siding.

**WEATHERBOUND**, weth'er-bownd, *adj.*, *bound* or delayed by bad weather.

**WEATHERCOCK**, *weth'er-kok*, *n.* a vane (often in the form of a *cock*) to show the direction of the *wind*: anything turning easily and often.

**WEATHERGAGE**, *weth'er-gāj*, *n.* a *gauge* of or that which shows the *weather*: the position of a ship to the windward of another.

**WEATHERSIDE**, *weth'er-sīd*, *n.* the *windward side*.

**WEAVE**, *wēv*, *v.t.* to twine threads together: to unite threads in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric: to unite by intermixture.—*v.i.* to practice weaving:—*pa.t.* *wōve*, (rarely) *waved*; *pa.p.* *wōv'en*. [A.S. *wefan*; Ice. *wefa*, Ger. *weben*.]

**WEAVER**, *wēv'er*, *n.* one who weaves: one whose occupation is to weave. "Weavers were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade, being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practicing, and sometimes in parts. . . . Many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff: "I would I were a *weaver*! I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs."—*Nares*: the name Weaver-Bird is given to insessorial birds of various genera. They are so called from the remarkable structure of their nests, which are woven in a very wonderful manner of various vegetable substances. Some species build their nests separate and singly, and hang them from slender branches of trees and shrubs, but others build in companies, numerous nests suspended from the branches of a tree being under one roof, though each one forms a separate compartment and has a separate entrance. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, of Africa, and of Australia, none being found in Europe or America. The *Ploceus icterocephalus*, or yellow-crowned weaver, is a native of South Africa, and constructs an isolated pensile kidney-shaped nest, about 7 inches long by 4½ broad, with an opening in the side. Naturalists are not quite agreed as to whether the nests of the weaver-bird are built in their own peculiar manner as a means of preservation against the rain, or against the attacks of serpents and small quadrupeds, probably the latter.

**WEAVING**, *wāv'ing*, *n.* the act of one who weaves: the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In all kinds of weaving, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft*, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the *warp*, *web*, or *chain*. The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the *warp* and the depression of others so as to form a decussation or *shed* for the passage of the weft yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lay* or *batten*. Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms*, or by steam in what are called *power-looms*, but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also net-work, lace-work, etc.

**WEB**, *wēb*, *n.* that which is *woven*: the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies: a film over the eye: the skin between the toes of waterfowls: a large

roll of paper. [A.S. *wēbb*; Ice. *wēfr*, Ger. *gewebe*; from root of WEAVE.]

**WEBBED**, *wēbbēd*, *adj.* having the toes united by a *web* or skin.

**WEBBING**, *wēb'ing*, *n.* a narrow *woven* fabric of hemp, used for chairs, etc.

**WEB-FOOTED**, *wēb'-foot'ed*, *adj.* having webbed feet.

**WEB-PRESS**, *wēb'-pres*, *n.* a printing-machine which takes its paper from the web or roll: much used in newspaper and such like printing.

**WED**, *wēd*, *v.t.* to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to marry:—*pr.p.* *wedd'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *wedd'ed* or *wed*. [A.S. *weddan*, to engage, to marry (Ger. *wetten*, to wager)—*wedd*, a pledge, cog. with Goth. *vadi*, Ger. *wette*, a bet. See GAGE, and WAGE, WAGER.]

**WEDDED**, *wēd'ed*, *adj.* married: belonging to marriage.

**WEDDING**, *wēd'ing*, *n.* marriage: marriage ceremony.

**WEDGE**, *wēj*, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting: a mass of metal.—*v.t.* to cleave with a wedge: to force or drive with a wedge: to press closely: to fasten with a wedge. [A.S. *wecg*; Ice. *weggr*, Ger. *weck*, a wedge; prob. from the root of WAY, WEIGH.]

**WEDGEWOOD-WARE**, *wēj'wood-wār*, *n.* a kind of semi-vitrified pottery much esteemed. [Invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).]

**WEDLOCK**, *wēd'lok*, *n.* marriage: matrimony. [Lit. "state of being wedded," A.S. *wedlac*—*wēd*, and *-lac*, "a gift," "sport." See LARK, a game, and KNOWLEDGE.]

**WEDNESDAY**, *wēnz'dā*, *n.* fourth day of the week. [A.S. *Wōdenes dæg*, "the day of *Wōden* or *Odin*," the chief Teutonic deity.]

**WEE**, *wē*, *adj.* small. [Cf. Prov. E. *weeny*, small, A.S. *hwæne*, Ger. *wenig*; cf. Scot. a *ween*, a small number.]

**WEED**, *wēd*, *n.* any useless plant of small growth: anything useless or troublesome.—*v.t.* to free from weeds: to remove anything hurtful or offensive.—*n.* WEED'ER. [A.S. *wēod*, an herb.]

**WEED**, *wēd*, *n.* a garment; an article of clothing; "Lowly shepherd's *weeds*."—*Spenser*; "Palmer's *weeds*."—*Milton*; "This silken rag, this beggar-woman's *weed*."—*Tennyson*: an upper or outer garment; "His own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*."—*Chapman*: an article of dress worn in token of mourning; mourning garb; mournings; "In a mourning *weed*, with ashes upon her head, and tears abundantly flowing."—*Milton*. In this sense used now in the plural, and more specifically applied to the mourning dress of a widow. "A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress."—*Nares*. [A.S. *wæd*, *wæde*, a garment, O. Fris. *wed*, *wede*, Dut. (*ge*)*waad*, Ice. *vád*, O. Ger. *wát*, clothing, a garment; from same root as Goth. *ga-vidan*, to bind, and as E. *weave*, *withy*.]

**WEEDY**, *wēd'i*, *adj.* consisting of *weeds*: full of weeds.

**WEEK**, *wēk*, *n.* the space of seven days: the space from one Sunday to another: a cycle of time which has been used from the earliest ages in Eastern countries, and is now universally adopted over the Christian and Mohammedan worlds. It has been commonly regarded as a memorial of the creation of the world in that space of time. It is besides the most obvious and convenient division of the lunar or natural month.—THIS (THAT) DAY WEEK, the same day a week after-

wards: the corresponding day in the succeeding week. "This day week you will be alone."—*Charlotte Bronte*.—PASSION WEEK, the week containing Good Friday.—THE FEAST OF WEEKS, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks, that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to our Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—A PROPHETIC WEEK, in *Scripture*, a week of years or seven years. [O. E. *wēke*, *wike*, A.S. *wice*; Dut. *week*, Ice. *vika*, a week. Origin and further connections doubtful.]

**WEEK-DAY**, *wēk'-dā*, *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords, An added pudding solemnized the Lord's.—*Pope*.

**WEEKLY**, *wēk'li*, *adj.* coming, happening, or done once a *week*.—*adv.* once a week.—*n.* a publication appearing once a week.

**WEEN**, *wēn*, *v.i.* to think or fancy. [A.S. *wenan*—*wen* (Ger. *wahn*), expectation, hope.]

**WEEP**, *wēp*, *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament.—*v.t.* to lament: to pour forth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *wēpt*. [A.S. *wēpan*; allied to Goth. *vopjan*, E. WHOOP.]

**WEEPER**, *wēp'er*, *n.* one who *weeps*: a white border round the sleeve of a *mourning* dress.

**WEEPING**, *wēp'ing*, *adj.* drooping the branches (as it were) through grief.

**WEEPING-ASH**, *wēp'ing-ash*, *n.*, *Fraxinus pendula*, a variety of ash differing from the common ash only in its branches arching downwards instead of upwards.

**WEEPING-BIRCH**, *wēp'ing-berch*, *n.* a variety of the birch-tree, known as *Betula pendula*, with drooping branches. It is very common in different parts of Europe. It differs from the common birch not only in its weeping habit, but also in its young shoots being quite smooth, bright chestnut brown when ripe, and then covered with little white warts.

**WEEPING-CROSS**, *wēp'ing-kros*, *n.* a cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents particularly offered their devotions.

For here I mourn for you, our publick losse, And doe my penance at the *weeping-crosse*.  
—*Wither*.

—TO RETURN OR COME HOME BY WEEPING-CROSS, an old phrase meaning to suffer a defeat in some adventure: to meet with a painful repulse or failure: to repent sorrowfully having taken a certain course or engaged in a particular undertaking. "But the time will come when, coming home by *Weeping-Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home."—*Lyly*.

**WEEPINGLY**, *wēp'ing-li*, *adv.* in a weeping manner: with weeping: in tears. "She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing."—*Wotton*.

**WEEPING-RIPE**, *wēp'ing-rip*, *adj.* ripe or ready for weeping. "The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word."—*Shak*.

**WEEPING-ROCK**, *wēp'ing-rok*, *n.* a porous rock from which water gradually issues.

**WEEPING-SPRING**, *wēp'ing-spring*, *n.* a spring that slowly discharges water.

**WEEPING-TREE**, *wēp'ing-trē*, *n.* a name common to varieties of several trees, the branches and twigs of which in a normal state have an upward direction, while in the weeping variety the branches and branchlets are elongated and pendulous, or drooping. The weeping-willow, weeping-birch, and weeping-ash are examples.

**WEEPING-WILLOW**, *wēp'ing-wil-ō*, *n.* a species of willow, the *Salix babylonica*, whose branches grow very long and slen-



der, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction. It is a native of the Levant, and is said to have been first planted in England by the poet Pope.

**WEEVIL**, wēv'īl, *n.* a small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. [A.S. *wifel*; Ger. *wiebel*, Lith. *wabalas*; from the root of **WEAVE**.]

**WEFT**, weft, *n.* the threads woven into and crossing the warp. [A.S. *weft*, for *wefed*, a weak *pa.p.* of **VEFAN**, E. **WEAVE**.]

**WEIGH**, wā, *v.t.* to compare by the balance: to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to bear up, to raise, esp. a ship's anchor: to ponder in the mind: to consider worthy of notice. —*v.i.* to have weight: to be considered of importance: to press heavily. [A.S. *wegan*, to carry, to weigh; Ger. *wiegen*, to weigh; L. *veho*, to carry. Cf. **WAY**, **WAIN**.]

**WEIGHT**, wāt, *n.* the heaviness of a thing when weighed, or the amount which anything weighs: the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the mass into the acceleration: a mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness. [A.S. *ge-wiht*; Ger. *ge-wicht*; from root of **WEIGH**.]

**WEIGHTY**, wāt'i, *adj.* heavy: important: forcible.—*adv.* **WEIGHTILY**.—*n.* **WEIGHTINESS**.

**WEIR**, **WEAR**, wēr, *n.* a dam across a river: a fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. *wer*, an inclosure—*werian*, to protect; cf. Ger. *wehr*, a dam—*wehren*, to ward.]

**WEIRD**, wērd, *n.* a spell or charm.—*adj.* skilled in witchcraft: unearthly. [A.S. *wyrd*, fate—root of *weorthan*, Ger. *werden*, to happen. See **WORTH**.]

**WELCOME**, wel'kum, *adj.* received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—*n.* kindly reception.—*v.t.* to receive with kindness: to entertain hospitably. [From **COME** and **WILL**, influenced also by **WELL**.]

**WELD**, weld, **WOLD**, wōld, *n.* a plant native to Great Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called **DYERS' WEED**. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. It is the *Reseda luteola* of botanists, being a member of the same genus as *mignonette*. Sometimes also called **WILD WOAD**. [O. E. *welde*, *wolde*, Scand. *wald*. Origin doubtful.]

**WELD**, weld, *v.t.* to unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a great heat. Iron and platinum, and perhaps one or two other metals, may be hammered together when heated to nearly a state of semi-fusion; and horn and tortoise-shell may be joined firmly by pressure. [O. E. *welle*, Scand. *waul* (the final *d* not properly belonging to the word); Ger. and Dut. *wellen*, to boil, to unite, to weld; Sw. *willa*, to weld or join two pieces of iron almost at a melting heat. The same word as *well*, to boil, to bubble up, to well. "The process of welding iron is named in many languages from the word for boiling."—*Wedgwood*.]

**WELD**, weld, *n.* a junction, as of two pieces of iron, when heated to a white heat by hammering or compression: as, a firm or close *weld*.

**WELD**, **WELDE**, weld, *v.t.* to wield: to manage: to direct: to govern. "Those that *weld* the awful crown."—*Spenser*.

**WELDABLE**, weld'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being welded.

**WELDER**, weld'er, *n.* one who welds.

**WELDER**, weld'er, *n.* in Ireland, a manager: an actual occupant: a tenant of land under a middleman or series of middlemen. "Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably."—*Swift*.

**WELDING-HEAT**, weld'ing-hēt, *n.* the heat necessary for welding two pieces of metal: specifically, the white heat to which iron bars are brought when about to undergo this process.

**WELFARE**, wel'fār, *n.* state of *faring* or doing *well*: freedom from any calamity, etc.: enjoyment of health, etc.: prosperity.

**WELKIN**, wel'kin, *n.* the sky or region of clouds. [A.S. *wolcen*, *welcn*, cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke*, cloud; conn. with **WELL**, a spring, the root idea being the "rolling" (of clouds) in the air.]

**WELL**, wel, *n.* a rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an inclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps: the open space in the middle of a staircase.—*v.i.* to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.—**WELL-SPRING** (*B.*), *n.* a fountain. [A.S. *well*; Ger. *welle*, a wave. The root is found in A.S. *wealwian*, Goth. *waljan*, L. *wolvere*, to roll.]

**WELL**, wel, *adj.* good in condition: fortunate: in health.—*adv.* in a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favorably: conveniently.—**WELL-FAVORED** (*B.*) good-looking, so as to draw *favor*.—**WELL-OFF**, **WELL-TO-DO**, easy in circumstances, rich.—**WELL-READ**, widely acquainted with books. [A.S. *wel*, cog. with Goth. *vaila*, Ger. *wohl*.]

**WELLADAY**, wel'a-dā, **WELLAWAY**, wel'a-wā, *int.* alas. [Corr. from M. E. *weylaway*—A. S. *wa la wa*, "woe, lo! woe."]

**WELL-BEING**, wel'-be'ing, *n.* state of being *well*.

**WELL-BORN**, wel'-bawrn, *adj.*, born of a good or respectable family: not of mean birth.

**WELL-BRED**, wel'-bred, *adj.*, bred or trained *well*: educated to polished manners.

**WELLINGTONIA**, wel-ing-tōn'i-a, *n.* the largest of existing trees, a native of California. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.] [almost.]

**WELL-NIGH**, wel-nī, *adv.* nearly as well;

**WELSH**, welsh, *adj.* pertaining to *Wales* or its inhabitants.—*n.pl.* the inhabitants of *Wales*:—*sing.* their language. [A.S. *walsc* (Ger. *welsch*)—*wealsh*, a Welshman; hence a foreigner; acc. to Weigand, from L. *Gallicus*—*Gallus*, a Gaul.]

**WELSH-RABBIT**, welsh-rab'it, *n.* cheese melted on toasted bread. [Corr. of *Welsh rate bit*.]

**WELT**, welt, *n.* a kind of hem or edging round a shoe.—*v.t.* to furnish with a welt. [W. *gwald*, a hem—*gwal*, a wall, *gwaliaw*, to inclose.]

**WELTER**, wel'ter, *v.i.* to roll or wallow about, esp. in dirt. [M. E. *walter*, to roll, Sw. *valtra*; conn. with **WALTZ** and **WALLOW**.]

**WEN**, wen, *n.* a wart: a fleshy, pulpy tumor. [A.S. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart; Dut. *wen*.]

**WENCH**, wensh, *n.* a low, coarse woman: a strumpet.—*v.i.* to frequent the company of wenches or strumpets. [A.S. *wencle*, a maid, prob. a Celt. word; conn. with W. *gwenti*, to serve.]

**WEND**, wend, *v.i.* to go: to wind or turn. [A.S. *wendan* (Ger. *wenden*), to turn; the causative of **WIND**, to turn round.]

**WENT**, went, properly *pa.t.* of **WEND**, but now used as *pa.t.* of **GO**.

**WEPT**, wept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **WEEP**.

**WERE**, wer, *v.i.* the *pl.* of **WAS**, used as *pa.t.* of **BE**. [A.S. *wære*; Ger. *war*, Ice. *vera*, to be. See **WAS**.]

**WERGILD**, wēr'gild, *n.* (among the Old English and Germans) a fine paid in compensation for a murder or severe injury. [A.S., from *wer*, man (see **WERWOLF**), and *gild*, payment—*geldan*, to pay (E. **YIELD**).]

**WERWOLF**, wēr'wōolf, *n.* a person supposed to be able to change himself into a wolf at pleasure. [Lit. "man-wolf," A.S. *wer*, man (Goth. *vair*, L. *vir*), and **WOLF**.]

**WESLEYAN**, wes'le-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Wesleyanism*.—*n.* one who adopts *Wesleyanism*.

**WESLEYANISM**, wes'le-an-izm, *n.* the system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists: Arminian Methodism. [Named from John Wesley.]

**WEST**, west, *n.* the quarter where the sun sets: one of the four chief points of the compass: any part of the world that relatively to another place lies in a westerly direction, as the United States with reference to England, the Western States with reference to the Atlantic sea-board, China with reference to California, etc.—*adj.* situated toward the west. [A.S.: Ger. *west*.]

**WESTERLY**, west'er-li, *adj.* lying towards the west: from the west.—*adv.* towards the west.

**WESTERN**, west'ern, *adj.* situated in the west: moving towards the west.

**WESTWARD**, west'ward, *adj.* and *adv.*, towards the west.—**WESTWARDLY**, *adv.* towards the west.

**WET**, wet, *adj.* containing water: having water on the surface: rainy.—*n.* water or wetness: moisture.—*v.t.* to make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle:—*pr.p.* wet'ting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wet, (rarely) wet'ted.—**WET-DOCK**, *n.* a dock or basin for floating vessels at all states of the tide.—**WET-NURSE**, *n.* a nurse who suckles a child for its mother. [A.S. *wæt*; Ice. *vatr*; from root of **WATER**.]

**WETHER**, weth'er, *n.* a castrated ram. [A.S. *wedher*; Ger. *widder*.]

**WETNESS**, wet'nes, *n.* state of being *wet*: moisture: a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

**WETTISH**, wet'tish, *adj.* somewhat *wet*.

**WEY**, wā, *n.* a measure or weight different with different articles—182 lbs. wool, 40 bushels salt or corn, 48 bushels oats, etc. [From **WEIGH**.]

**WHACK**, hwak. Same as **THWACK**.

**WHALE**, hwāl, *n.* the common name of an order of mammalia: the largest of sea-animals. [A.S. *hwæl* (Ice. *hvalr*, Ger. *wall-fisch*); perh. from root of A.S. *hwe-lan*, to rush, to roar.]

**WHALEBONE**, hwāl'bōn, *n.* an elastic substance like *bone*, from the upper jaw of the *whale*.

**WHALER**, hwāl'er, *n.* a ship or a person employed in the *whale*-fishing.

**WHALING**, hwāl'ing, *adj.* connected with *whale*-catching.—*n.* the business of catching whales.

**WHARF**, hworf, *n.* a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbor or river for lading and unlading vessels:—*pl.* **WHARFS**, **WHARVES**.—*v.t.* to secure by a wharf. [A.S. *hwearf*—*hweorfan*, to turn; conn. with Ger. *werben* (*lit.*) to turn, and so to seek after, acquire.]

**WHARFAGE**, hworf'āj, *n.* the dues paid for using a *wharf*.

**WHARFINGER**, hworf'in-ger, *n.* one who has the care of or owns a *wharf*.

**WHAT**, hwot, *interrog. pron.* neuter of **WHO**: how great: something.—*rel. pron.* —that which.—**WHAT TIME** (*B.*)—at what time, when. [A.S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwa*, who; Ger. *was*; allied to L. *quid*. See **WHO**.]

**WHATEVER**, hwot-ev'er, *pron.* everything *whic*: being this or that: all that: one thing or another.

**WHATNOT**, hwot'not, *n.* a piece of furniture with shelves for books, etc., so called because used to hold anything.

**WHATSOEVER**, hwot-sō-ev'er, *pron.* same as **WHATEVER**.

**WHEAL**, hwēl, *n.* a **WALE**, which see.

**WHEAT**, hwēt, *n.* a well-known grassy plant, also its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread. [A.S. *hwæte*; Ger. *weizen*; allied to **WHITE**, and named from its color.]

**WHEATEN**, hwēt'en, *adj.* made of *wheat*.

**WHEAT-FLY**, hwēt-flī, *n.* the name of several *flies* or insects injurious to *wheat*.

**WHEEDLE**, hwēd'l, *v. t.* to entice by soft words: to flatter.—*ns.* **WHEEDLER**, **WHEEDLING**. [A.S. *wadlian*, to beg—*wadl*, poverty; Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail, as a dog.]

**WHEEL**, hwēl, *n.* a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of torture.—*v. t.* to cause to whirl: to convey on wheels.—*v. i.* to turn round or on an axis: to roll forward. [A.S. *hweol*; Ice. *hvol*.]

**WHEEL-BIRD**, hwēl'-berd, *n.* a name given to the common goat-sucker on account of the noise made by the male during incubation, when perched, which is not unlike that of a spinning-wheel.

**WHEEL-BOAT**, hwēl'-bōt, *n.* a boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

**WHEEL-BUG**, hwēl'-bug, *n.* an insect of the genus *Arilus* (*A. serratus*), family *Reduviidae*, said to possess electric powers. Its popular name is derived from the curious shape of the prothorax, which is elevated and notched, so as to resemble a portion of a cog-wheel.

**WHEEL-CARRIAGE**, hwēl'-kar-rij, *n.* a carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway carriage, wagon, cart, etc.

**WHEEL-CHAIR**, hwēl'-chār, *n.* a chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels: a bath-chair: an invalid's chair.

**WHEEL-CUTTING**, hwēl'-kut-ing, *n.* the operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes.

**WHEELED**, hwēld, *adj.* having wheels: often used in composition; as, a two-wheeled carriage, a four-wheeled carriage.

**WHEELER**, hwēl'er, *n.* one who wheels: a maker of wheels, a wheelwright: a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage: a worker on sewed muslin.

**WHEEL-FIRE**, hwēl'-fir, *n.* in *chem.* a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

**WHEEL-HOUSE**, hwēl'-hows, *n.* (*naut.*) a kind of round house, built over the steering-wheel in large ships for the shelter of the helmsman.

**WHEELLESS**, hwēl'les, *adj.* without wheels. "Wheelless carts."—*Miss Ferrier*.

**WHEEL-LOCK**, hwēl'-lok, *n.* a small machine attached to the old muskets for producing sparks of fire. It consisted of a wheel which revolved against a flint fixed in the lock.

**WHEELMAN**, hwēl'man, *n.* one who uses

a bicycle or tricycle or similar conveyance.

**WHEEL-ORE**, hwēl'-ōr, *n.* in *mineral.* an opaque mineral, of a steel-gray or black color, and metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, lead, and copper. It is found in Herod's-foot Mine, or Wheal, in Cornwall, Eng. [Corn. *wheel*, for *huel*, a mine, and E. **ORE**.]

**WHEEL-PLOUGH**, hwēl'-plow, *n.* a plough with a wheel or wheels added to it, for the purpose of regulating the depth of the furrow, and rendering the implement more steady to hold.

**WHEEL-RACE**, hwēl'-rās, *n.* the place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

**WHEEL-ROPE**, hwēl'-rōp, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope reeved through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering-wheel, to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for this purpose.

**WHEEL-SHAPED**, hwēl'-shāpt, *adj.* shaped like a wheel: specifically, in *bot.* monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube: rotate: as, a wheel-shaped corolla.

**WHEEL-SWART**, hwēl'-swarf, *n.* a clayey cement or putty made in Sheffield, England, from the dust derived by abrasion from grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

**WHEEL-TIRE**, hwēl'-tir, *n.* the iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. [See **TIRE**.]

**WHEEL-WINDOW**, hwēl'-win-dō, *n.* in *Gothic arch.* a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [See **ROSE-WINDOW**.]

**WHEEL-WORK**, hwēl'-wurk, *n.* the combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumference of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar instances of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

**WHEELWRIGHT**, hwēl'rit, *n.* a *wright* who makes *wheels* and wheel-carriages.

**WHEEZE**, hwēz, *v. i.* to breathe with a hissing sound: to breathe audibly or with difficulty.—*n.* **WHEEZING**. [A.S. *hweosan*; Ice. *hvesa*, to wheeze, to hiss; from the sound.]

**WHELK**, hwelk, *n.* a mollusc having a spiral shell. [A.S. *weoloc*, a whelk; perh. from the root of **WALK** and **WELKIN**, and sig. orig. the "ureathed creature."]

**WHELM**, hwelm, *v. t.* to cover completely: to plunge deep: to overburden. [A.S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm; Ice. *hvelfa*, to overturn; allied to Scot. *whummle*, to turn upside down.]

**WHELP**, hwelp, *n.* the young of the dog kind and of lions, etc.: a puppy: a cub: a young man (in contempt).—*v. i.* to bring forth young. [A.S. *hwelp*; Ice. *hwelpr*, Ger. *welf*.]

**WHEN**, hwen, *adv.* at what time? at which time: at or after the time that: while.—**WHENAS** (-'az) (*B.*) *when*. [A.S. *hwanne*, accus. sing. from the stem of **WHO**; Ger. *wand*, *wenn*. Cf. **THEN**.]

**WHENCE**, hwens, *adv.* from what place: from which things: wherefore.—**FROM WHENCE** may be called a pleonastic mode of expression, *from* being implied in *whence*; but it is very often met with in our literature, and has sometimes been defended as being more emphatic. "From whence come wars and fightings among ye."—*Jas. iv. 1*. "Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen."—*Rev. ii. 5*.

"A place from whence himself does fly."—*Shak.* "The place from whence they fell."—*Milton.*—**OF WHENCE** in the same sense is rarely met with. "What and of whence was he?"—*Dryden*. [M. E. *whenne-s*—A.S. *hwanon* (Ger. *wannen*); from the stem of **WHO**. Cf. **THENCE**.]

**WHENCESOEVER**, hwens-so-ev'er, *adv.* from what place, cause, or source *soever*.

**WHENEVER**, hwen-ev'er, *adv.* at every time when.

**WHENSOEVER**, hwen-so-ev'er, *adv.* at what time *soever*: whenever.

**WHERE**, hwār, *adv.* at which place, at what place? to what place, to which place.—**WHEREABOUT**, about where: near what?—**WHEREAS**, as or on account of which: since: when in fact: near.—**WHEREAT**, at which: at what?—**WHEREBY**, by which.—**WHEREFORE**, for which reason: for what reason? why?—**WHEREIN**, in which: in what?—**WHEREOF** (-of), of which: of what?—**WHEREON**, on which: on what?—**WHENCESOEVER**, in what place *soever*.—**WHERETO**, to which: to what?—**WHEREUNTO** (*B.*) *whereto*: for what purpose?—**WHEREUPON**, upon or in consequence of which.—**WHEREVER**, at whatever place.—**WHEREWITH**, with which: with what?—**WHEREWITHAL**, same as **WHEREWITH**. [A.S. *hwa-r* or *hwa-r*; from stem of **WHO**. Cf. **THERE**.]

**WHERRY**, hwer'i, *n.* a name applied most commonly to a light shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers. What sights of fine folks he oft rowed in his *wherry*, 'Twas cleaned out so nice, and so painted withal. —*Ch. Dibdin*: a light half-decked fishing vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. [Formerly written *wherie*, *whirrie*; Skeat connects it with Ice. *hverfr*, shifty, crank, said of vessels, this again being connected with *wharf*, and A.S. *hweorfan*, to 'turn.]

**WHERRY**, hwer'i, *n.* a liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called **CRAB-WHERRY**. [W. *chwerw*, bitter, the opposite of sweet.]

**WHERRYMAN**, hwer'i-man, *n.* one who rows a wherry. "He that is an excellent wherryman looketh towards the bridge, when he pulleth towards Westminster."—*Bacon*.

**WHET**, hwet, *v. t.* to sharpen by rubbing: to make keen: to excite.—*pr. p.* whett'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* whett'ed.—*n.* act of sharpening: something that sharpens the appetite.—*n.* **WHETTER**. [A.S. *hwettan*, from A.S. *hwæt*, sharp; Ger. *wetzen*.]

**WHETHER**, hweth'er, *interrog. pron.* sig. which of two.—*conj.* which of two alternatives. [A.S. *hwa-ther*, from the stem of **WHO**, with the old compar. suffix *-ther*; cog. with Goth. *hwa-thar*, Ger. *we-der*; also with L. *u-teru-s*, Gr. *ko-tero-s*, Sans. *ka-tarā*. Cf. **OTHER** and **ALTER**.]

**WHETSTONE**, hwet'stōn, *n.* a stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being made of a siliceous slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water. "Diligence is to the understanding as the whetstone to the razor."—*South*.—**TO GIVE THE WHETSTONE, TO DESERVE THE WHETSTONE**, old phrases in which (and in various others) the whetstone is associated with lying, and regarded as the proper premium for accomplishment in this art. The origin of the usage is not clear, but perhaps the whetstone was regarded as to be used for sharpening the wits. "This will explain a smart repartee of Sir

Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating, that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, 'Perhaps it was a *whetstone*.'—*Zachary Grey*.

**WHEY**, hwā, *n.* the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese.—*adjs.* WHEY'Y, WHEY'ISH, of whey: like whey. [A.S. *hwæg*; Scot. *whig*, Low Ger. *wey*; prob. conn. with root of WATER.]

**WHICH**, hwich, *pron.* an interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of individual persons or things, often one among a definite number (frequently one of two), is inquired for, or intended to be definitely singled out—used with or without an accompanying noun; as, *which man is it? which woman is it? which is the house? which are the articles you mean? "Which of you convinceth me of sin?"*—John viii. 46.

*Which of you will stop  
The vent of hearing when loud Rumor speaks?*  
—*Shak.*

So with herself is she in mutiny,  
To live or die *which* of the twain were better,  
When life is shamed, and death reproach's debtor.  
—*Shak.*

A relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*, and having an antecedent of the singular or plural number but of the neuter gender; as, the thing or things *which*; the birds *which* were singing; or the antecedent may be a sentence, word, or notion; as, he is very ignorant, *which* is a great pity. Such usages as the following are now obsolete. "Our Father *which* art in heaven."—Matt. vi. 9. "All those friends *which* I thought buried."—*Shak.* "Had I been there *which* am a silly woman."—*Shak.* Sometimes equivalent to "a thing or circumstance *which*," the relative clause preceding that *which* is referred to.

And, *which* was strange, the one so like the other  
As could not be distinguished but by name.  
—*Shak.*

Used adjectively or with a noun subjoined, the relative coming before the noun by an inversion which gives a certain brevity.

Refusing her grand hests, she did confine thee  
Into a cloven plue; within *which* rift  
Imprison'd thou didst painfully remain  
A dozen years; within *which* space she died.  
—*Shak.*

Which is used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for *whichever*, any one which, that which, those which, and the like; as, take *which* you will. — *Which* was often formerly preceded by the definite article *the*. "That worthy name by the *which* ye are called."—James ii. 7.

The party 'gainst the *which* he doth contrive  
Shall seize one half his goods.—*Shak.*

It was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness. "This abbot *which that* was an holy man."—*Chaucer*. — **WHICH IS WHICH?** which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two. [A.S. *hwilo*, *hwylte*, contr. from *hwilic*, lit. *why-like*, from *hwi*, instrumental case of *whā*, who, *whæt*, what, and *lic*, like; similar are O. Sax. *hwilic*, Ice. *hwiliker*, Dan. *hwilken*, Goth. *hveleiks*, Dut. *welk*, Ger. *welch*. Cf. *such* = *so-like*. Like *who*, *which* was originally an interrogative, and it was not used as a relative till the close of the twelfth century. As an interrogative it is still of any gender, but as a relative it is now

only neuter. It is both singular and plural.]

**WHICHEVER**, hwich-ev'er, **WHICHSOEVER**, hwich-so-ev'er, *pron.* every one which: whether one or other.

**WHIFF**, hwif, *n.* a sudden puff of air from the mouth: a slight blast.—*v.t.* to throw out in whiffs: to puff. [W. *chwiff*; imitative.]

**WHIFFLE**, hwifl, *v.i.* to turn as if by whiffs or gusts of wind: to be fickle: to prevaricate.—*n.* WHIFF'LER. [Freq. of WHIFF.]

**WHIG**, hwig, *n.* the name (now almost superseded by "Liberal") of one of the great English political parties: in *American hist.* (a) a friend and supporter of the principles of the Revolution—opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*; (b) one of a political party from about 1829 to 1853—opposed to *Democrat*.—*adj.* WHIG'GISH.—*adv.* WHIG'GISHLY.—*ns.* WHIG'GISM, WHIG'GERY, Whig principles. [Orig. a nickname of the peasantry in the south-west of Scotland; perh. from Scot. *whig*, sour milk (see WHEY), their drink; perh. from a word *whiggam*, which western drovers used in driving. The name was afterwards applied to the Covenanters, who belonged mostly to the south-west of Scotland; finally given (in 1679) to the popular party which strove to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, because he was a R. Catholic.]

**WHILE**, hwil, *n.* a space of time.—*adv.* during the time that: at the same time that, as long as.—*v.t.* to cause to pass without irksomeness (with *away*). — **WHILES**, genitive form of *while*: (B.) *while*. [A.S. *hwil*; Goth. *hveila*, Ger. *weile*.]

**WHILOM**, hwil'om, *adv.* formerly, once, of old (*obs.*). [A.S. *hwilum*, *hwilon* (lit.) "at times," dative pl. of *hwil*, a time. See **WHILE**.]

**WHILST**, hwilst, *adv.* same as **WHILE**. [WHILES, genitive form of **WHILE**, with excrement -t. Cf. **MDST**.]

**WHIM**, hwim, *n.* a caprice: a fancy. [Perhaps originally Scand., and conn. with Ice. *hwima*, to have the eyes wandering.]

**WHIMPER**, hwim'per, *v.i.* to cry with a low, *whining* voice. [Scot. *whimmar*, Ger. *wimmern*; perhaps from the root of **WHINE**.]

**WHIMSEY**, hwim'zi, *n.* a *whim*: a freak. [Extension of **WHIM**.]

**WHIMSICAL**, hwim'zik-al, *adj.* full of *whims*: having odd fancies: fantastical.—*adv.* WHIMSICALLY.—*ns.* WHIMSICALNESS, WHIMSICALITY.

**WHIN**, hwim, *n.* gorse, furze. [W. *chwym*, weeds.]

**WHINE**, hwim, *v.i.* to utter a plaintive, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way.—*n.* a plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of complaint.—*n.* WHIN'ER.—*adv.* WHIN'INGLY. [A.S. *hwinan*; cf. Ger. *weinen*, to weep.]

**WHINNY**, hwim'i, *adj.* abounding in whins.

**WHINNY**, hwim'i, *v.i.* to neigh or cry like a horse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whinn'ied. [Imitative; cf. L. *hinnio*.]

**WHINSTONE**, hwinst'ōn, *n.* general name for any hard, dark, unstratified rock. [Ety. of **WHIN** dub.]

**WHIP**, hwip, *v.t.* to take or seize with a sudden motion: to snatch: to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly—usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away*, *from*, *out*, *into*, *up*, and the like. "I *whipt* me behind the arras."—*Shak.*; "Whips out his rapier."—*Shak.*; "She, in a hurry, whips up her darling under her arm."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*; "He whips out his pocket-book every moment,

and writes descriptions of everything he sees."—*H. Walpole*;

My madness came upon me as of old  
And whipt me into waste fields far away.  
—*Tennyson*:

to sew slightly; to form into gathers; as, to *whip* a ruffle;

In half-whipped muslin useless needles lie.—*Gay*: to overlay, as a rope, cord, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; to inwrap—generally with *about*, *around*, *over*, or the like; "Whipped over either with gold thread, silver, or silk."—*Stubbes*: to strike with a whip or lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; as, to *whip* a horse: to punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to flog; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy; "Who for false quantities was whipp'd at school."—*Dryden*: to drive with lashes;

Consideration, like an angel, came  
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.  
—*Shak.*:

to make to turn or rotate with lashes; as, to *whip* a top; "Since I plucked geese, played truant, and whipped top."—*Shak.*: to lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like;

Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men?  
—*Shak.*;

"The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. The beautiful laws and substances of the world persecute and *whip* the traitor."—*Emerson*: to thrash; to beat out, as grain by striking; as, to *whip* wheat: (*naut.*) to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley: to beat; to overcome; to surpass; "We can *whip* all creation."—*Lever*: to fish in with rod and line; as, to *whip* a stream; "To *whip* the trout stream."—*Lever*: to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like.—**TO WHIP THE CAT**: to practice the most pinching parsimony: to work from house to house by the day, as an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or the like.—**TO WHIP IN**, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together, as in a legislative assembly. [Originally applied to various kinds of quick motion or action, and allied to Dut. *wippen*, to hasten, to skip, to toss; *wip*, a lift, a swing, a swipe; O. Dut. *wippe*, a whip; Low Ger. *wippen*, Dan. *vippe*, to see-saw; Ger. *wippen*, to rock, to see-saw, etc. The *h* would seem therefore not to belong properly to the word. The meaning of *flog* comes from the noun, and the noun has probably got it from the resemblance of a whip to a swipe. Perhaps more than one word may be mixed up under this form; cf. W. *chwip*, a quick turn; *chwipiau*, to move briskly.]

**WHIP**, hwip, *v.i.* to move nimbly: to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run: as, the boy whipped away in an instant; he whipped round the corner.

Whip to our tents, as roes run o'er land.—*Shak.*

**WHIP**, hwip, *n.* an instrument for driving horses, cattle, etc., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle, to which is attached a thong of plaited leather: a coachman or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip*; "Major Benson, who was a famous *whip*, took his seat on the box of the barouche."—*Miss Edgeworth*: (*naut.*) a rope passed through a single block or pulley used to hoist light bodies: one of the radii or arms of a wind-mill to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft: in the British parliament, (a) a

member who performs the non-official but important duties of looking after the interests of his party, and who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; as, the Liberal *whip*, the Conservative *whip*; (b) a call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time; as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division.

**WHIPCORD**, hwip'kord, *n.*, cord for making whips.

**WHIPHAND**, hwip'hand, *n.* (*lit.*) the hand that holds the *whip*: advantage over.

**WHIPPER**, hwip'er, *n.* one who whips: an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.

**WHIPPER-IN**, hwip'er-in, *n.* one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in to the line of chase: one who enforces the discipline of a party.

**WHIPPING**, hwip'ing, *n.* act of *whipping*: punishment with a whip or lash.

**WHIPPING-POST**, hwip'ing-pöst, *n.* a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.

**WHIR**, hwer, *n.* a sound from rapid whirling.—*v.i.* to whirl round with a noise:—*pr.p.* whirring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whirred. [Imitative; cf. Ger. *schwirren*.]

**WHIRL**, hwerl, *n.* a turning with rapidity: anything that turns with velocity.—*v.i.* to revolve rapidly.—*v.t.* to turn round rapidly. [Ice. *hvirfill*, Ger. *wirbel*; from the root of A.S. *hworfan*, to turn. Cf. **WHARF**.]

**WHIRLIGIG**, hwerl'i-gig, *n.* a child's toy which is spun or whirled rapidly round.

**WHIRLING-TABLE**, hwer'ling-tä-bl,

**WHIRLING-MACHINE**, hwer'ling-ma-shën, *n.* a machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles or on an axis.

**WHIRL-PIT**, hwerl'-pit, *n.* a whirlpool. "By raging *whirl-pits* overthrown."—*Sandys*.

**WHIRLPOOL**, hwerl'-pööl, *n.* a circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and of the Malström, off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial commotions created by winds meeting tides, and in calm weather are free from all danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Corrievekin in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddys among the Orkneys.

**WHIRL-PUFF**, hwerl'-puf, *n.* a whirlwind. *Holland*.

**WHIRL-WATER**, hwerl'-waw-ter, *n.* an old name for a water-spout. *Letter of 1626, quoted by Nares*.

**WHIRL-WHALE**, hwerl'-hwäl, *n.* a monster of the whale kind: a whirl-about: a whirlpool. *Sylvester*.

**WHIRLWIG**, hwerl'wig, **WHIRLWIG-BEETLE**, hwerl'wig-bë-tl, *n.* a beetle of the genus *Gyrinus* (*G. natator*), which abounds in fresh water, and may be seen circling round on its surface with great rapidity. Its eyes are divided by a narrow band, so that, although it has only two, it is made to look as if it had four. [WHIRL, and A.S. *wiega*, *wigga*, a beetle or similar insect; cf. **EARWIG**.]

**WHIRLWIND**, hwerl'wind, *n.* a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion, rectilinear or curvilinear,

on the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds are produced chiefly by the meeting of currents of air which run in different directions. When they occur on land they give a whirling motion to dust, sand, part of a cloud, and sometimes even to bodies of great weight and bulk, carrying them either upwards or downwards, and scattering them about in all directions. At sea they often give rise to waterspouts. They are most frequent and violent in tropical countries, where the thermal states of the atmosphere are most favorable for their production.

**WHISK**, hwisk, *v.t.* to move with a quick motion: to sweep or stir rapidly.—*v.i.* to move nimbly and rapidly.—*n.* a rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs. [Scand. *wiska*, Ger. *wischen*; from the root of **WASH**.]

**WHISKER**, hwisk'er, *n.* he who or that which whisks: the hair on the sides of a man's face (esp. in *pl.*): the bristle on the face of a cat, etc.—*adj.* WHISK'ERED.

**WHISKY**, WHISKEY, hwisk'i, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, etc. There are two chief varieties of whisky—viz. malt-whisky and grain-whisky. The former variety is of finer quality, and made chiefly from malted barley or bere, and sometimes, though rarely, from rye. The latter is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, oats, etc., dried and ground up. The grain most largely used is Indian corn. Grain-whisky requires the same process of fermentation and distillation as malt-whisky, but is cheaper, from its greater yield, and because it saves the expensive process of malting. Though coarser it is stronger, but if kept long enough is equally free from fusel oil. [Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, water, *uisge-beatha*, whisky, usquebaugh, lit. water of life. **WHISKY**, therefore, means simply water, the latter part of the name being dropped.]

**WHISKY-JACK**, hwisk'i-jak, *n.* the familiar name of a species of jay common in North America. It is the *Garrulus canadensis*.

**WHISPER**, hwis'per, *v.i.* to speak with a low sound: to speak very softly: to plot secretly.—*v.t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath.—*n.* a low, hissing voice or sound: cautious or timorous speaking. [A.S. *hwisprian*; Ger. *wispern*, Ice. *hwiskra*: allied to **WHISTLE**; prob. orig. from an interj. like *psst*, *hst*.]

**WHISPERER**, hwis'per-er, *n.* one who whispers: (*B.*) a secret informer.

**WHISPERHOOD**, hwis'per-hood, *n.* the state of being a whisper: the initial condition of a rumor, that is, the time when it was only whispered or insinuated. "I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise, which although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood*."—*Swift*. [Probably used only this once.]

**WHISPERING**, hwis'per-ing, *p.* and *adj.* speaking in a whisper; "For talking age and *whispering* lovers."—*Goldsmith*: making secret insinuations of evil; evil-speaking; backbiting;

Alas! they had been friends in youth;  
But *whispering* tongues can poison truth.  
—*Coleridge*:

making a low, sibilant sound;  
As once we met  
Unheeded, tho' beneath the *whispering* rain.  
—*Tennyson*.

—**WHISPERING GALLERY OR DOME**, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus. This serves in some measure to explain the effects of whispering galleries and domes in general.

**WHIST**, hwist, *interj.* silence! hush! be still!

**WHIST**, hwist, *adj.* not speaking: not making a noise: silent: mute: still—chiefly used predicatively. "So *whist* and dead a silence reigned."—*Harrington*. "Far from the town where all is *whist* and still."—*Marlowe*.

The winds with wonder *whist*  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd.—*Milton*.

**WHIST**, hwist, *n.* a well-known game at cards, said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent, but this is doubtful. Another name was *whisk*. The game is played with the full pack of fifty-two cards by four persons, two being partners against the other two, each player receiving thirteen cards dealt out one by one in rotation. The last card dealt is turned face up, and is called the trump card; it gives a special power to the suit to which it belongs. The cards rank as follows: ace (highest), king, queen, knave, and the others according to their number of pips. Play is commenced by the person on the left hand of the dealer laying down a card face up on the table, the other players following in succession with cards of the same suit if they have them. When all have played the player who has laid the highest card takes the four cards laid down, which constitute a trick. The winner of the trick then leads, as the first of a new trick, the winner of which becomes the leader, and so on. When a player cannot play a card of the same suit, he may play one of the trump suit, and take the trick, or lay one of a different suit, which gives him no chance of winning the trick. When the hand is played out the score is taken as follows: the partners who conjointly gain the majority of tricks score one point for every trick taken above six. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are called honors, and count one each for the side who holds them; if one side hold three honors, they count two by honors, as the opposite side can have but one; if one side hold all the honors, four by honors is counted; should the honors be equally divided neither side counts, the honors being then said to cancel each other.

**WHISTLE**, hwis'l, *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted: to make a like sound with an instrument: to sound shrill.—*v.t.* to form or utter by whistling: to call by a whistle.—*n.* the sound made in whistling: a small wind instrument. [A.S. *hwistlan*; Sw. *hwissla*; cf. **WHISPER**.]

**WHIT**, hwit, *n.* the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [By-form of **WIGHT**, a creature.]



**WHITE**, hwit, *adj.* of the color of snow: pale; colorless: pure; unblemished: (*B.*) purified from sin.—*n.* the color of snow: anything white, as a white man, the mark at which an arrow is shot, the albuminous part of an egg.—*v.t.* to make white.—*n.* **WHITE'NESS**. [A.S. *hwit*; Ice. *hwit-r*, Ger. *weiss*; also conn. with Sans. *cvit*, to be white, to shine. See **WHEAT**.]

**WHITEBAIT**, hwit'bāt, *n.* a very small, delicious *white* fish of the herring kind. [—BAIT—"food."]

**WHITE-FEATHER**, hwit'feth'er, *n.* the symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in days when cock-fighting was in vogue. As a game-cock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as to show the white-feather, to have a white-feather in one's wing—to show cowardice, to behave like a coward. "'He has a white-feather in his wing this same Westburnflat after a,'" said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. 'He'll ne'er fill his father's boots.'"—*Sir W. Scott*.

**WHITE-FILM**, hwit'film, *n.* a white film growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

**WHITE-FISH**, hwit'fish, *n.* a general name for whittings and haddocks: a small American fish, *Alosa menhaden*, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the sound: a fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus *Coregonus*, *C. sapidus*, found in the lakes of North America.

**WHITEFRIAR**, hwit'fri-ar, *n.* one of the Carmelite order of friars, so called from their *white* dress.

**WHITE-HEAT**, hwit'hāt, *n.* the degree of heat at which bodies become *white*.

**WHITELEAD**, hwit'led, *n.* a carbonate of lead used in painting *white*.

**WHITE-LEATHER**, hwit'leth'er, *n.* leather tanned with alum and salt, a process which does not discolor the hide or give it the brown appearance due to tanning by oak-bark, etc.

**WHITE-LIE**, hwit'li, *n.* a lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered: a false statement made in the interest of peace, reconciliation, harmless sport, or the like: a harmless or non-malicious falsehood. "I wish that word 'fib' was out of the English language; and *white-lie* drummed out after it."—*Miss Edgeworth*.

**WHITE-LIGHT**, hwit'lit, *n.* in *physics*, the name generally given to the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed by refraction in passing through a transparent prism: a light produced artificially, and used as signals, etc.

**WHITE-LIME**, hwit'lim, *n.* a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing: a variety of whitewash.

**WHITE-LIMED**, hwit'limd, *adj.* white-washed or plastered with lime. *Shak.*

**WHITE-LINE**, hwit'lin, *n.* in *printing*, a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. Called also a **BLANK-LINE**.

**WHITE-LISTED**, hwit'list'ed, *adj.* having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn with lightning).

He raised his eyes and saw  
The tree that shone *white-listed* through the gloom.  
—*Tennyson*.

**WHITE-LIVERED**, hwit'liv'er'd, *adj.* having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a *white liver*: cowardly; malicious.

**WHITEN**, hwit'en, *v.t.* to make *white*: to

bleach.—*v.i.* to become or turn *white*.—*n.* **WHITENER**.

**WHITE-SWELLING**, hwit'swell'ing, *n.* a disease of the joints, esp. the knee.

**WHITEWASH**, hwit'wosh, *n.* a wash, or mixture of whitening or lime and water, used to *whiten* ceilings, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with whitewash: to give a fair appearance to.

**WHITE-WATER**, hwit'waw-ter, *n.* a disease of sheep of a dangerous kind.

**WHITE-WAX**, hwit'waks, *n.* bleached bees'-wax.

**WHITE-WEED**, hwit'wēd, *n.* a name sometimes given to the ox-eye daisy, a composite plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum* (*C. Leucanthemum*). [From the color of its flowers.]

**WHITE-WILLOW**, hwit'wil'ō, *n.* a British tree of the genus *Salix*, the *S. alba*. [See **WILLOW**.]

**WHITE-WINE**, hwit'win, *n.* any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, etc.: opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy.

**WHITE-WITCH**, hwit'wich, *n.* a wizard or witch of a beneficent or good-natured disposition. "The common people call him a wizard, a *white-witch*, a conjuror, a cunning man."—*Addison*. "Her qualifications as *white-witch* were boundless cunning, equally boundless good-nature, considerable knowledge of human weaknesses, some mesmeric power, some skill in 'yarbs,' as she called her simples, etc."—*Kingsley*.

**WHITHER**, hwith'er, *adv.* to what place? to which place: to what. [A.S. *huc-der*, *hwi-der*, from the stem of **WHO**, with the locative suffix *-der* or *-ther*, Ice. *tha-thra*, Sans. *tu-tra*. Cf. **THITHER**, **THERE**.]

**WHITHERSOEVER**, hwith'er-so-ev'er, *adv.* to whatever place.

**WHITING**, hwit'ing, *n.* a small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its *white* color: ground chalk free from stony matter.

**WHITISH**, hwit'ish, *adj.* somewhat *white*. —*n.* **WHITISHNESS**.

**WHITLOW**, hwit'lō, *n.* in *surg.* paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling, according to the texture primarily attacked. Should the skin be the primary seat of the inflammation vesicles appear, which soon discharge pus, giving rapid relief; should the cellular or connective tissue beneath the skin or under the nail be affected, there is a painful feeling of tenseness and throbbing of the part, often accompanied by febrile disturbance until pus can be evacuated, which should be done by incision as soon as the presence and seat of the disease has been discovered. The most dangerous form of whitlow occurs, however, when the tendons and their sheaths or the periosteum are affected; in this form suppuration may extend above the wrist, and may occasion the loss of the finger, the hand, and may seriously, in some rare cases fatally, affect the health of the patient: an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep; it occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw*, lit. a *flaw* or sore of the *quick*. The forms *whickflaw* and *whitflaw* both occur in old and provincial English.]

**WHITLOW-GRASS**, hwit'lō-gras, *n.* the

common name of a British plant, *Draba verna*.

**WHIT-MONDAY**, hwit-mun'dā, *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday.

**WHITSUN**, hwit'sun, *adj.* pertaining to or observed at *Whitsuntide*.

**WHITSUNDAY**, hwit'sun-dā, **WHITSUN-TIDE**, hwit'sun-tid, *n.* the seventh *Sunday* after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore *white* robes.

**WHITTLE**, hwit'l, *v.t.* to pare or cut with a knife: to cut to an edge.—*n.* a small pocket-knife. [M. E. *th-witel* (which, being confused with **WHEAT**, dropped the *th*)—A.S. *thwitan*, to cut.]

**WHIZZ**, hwiz, *v.i.* to make a *hissing* sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air:—*pr.p.* *whizz'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *whizzed*.—*n.* a hissing sound.—*adv.* **WHIZZ'INGLY**. [Imitative; cf. **WHEEZE**, **WHIST**, and **HISS**.]

**WHO**, hō, *pron.* both *rel.* and *interrog.*, always for persons: what person? which person. — **WHO**, **WHICH**, **THAT**. These agree in being relatives, *who* being used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* being used indifferently for either. *Who* and *which* have well-defined different uses: (a) they connect two co-ordinate sentences; as, I met a policeman *who* showed me the way; I studied geometry *which* I found useful. Each of these sentences could be turned into two propositions grammatically, as well as logically, independent: I met a policeman *and he* showed me the way; I studied geometry *and it* I found useful. Another use of the same nature is when the second clause is of the kind termed adverbial, where we may still resolve *who* and *which* into a personal or demonstrative pronoun and a conjunction: as, why should we condemn James *who* (for he, seeing that he) is innocent? why should we study phrenology *which* (seeing that it) is profitless? (b) They are often used to introduce subordinate or adjectival clauses, which serve to define or explain a noun regarding which a statement is made in the principal clause; as, I saw the man *who* first taught me to swim; the house *which* he built still stands. Now, in these latter uses, *who* and *which* cannot be turned into *and he*, and *it*. The following sentence, standing alone, is ambiguous: "I re-read the book *which* gave me much pleasure." This may mean either that the re-reading gave much pleasure, and in that case the sentence consists of two co-ordinate sentences and belongs to section (a), or it may mean I re-read the book which when formerly read gave me much pleasure. In the latter case the second clause limits or explains the object of the first and belongs to section (b). To remove such ambiguity, and the unpleasant effect arising from the too frequent use of *who* and *which*, it has been proposed by some grammarians (especially Professor Bain) always to employ *that* and not *who* or *which*, when the relative is used to introduce a restrictive or adjectival clause, and instead of saying "the man *who* hath no music in himself . . . is fit for treasons, etc.," "they are the books . . . *which* nourish all the world," to say, as Shakespeare says, "the man *that* hath, etc.," "they are the books . . . *that* nourish, etc.," reserving *who* and *which* for such cases as are noticed under section (a). [A.S. *hwa*; cog. with Goth. *hwa-s*, Ice. *hver*, Ger. *wer*; also with Sans. *kās*, Gr. *pos*, L. *quis*.]

**WHOEVER**, hōō-ev'er, *pron.* every one who: whatever person.

**WHOLE**, hōl, *adj.* sound, as in health (so in *B.*): unimpaired: containing the total amount, number, etc.: all: not defective: complete.—*n.* the entire thing: a system or combination of parts.—*n.* **WHOLENESS**.—*adv.* **WHOLLY**. [M. E. *hool*—A. S. *hal*, healthy; Ice. *heil*, Ger. *heil*; also cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful. By-form **HALE**, *adj.*]

**WHOLESALE**, hōl'sāl, *n.*, sale of goods by the whole piece or large quantity.—*adj.* buying and selling in large quantities.

**WHOLE-SOME**, hōl'sum, *adj.* healthy: sound: salutary.—*adv.* **WHOLE-SOMELY**.—*n.* **WHOLE-SOMENESS**.

**WHOM**, hōm, *pron.* objective case of **WHO**. [A. S. *hwam*, which was orig. dative of *wha*, **WHO**, and replaced the older accus. *hwone*.]

**WHOMSOEVER**, hōm-so-ev'er, *pron.* objective case of **WHOEVER**.

**WHOO**, hwōōp or hōōp, *n.* a loud eager cry.—*v. i.* to give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, etc.—*v. t.* to insult with shouts. [A. S. *wōp*—*wepan* (pa. t. *wēōp*), E. **WEEP**, Goth. *vopjan*, to cry out.]

**WHOOPING**- or **HOOPING-COUGH**, hōōp'ing-kof, *n.* a convulsive cough of children, like a whoop.

**WHORE**, hōr, *n.* a woman who practices unlawful sexual intercourse: a prostitute: a harlot.—**WHOREDOM**, hōr'dum, *n.* unlawful sexual intercourse.—**WHORE-MONGER**, hōr'mung-ger, *n.* a lecher: a pander. See **MONGER**.—*adj.* **WHOR'ISH**.—*adv.* **WHOR'ISHLY**.—*n.* **WHOR'ISHNESS**. [A. S. *hore*; Ger. *hure*.]

**WHORL**, hworl, *n.* a number of leaves in a whirl or circle round the stem. [By-form of **WHIRL**.]

**WHORTLEBERRY**, hwor'tl-ber-i, *n.* a widely-spread heath plant with a blue edible berry, called also the **BILBERRY**. [Changed (probably through influence of **WORT**, a plant) from *hurtle-berry*—A. S. *heort-berige* (lit.) "hart-berry."]

**WHOSE**, hōōz, *pron.* the possessive case of **WHO** or **WHICH**.—**WHOSSOEVER** (*B.*) of whomsoever. [M. E. *hwās*—A. S. *hwæs*.]

**WHOSO**, hōō'so, **WHOSSOEVER**, hōō-so-ev'er, *indefinite relative pron.* every one who: whoever.

**WHY**, hwī, *adv.* for what cause or reason? on which account: wherefore. [A. S. *hwī*, *hwī*, instrumental case of *hwa*, E. **WHO**. Cf. **How**.]

**WICK**, wik, *n.* the threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which burn. [A. S. *weoca*; Ger. *wicke*, a roll of lint.]

**WICKED**, wik'ed, *adj.* evil in principle or practice: deviating from morality: sinful: ungodly: naughty.—*n.* (*B.*) a wicked person.—*adv.* **WICK'EDLY**.—*n.* **WICK'EDNESS**. [Perh. from A. S. *wican*, to become weak, decay; see **WEAK**. But Grimm connects it with A. S. *wicca*, E. **WITCH**, so that the primary meaning would be "bewitched," "accursed," hence "perverse."]

**WICKER**, wik'er, *n.* a small pliant twig or osier.—*adj.* made of twigs or osiers. [Ety. dub.]

**WICKET**, wik'et, *n.* a small gate: one of three upright rods bowled at in cricket. [O. Fr. *wiket* (Fr. *quichet*), a dim. of O. Scand. *wik*, an inlet.]

**WIDE**, wid, *adj.* extended far: having a considerable distance between: broad: distant.—*adv.* **WID'ELY**.—*n.* **WIDENESS**. [A. S. *wid*; Ice. *widhr*, Ger. *weit*.]

**WIDEN**, wid'n, *v. t.* or *v. i.* to make or grow wide or wider.

**WIDE-SKIRTED**, wid'skert-ed, *adj.* having wide borders: extensive. With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads, We make thee lady.—*Shak.*

**WIDE-SPREAD**, wid'spred, *adj.* spread to a great distance: extending far and wide. "To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the wide-spread and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society."—*Brougham*.

**WIDE-STRETCHED**, wid'strecht, *adj.* large: extensive. "Wide-stretched honors."—*Shak.*

**WIDGEON**, wid'jun, *n.* a species of natorial bird allied to the Anatidæ or ducks; the *Mareca penelope*. The widgeons are migratory birds which breed occasionally in the most northern parts of Scotland, but the ordinary breeding place is in more northern regions, which they quit on the approach of winter, and journey southward. They are very numerous in the British Islands during the winter, where they spread themselves along the shores and over the marshes and lakes. They feed on aquatic plants, and on grass like the geese. They have always been in request for the table. The American widgeon is the *Mareca americana*. It is most abundant in the Carolinas, and is often called *bald-pate* from the white on the top of the head: from the widgeon being supposed to be a foolish bird, the word was applied formerly to a fool. The apostles of this false religion, Like Mahomet's, were as ass and widgeon.—*Hudibras*.

[Cf. **GOOSE**, **GUDGEON**; cf. also the French *vigeon*, *vingeon*, *gingeon*, names of ducks, the origin of the word being doubtful.]

**WIDOW**, wid'ō, *n.* a woman without or bereft of her husband by death.—*v. t.* to bereave of a husband: to strip of anything valued. "Widow in old English was both masculine and feminine. The word was afterwards limited in application to women, because the position of a widow is so often of a distressing character; and when it became necessary to distinguish a man who had lost his wife by a single word, the masculine suffix was added to the recognized feminine *widow*."—*E. Adams*. [A. S. *widuwe*; Ger. *wittwe*; borrowed from L. *vidua*, bereft of a husband, Sans. *vidhava*—*vi* (= L. *ve*), without, and *dhava*, a husband.]

**WIDOWER**, wid'ō-er, *n.* a man whose wife is dead.

**WIDOWHOOD**, wid'ō-hood, *n.* state of being a widow, or (rarely) of being a widower.

**WIDTH**, width, *n.* wideness.

**WIELD**, wēld, *v. t.* to use with full command: to manage: to use.—*n.* **WIELD'ER**. [A. S. *geweldan*—*wealdan*; Goth. *valdan*, Ger. *walten*.]

**WIELDY**, wēld'i, *adj.* capable of being wielded: manageable.

**WIFE**, wif (pl. **WIVES**, wīvz), *n.* originally, a woman of mature age that is or might be married, and in common language often still so applied, esp. in Scotland; in literature used now only in compound words, generally designing a woman of low employment; as, *alewife*, *fish-wife*: the lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock—the correlative of *husband*; "The husband of one wife."—1 Tim. iii. 2; "He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises either of virtue or mischief."—*Bacon*; "A good wife is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many

virtues, his casket of jewels."—*Jer. Taylor*. [A. S. *wif*, a woman, a wife (neut., pl. *wif*); Dut. *wijf*, Ice. *vif*, Dan. *wiv*, Ger. *weib*, woman. The root meaning is doubtful; often connected with *weave*. This word gives the first syllable of *woman*.—*See WOMAN*.]

**WIFE-CARLE**, wif'käril, *n.* a man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

**WIFELESS**, wif'les, *adj.* without a wife.

**WIG**, wig, *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head. [Short for **PERIWIG**.]

**WIGGED**, wigg, *adj.* wearing a wig.

**WIGHT**, wit, *n.* a creature or a person—used chiefly in sport or irony. [A. S. *wiht*, a creature; Ger. *wicht*. Grimm refers it to a root seen in O. Ger. *wihan* (Ger. *weihen*), to consecrate, orig. to do, to make. See **WHIT**.]

**WIGHT**, wit, *n.* a hero. [A. S. *wig*, war.]

**WIGWAM**, wig'wam, *n.* an Indian hut. [E. corr. of North American Indian word sig. "in his house."]

**WILD**, wild, *adj.* being in a state of nature: not tamed or cultivated: uncivilized: desert: unsheltered: violent: inclement.—*n.* an uncultivated region: a forest or desert.—*adv.* **WILD'LY**.—*n.* **WILDNESS**. [A. S. *wilde*; Ger. *wild*; conn. with Ger. *wald*, forest, E. **WEALD**.]

**WILDER**, wild'er, *v. t.* to bewilder. [Short for **BEWILDER**.]

**WILDERNESS**, wild'er-nes, *n.* a wild or waste place: an uncultivated region. [A. S. *wildeorness*.]

**WILDFIRE**, wild'fir, *n.* a composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek-fire; "Brimstone, pitch, wildfire, burn easily, and are hard to quench."—*Bacon*: a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder: a name for *erysipelas*; also a name for *lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ: a name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—**WILD-FIRE RASH**, in *pathol.* a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

**WILD-FOWL**, wild'fowl, *n.* a name given to birds of various species which are pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to birds belonging to the orders *Grallatores* and *Natatores*: water-fowl.

**WILD-GOOSE**, wild'gōōs, *n.* a water-fowl of the genus *Anser*, the *A. ferus*, a bird of passage, and the stock of the domestic goose. The wild-goose, known also as the **GRAY-LAG**, was formerly abundant in the fenny parts of England, and resided there all the year, but it is now only known as a winter visitant to the British Isles. It is the largest of the species found in Britain. The term *wild-goose* is also promiscuously applied to several species of the goose kind found wild in Great Britain, as *A. palustris*, *A. segetum*, and *A. brachyrhynchus*. The wild-goose of North America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the *A. Cygnopsis* or *canadensis*.—**WILD-GOOSE CHASE**, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to *Dyce* a *wild-goose chase* was a kind of horse race, where two horses were started together and whichever rider could get the lead the other was obliged to follow him over whatever ground the foremost jockey chose to go.

**WILDGRAVE**, wild'gräv, *n.* a head forest-keeper in Germany in former times: an official having the superintendence of the game in a forest—different from a *wald-grave* or *woodreeve*. *Sir W. Scott*. [Ger.

*wildgraf*, from *wild*, game, wild animals, and *graf*, commonly a title equivalent to count.]

**WILDING**, wil'd'ing, *n.* that which grows wild or without cultivation: a wild crab-apple.

**WILE**, wil, *n.* a trick: a sly artifice. [A.S. *wil*; Ice. *vel*, *væl*, a trick. Doublet GUILÉ.]

**WILL**, wil, *n.* power of choosing or determining: choice or determination: pleasure: command: arbitrary disposal: feeling towards, as in good or ill will: disposition of one's effects at death: the written document containing such.—*v.i.* to exercise the will: to decree: (*B.*) to be willing.—*v.t.* to determine: to be resolved to do: to command: to dispose of by will.—**LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT**, in *law*, the legal declaration of a man's intentions as to what he wills to be performed after his death in relation to his property. In England no will, whether of real or personal estate, is to be valid unless it be in writing, and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction. Such signature must be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. Soldiers on actual service, or mariners at sea, have the power of making *nuncupative wills*. In the United States the law is in substantial agreement with that of England. In Scotland formerly only personal property could be disposed of by will, real property being conveyed by a disposition or deed in which the testator's liferent in the subject was reserved, but heritable property can now be so disposed of. [A.S. *willa*; Goth. *vilja*, Ger. *wille*; L. *volo*, to will, Gr. *boulé*, will, purpose.]

**WILL**, wil, *v. aux.*, pres. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; past. *would*; no past participle. A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, I (we) *will*, the word denotes willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized it indicates determination or fixed purpose; as, I *will* go, if you please; I *will* go at all hazards; I *will* have it in spite of him. In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost; thus, "you *will* go," or "he *will* go," indicates a future event only. The second person may also be used as a polite command; as, you *will* be sure to do as I have told you.—As regards *will* in questions, Mr. R. Grant White lays down the following rules: "Will is never to be used as a question with the first person; as, *will* I go? A man cannot ask if he wills to do anything that he must know and only he knows. . . . As a question, *will* in the second person asks the intention of the person addressed; as, *will* you go to-morrow? that is, Do you mean to go to-morrow? . . . As a question, *will* in the third person asks what is to be the future action of the person spoken of, with a necessary reference to intention; as, *will* he go? that is, Is he going? Does he mean to go and is his going sure?" Simple futurity with the first person is appropriately expressed by *shall*. Among inaccurate speakers and writers, especially in Scotland, Ireland, and in some parts of the United States, there is some confusion in the use of *shall* and *will*; thus *will* improperly takes the place of *shall* in such frequently used phrases as, "I *will* be

obliged to you," "we *will* be at a loss," "I *will* be much gratified," and so on.—*Would* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*. Thus *would* is seldom or never a preterite indicative pure and simple, being mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the functions and force of an independent verb; as, (a) conditional or subjunctive, "he *would* do it if he could;" "he could do it if he *would*;" "they *would* have gone had they been permitted." Here it will be seen *would* refers to the present only, the past being expressed by *would have*. In such sentences as "He was mistaken it *would* seem," or "it *would* appear"—in which *should* is sometimes used—*would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. (Mr. R. Grant White regards "it *should* seem" as the normal expression, though he quotes "it *would* appear" from good English writers. He himself writes: "It *would* seem that a man of Mr. Lowe's general intelligence should know," etc.—*Everyday English*, chap. xiii.) (b) Optative; "I *would* that I were young again." In this use the personal pronoun is often omitted. "Would to God we had died in Egypt."—Ex. xvi. 3. "Would God I had died for thee, O Absalom."—2 Sam. xviii. 3. "Would thou wert as I am."—*Shak.*—*Would* most nearly has the force of a simple past indicative in such sentences as, "he *would* go and you see what has happened;" but this implies farther that he did actually go or at least set out, and the *would* is here emphatic.—*Would* is also used to express a habit or custom, as if it implied a habitual exercise of will; as, she *would* weep all day; every other day he *would* fly into a passion.—*Will* and *would* were formerly often used with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where modern usage would require *will* go, *would* go, or the like. "Now I *will* away;" "I'll to the ale-house;" "I *will* about it;" "I'll to my books;" "he is very sick and *would* to bed;" "there were wit in this head, and 'twould out."—*Shak.*—What may be called a similar elliptical usage occurs in such phrases as "what *would* you?" where present usage would supply *have* or *do*. [A.S. *willan*, pres. sing. 1 and 3 *wile*, 2 *wilt*, pl. *willath* (1, 2, and 3); pret. *wolde*, *woldest*; pl. *woldon* or *woldan*; Dut. *willen*, Ice. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, to will; Ger. *will*, I will, he will, infin. *wollen*; Goth. *viljan*; cog. L. *volo*, I will, *velle*, to will; Gr. *boulomai*, I will. Akin WELL, WEAL, WILD.]

**WILLEMITE**, wil'lem-it, *n.* a mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish-green color. It is a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found in New Jersey, in rock-masses constituting a very valuable and important zinc ore. [In honor of Willem I., king of the Netherlands.]

**WILLET**, wil'et, *n.*, *Symphemia semipalmata*, a bird of the snipe family, found in North and South America. It is a fine game bird, and its flesh and eggs are prized as food. It is so named from its cry, "pilt-will-wi. et."

**WILLFUL**, wil'fool *adj.* governed only by one's will: done or suffered by design: obstinate.—*adv.* WILL'FULLY.—*n.* WILL'FULNESS.

**WILLING**, wil'ing, *adj.* having the will inclined to a thing: desirous: disposed: chosen.—*adv.* WILL'INGLY.—*n.* WILL'INGNESS.

**WILLOW**, wil'd, *n.* a tree of several species, with slender, pliant branches. [A.S. *wilig*; Low Ger. *wilge*, *wichel*.]

**WILL-WORSHIP**, wil'-wur'ship, *n.* (*B.*) *worship* of what one *wills* or wishes: superstitious observance.

**WILT**, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of WILL.

**WILY**, wil'i, *adj.* full of *wiles* or tricks: using craft or stratagem: artful: sly.—*adv.* WIL'ILY.—WIL'INESS, *n.* cunning.

**WIMBLE**, wim'bl, *v.t.* to whirl, to turn: to bore with a wimble.—*n.* an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle. [A corr. (with freq. suffix) of WIND, to turn. See GIMLET.]

**WIMPLE**, wim'pl, *n.* a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dress): a flag. [O. Fr. *gimple*—O. Ger. *wimpal*, a light robe (Ger. *wimpel*, a streamer). See GIMP.]

**WIN**, win, *v.t.* to get by labor: to gain in contest: to allure to kindness, to gain: to obtain the favor of.—*v.i.* to gain the victory: to gain favor.—*pr.p.* win'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* won (wun). [A.S. *winnan*, to suffer, to struggle; Ice. *vinna*, to accomplish, Ger. *ge-winnen*, to win.]

**WINCE**, wins, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm: to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider. [Perh. through O. Fr. from Ger. *wanken*, to shake.]

**WIN'CEY**. Same as LINSEY-WOOLSEY.

**WINCH**, winsh, *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.—*v.i.* to wince. [A.S. *wince*.]

**WIND**, wind, *n.* air in motion: breath: flatulence: anything insignificant.—*v.t.* (wind) to sound by blowing: (wind) to expose to the wind: to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind.—*pr.p.* wind'ing and wind'ing; *pa.p.* wound and wind'ed. [A.S.; Ice. *vindr*; Ger. *wind*, L. *ventus*; from root of Gr. *ad*, to blow, Sans. *va*.]

**WIND**, wind, *v.t.* to turn round, to twist: to coil: to encircle: to change.—*v.i.* to turn completely or often: to turn round something: to twist: to move spirally: to meander.—*pr.p.* wind'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wound.—To WIND UP, to bring into small compass: to bring to a final settlement, as the affairs of a company. [A.S. *windan*; Ger. *winden*, Ice. *vinda*, Goth. *windan*. Cf. WEND.]

**WINDAGE**, wind'aj, *n.* the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell. [From WIND, the space being filled with air.]

**WIND-BAND**, wind'-band, *n.* a band of musicians who play only or principally on wind-instruments.

**WIND-BEAM**, wind'-bēm, *n.* in *arch.* an old term for a collar-beam.

**WIND-BILL**, wind'-bil, *n.* in *Scots law*, an accommodation bill: a bill of exchange granted without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

**WIND-BORE**, wind'-bör, *n.* the extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

**WINDBOUND**, wind'bownd, *adj.* prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. "The *windbound navy*."—*Dryden*.

**WIND-BREAK**, wind'-bräk, *v.t.* to break the wind off. "Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burders with her."—*Ford*.

**WINDBROACH**, wind'bröch, *n.* the hurdy-gurdy or vielle. "For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavoring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *windbroach*."—*Tom Brown*. [The last component probably a corruption of Ger. *bratsche*, a viola, or tenor-violin.]

**WIND-BROKEN**, wind'-brök'n, *adj.* diseased in the respiratory organs: having the power of breathing impaired by chest disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse.

**WIND-CHANGING**, wind'-chänj-ing, *adj.* changeful as the wind: fickle. "*Wind-changing* Warwick."—*Shak.*

**WIND-CHEST**, wind'-chest, *n.* in *music*, the chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows, and which is thus prevented from acting by direct and intermittent currents on the pipes and reeds.

**WIND-CONTUSION**, wind'-kon-tū-zhun, *n.* in *surg.* a contusion, such as rupture of the liver, concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another.

**WIND-DROPSY**, wind'-drop-si, *n.* a swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines: tympanites.

**WIND-EGG**, wind'-eg, *n.* an imperfect egg. Wind eggs are frequently laid by hens which have been injured or are growing old. They are frequently destitute of a shell, being surrounded only by a skin or membrane, and sometimes by a very thin shell. *Sir T. Browne.*

**WINDER**, wind'er, *n.* one who or that which winds yarns or the like; as, a bobbin-winder: an instrument or machine for winding: a plant that twists itself round others; "*Winders* and creepers."—*Bacon*: the winding-step of a staircase.

**WINDER**, wind'er, *n.* in *pugilism*, a blow that deprives of breath.

**WINDFALL**, wind'fawl, *n.* fruit blown off a tree by the wind; any unexpected money or other advantage.

**WINDGAUGE**, wind'gāj, *n.* an instrument for gauging or measuring the velocity of the wind.

**WINDING**, wind'ing, *n.* a turning: a bend.—*adj.* twisting, or bending.—*adv.* WINDINGLY.

**WINDING-SHEET**, wind'ing-shēt, *n.* a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet*,  
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy *sepulchre*.  
—*Shak.*:

a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle—regarded by the ignorant as an omen of death. "He feel asleep on his arms . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him."—*Dickens.*

**WINDING-TACKLE**, wind'ing-tak-l, *n.* (*naut.*) a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block, used principally to hoist up any weighty materials.

**WIND-INSTRUMENT**, wind'-in-stroo-ment *n.* an instrument of music, played by means of artificially produced currents of wind, as the organ, harmonium, etc., or by the human breath, as the flute, horn, etc., in all of which the vibration of a column of air produces the sound. The name is, however, generally restricted to the orchestral instruments of the second class, consisting of a tube (straight, bent, or curved), producing a fundamental tone with its harmonics or overtones when the vibrating column

extends the whole length of the tube. This column may, however, be shortened by having holes of certain sizes and at certain distances along the tube, which are opened or stopped by the fingers or valves, the instrument being thus adapted to produce in its simpler forms the tones of the diatonic scale, and in its more complex forms the tones of the chromatic scale. The wind-instruments of an ordinary orchestra are divided into two classes: wood instruments, as the flute, oboe, clarinet, and bassoon; and brass instruments, as the horn, cornet-a-pistons, trombone, euphonium, bombardon, and ophicleide. The quality of tone of the woods is soft, smooth, light, and almost vocal; that of the brasses is somewhat harder, more powerful and majestic. Being all fixed toned they cannot, of course, play in perfect tune like stringed instruments, and they can only produce one sound at a time.

**WINDLASS**, wind'las, *n.* a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder. [Dut. *windas*—*winden*, E. WIND, and as, an axletree; so Ice. *wind-ass*, a *wind-ing* beam.]

**WINDMILL**, wind'mil, *n.* a mill driven by the wind.

**WINDOW**, wind'ō, *n.* an opening in the wall of a building for air and light: the frame in the opening. [Lit. "wind-eye," M. E. *windoge*—Ice. *vindauga*—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye.]

**WINDPIPE**, wind'pip, *n.* the pipe or passage for the wind or breath, to and from the lungs.

**WINDWARD**, wind'ward, *adv.* toward where the wind blows from.—*adj.* toward the wind.—*n.* the point from which the wind blows.

**WINDY**, wind'i, *adj.* consisting of wind: next the wind: tempestuous; empty.—*n.* WINDINESS.

**WINE**, wīn, *n.* the fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine (*Vitis vinifera*). Wines are distinguished practically by their color, hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend partly upon differences in the vines, but more on the differences of the soils in which they are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are fully ripe, they generally yield the most perfect wine as to strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sheries is from 16 to 25 per cent; in hock, claret, and other light wines from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. The most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios among the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban among the Romans. The principal modern wines are Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Madeira, Hock, Marsala, etc., etc. The varieties of wine produced are almost endless, and differ in every constituent according to the locality, season, and age; but generally the produce of each vineyard retains its own leading characteristics. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and America. The name wine is also given to the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of

wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source whence it is derived, as currant wine, gooseberry wine; to the effect of drinking wine in excess, intoxication, as "Noah awoke from his wine."—Gen. ix. 24; to the act of drinking wine, as "Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine."—Prov. xxiii. 29, 30; to a wine party at the English universities, as "The ex-coach was drinking brandy-and-water, and maundering about great wines, and patrician bear-fights."—*Miss Braddon*.—WINE OF IRON (*vinum ferri* of the *Pharm. Brit.*), sherry with tartrated iron in solution.—QUININE WINE, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—OIL OF WINE, ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds.—SPIRIT OF WINE, alcohol. [A.S. *win*, borrowed (like Dut. *wijn*, Ice. *vin*, Dan. *vin*, Goth. *wein* or *vein*, Ger. *wein*) from L. *vinum*, wine, which corresponds to Gr. *oinos*, with digamma *voinos* or *foinos*, wine. L. *vinum*, wine, is what is produced by *vitis*, the vine, the twining plant (cog. with E. WITHY), the root meaning to twine or twist, seen also in *vitium*, vice, and in E. to *wind*, *wire*, etc.]

**WINE-BIBBER**, win'-bib'er, *n.* a *bibber* or drinker of wine: a drunkard.

**WING**, wing, *n.* the organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies: flight: any side-piece: side of an army, ship, building, etc.: (*fig.*) protection.—*v.t.* to furnish or transport with wings: to supply with side-pieces: to wound in the wing.—ON THE WING, on flight: departing. [Sw. *winge*, Ice. *vængr*; cf. E. SWING.]

**WINGED**, wingd, *adj.* furnished with wings: swift: wounded in the wing.

**WINK**, wink, *v.i.* to move the eyelids quickly: to give a hint by winking: to seem not to see, connive at (so in *B.*): to be dim, to flicker.—*n.* act of winking: a hint given by winking. [A.S. *wincian*; Ger. *winken*.]

**WINNER**, win'er, *n.* one who wins in a contest.

**WINNING**, win'ing, *adj.* gaining or adapted to gain favor: attracting.—*n.* what is gained in contest, labor, etc.—*adv.* WINNINGLY.

**WINNOW**, win'ō, *v.t.* to separate the chaff from the grain by wind: to fan: to examine.—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.—*n.* WINNOWER. [A.S. *windwian*, to expose to the wind—WIND.]

**WINSOME**, win'sum, *adj.* cheerful: pleasant: attractive. [A.S. *wyn-sum*, pleasant—*wyn*, joy, Ger. *wonne*.]

**WINTER**, win'ter, *n.* the cold season of the year: the after-autumn.—*v.i.* to pass the winter.—*v.t.* to feed during winter. [A.S.; Ger. *winter*; of uncertain origin; not connected with WIND.]

**WINTER-QUARTERS**, win'ter-kwawr'terz, *n.pl.* the quarters of an army during winter: a winter residence.

**WINTER'S-BARK**, win'terz-bārk, *n.* a plant, or its bark, of the nat. order Magnoliaceæ, *Drimys Winteri*. It is a native of some of the mountainous parts of South America, and abundant in the lower grounds of Cape Horn and Staten Island. It is an evergreen shrub, with laurel-like leaves, corymbs of white flowers, and many-seeded berries. Star anise (*Illicium*) is closely allied to it. The bark is of a pale, grayish-red color externally, has an agreeable, pungent, aromatic taste, and contains an acid resin, an acid, volatile oil, and some tannin. It is an excellent aromatic, but not easily procured, other substances, particularly



the bark of the *Canella alba*, being substituted for it. *D. granatensis*, New Granada Winter's-bark, is inferior to the former in its aromatic properties, and grows in New Granada and Brazil. [From Capt. John Winter, who first brought it from the Straits of Magellan in 1579.]

**WINTER-SETTLE**, win'ter-set-l, *n.* a winter-seat or dwelling: winter-quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England. "In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year, just 1000 years ago, we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took their *winter-settle* there."—*E. A. Freeman*. [A.S. *winter-sett*.]

**WINTERY**, win'ter-i, **WINTRY**, win'tri, *adj.* resembling or suitable to *winter*: stormy.

**WIPE**, wip, *v.t.* to clean by rubbing: to rub off: clear away.—*n.* act of cleaning by rubbing: a sarcasm. [A.S. *wipian*; see *WISP*.]

**WIPER**, wip'er, *n.* one who wipes: the instrument used for wiping: in *mach.* a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc.

**WIRE**, wir, *n.* a thread of metal: any metallic substance drawn to an even thread or slender rod of uniform diameter by being passed between grooved rollers or drawn through holes in a plate of steel, etc. Wire is usually cylindrical, but it is also made of various other forms, as oval, half-round, square, and triangular, and of more complicated shapes for small pinions, for forming the pattern on blocks for calico-printing, and for other purposes. The term *wire* has also a collective signification, being frequently used to designate a quantity of metallic threads. The metals most commonly drawn into wire are gold, silver, copper, and iron; but the finest wire is made from platina. Used absolutely for telegraph wire; and hence, the telegraph; as, send on order per *wire*. "In India the wild beasts and monkeys destroy or play upon the *wires*, which are perhaps recording at the time a minute on Education."—*W. H. Russell*.—**WIRE OF LAPLAND**, a shining, slender substance made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire in embroidering their clothes. [A.S. *wir*, Low Ger. *wire*, Ice. *virr*, Dan. *vir*, Sv. *wira*, to twist, to wind. Probably allied to L. *viria*, bracelets. No doubt of same root as *wind*, to twist.]

**WIRE**, wir, *v.t.* to bind with wire; to apply wire to; as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors: to put upon a wire; as, to *wire* beads: to snare by means of a wire; as, to *wire* a bird: in *teleg.* to send by telegraph, as a message; to telegraph; as, *wire* a reply.

**WIRE**, wir, *v.i.* to flow in currents as thin as wire.

Then in small streams through all the isles *wiring*, Sends it to every part both heat and life inspiring.

—*Ph. Fletcher*:

to communicate by means of the telegraph; to telegraph; as, I *wired* immediately on arrival.—To *wire in*, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything: to press forwards with a view to having a share.

**WIRE-BRIDGE**, wir'-brij, *n.* a bridge suspended by cables formed by wire.

**WIRE-CARTRIDGE**, wir'-kär-trij, *n.* a cartridge for fowling in which the charge of shot has wire ligaments.

**WIREDRAW**, wir'draw, *v.t.* to draw into *wire*: to draw or spin out to a great length: to strain or stretch the meaning of anything.

**WIRE-PULLER**, wir'-pool-er, *n.* one who exercises an influence felt but not seen, as if the actors were his puppets and he pulled the wires that move them: an intriguer.

**WIRY**, wir'i, *adj.* made of or like *wire*: flexible and strong.

**WIS**, wis, *v.* (in the form I *wis*), used as —know. [*I wis* is from A.S. *ge-wis*, certainly (Ger. *ge-wiss*), from root of *WIT*.]

**WISDOM**, wiz'dum, *n.* quality of being *wise*: judgment: right use of knowledge: (B.) piety. [A.S.]

**WISE**, wiz, *adj.* having *wit* or knowledge: able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet: learned: skillful: dictated by wisdom: containing wisdom.—*adv.* *WISE'LY*. [A.S. *wis*; Ger. *weise*; from root of *WIT*.]

**WISE**, wiz, *n.* way, manner. [A.S. *wise*; Ger. *weise*; akin to *WISE*, *adj.* and *WIT*. Doublet *GUISE*.]

**WISEACRE**, wiz'a-ker, *n.* one who pretends to great wisdom: a simpleton. [From Ger. *weissager*, a prophet—O.Ger. *wizzago* (A.S. *witiga*).]

**WISH**, wish, *v.i.* to have a desire: to long (so in B.): to be inclined.—*v.t.* to desire or long for: to ask: to invoke.—*n.* desire, longing: thing desired: expression of desire.—*n.* *WISH'ER*. [A.S. *wyscan*; Ger. *wünschen*, Sw. *onska*.]

**WISHFUL**, wish'fool, *adj.* having a wish or desire: eager.—*adv.* *WISH'FULLY*.—*n.* *WISH'FULNESS*.

**WISP**, wisp, *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay. [Probably connected with *WHISK*.]

**WIST**, wist, (B.) knew. [A.S. *wiste*, pa.t. of *witan*, to know. See *WIT*.]

**WISTFUL**, wist'fool, *adj.* full of thought: thoughtful: earnest: eager.—*adv.* *WIST'FULLY*.—*n.* *WIST'FULNESS*. [From root of *WIT*.]

**WIT**, wit, *v.i.* (B.) to know.—To *WIT* (gerundial inf. used as *adv.*)—namely, that is to say. [A.S. *witan*, to know; Goth. *witan*, Ger. *wissen*; conn. also with L. *video* (see *VISION*), Gr. *eidon*, Sans. *vid* (see *VEDA*).]

**WIT**, wit, *n.* understanding (so in B.): a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl.*): the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect: the result of this power: one who has wit. [A.S. *witt*—*witan*.]

**WITCH**, wich, *n.* a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power and knowledge.—*v.t.* to bewitch. [A.S. *wicce*; *wicca*, wizard; acc. to Grimm, from Goth. *weihan* (Ger. *weihen*), to consecrate, orig. to do, to perform (rites). Cf. L. *facio*, *operari*, and Gr. *erdō*.]

**WITCHCRAFT**, wich'kraft, *n.* the practices of witches: sorcery: a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. Indeed it was fully believed that they gave themselves up to him, body and soul, while he engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased, to visit and torment their enemies, and accomplish their infernal purposes. As soon as the bargain was concluded, the devil was said to deliver to the witch an imp or familiar spirit, to be ready at call, and to do whatever it was directed. By the aid of this imp and the devil together, the witch, who was al-

most always an old woman, was enabled to transport herself through the air on a broomstick, and to transform herself into various shapes, particularly those of cats and hares; to induct diseases on whomsoever she pleased, and to punish her enemies in a variety of ways. The belief in witchcraft is very ancient. It was a common belief in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than 80,000 of them suffered at the stake. The word also means power more than natural: enchantment: irresistible influence: fascination.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate.—*Shak.*  
O, father, what a hell of *witchcraft* lies  
In the small orb of one particular tear.—*Shak.*

**WITCHES'-SABBATH**, wich'ez-sab-bath, *n.* a stated meeting of witches and devils at night for communicating the mischief they had done, and concocting more, at which the most obscene rites, or rather revels, were indulged in. The witches rode to the rendezvous on broomsticks, sometimes on their demon-lovers in the shape of goats, having previously anointed themselves with the fat of a murdered or unbaptized child. Neophytes were introduced to the devil at such meetings, where they received his mark on their bodies as evidence that they had sold their souls to him. In Germany the witches'-Sabbath was held on *Walpurgis-night*. [See *WALPURGIS-NIGHT*.]

**WITENAGEMOTE**, wit'en-a-ge-môt, *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, the principal ecclesiastics, etc. The meetings of this council were frequent; they formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; they were summoned by the king in any political emergency; their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states were submitted to their approval. They had even power to elect the king, and if the sceptre descended in his race it was by means of the formal recognition of the new king by the nobles, bishops, etc., in an assembly convened for the purpose. [A.S. *witena-gemôt*—*witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*-*môt*, a meeting, a moot, an assembly; lit. "the assembly of the wise men.")]

**WITH**, *n.* same as *WITHE*.

**WITH**, with, *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. *widh*, *wither*, prob. orig. sig. "placed over against;" Ice. *vidh*, Ger. *wider*. It prob. absorbed the A.S. *mid*, with (Ger. *mit*, Gr. *meta*).]

**WITHAL**, with-awl', *adv.* with all or the rest: likewise: moreover: (B.) *prep.*—with.

**WITHDRAW**, with-draw', *v.t.* to draw back or away: to take back: to recall.—*v.i.* to retire: to go away.—*ns.* **WITHDRAW'AL**, **WITHDRAW'MENT**. [Prefix *with*, against, back, and **DRAW**.]

**WITHE**, WITH, with, *n.* a flexible twig, esp. of *willow*: a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. *widhig*; Ice. *vidhir*, Ger. *weide*, willow; further conn. with Gr. *itys*, L. *vitis*, Sans. *vi*, to tie, to plait.]

**WITHER**, with'er, *v.i.* to fade or become dry in the *weather*: to lose freshness: to shrink: waste.—*v.t.* to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, waste. [A.S. *wedrian*; from root of *WEATHER*.]

**WITHERS**, *with'erz*, *n.pl.* the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [From *wither*, against (see *ety.* of **WITH**, *prep.*)]

**WITHHOLD**, *with-höld*, *v.t.* to hold back: to keep back. [Prefix *with*, against, back, and **HOLD**.]

**WITHIN**, *with-in'*, *prep.* in the inner part: inside: in the reach of: not going outside of.—*adv.* in the inner part: inwardly. [Prefix *with*, and **IN**.]

**WITHOUT**, *with-owt'*, *prep.* outside or out of: beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except.—*adv.* on the outside: out of doors. [Prefix *with*, and **OUT**.]

**WITHSTAND**, *with-stand'*, *v.t.* to stand against: to oppose or resist. [Prefix *with*, against, and **STAND**.]

**WITLESS**, *wit'les*, *adj.*, wanting wit or understanding: thoughtless.—*adv.* **WIT'LESSLY**.—*n.* **WIT'LESSNESS**.

**WITLING**, *wit'ling*, *n.* one who has little wit: a pretender to wit.

**WITNESS**, *wit'nes*, *n.*, knowledge brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who attests.—*v.t.* to have direct knowledge of: to see: to give testimony to.—*v.i.* to give evidence. [A.S. *ge-witness*—**WIT**.]

**WITTED**, *wit'ed*, *adj.* having wit or understanding.

**WITTICISM**, *wit'i-sizm*, *n.* a witty remark: a sentence or phrase affectedly witty: a low kind of wit. [**WITTY**, and Gr. affix *-cism*.]

**WITTINGLY**, *wit'ing-li*, *adv.* knowingly: by design. [From *witting*, *pr.p.* of **WIT**, to know.]

**WITTY**, *wit'i*, *adj.* possessed of wit: amusing: droll: sarcastic: (B.) ingenious.—*adv.* **WIT'TILY**.—*n.* **WIT'TINESS**.

**WIVE**, *wiv*, *v.t.* to take for a wife.—*v.i.* to marry. [A.S. *wifian*—*wif*, E. **WIFE**.]

**WIZARD**, **WISARD**, *wiz'ard*, *n.* originally, a wise man: a sage.

See how from far, upon the eastern road,  
The star-led *wizards* haste with odors sweet.  
—*Milton*.

[Milton here means the Magi, or wise men of the East.] A proficient in the occult sciences: an adept in the black art: one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One: a sorcerer: an enchanter: a magician: hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by modern performers of legerdemain: a conjurer: a juggler. "And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after *wizards*, . . . I will even set my face against that soul."—*Lev. xx. 6*. [From *wise*, and term. *-ard*.]

**WIZARD**, *wiz'ard*, *adj.* enchanting; charming. *Collins*: haunted by wizards; "Where *Deva* spreads her *wizard* stream."—*Milton*.

**WOAD**, *wöd*, *n.* a plant used as a blue dye-stuff. [A.S. *wad*; Ger. *waid*; L. *vitrum*.]

**WOE**, **WO**, *wö*, *n.* grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief. [A.S. (*interj.*) *wa*; Ger. *weh*; L. *ve*, Gr. *ouai*. Cf. **WAIL**.]

**WOE-BEGONE**, *wö-be-gon'*, *adj.* beset with woe. [See under **BEGONE**.]

**WOE WORTH**. See **WORTH**.

**WOFUL**, *wö'fool*, *adj.* sorrowful; bringing calamity: wretched.—*adv.* **WO'FULLY**.—*n.* **WO'FULNESS**.

**WOLD**, *wöld*, *n.* by-form of **WEALD**.

**WOLF** *wolf* (*pl.* **WOLVES**, *woolvz*), *n.* a quadruped belonging to the digitigrade carnivora, family *Canidae*, in habits and physical development closely related to the dog, some naturalists, indeed, considering it as the progenitor of some exist-

ing races of the dog, with which it has been known to interbreed. The common European wolf (*Canis lupus*) is yellowish or fulvous gray; the hair is harsh and strong, the ears erect and pointed, the tail straight, or nearly so, and there is a blackish band or streak on the forelegs about the carpus. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. The wolf is swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious; a destructive enemy to the sheepcote and farm-yard; it associates in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, such as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs have been known to attack isolated travellers, and even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching the sheepfolds and farm-steadings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least scared by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still plentiful in some parts of Europe, as France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century; the last of their race in Scotland is said to have been killed by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680, while in Ireland they are known to have existed until at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. The black wolf (*C. occidentalis*) of America is a larger and finer animal than his European congener. The little prairie wolf or coyote (*C. ochoropus*), abounding on the vast plains of Missouri and Mexico, is a burrowing animal, and resembles in many respects the jackal. The Tasmanian wolf is a marsupial, and allied to the kangaroo. [A.S. *wulf*, Dut. and Ger. *wolf*, Ice. *úlfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Sw. *ulf* (the Scandinavian forms showing the common loss of initial *v*); Goth. *vulfs*; cog. Bulg. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos* (both with loss of the initial labial), Sans. *vrika*—wolf: all traced to a root *varik*, *vall*, meaning to tear.]

**WOLF-DOG**, *wolf'dog*, *n.* a large kind of dog of several varieties, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves: a dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

**WOLFFIAN**, *wol'fi-an*, *adj.* in *physiol.* a term applied to certain bodies in the vertebrate embryo, preceding the true kidneys, whose functions they perform. As the foetus advances they gradually disappear, their place being supplied by the true kidneys, except in fishes, in which they are permanent. [After *Wolff*, the discoverer.]

**WOLF-FISH**, *wolf'fish*, *n.* a teleostean acanthopterygious fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*), so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grinders adapted for crushing the molluscs and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the color is brownish-gray, spotted, and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and largely eaten in Iceland, whilst the skin is durable, and manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When drawn up in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned with a blow on the head, is capable of doing great damage to both persons and nets with its powerful teeth. Called also **SEA-CAT**, **CAT-FISH**, and **SEA-WOLF**.

**WOLFIAN**, *wol'fi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to or promulgated by Frederick A. *Wolf*, the great German philologist.—**WOLFIAN THEORY**, a theory put out by *Wolf* in 1795 to the effect that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* cannot be the works of one man, *Homer*, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B.C. These ballads were preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

**WOLFISH**, *wolf'ish*, *adj.* like a *wolf* either in form or quality: rapacious.—*adv.* **WOLF'ISHLY**.

**WOLVERENE**, *wool'ver-en*, **WOLVERINE**, *wool'ver-in*, *n.* a carnivorous mammal, the *Gulo arcticus* (or *luscus*) or *glutton* (see **GLUTTON**).—**WOLVERINE STATE**, a popular name for the State of Michigan. [A dim. formed from *wolf*, on account of its fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.]

**WOMAN**, *woom'an*, *n.* the female of man: a grown female: a female attendant:—*pl.* **WOMEN** (*wim'en*). [A.S. *wimman*, *wifmann*, a compound of *wif*, **WIFE**, and **MAN**; cf. A.S. *mædenmann*, a virgin, Ger. *weibs-mensch*, a female.]

**WOMANHOOD**, *woom'an-hood*, *n.* the state, character, or qualities of a *woman*.

**WOMANISH**, *woom'an-ish*, *adj.* having the qualities of a *woman*: feminine.—*adv.* **WOM'ANISHLY**.—*n.* **WOM'ANISHNESS**.

**WOMANKIND**, *woom'an-kind*, *n.*, *women* taken together: the female sex.

**WOMANLIKE**, *woom'an-lik*, *adj.*, like a *woman*.

**WOMANLY**, *woom'an-li*, *adj.* like or becoming a *woman*: feminine.—*adv.* in the manner of a *woman*.—*n.* **WOM'ANLINESS**.

**WOMB**, *wööm*, *n.* the organ in which the young of mammals are developed, and kept till birth: the place where anything is produced: any deep cavity. [A.S. *wamb*; Ger. *wamme*, paunch.]

**WOMBAT**, *wom'bat*, *n.* an Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family.

**WON**, *wun*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **WIN**.

**WONDER**, *wun'der*, *n.* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: a strange thing: a prodigy.—*v.i.* to feel wonder: to be amazed (with *at*). [A.S. *wundor*; Ger. *wunder*, Ice. *undr*.]

**WONDERFUL**, *wun'der-fool*, *adj.*, full of wonder: exciting wonder: strange: (B.) wonderfully.—*adv.* **WON'DERFULLY**.—*n.* **WON'DERFULNESS**.

**WONDROUS**, *wund'rüs*, *adj.* such as may excite wonder: strange.—*adv.* **WON'DROUSLY**.

**WONT**, *wunt*, *adj.* used or accustomed.—*n.* habit.—*v.i.* to be accustomed. [Orig. *pa.p.* of M. E. *wone*, to dwell—A.S. *wunian* (Ger. *wohnen*).]

**WONT**, *wönt*, will not. [Contr. of M. E. *wol not*.]

**WONTED**, *wunt'ed*, *adj.* accustomed: usual. [See **WONT**.]

**WOO**, *wöö*, *v.t.* to ask in order to marriage: to court.—*v.i.* to court or make love.—*n.* **WOO'ER**. [A.S. *wogian*, to woo, prob. orig. "to bend;" cf. A.S. *vog*, *voh*, bent, Goth. *un-vahs*, blameless, (*lit.*) "not-bent."]

**WOOD**, *wood*, *n.* the soil part of trees: trees cut or sawed: timber: a collection of growing trees.—*v.t.* to supply wood. [A.S. *wudu*; cog. with Ice. *vidh-r*, wood, Ger. *wit*, firewood.]

**WOODBINE**, *wood'bin*, **WOODBIND**, *wood'bünd*, *n.* the honeysuckle, so called

because it twists and binds the trees together. [A.S. *wudu-bind*. Cf. HOPBIND.]

**WOODCOAL**, wood'kōl, *n.*, coal like wood in texture: charcoal: lignite or brown coal.

**WOODCOCK**, wood'kok, *n.* a bird, allied to the snipe, which frequents woods.

**WOODCUT**, wood'kut, *n.* an engraving cut on wood: an impression from it.—*n.* WOODCUTTER.

**WOODED**, wood'ed, *adj.* supplied with wood: covered with wood.

**WOODEN**, wood'n, *adj.* made of wood: hard: clumsy.

**WOOD-ENGRAVING**, wood'en-grāv'ing, *n.* the act or art of engraving on wood: an engraving on or taken from wood.

**WOODLAND**, wood'land, *n.*, land covered with wood.

**WOODLARK**, wood'lārk, *n.* a species of lark found in or near woods, singing chiefly on the wing.

**WOODMAN**, wood'man, *n.* a man who cuts down trees: a forest officer: a huntsman.

**WOODNYMPH**, wood'nimf, *n.* a nymph or goddess of the woods.

**WOODPECKER**, wood'pek-er, *n.* a bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.

**WOOD-PIGEON**, wood'-pij'un, *n.* the wild pigeon which lives in woods, the ring-dove.

**WOODRUFF**, wood'ruf, *n.* a plant, found in woods and shady places, with its leaves in whorls like ruffs.

**WOODWARD**, wood'wawrd, *n.* an officer to guard the woods.

**WOODY**, wood'i, *adj.* abounding with woods: pertaining to woods: consisting of wood.

**WOOF**, wōōf, *n.* same as WEFT. [From *pa.t.* of WEAVE. Cf. WEFT.]

**WOOL**, wool, *n.* the soft, curly hair of sheep and other animals: short thick hair. [A.S. *wull*; cog. with Goth. *wulla*, Ger. *wolle*.]

**WOOL-GATHERING**, wool'-gath'er-ing, *n.* indulgence of idle fancies.—*adj.* dreamy: listless.

**WOOL-GROWER**, wool'-grō'er, *n.* one who raises sheep for the production of wool.

**WOOLLEN**, wool'en, *adj.* made of or pertaining to wool.

**WOOLLY**, wool'i, *adj.* consisting of or like wool: clothed with wool.—*n.* WOOLINESS.

**WOOLSACK**, wool'sak, *n.* the seat of the lord chancellor in the British House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet.

**WORD**, wurd, *n.* an oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion: talk, discourse: signal or sign: message: promise: declaration:—(*pl.*) verbal contention.—THE WORD, the Scripture: (*theol.*) the second person in the Trinity.—*v.t.* to express in words. [A.S. *word*; cog. with Goth. *vaurd*; Ice. *ord*, Ger. *wort*; also conn. with L. *verbum*, a word, Gr. *eirō*, to speak.]

**WORDBOOK**, wurd'book, *n.* a book with a collection of words: a vocabulary.

**WORDING**, wurd'ing, *n.* act, manner, or style of expressing in words.

**WORDY**, wurd'i, *adj.* full of words: using or containing many words.—*adv.* WORDILY.—*n.* WORDINESS.

**WORE**, wōr, *pa.t.* of WEAR.

**WORK**, wurk, *n.* effort directed to an end: the result of work: that on which one works: anything made or done: deeds: effect: a literary composition: a book's management:—(*pl.*) (*fort.*) walls, trenches, etc.—*v.i.* to make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labor: to pro-

duce effects: to strain or labor: to ferment.—*v.t.* to make by labor: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to influence: to manage: to solve: to cause to ferment: to embroider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worked or wrought (*rawt*).—*n.* WORKER. [A.S. *weorc*: Ice. *verk*, Ger. *werk*; further conn. with Gr. *ergon*. Cf. ORGAN.]

**WORKABLE**, wurk'a-bl, *adj.* that may be worked.

**WORKHOUSE**, wurk'hows, *n.* a house where any work or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work: a penal institution for minor offences.

**WORKMAN**, wurk'man, *n.* a man who works or labors, esp. manually: a skillful artificer.

**WORKMANLIKE**, wurk'man-lik, *adj.*, like a workman: becoming a skillful workman: well performed.

**WORKMANSHIP**, wurk'man-ship, *n.* the skill of a workman: manner of making: work done.

**WORKSHOP**, wurk'shop, *n.* a shop where work is done.

**WORLD**, wurld, *n.* the earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: business: the public: a secular life: course of life: a very large extent of country, as the "new world:" very much or a great deal, as a "world of good:" time, as in the phrase "world without end" = eternally: possibility, as in "nothing in the world:" (*B.*) the ungodly. [A.S. *wor-uld*, *weor-uld*, (*lit.*) "a generation of men," from *wer*, a man, and *-uld*, sig. an age; Ice. *verild*, O. Ger. *weralt* (Ger. *welt*). Cf. WER-WOLF, WER-GILD; also ELD and OLD.]

**WORLDLING**, wurld'ing, *n.* one who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions.

**WORLDLY**, wurld'li, *adj.* pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain.—*n.* WORLDLINESS.

**WORLDLY-MINDED**, wurld'li-mind'ed, *adj.* having the mind set on the present world.

**WORM**, wurm, *n.* any small creeping animal: anything that gnaws or torments: remorse: a debased being: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling.—*v.i.* to work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to effect by slow and secret means. [A.S. *weorm*, *wyrm*, dragon, snake, creeping animal; cog. with Goth. *vaurms*, a serpent, Ice. *ormr*, Ger. *wurm*; also with L. *vermis*. Cf. VERMICELLI and CRIMSON.]

**WORM-EAT**, wurm'-ēt, *v.t.* to gnaw or perforate, as is done by worms: hence, to impair by a slow, insidious process. "Leave off these vanities which worm-eat your brain."—*Jarvis*.

**WORM-EATEN**, wurm'-ēt-n, *adj.* gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms; as, worm-eaten boards, planks, or timber; "Concave as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut."—*Shak.*: old; worn-out; worthless. *Raleigh*.

**WORM-EATENNESS**, wurm'-ēt-n-nes, *n.* state of being worm-eaten: rottenness.

**WORMED**, wurmd, *adj.* bored or penetrated by worms: injured by worms.

**WORM-FENCE**, wurm'-fens, *n.* a zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other: sometimes called a STAKE FENCE.

**WORM-FEVER**, wurm'-fē-ver, *n.* a popular name for infantile remittent fever.

**WORM-GEAR**, wurm'-gēr, *n.* in *mach.* a combination consisting of a shaft fitted with an endless screw which works into a spirally toothed wheel.

**WORM-GRASS**, wurm'-gras, **WORM-SEED**, wurm'-sēd, *n.* names given to plants of the genus *Spigelia*.

**WORM-HOLE**, wurm'-hōl, *n.* a hole made by the gnawing of a worm. "To fill with worm-holes stately monuments."—*Shak.*

**WORMING**, wurm'ing, *n.* (*naut.*) yarn or other material wound spirally round ropes between the strands.

**WORM-LIKE**, wurm'-lik, *adj.* resembling a worm: spiral: vermicular.

**WORMLING**, wurm'ling, *n.* (*lit.*) a little worm: hence, a weak, mean creature. O dusty wormling! dar'st thou strive and stand With Heaven's high Monarch?—*Chapman*.

**WORM-OIL**, wurm'-oil, *n.* an oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. It is a powerful anthelmintic.

**WORM-POWDER**, wurm'-pow-der, *n.* a powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

**WORM-SEED**, wurm'-sēd, *n.* a seed which has the property of expelling worms from the intestinal tube or other open cavities of the body: it is brought from the Levant, and is the produce of a species of *Artemisia* (*A. santonica*), which is a native of Tartary and Persia: the seed of *Erysimum cheiranthoides* or treacle-mustard: a plant of the genus *Spigelia*.

**WORM-SHAPED**, wurm'-shāpt, *adj.* in *bot.* same as VERMICULAR (which see).

**WORM-SHELL**, wurm'-shel, *n.* the species of the genus *Vermetus*: so called from their long twisted shape.

**WORM-TEA**, wurm'-tē, *n.* a decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

**WORMUL**, wor'mul, *n.* a sore or tumor on the back of cattle caused by the larva of an insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs: a warble. Called also WORNAL, WORNAL. [Probably a corruption of worm-ill.]

**WORM-WHEEL**, wurm'-hwēl, *n.* a wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another.

**WORMWOOD**, wurm'wood, *n.* the bitter plant absinthium. [A.S. *weorm-od* (Ger. *weurm-uth*); from the root of WARM (with affix -od), because orig. taken to warm the body; afterwards corrupted to worm-wood, through its use as a vermifuge suggesting a false ety.]

**WORMY**, wurm'i, *adj.* like a worm: groveling: containing a worm: abounding with worms.

**WORN**, wōrn, *pa.p.* of WEAR.

**WORRY**, wur'i, *v.t.* to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tease:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worr'ied.—*n.* trouble, perplexity, vexation. [Conn. with Dut. *worgen*, to strangle; Ger. *würgen*, to choke.]

**WORSE**, wurs, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of BAD), bad or evil in a greater degree: more sick.—*adv.* bad in a higher degree. [A.S. *wyr-sa*, old comp. from a root *weor*, bad, seen also in O. Ger. *wirser*, Goth. *vairs*.]

**WORSHIP**, wur'ship, *n.* religious service: adoration paid to God: a title of honor: submissive respect.—*v.t.* to respect highly: to treat with civil reverence: to pay divine honors to: to adore or idolize.—*v.i.* to perform acts of adoration: to perform religious service:—*pr.p.* worshipping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worshipped.—

**n. WORSHIPPER.** [Lit. "state of having worth or worthiness," A.S. *weordhscipe* —WORTH, and affix *-ship*, A.S. *-scipe*.]  
**WORSHIPFUL**, wur'ship-fool, *adj.*, *worthy* of *worship* or honor, used as a term of respect.  
**WORST**, wurst, *adj.* bad in the highest degree, whether in a moral or physical sense; as, the *worst* sinner, the *worst* disease, the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual. [Superl. of *worse* (which see).]  
 Speak to me as to thy thinkings,  
 As thou dost ruminate; and give thy *worst* of thoughts  
 The *worst* of words.—*Shak.*  
 Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves.—*Garrick.*  
**WORST**, wurst, *n.* that which is most evil or bad; the most evil, severe, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition—usually with *the*. "He is always sure of finding diversion when *the worst* comes to *the worst*."—*Addison*. —AT THE WORST, in the most evil state or at the greatest disadvantage. "Thou hast me at *the worst*."—*Shak.* "Things at *the worst* will cease, or else climb upward to what they were before."—*Shak.* —TO PUT TO THE WORST, to inflict defeat on: to overthrow. "Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in free and open encounter?"—*Milton*.  
**WORST**, wurst, *adv.* most or least, according to the sense of the verb. "When thou didst hate him *worst*."—*Shak.* "The gods do like this *worst*."—*Shak.*  
**WORST**, wurst, *v.t.* to get the advantage over in contest: to defeat: to overthrow. "The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army."—*South*.  
**WORST**, wurst, *v.i.* to grow worse: to deteriorate: to worsen. "Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighborhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him."—*Miss Austen*.  
**WORSTED**, woost'ed or woorst'ed, *n.* twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. [From *Worsted*, a village near Norwich in England.]  
**WORT**, wurt, *n.* a plant of the cabbage kind. [A.S. *wyrt*; Ger. *wurz*, *wurzel*, a root.]  
**WORT**, wurt, *n.* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation: the sweet infusion of malt. [A.S. *wirt*, *wert*; *würze*, sweet herbs; probably orig. same as above word.]  
**WORTH**, wurth, *n.* value: that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance. —*adj.* equal in value to: deserving of. —(B.) *v.i.* be. [Lit. "being, substance," A.S. *weorth*—*weorthan*, to be, connected with WERE. See next word.]  
**WORTH**, wurth, in the phrase WOE WORTH, sig. *woe be to*. [A.S. *weorth*, imper. of *weorthan*, to be, Ger. *werden*. See above word.]  
**WORTHILY**, wur'thi-li, *adv.* in a *worthy* manner: (Pr. Bk.) justly: truly.  
**WORTHLESS**, wurth'les, *adj.* of no *worth* or value: having no value, virtue, excellence, etc.: useless.—*adv.* WORTH'LESSLY.—*n.* WORTH'LESSNESS.  
**WORTHY**, wur'thi, *adj.* having *worth*: valuable: deserving: suited to: (B.) deserving (either of good or bad).—*n.* a man of eminent worth:—*pl.* WORTH'IES.—*n.* WOR'THINESS.  
**WOT**, wot, WOTTETH, wot'eth, *v.t.* (B.) *pres.t.* of obs. *wit*, to know. [A.S. *wit* (orig. a perf., signifying "have" or "has seen"—Gr. *oida*), used as *pres. ind.* of *witan*, to know. See WIT.]

**WOULD**, wood, *pa.t.* of WILL. [A.S. *wolde*, *pa.t.* of *willan*.]  
**WOUND**, wownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WIND, to turn.  
**WOUND**, wōnd, *n.* a cut or bruise: hurt: injury.—*v.t.* to make a wound: to injure. [A.S. *wund*; Ger. *wunde*, Ice. *und*; conn. with WIND, to twist.]  
**WOVE**, WOVEN, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WEAVE.  
**WOW-WOW**, wow'-wow, *n.* the native name for an ape of the gibbon genus (*Hylobates leuciscus*) found in Malacca and the Sunda Isles.  
**WOXE**, woks, WOXEN, wok'sn, for WAXED. *Spenser*.  
**WRACK**, rak, *n.* a popular name for seaweeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves; the name is sometimes restricted to the species of *Fucus*, which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure, and sometimes for making kelp; those found most plentifully on the British shores are the *F. vesiculosus* and the *F. nodosus*: destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; wreck. *Shak.*: ruin; destruction. *Shak.* (This is the ordinary spelling in the old editions of Shakespeare, both of the noun and of the verb.) [A form of WRECK. In the sense of sea-weed it means lit. what is cast up or thrown out by the waves. Cf. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *vrage*, to reject, Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, *vraka*, to throw away, to reject.]  
**WRACK**, rak, *v.t.* to destroy in the water; to wreck. *Milton*: to torture; to rack. *Cowley*.  
**WRACK**, rak, *n.* a thin, flying cloud: a rack.  
**WRACKFUL**, rak'fool, *adj.* ruinous: destructive. *Shak.*  
**WRAITH**, rāth, *n.* an apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the ignorant to be seen before or soon after the person's death.  
 Then glided out of the joyous wood  
 The ghastly *wraith* of one that I know.—*Tennyson*.  
 [Also found in form *wrach*, and probably a Celtic word. Cf. Gael. *arrach*, a spectre, an apparition, Ir. *arrach*, *arracht*, a likeness, spectre, apparition.]  
**WRANGLE**, rang'gl, *v.i.* to make a disturbance: to dispute: to dispute noisily or peevishly.—*n.* a noisy dispute. [A freq. from the *pa.t.* of WRING.]  
**WRANGLER**, rang'gler, *n.* one who *wrangles* or disputes angrily: in the university of Cambridge, one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A.—*n.* WRANGLERSHIP.  
**WRAP**, rap, *v.t.* to roll or fold together: to infold: to cover by winding something round (often with *up*):—*pr.p.* wrapping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrapped.—*n.* a wrapper, as a shawl, etc. [M.E. *wrappen*. See LAP, *v.t.* to wrap, and ENVELOPE.]  
**WRAPPER**, rap'er, *n.* one who or that which *wraps*: a loose outer garment of a woman.  
**WRATH**, rāth, *n.* violent anger: (B.) holy indignation. [A.S. *wrædh*, *wrath* (lit.) "a twist in the temper." See WROTH.]  
**WRATHFUL**, rāth'fool, *adj.*, full of *wrath*: very angry: springing from or expressing *wrath*. —*adv.* WRATH'FULLY.—*n.* WRATH'FULNESS.  
**WREAK**, rek, *v.t.* to inflict. [A.S. *wreacan*, orig. to drive out, and so to banish, punish, avenge; Ice. *reka*, to drive, pursue, Ger. *rächen*; conn. with L. *urgeo*, Gr. *eirgo*. See WRECK and WRETCH.]  
**WREATH**, rēth, *n.* a chaplet: a garland. [Lit. "that which is *writhed* or twisted," A.S. *wrædh*—*wridhan*, E. WRAITH.]

**WREATHE**, rēth, *v.t.* to twine about or encircle.—*v.i.* to be interwoven. [See WREATH.]  
**WRECHE**, *n.* revenge. *Chaucer*. [Softened from A.S. *wræc*, banishment, punishment, misery, from *wrecan*, to punish.]  
**WRECK**, rek, *n.* the destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck;  
 Go, go, begone, to save your ship from *wreck*,  
 Which cannot perish, having thee on board.—*Shak.*:  
 the ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed or totally crippled or injured by violence and fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; specifically, in *law*, goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and *ligan*: goods cast on shore after shipwreck belong to the government, or in some cases to the owner of the land, if not claimed within a certain time: destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence; "His country's *wreck*."—*Shak.*; "The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds."—*Addison*: the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured; as, he is reduced to a mere *wreck*, he is but the *wreck* of his former self. [Formerly *wrak*, *wrack*, which is the same word as A.S. *wræc*, exile, punishment, but the special meaning of shipwreck has been attached to it through foreign influence; cf. Dut. *wrak*, a wreck and as adjective unsound, rotten, Dan. *vrag*, O. Dan. *vrak*, wreck, Ice. *rek* for *wrek*, Sw. *wrak*, what is drifted ashore—all from verbs meaning to drive or drift.] A.S. *wreacan*, to drive, to drive into banishment, to punish, to wreck, Ice. *reka*, originally *wreka*, to drive, to compel impers. to be drifted or tossed. *Wreck*, what is drifted ashore, sea-weed cast up, is the same word, and shows the literal meaning. The literal meaning of a ship being wrecked is therefore similar to that expressed by the phrase to cast away a ship.]  
**WRECK**, rek, *v.t.* to destroy or cast away as a vessel, by violence, collision, or the like; to drive against the shore or dash against rocks and break or destroy: to cause to suffer shipwreck—said of a person; as a *wrecked* sailor; "A pilot's thumb, *wreck'd* as he was coming home."—*Shak.*: to ruin or destroy generally, physically or morally; or financially, as a bank;  
 Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,  
 They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.—*Daniel*.  
**WRECK**, rek, *v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin. "Rocks whereon greatest men have oftene *wreck'd*."—*Milton*.  
**WRECK**, rek, *n.* in *mining*, a kind of frame or table: a rack.  
**WRECK**, rek, *n.* revenge: vengeance. *Spenser*. [A form of WREAK.]  
**WRECK**, rek, *v.t.* to wreck. *Milton*.  
**WRECKAGE**, rek'aj, *n.* the act of wrecking or state of being wrecked; "Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue."—*Carlyle*: the ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel.  
**WRECKER**, rek'er, *n.* one who plunders the wrecks of ships: one who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to mistake their course and be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck: one whose occupation is to remove the cargo from a wrecked vessel.



or to assist in recovering it when washed out, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters; a vessel employed in this occupation.

**WREN**, ren, *n.* a well-known small bird. [A.S. *wrenna*; cf. the Gael. *dreadhan*, Ir. *drean*.]

**WRENCH**, rensh, *v.t.* to *wring* or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain. —*n.* a violent twist: a sprain: an instrument for turning bolts, etc. [A.S. *urencan*; Ger. *renken*; from WRING.]

**WREST**, rest, *v.t.* to *twist* from by force: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning. —*n.* violent pulling and twisting: distortion. —*n.* WREST'ER. [A.S. *wrestan*; Dan. *wriste*; perh. from the root of WRITHE.]

**WRESTLE**, res'l, *v.i.* to contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down: to struggle. —*n.* a bout at wrestling: a struggle between two to throw each other down. —*n.* WREST'LER. [A.S. *wrestlian*; from *wrestan*, E. WREST.]

**WRETCH**, rech, *n.* a most miserable person: one sunk in vice: a worthless person. [Lit. "an outcast," A.S. *wrecca-urecan*, E. WREAK.]

**WRETCHED**, rech'ed, *adj.* very miserable: worthless. — *adv.* WRETCH'EDLY. — *n.* WRETCH'EDNESS. [From WRETCH.]

**WRIGGLE**, rig'l, *v.i.* to *twist* to and fro. — *v.t.* to move by wriggling. —*n.* WRIGGLER. [Extension of obs. *wrig*, conn. with A.S. *wrigian*. See WRY.]

**WRIGHT**, rit, *n.* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-*wright*, etc.). [A.S. *wyrhta* — *worhte*, pa.p. of *weorcan*, E. WORK.]

**WRING**, ring, *v.t.* to *twist*: to force by twisting: to force or compress: to pain: to extort: to bend out of its position. — *v.i.* to writh: to twist: — *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrung, (*B.*) wringed. [A.S. *wringan*; Ger. *ringen*, to wriggle, twist; allied to WRIGGLE. Cf. WRENCH.]

**WRINKLE**, ring'kl, *n.* a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking: unevenness. — *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough. — *v.i.* to shrink into ridges. [A.S. *wrincl* — *wrin-can*, *wringan*, to wring; Dut. *wronckel*, a twisting; dim. of WRING.]

**WRINKLY**, ring'kli, *adj.* full of wrinkles: liable to be wrinkled.

**WRIST**, rist, *n.* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm. [A.S. *wrist*; Ger. *rist*.]

**WRISTBAND**, rist'band, *n.* the band or part of a sleeve which covers the wrist.

**WRIT**, rit, *n.* a *writing*: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something. — HOLY WRIT, the Scriptures.

**WRITE**, rit, *v.t.* to form letters with a pen or pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave: to record: to communicate by letter. — *v.i.* to perform the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose books: to send letters: — *pr.p.* writ'ing; *pa.t.* wröte; *pa.p.* writt'en. [A.S. *writan*; Ice. *rita*; the original meaning being "to scratch" (cf. the cog. Ger. *reissen*, to tear).]

**WRITER**, rit'er, *n.* one who *writes*: a scribe or clerk: an ordinary legal practitioner in Scotch country towns: an author. — WRITER'S CRAMP, a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons (generally middle-aged) who have been accustomed to write much. The patient loses complete control over the muscles of the thumb and the fore and middle finger, so that all attempts to write regularly, and in the severer cases even legibly, are unsuccessful. The various methods of treatment for this trouble (such as surg-

ical operations, the application of electricity, etc.) have not generally produced very satisfactory results, entire cessation from writing for a considerable time seeming to be the only course open to the patient. Called also SCRIVENER'S PALSY.

**WRITERSHIP**, rit'er-ship, *n.* the office of a *writer*.

**WRITHE**, rit'h, *v.t.* to *turn* to and fro: to *twist* violently: to *wrest*. — *v.i.* to *twist*. [A.S. *wridhan*, to twist; Ice. *ridha*; L. *vertere*, Sans. *urat*. See WREATH, WRATH, and WROTH.]

**WRITING**, rit'ing, *n.* act of forming letters with a pen: that which is written: a document: a book: an inscription: — *pl.* legal deeds: official papers.

**WRONG**, rong, *adj.* not according to rule or right: not fit or suitable: incorrect: not right or true. — *n.* whatever is not right or just: any injury done to another. — *adv.* not rightly. — *v.t.* to do wrong to: to deprive of some right: to injure. — *adv.* WRONG'LY. [Lit. "twisted," from WRING; cf. Fr. *tort*, from L. *tortus*, twisted.]

**WRONGFUL**, rong'fool, *adj.* wrong: unjust: injurious. — *adv.* WRONG'FULLY. — *n.* WRONG'FULNESS.

**WRONG-HEADED**, rong'hed'ed, *adj.*, *wrong* in head or mind: wrong in principle. — *n.* WRONG'-HEAD'EDNESS:

**WROTE**, röt, *pa.t.* of WRITE.

**WROTH**, rawth, *adj.* wrathful. [A.S. *wrath*, orig. sig. "twisted;" Ice. *reidh-r*, O. Ger. *reid*; from WRITHE. Cf. WRATH and WREATH.]

**WROUGHT**, rawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WORK. [A.S. *worhte*, *ge-worht*.]

**WRUNG**, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WRING.

**WRY**, ri, *adj.*, *writhed*, twisted, or turned to one side: not in the right direction. — *n.* WRY'NESS. [A.S. *wrigian*; cf. WRIGGLE and WRITHE.]

**WRYNECK**, ri'nek, *n.* a *twisted* or distorted neck: a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which *twists* round its head strangely when surprised.

**WRYNECKED**, ri'nekt, *adj.* having a distorted neck. Some commentators in noticing the Shakespearean phrase, "the *wrynecked* fife," are of opinion that the allusion is to the player; others hold that the reference is to the instrument, which they say is the old English flute, or *flute à bec*: so called from having a curved projecting mouthpiece like a bird's beak.

**WUD**, wud, *adj.*, mad. [Scotch.]

**WURRUS**, wur'rus, *n.* a brick-red dye-powder, somewhat resembling dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rotflera tinctoria*.

**WUSSE**, wus, *adv.* probably a form of the *-wis* of *Y-wis*, certainly.

Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you? No, *wusse*; but I'll practice against next year, uncle. — *B. Jonson*.

**WUTHER**, wuth'er, *v.i.* to make a sullen roar. Written also WUDDER. "The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long '*wuthering*' rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted." — *C. Bronte*. [Yorkshire dialect.]

**WYCH**. Same as WICH.

**WYCH-ELM**, wich'elm, *n.* a British plant of the genus *Ulmus*, the *U. montana*. It is a large spreading tree with large broadly elliptical leaves, and grows in woods in England and Scotland. Some varieties have pendulous branches, and belong to the class of "weeping" trees. [O.E. *wiche*, *wyche*, A.S. *wice*, a name applied to various trees. "The sense is 'drooping' or bending, and it is derived from A.S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend." — *Skeat*.]

**WYCH-HAZEL**, wich'hā-zl, *n.* the common name of plants of the genus *Hamelis*, the type of the nat. order Hamelidaceæ. They are small trees, with alternate leaves on short petioles, and yellow flowers, disposed in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and surrounded by a three-leaved involucre. They are natives of North America, Persia, or China.

**WYE**, wi, *n.* the supports of a telescope, theodolite, or levelling instrument, so called from their resembling the letter Y. Written also Y.

**WYLIE-COAT**, wyl'i-köt, *n.* a boy's flannel under-dress, next the shirt: a flannel petticoat. [Scotch.]

**WYND**, wýnd, *n.* an alley: a lane. [Scotch.]

**WYNN**, win, *n.* a kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds*.

**WYVERN**, wívrn, *n.* an imaginary animal resembling a flying serpent. [Fr. *vivre* — L. *viperd*, a viper. See VIPER.]

## X

**XANTHINE**, zan'thin, *n.* the yellow coloring matter in certain plants, as madder. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

**XANTHOCHROI**, zan-thok'roy, *n.pl.* one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites. [Gr.]

**XEBEC**, zé'bek, *n.* a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp. — Turkish *sumbaki*.]

**XENELASIA**, zen-é-lá'si-a, *n.* a Spartan institution which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission, and empowered magistrates to expel strangers if they saw fit to do so. [Gr., the expulsion of strangers.]

**XENIUM**, zé'ni-um (*pl.* XENIA, zé'ni-a), *n.* anciently, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador: a name given to pictures of still life, fruit, etc., such as are found in houses at Pompeii. *Fairholt*. [L. from Gr. *xenion*, a gift to a guest, from *xenos*, a guest.]

**XENODOCHEUM**, zen-o-dō-ké'um, XENODOCHIUM, zen-o-dō-kí'um, *n.* a name given by the ancients to a building for the reception of strangers. The term is also applied to a guest house in a monastery. [Gr. *xenodocheion* — *xenos*, a stranger, and *dechomai*, to receive.]

**XENODOCHY**, zen-od'o-ki, *n.* reception of strangers: hospitality. Also, same as XENODOCHEUM. [Gr. *xenodochia*. See above.]

**XENOGENESIS**, zen-o-jen'e-sis, *n.* the production or formation of an organism of one kind by an organism of another, as was formerly believed of parasitic worms by their hosts. *Huxley*. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.]

**XENOGENETIC**, zen-o-je-net'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to xenogenesis. "I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification which is in favor of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes." — *Huxley*.

**XYLOGRAPHY**, zi-log'raf-i, *n.* the art of engraving on wood. — *n.* XYLOG'RAPHER. — *adj.* XYLOGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *grapho*, I write.]

**XYLOPHILOUS**, zi-lof'i-lus, *adj.* growing upon or living in wood.

**XYLOPHYLLA**, zi-lof'il-a, *n.* a genus of Euphorbiaceæ, or, as some regard it, a section of *Phyllanthus*, consisting of shrubs without leaves, but whose branches are flattened out and leaf-like, bearing the flowers in tufts in the notches of the margin. They are na-